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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1889.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

AGAIN DISGRACE THE QUEEN CITY.

Archbishop Walsh Injured by a Brick.

The Welcome tendered to Mis Grace by the Catholics of Toronto-Addresses of welcome from the Clergy and Laity-His Grace makes feeling replies, and asks the support of both the Priests and the

[Condensed from Toronto Empire]

TOBONTO, Nov. 28 -The installation of his grace Archbishop Walsh took place last even-ing at St. Michael's cathedral. The prelate was received by the clorgy and laity of this city and archdiocese with every mark of sinorre affection and gladness. He did not come into his new charge as a stranger, for having labored long in Toronto love and friendship had grown around him here. His raturn naturally called forth the most joyful manifestations of the people of the Catholic church and his entrance into the city would have been right royal had not the violent snow storm, which raged during the day and night, rendered the organization of a demonstration impossible. The coming of Dr. Walsh as archbishop e. Toronto was looked forward to with setisfaction by oltizons gentrue feeling in the city. It will, therefore, cause a deep sense of pain and indignation throughout the Dominion, and place Teronto in an unenviable light before the whole land, when it becomes public to-day that an event so pleasing to all should be disturbed by the blackguardism of a band of hoodlume. A cowardly outrage on the distinguished prelate was perpetrated on the public streets. The details, which will be found in this report, tell the nature of the attack, which was so andden and so silent as to have attricted rattled into the station with its load, pulling scarcely any attention at the time. To say that it marred the spirit of the popular demonstration would be an exaggeration. The archbishop appeared, and then the people welcome which the new archbishop received with a little persuasion from the police fell at Hamilton by a representative body of the back to make room for his grace. Attended Catholic citizens of Toronto must have given by Hon. Frank Smith, he walked briskly to him an idea of the warm feelings with which the carriage of the latter, which was in waithis people awaited him. The throng which ing and entered, followed by the senator and sesembled at the Union station on the arrival Father Walsh. It was at this juncture that of the train in the city left no room for ques | the cheering began in real earnest, and there tioning the affection which ruled saids all was no occasion of the enthusiasm on the sense of inconvenience by weather. All along part of the crowd until the architector was the streets through which the archbishop safely within the portals of the osthedral.

drove to St. Michael's osthedral enthusiastic Those who had accompanied him entered the cheers everywhere greated him. At the fifty or more carriages that were there, and cathedral, after the pontifical brief had been the procession on wheels started up town read by one of the administrators of the arch. with the archbishop in the lead. Guarding diocese, addresses by the clergy and laity his carriage was a cordon of police on horse were presented to his grace. His replies to and on foot, and it is well that they were these will be read with much interest to-day. there, for before the procession had reached They were clear, strong, deliberate express. Front street it became evident that in the

Farewell To London.

at London was affecting, as will be seen from

the uddresses presented to Dr. Walsh there,

Oity bore him company to the scene of his

LONDON, Oat., Nov. 27 .- Sloppy roadways and drizzling rain were the somewhat deteriorating surroundings of the farewell ceromonles la this city to-day in connection with the departure of Archbishop Walsh for Toronto. At nine o'clock St. Peter's cathedral ronto. At nine o'clock St. Peter's cathedral were hurled at his carriage. To add insult was well filled with members of the Catholic to injury the archbishop's ears were greeted church In this city and district. Toe choir. under Dr. Morrinder, was present in full ferce, and solemn high mass was celebrated in the presence of Archbishops Walsh and Cleary. Rev. J. Bayard of Sarola, efficiated, assisted by Rev. Fathers Brady of Woodstock, and Aylward, of St. Thomas, as descon and sub-deacon, Rev. Fathers Tiernan and Kennedy being masters of ceremonies. The departing archbishop was attended by Rev. Father Kilroy, of Stratford, and Rev. Father O Connor, of Sandwich, administrator of the diocese. Archbishop Cleary was attended by Rov. Fathers Wagner and Murphy. The mass comprised Mozard's Twelith and Hayda's No. 3, and was beautifully rendered. At the conclusion of the mass the priests of the diocese advanced and formed a half circle | The long line turned up Church street, and around the archbishop's throne, and their address was read by Rav. W. Flannery, P.P.,

His Grace's Reply.

St. Thomas.

The archbishop replied in a very feeling manner, He thanked the priests for their address, and for the magnificent gits of riends, whose friendship was that of a life." time. He was grateful also for their support on Bond street and he passed in. Be it said and constant on operation. If he had succeeded in building schools and churches it | bishop they made no attempt to retaliate was because of the hearty support he had re- upon the hoodlams who had so unjustifiably celved from the priests. Some time ago, when the late Bishop of Peterboro' was in kind would undoubtedly have precipitated a this diousse collecting, he said that during the whole time he was among the pricats of this diocese no word of disloyalty against quent manifestations of heatility. They were their bishop was ever uttered, nor any crivicism of his actions ever spoken. This state? ment rebounded more to their glory than to the glory of the bishop whom they respected so much as to have that said of them. It showed, too, the spirit of true faith. For true priests of the church and ministers of the gospel, the only true happiness was too keep as near to God as possible, and to be true priests, not only in faith, but in an honest, consolentious performance of their Ohristian daties. He hoped and prayed that they liant gas lights. Numberiess candles shone might keep loyal in their adherence to the on the altar, and sprays and bunches of delicherch and in their support of and co-oper cate flowers enhanched the beautiful effect. tion with his successor.

to the address of the clergy about 40 of the garved.

The archibishop entered she cathedral. The archibishop entered she cathedral as

The state of the s

congregation advanced to the sanctuary, and SINED HE AHUHUSHU.

a baying formed in a circle Mr. Themas Coffey, publisher of the Catholic Record, read an address on behalf of the laisy of the diocese, Mr. John Keary afterward handing to the archbishop the offering, amounting to the sum of \$2000 ef \$2,000.

The reply was very affecting. After thanking them and exherting them to go on bravely for the cause of Ged and assuring them of his leve, the archbishep's concluding words of farewell were almost inaudible, his feeling. ings apparently ever-powering him, while traces of emotion were visible on many faces In the cathedral.

At the conclusion of the geremonies in the cathedral a banquet was given in the palace to the archbishop, at which good music and

social intercourse were prominent.

An address was presented to Father
Walsh, nephow of the archbienep, by Father Corcoran, of Parkhill, on behalf of the priests of the diocese. The address spoke of their regret at parting, and was accompanied by a well-filled purse. Father Walsh replied suit-

An interesting part of the procedure was a apacet by Archbishop Cleary.
At about 1 30 the congregation reassembled

at the cathedral, and excerted the archbishop to the Grand Truck station. The procession was headed by the 7th hand. At the station a last farewell was given.

Arrival in Toronto.

Tas Union station could not hold all the faithful people who braved the storm that they might properly welcome the archbishop to Toronto. The crowed overflowed out to York atrect, and although the rain pelted unconstagiv and releationsly down, they patiently awaited the arrival of the train bearing the great dignitary and the lesser lights who attended him on his journey. Al-though the surroundings were of the most depressing sort everybody was cheerful and enthusiastic. Of course, the idea of carrying out the original programme had to be abandoned, as an organized street procession would have been an utter impossibility.

The train should have arrived at seven o'clock, but it was thirty-five minutes past the hour when the first glesm of the headlight burst upon the assemblage as the engine swang round a ourve and a moment later up at the north platform. A mighty shout of welcome went up from the crowd as the ions upon the responsibilities of the high great throng were persons who were not so office which he had accepted. The farewell cordially disposed towards the archbishop as those who were partic pating with suon unrestrained ardor in the receptive demonstraand many Oatholic residents of the Forrest | tion. The

PIRST INDICATION OF HOSTILITY

was conveyed by a few derisive shouts, to which little attention was paid, but as the aggresiveness of the shouters became more maifeat a score or so of sturdy young mon formed themselves around the archbishop's carriage to defend him should any attack be made upon him.

At Wellington and York streets missiles

to Yonge, where the hooting was recom-menced with increased vigor. The vigilance of the police was redoubled and their strength augmented by the officers who joined them along the route. The crowd became more dense as the procession passed up Yonge street, and at Queen street ablockade was only prevented by the exertions of the police. When the archbishop's carriage was opposite Bond street it was assailed by a regular fasilade of missiles projected from a knot of disapproving toughs who stood on the corner; The windows of the vehicle were shattered, but the occupants escaped without injury, proceeded without interruption to Sauter street, where another cowardly attack was made upon His Grace. A chorus of derisive hoots and grouns was followed by a shower of stones, one of which entered the carriage and struck His Grace upon the wrist, lacerating it badly, and causing an extremely painful wound. His carriage finally drew up opposite the main entrance of the cathodral to the credit of the followers of the Archinsulted and assaulted him, for a move of that riot. The police conducted themselves nobly, and as soon as possible put an end to the freunder the command of Inspector Stephen and

they numbered 190 men. At St. Michael's Cathedral.

Orowds had assempled at the cathedral long before the arrival of the archbishop there, and at 8 o'clock there was not one vacant seat in the great building. The high altar had been illuminated for the occasion. A large cross surrounded by a spray of chamrocks shone above, and beneath was the representation of a Mitre, all shown in bril-The choir gallery was crowded and the spaces At the conclusion of the archbishop's raply beside the sanctuary on other occasions re-

the main door, where he was met by the two oredentials of a divine commission (left their marks upon me, but unchanged, I vicars-general, who presented him with the to teach and preach the word of am sure, in my heart's best wishes for you aspergillus. A grand procession of priests God, to rule and guide souls and to shepherd I trust, therefore, that we shall labor to with the aspergillus, sprinkled the congregatien as he walked along. The cheir meanwhile chanted the Te Daum, On the arrival of the procession at the sanctuary his grace knelt in prayer at the priedicu before the altar, Here Vicar-General Laurent intoned the versicles. The Te Deum having been finished, the archbishop arose and took his place on the throne. Then Vicar-General Rooney mounted the pulpit and read from the soroli in the Latin language apostolic letters in the form of a brief appointing his grace to

the see of the archdiecese of Toronto. This ceremony concluded, the clergy gathered round the throne, where Father Mc-Cann read an address from the clergy of the archdiocese to his grace.

The Archbishop's Reply.

Archbishop Walsh, in replying, spoke in voice which was not heard by the great majority of people in the church. He said: Reverend and Dear Fathers,—I amextremely thankful for your dutiful address and the priestly contiments to which it gives expression. I am aware thet I cannot appropriate to myself all the good things you are kind snough to say of me; at least I can offer you one thing, and that is my good-will. I dome to do my utmost in co-operating with you for the glory of God and for the salvation of souls. I count largely, reverend fathers, upon your help and co-operation, for as a general can do nothing without his soldiers, so a blanco can do nothing without his priests. You are necessary to me as I am necessary to you. You are nothing without the authority of the bishop, and the bishop is midet. We must try to be animated by the spirit of our holy vocation. Our opportunities are great and our responsibilities are and noble country by a loyal and noble laity, and it is for us to work for them and to expend ourselves upon them if necessary for their salvation and sanctification and for the spiritual welfare and progress of the church of God in this country. The holy Catholic Church was the first religion in this country, expept paganism. Tae Catholic church in commisson and the folly of the cross, which the blood of her priests consecrated the was preached by them to the power of God, country to God, and, please God, we shall and the wisdom of God, converted the hold this country and work in this country, world. This is God's way. The work of the hold this country and work in this country, church is God's work, carried out no; unfreno matter what opposition we may with, and we shall, with the grace of God and the blessing of our Divine Saviour, work zasi for the honor and glory of God and the triumph of our holy religion. I thank you, my reverend and dear fathers, for your words of promise, which bring great consolation to ne, and I shall bear them in mir . know that you will at all times log-

faithfully co-operate with your archite For my part, it will be my pleasure to become amongst you as I was with the clergy in the diocese of London, rather a father than a blebop; to enter into relations of friendship with you, and so I say to you, as Christ said to his disciples, non dicam serves sed amices.

His grace having blessed his priests, each one kissed his hand and withdrew.

Welcome by the Laity.

Hon. Frank Smith, Mr. D. M. Defoe. Mr Thomas Long, Mr. Eugene O'Keefe and the by the song, "We'll Hang the Pops on a other members of the lay committee Sour Apple Tree." The line of carriages and deputation then replaced the clergy turned into King street and moved rapidly around the throne, where Mr. Defoe read an address from the laity of the archdiocese.

His grace made a few words of reply. He thanked the centlemen before him for the eargest expressions of their affaction, and hoped that such mutual feelings would ever continue to exist between the laity and the archbishop in the diocase of Toronto.

The Congregation Addressed.

He then ascended the pulpit and spoke as follows to the congregation at large : DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN, -I need

hardly assure you that I am sincerely grateful for the magnificent reception and hearty welcome which you have given me this evening on this my first appearance as your arch-bishop amongst you. Oold and hard indeed should be the heart that would not be touched to its centre by such a reception. I have done nothing, personally, to merit this ovation at your hands. In my humble person, however you behold the archbishop whom the Holy Ghost, through the vicer of Christ, hath appointed to rule the church of God in this metropolitan see and in this diocess, and your spirit of faith and your love Unrist consecrated, are nevertheless calculat-for holy church it is that have prompted you ed to discourage one who is conscious of his to turn out in such great numbers to receive many deficiencies and who can only hope for me in the right royal manuer in which you help and strength and fruitful labor in the have done, and to greet me with this noble public demonstration of your homage, fealty the mountains and fill up the valleys, and and love. In some countries bishops, on their first entrance into their discusses, are received the rough ways plain. But besides the by princes, nobles and military escorts, but scriptural assurance that, according to the in the better condition of things in this free divice economy, there may be strength in and happy country bishops are received and | weakness, I find another source of engagewelcomed by a free people, whose hearts and ment in the good-will of the clergy, religious hands are at their disposal, whose obsdience communities and faithful of this city and of the and homage are the outcome of their faith, and whose loyalty and love some fresh and me, for I spent thirteen years of my priestwarm from hearts that go out in gratitude to hood amongst you. During that time I the great Catholic shurch which has been always in active sympathy with the toiling Oathelies of Terento, and the citizens of masses; which has ever labored for their without respect to religious denomination, spiritual welfare and social improvement, and acquaintances were then made and and which, Veronica like, has, during the friendships formed that have never since long ages, ever striven to wips the sweat and been forgotten. I left you in the summer of tears from the face of suffering humanity. I my life, I return in its advanced antumn. I away a neighbor named Mrs. Wallace, Onries and with undenbeed is true, for time and labors 12 cares have property.

and attendants was formed at the door. The crucifix was borne in front. Then followed fifty boys in surplices, as many priests and the archbishep, supported by Vicars General Rooney and Laurent. His grace, committed to the church which He founded necessary condition of success in any great on the Apostler, and especially on Peter, and undertaking of which He Himself is the chief corner stone, "All power," He said to His apostles, "is given to Me in Heaven and on earth; going, therefore, teach all nations, teaching them to St. County one of the count of God in our midst. observe all things whatsoever. I have com. St. Oyprien, one of the early fathers, has manded yeu, and behold I am with you all said that the church consists of the people (Matt. xxviii. 18 20) "He that heareth Me."
"As the Father hath sent Me I send you." spostolic ministry is to last in the world to the end of time; that there must be always

in the church a public, perpetual, UNBROKEN SUCCESSION OF PASTORS; that though the Apostles must die they will live on in their successors, and the apostolic church, commissioned and chartered by the Son of God, would continue forever in its offine of teaching the doctrines of Christ and in the admiration of His saving ordinances as long as there lived men to be taught or souls to be saved. Now, the Catholic episcopate, in communion with the see of Peter, is the heir of the apostolic mission and the apostolic power; they are, in other words, the chief pastors of the apostolic church that has come down through the ages to our time with its divine authority to teach and govern, and with all its inexhaustible wealth of spiritual powers, gifts and graces. I come, therefore, with the authority of Ohrist to lead you in the way of salvation. The task is beyond human strength and the barden too greet for useless in the diocese without the help of his angel's shoulders—onus angelicis humeris pricets. As Moses on the mountain litted up formidandum. But God, who is Almignty, his hands in prayer to God while his arms lover to do great things through weak were upheld by those around him that in said Irail human instruments. St. Paul such posters victory might come, so I will tells up that the foolish things of the upheld my hands in the work that the hely conducted me to do in your world God hath chosen that he may conformed in drive to the street work that the hely conducted my drive to the street work that the hely conducted my drive to the street world God hath chosen that he may conformed in drive to the street with fault and its fault and it count upon you, reverend and dear fathers, to world God bath chosen that he may conthe strong, and the best things of the world and the things that are not, God hath chosen that He might bring to naught the things great also. We are surrounded in this free that are, that no firsh should glory in His eight. (1 Cor. i., 27.) The Apostles were peor, liliterate Scherman, and yet they were com-missioned to teach the world the sublimest doctrines that ever fell on human sars and truths that towered away into the clouds of mystery, far above the flight of human reason. They went forth in obedience to the divine

quently through weak and feable human agencies. This fact is for me a ground of together in unity and harmony with priestly hope and encouragement in accepting the very responsible position that has been sesigned me. Paul may plant and Apolios water, but it is God who gives the increase. Indeed, I need this scriptural assurance to lean on, in view of my heavy dutles, and of the great examples that have gone before me, for this cathedral is rich in great and holy memories. Its founder and first bishon-the learned, accomplished and devoted Bishop Power-died a martyr to his heroic zeal and charity. In discharge of his pastoral duty, which, however, he could have delegated to others, he fearlessly entered the fever sheds to bring the consolations of religion to his stricken people. Icto these Gethaemanes of human sorrows and agonies he entered like an angel oi comfort to minister to the dying victims of the terrible typhus, to lift their thoughts and hopes far above this world of pain, and to fix them on God and heaven. Whilst engaged in this Ohrist-like occupation he himself was atricken down by the unpitying plague, and good shepherd as he was, he

literally LAID DOWN HIS LIFE FOR HIS FLOCK.

His successor, the good Bishop de Charbonnel, was a prelate on fire with holy zeala man of prayer and self-sacrifice, of sublime devotion to duty and perfect disinterestedness. His life was one of labor, of energy and of action. He laid the foundations of our hely religion deep and broad and solid in this diocese and in Western Octario; and having, as he thought, fulfilled his mission, he resigned this see, not for repose or ease or enjoyment, but for a life of poverty, obscurity and mortification, hiding his fame and merits and the splendor of his virtue under the cowl of a Capuchin friar.

Oithe late Archbishop Lynch it is unneces. sary for me to speak, for the memory of his great virtues, of his unceasing labore, of his zeal for the salvation of souls and of his tender sympathy and love of God's poor, is at il fresh and living amongst you. These great examples and holy memories that cluster around the walls of this venerable cathedral, whilst they are inspiriting and provoke to imitation and call for lofty aims and lives ed to discourage one who is conscious of his goodness and bounty of Him who can level who can mae kthe crooked ways straight and ment in the good-will of the clergy, religious archdiccess at large. You are no strangers o learned to respect, esteem and love the

Agricultural Company

WHERE MULTITUDES ARE CONCERNED.

days down to the consummation of the world." united with their pastors and the pastors united with their bishops. That, he says, is the church. St. Paul likens the church to The commission is to the apostolic body, and to it alone. It is as broad as the world, as though having different effices, yet minister universal as man and issting as time. The evident meaning of the commission is that the together in harmony and in obedience to the head of the well-being of the whole body. So it should be with us; we should work together under the guidance and direction of our chief pastor, in harmony and with resolute exreetness and zeal for the promotion of the cause of Christ amongst us, which is the cause of Christian virtue, of holy living, of peace and charity amongst all men, and of works of mercy to the pace and suffering. I have come amongst you to promote this cause according to my opportunities and the measure of my capacity. I come among you to preserve Uatholic unity, and if there be any person among you who seeks to disturb Catholic unity he is an enemy of this cause and an enemy of God's Church. There are none such among us I hops and feel. Let us be united in this great work of building up this cause, which is God's cause; lot us be united in building ap the church of the future in this free and coble country. This is my mission and this is my policy, and I know no other than to promote, to the best of my shilly and with the divine assistance, glory to God in the highest and on earth peace to men of good will. But, dearest brothren, I shall need your prayers and your sympathy. I shall need your encouragement, and I fear that I strength, and I rely on your manly support and sympathy. This is my mission. May the peace and blessing of Almighty God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, descend upon you and abide with you always. Amen.

The Benediction Pronounced

After the address of his grace Father surent is soud the antiphon of St. Michael titular of ted asthedral. The ceremony conoluded with solute benediction pronounced by the archbishop.

[Continued on fifth page.]

Imposing Funeral Ceremonies at Notre Dame

Church. Death has been busy at work amongst the Sulpician clergy for the last four or five years amongst the ablest members of the order-Rev. Mesers Levraque, Legours, Martineau, Deschamps, Campion, Rousselot, Picard and Basic have died within the time mentioned, and on Tuesday last the Rev, Antoine Gib and, a well-known face in the parish church of Notre Dame, went to receive his reward. The deceased was born at Vals, in the department of the Haute Leire, in December, 1884, and, although belonging to the French nobility, he chose the Church and was or dained a priest June 2, 1848. Rev. Mr. Giband was professor of philosophy in the Grande seminary at Bourges during two years, and arrived in Canada 29th September. 1855. The young priest was at once attached to the Sulpician seminary of this city, and was at all times noted for his learning and piety. He was attached to the church of Notre Dame in 1862, and was curate of that vast parish for twenty years. Rev. Mr. Giband was a Frenchman by birth, but the Queen never had a more loval anhiect and Canada never a more patriotic citizen. The funeral obsequies of the deceased

clergyman took place on Friday morning in Notre Dame Church. The popular sorrow as the church's loss was manifested by the crowded condition of the church. The sacred edifice was heavily draped in mourning, and the dead priest, clothed in his sacordotal vestments, lay in a reclining position in his coffin excosed to view, surrounded by hundreds of lighted tapers. The French Nation al society, which had sent the superior of the Saminary a long letter expressing their grief at the irreparable loss of Father Giband, was present in full force, carrying their banner. The divine service, which was very impressive, was celebrated by His Grace Mgr. Leemans, bishop of Vancouver, B. C., assisted by Rev. Abbe Tremollet, Rev. Abbe Matre as deacon and Rev. Abbe Levellle as sub-deacon. In the choir were Ven. Vicar-General Marachai Mgr. Hamel (of Quebeo Saminary), Rev. Father Hamel (principal of the Jesuite), Rev. Oanon Leblanc, Rev. Fathers Hudon and Vignon, and a large representation of priests from the orty and country parishes. The pupils of the Montreal college and of the Congregation of Notre Dame and the Sisters of Providence were also present. The mustcal portion of the service was grand, the of the orowd on Fourth street. It is bechoir, under the direction of Mr. Charles Lalieved that the number of victims will reach belle, rendering Sabatier's Requiem Mass. At the offertory Mr. H. A. Choleste sang Lahalle's Pie Jesu. Atter the service the remains were removed to the Grand Seminary, where they were deposited in the crypt, to last reating place of all the members of the Salpician order.

An explanation for the alleged mysterious happenings at the house of the Daggs family, Carendon Front, Ont., is given by one of the residents of the county, who says the Daggs girl is a ventriloquist and that she has been practising her art with the idea of frightening

A TERRIBLE HOLOGAUST.

Twenty-five Lives Lost in a Minneapolis Death Trap.

in Bight Story Building with but one Fire Escape, a Narrow Stairway and Pull of Pople.

MINNEAPOLIS, December 1 .- Four smoke blackened and crumbling walls, towering above a steaming, smoking mass of machinery, brick and building debris are all that now remains of the eight storey brick building at the corner of First avenue, South and Fourth street, in which until to-day had been printed three daily and one weekly newspapers, and where was located the Minneapolls Tribune and numerous other offices. All to day an ever increasing crewd of sightseers througed the streets, watching the afforts of the firemen to subdue entirely the flames which they had brought under coutrol at 2 o'clock this morning. The fire was a fierce one and the flames were with difficulty kept from spreading to frame buildings en adjacent lots. The plan of the buildings was such as to make it well nigh impossible for any who delayed after the alarm to cape from the building. There were not ict- than 100 men at work on the upper storeys at the time the fire broke out and the warning was

A REGULAR DEATH TRAP.

Several times there have been small fires but they were quickly excinguished. So all realized the combustible material of the building. The building was considered dan-gerous for some time. There was but one fire escape and it was at the end of the build. ing where the fire raged flercest. The single stairway was spiral, narrow and dark and wound around the elevator spaft. Three years ago fire protection of the building was considerably agitated, the matter being taken up by the Trades and Labor association and carried finally to the city officials, an attempt being made to have the building properly protected or condemned, but nothing came of t and no changes were made in the building. Last night, a few minutes after 10, when the alarm was sounded, it was not regarded eerlously by the men at work, although, many started down stairs.

THOUGHT IT A FALSE ALARM.

No danger or serious results were thought of when the men started out, many jukingly speaking of it as a false alarm. As a result of this feeling several persons lost their lives, while others had narrow escapes. For some time the Union Leigne club, from where the fire started, has not been used, and the fire's clovator shait, and in the attempts to put out the flames a window was broken open, bringing in a draft of air. The flames then shot across the hall and up the elevator shaft in a noment and out off the escape of those who had delayed. A few broke through the stiffing smoke and sceroling flame, but others sought to escape elsewhere. Being at the south end, while the only fire escape was at the north end, the printers found their way to the stairs as well as down out off.

TERRIBLE DEATHS OF TER VICTIMS.

A number of them climbed out of the windows and clung to the window ledges waiting for help which in several cases came too late. Their piteous cries directed firemen to them, and a number were saved. Others fell off their narrow places or dropped from the telegraph and telephone wires over which they had tried to escape to their deaths on the frozen ground . The sight of the suffering of the burning, struggling men brought tears to the eyes of the bravest and woman prayed and strong men breathlessly watched Associated Press operator Igos's attempt to escape. He cleared the building and was working his way along the wires to safety while the silent crowd below anxiously and helplessly watched him. But the wires out and his strength failed and a groan went up from the crowd when he was seen to slip from his slight support and fall to the roof of the boiler house, whence he received fatal injuries. Men lifted him gently and started with him to a drug store, out on the way, after a last word of love for his wife and four children, he breathed his last.

LIST OF THE DEAD.

Seven bedies were found around the building last night, all of which have been identified. They were: M. Pickett, assistant editor of the Pioneer

Jas. F. Igos, Associated Prezanight opera-

Walter E. Miles, night agent and day operator of the Associated Press. Edward Olsen, greatdent of the University

of South Dakots. W. H. Millman, commercial editor of the Tribune.

Jerry Jankice and R. McOntcheon.

printers. Other bodies are known to be in the building, but just how many is uncertain. Two men who could not be identified shot themselves rather than burn, and to-day the body of a man caught in the ruins is in plain sight lieved that the number of victims will reach 20 or perhaps 25, but until the debris cools off positive information as to the loss cannot be obtained. The fire department withdraw from the fire to-night and the search for bodies will be begun as soon as it is con-

sidered sate. Continued on fifth page.

The Marine department at Ottawa issues a notice to the effect that Lieut. Commander Chas. H. Stockton, commanding United States steamship "Thetis," reports that during the past summer, while on the north and northwest coasts of Alaska, the "Thetis" set adrift numer-ous drift floats which are intended to show the direction and attempth of the currents of the come amongst you as the representative of come back to you changed in appearance, it in law with the Dagge about the ownership of coast of Alaska, and any information obtained from them will be of value to pavigation,

ALL SOULS' DAY.

Written for THE TRUE WITNESS ? Oh! blessed soul, so dear to God; How gladly welcomed is this day, When prayers ascend like incense high, And pierce the clouds with brightess ray. And places are unless when the array's deepest depths,
Poor enfering souls cry for our aid;
Then let us all with one accord,
Join heart and voice, nor be dismay'd.

How dear they were to us on earth; How much we prized each loving heart ! Before the dreaded summons came, And whispered low "We now must part!" How little did we deem that time Would bring a vain and rad regret, In future years to know that we Could suffering friends so soon forget.

Oh! do not let us longer waste.
The precious hours that God has given,
But in this holy month of grace,
Prepare for them the way to Heaven. The Heart of Mary will accept Our humble prayers for souls in pain, And intercede before God's throne, That they may heaven sooner gain.

How sweetly welcome is the thought, That when Death's Angel will appear, Those souls by our poor prayers released, Will then our anguished pleadings hear; Will supplicate the throne of God, That all our sins may be forgiven; And guide our weary feet from earth, Along the path that leads to heaven. MARGUERITE.

A BIG BOSTON BLAZE.

The Business District of the City Swept by Fiames-Two Hundred Firms Burnt Out-Insurance Companies Heavy Losers.

Boston, November 28 .- The most disastrong fire from which Boston has suffered since 1872, and which in property loss, more than rivals the great conflagration at Lynn, broke out at 8.20 a.m., to day in the six storey granite building owned by Gordon, Marsh & Co., and occupied by Darrel & Co., dealers in iry goods, on Bedfort street at the corner of Kingston. The great fire of 1872 broke out at the corner of Kingston and Summer streets, and the alarm to-day was rung from the same box which did similar duty at the fire of 1872. The first alarm today was immediately tollowed by the first general alarm in Boston since 1872. To-day's confisgration raged for six hours, burned over two acres of territory covered by magnificent structures, and entailed a loss now estimated at \$10,000,000.

The fire was discovered by a letter carrier, who noticed the fismes bursting from the top of the Brown building over the clevator shaft in which it originated. The carrier notified a policeman who rung in the first alarm. As soon as Colef Webber, of the protective depariment, arrived, it became apparent that a at the door and ushered him through the long fight with the fire fiend was before the ball and into his elegant and richly furnished department and a general alarm was sent out, parlor. and this was soon followed by calls upon all the neighbring cities and towns for assistance. The flames were soon pouring from all the windows and the roof of the Brown, Darrell building At 8.45 they had spread to the Shoe and Lather exchange building, another large granite structure adjoining Brown, Darrell & Co., on Bedford street. From both buildings the fixmes swept in great masses across the street to the opposite corner, then to Kingston street, along Bedford to Chauncey street, where the fire was stopped in the eters of Farley, Harvey & Co, the uppor stairs of which were burned. On the south side of Badford street the fixmes jumped across Kingston street from the het blaze from Brown, Darrell & Co.'s to a big sandstone building, owned by F. L. Ames, and entire block clear around Rowe place to Kingston street was consumed. Crossing Chauncey street the fire soon had a good hold of all the stores which are enclosed in Exeter place, a small street running from Harrison avenue to Chauncey street. Here the firemen got control. At Rawe place the fire was partially checked from going toward desired it to be understood that he did not Essex street, but quickly moved toward the desire to imply that he had any ill-feeling opposite side to the immense Allan and Larabee buildings, occupying the square between Bedford street, Harrison Avenue extension and Exeter place, at which point their further progress was checked.

TWO FIREMEN BELIEVED DEAD.

The firemen of ladder No. 3, Daniel Buck. ley, unmarried, and Frank P. Loker, who has a wife and child, have been missing since early this morning. They were last seen in the Brown-Darrell building and their bedies are believed to be in the ruins of that structure. Several firemen, who saw them in the building, report an explosion of hot air and their own narrow escape, and believe the children believe as I do, and are now memmissing men were overcome While a small army of firemen were striving to save Chauncey street, the hot air generated by the fire raging in the rear blew out the entire glass front of Wright Bros.' store. The firemeniin the building were literally blown out on Chauncey street, one, named Manning, being cut and torn beyond all recongnition. His eyes were cut out of his head.

Probably seven'y five steamers threw water on the fismes. Out of town five apparatus dashed in, their horses rocking with foam, adding to the wild excitement. The firemen were aided by pouring rain which lasted from early evening until just about the time they got the fire under control at noon. Otherwise there is little doubt that other fires would have been started by the storm of embers, some of them as large as half a brick, which fell in all directions. The scaked condition of the roofs, however, and the rain, finished them before they could do sny damage. A strong inshore wind was blowing all the morning. There is little doubt that but for the deluge from the clouds the fire would have swept through to the Common.

HEAVY LOSSES FOR INSURANCE MEN.

According to the figures given by the agents of insurance companies having risks in the burned districts, the insurance will aggregate about \$2,700,000. Of this the Liverpool & London & Giobe holds nearly \$200,000; the Royal is in for \$184,000; the Commerclal Union, of London, for \$60,000; the Phonix, of London, for \$52,000; the Imperial, \$45,000; the Guardian, \$40,000; the North British & Mercantile, \$40,000; the Oity of London, \$35,000; the Western, of Toronto, \$35,000; the North American, \$30,000; the London Assurance, \$27,000. The London & Lancashire also has a small amount. The total loss, according to latest conservate estimates, is \$11,000.

This fire, coming as it dees on top of the great blaze at Lynn, is a crushing blow to many of the smaller insurance companies and it is not at all unlikely that it will cause the

suspension of some of them.

The burned district begins at Columbia street en the east and extends two blocks westward along Bodford to Chauncey street

Columbia streets; weetward of this the enstre block bounded by Bedferd, Kingsten and Ohannoey streets and Rews Place; and westward of this the buildings on Chauncey streets from Bedford to Exster place. It also hadly damaged the buildings on the couthwest corners of Bedford and Columbia streets. North of Bedford street it consumed the buildings on both the northeast and north-west corners of Bedford and Kingston streets, and damaged the block at the cerner of Bed-ford and Channoey street. There are about 200 firms burned out and 100 agents of New York and western firms have had their headquarters destroyed.

A DISTINGUISHED CONVERT.

General Russell Thayer and His Family Become Cathelics.

[From the Philadelphia Times, Nev. 21] General Russell, Thayer, son of Presiding Judge Russell Thayer, of Court of Common Pleas, Nov. 4, and the Superintendent of the Park Commission, has joined the Cathelio

Church, tegether with his wife and three

General Thayer and his family have been members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of St. Paul, at Chestnut Hill, where he had his residence, and there is no more prominent by the fiat of the Law Giver. or influental name in Episcopalian circles than that of Judge Thayer, his father. Judge Thayer has been for years an active and, in channels of His ordinary providence. A many instances, a pronounced member of the miracle is an event above, but not contradiclaw, and is a foremost member of the church. General Thayer is a graduate of the West stpdloments where nature is definitely point Military Academy, and steed high in ent. It is above nature because it is the ef-Point Military Academy, and steed high in ent. It is above nature because it is the ef-bis class. He did not remain lerg in the tect of a power transcending nature. It is not army, but soen resigned and accepted a contradictory to Nature because it does not position as civil engineer with the Pennsythe position he was appointed BrigadierGeneral, commanding the First Brigade of
the National Guard, from whence comes his

Subsequently, General Thayer was ap pointed Superintendent of Fairmount Park, and he has held the place without interruption for about ten years.

He was sent some year or two age by a friend a book which treated of the Catholic Church as being antagonistic to the principles of Americanism and republican institutions. As he himself says, this book led him to study the religious of the world. He applied for enlightenment and information to Archbishop Ryan. The Archbishop took him under his own personal guidance and teaching. General Thayer soon brought his wife and children to join him in the teaching, and on last Saturday he, together with his entire family, was baptised and received into the Cathelic Church at the archi-cpiscopal residence at the Cathedral.

General Thayer was seen at his home at

He was asked if it was true that he had renounced the Protestant Church in favor of Catholicium.

The General hung his head in thought for a second or two and then, with a smile upon his face, replied :-" I feel very thankful to Ged that I

am now a member of the Holy Catholic Church and a believer in the true faith." Relapsing into a study which lasted until it almost became painful, General Thayer finally continued:-

"I am very sorry that any publicity is to be given to this matter, and I can hardly see how the public is interested in it. But you have asked me a tair question and there is no reason why I should hesitate to answer. My paramount reason is because it brings me | the early days of Christianity, and must be ecoupled by Taylor Bros., and this was con- nearer to God and into a closer communion subject to the same conditions. They were sumed. The granite building known as with Him. It is no sudden decision I have days full of miracle. It is rare that one Nevin's block, at the corner of Chauncy st., reached, and my course is not the result of a preaches to deliberately deceive. A tenwas the next victim for the fismes, and the sadden determination. I had been studying and considering the subject for two years. I have examined all the Christian religious and some that are not Christian, and I have missioned to save men by a new process. reached the conclusion that the Catholic bolief is the true religion of the Lord Jesus

Uhrlst.'. In the most carnest manner General Thaver towards any Protestant Church and did not want to be placed in the position of crisiciting the acts or beliefs of others.
"The Chatholic faith," he explained,

"hinges on faith, hope and charity, especially the latter. As a body the Catholic Church shows charity for the feelings of our neigh-

General Thayer spoke at length, showing that he was most thoroughly convinced of the correctness of his belief. He said that all good Catholics were ready to die for their peliof and would, indeed, be glad to do so. "My action is final," he added, in conclusion, "and I am glad to say that my wife and three bers of the Holy Catholic Church and believ ers in the old faith."

Judge Thayer, at his residence last evening, without expressing any surprise at the course

of his son, said :-"If he has done such a thing he has not said anything to me about it. My son and myself are not on the most affectionate terms. and he came to see me four days ago, when he did not say anything of this reported

MERCIER AND MGR. SATOLLI.

action."

The Premier and His Colleagues Visit the

Papal Delegate. Bafore his departure for Boston from Quebec the Papal delegate, Mgr. Satolli, received

a special call from Premier Mercier, accome panied by his colleagues, Messre. Gagnon, Turcotte and Duhamel, and Mayor Langeller of Quebec. After the presentation the Papal delegate congratulated the Premier on what he termed his magnificent speechat Bultimore of which, he said, they were all proud. Mr. Mercier in reply thanked His Excellency for this very high appreciation of his speech, and he requested him to present to His Heliness the expression of sentiments of filial love of the Roman Catholics of this province, adding that the members of his Cabinet, notwithstanding that two of them were Protestants, were unanimous in expressing their admiration for the Holy Father and the satisfaction which they felt in having brought the question of the Jesuits' Estates to a happy settle-ment. The Premier further stated that in commeration of this great act, the Cabinet, in order to perpetuate its memory, propesed to send to the Pops a copy of the law, Order-in-Council and deed of quittance and cession, transcribed in letters of golden parchment. Mgr. Satolli expressed his warm approval of this proposal and declared that the Holy Father would be highly pleased to receive such a document, and that it would be religiously preserved in Vatioan archives,

westward along Budferd to Uhanneey street Don't fail to return promptly a borrowed on the west. On the south side of Bedford book, or anything borrowed. Better

On the Subject-They are the Messengers of God's Will and the Channels of His Ordinary Providence.

The Rev. Father Walsh of St. Peter's preached on "Miracles" Sunday morning. He said: "The gospel of the day tells the story of dead raised to life. The life of Unrist is full of the miraculeus. It is not sufficient to describe this element by wonderful. It is more miracle than marvel, and more supernatural than natural. The element that so entered into Christ's life must have a unique purpose to serve, Christ hath done all things well, and miracle is one of them. Their frequency proves their utility. Their power goes beyond the individual cured. They are useful in three ways: They are proof of God's power, a warrant of doctrine and the tracher, and a test of holiners.

'God works normally through secondary

causes. The laws of nature and our being are the expression of God's will and providence. They are the other image of God impressed on creation. They are unchanging, except power that enacted them can alone obstruct They are the messengers of His will and the is considered to be an authority on canonical where the natural law reigns not. It creates results not contemplated by nature. meet nature on its own level. It is many deintelligent being. The power and the result

of its operation confirm this.

"A miracle is a test of doctrine and the teacher's credentials. Christ's reply to the directles of St John was an appeal to this test. The Baptist sent his disciples to learn if Christ was the true Messias. He said to them to the condition of St Finlan's Saminary, the to them : " Go and tell John what you have seen and heard; the blind see, the lame walk. Say nothing of my personal appearance, nor of my daily life, nor my dress, but tell him that my works are miraculous and only one gifted with a divine power may perform these," The earlier apostles were similarly endewed. All missionaries to the pagan have been able to confirm their teaching by miracle. There was no other evidence so satisfactory to give them that the men who preached had been dininely sent. Miracles are ceasing because we are growing coldly cyni-General Thayer was seen at his home at calland incredulous, and because we have an Chestnut Hill last night. He met the visitor abundance of other evidence. We are the inheritors of all the traditions, teachings, doctrines, sanctity and miraclis of a long past On these we should be able to form our jungment of the truth without the intervention of a miracle. We have reached in our day a higher plane of religious conception. We walk by faith and not by sight. We apprehend the truth by an intellectual process. Those who require miracles trust their eyes alone Miracles have not ceased in the church, Noiselessly do angels yet ascend and descend on the ladder of human and divine intercourse. There are many miracles unrecorded which, if blazoned, would create incredulity.

The age of miracles will never entirely die. " Preachers of new and strange dootrines -founders of novel churches-should be bound by the test of miracles to save others and themselves from deception. To found a church and teach a new truth is to reproduce dency to fanaticism to austerity, begets deception, when the victim, imagining he is illuminated by the spirit, believes he is com-The world is full of these. Is it sensible to accept these relf-sent evangelists on their own representations? We laugh at them as harmless fools in other walks of life; why will we credit them in the religious? Only one class of oredentials may we demand as security against imposition-miracles. If these are depled us their claims to a divine commission must be treated as the ravings of

"A miracle is a test of holiness. No saint is enthroned in the calendar till God affixes the seal of a miracle to his sanctity. Ordinary lives will never be sufficient. Heroic virtue and the pewer of miracles are the two pillars of all saintship in the Catholic church. God must show that he worketh in His servants, and a miracle is the echo of His power. The church does not accept this testimony hastily. There is a miracle and a miracle. The restoration of the dead to life is the greatest of all. The cure of all allment is the weakest. Only the severest scrutiny can determine the measure of God's intervention. Periedically we hear of this class of wonders in non-Uatholic communities. They are not miracles. A study of temperamente leads to a knowledge of a class of people who have a morbid tendency to fancied diseases. Faith and a deep religious feeling is the most active of stimulants on special natures. Under its impact a cure is effected which falsely is attributed to supernatural causes. The chief source of misconception is that the faith which unlocks these natural forces of healing is so closely allied with the supernatural,

"We will have no craving for the miraculous. God's ordinary care is enough for us. We will with mind and heart adhere to His law and truth. Sight counts for little in God's world. We will walk through the shadows and in the dark with a firm step, knowing that on the other side is a sun that will shine forever."—*Troy Press*.

NOT KILLED YET.

The Plan of Campaign Still Flourishing.

London, Nov. 29 .- The report that the plan of campaign was a failure which was sirculated a day or two ago and triumphantly alluded to in the Conservative papers as the system. He was asked in the House of Comresult of the Government's unswerving Irish policy, turns out to be untrue. The truth of the matter is that the plan has not only not ly with the subject of the Ribbon men of days proved a failure, but it is really stronger in that locality than ever, and the action of the tenants, upon which erroneous reports were based, has added to its strength. Four of the tenants paid their arrears with costs, recelving the legal papers which established them firmly in possession of their holdings, but the others have not paid, nor will they do so. The object of the payment on the part of the four was to retain their farms as a basis of operations for the poer and thus assist the non-payers, who contributed most of the money. Subsequent events will demon. strate the wisdom of this course from the tenants point of view.

Don't say "awfully good," "awfully nice;" street the fire consumed the end block not borrow at all, but perhaps books are ex- awful was never intended for any such use, bounded by Bedford, Kingston, Essex and cusable.

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

WHAT IS JOHNSTONS FLUID BEEF

FIRST—As a STRENGTH-GIVING FOOD for invalids and convalescents. SECONO-As a NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE. THIRD-For making RICH GRAVY and STRONG SOUP.

FOURTH—To spread on the slices of bread FOR SANDWICHES. FIFTH—Whenever a focd is needed that will NOURISH, INVIGORATE and BUILD UP the constitution.

BISHOP NULTY'S PLAIN WORDS. | understand the feelings of the poor man who

Diocesan Convention of Pennsylvania. He tory to these laws. It belongs to a sphere The Beloved Prelate Celebrates His Silver Jabilee.

> On Nov. 5th, the Silver Jubileo of the Moet Rav, Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, was publicly celebrated in Navan. The town was in brilliant festival array, the shope, the house-fronts and prominent points being profusely decorated, and evergreens displayed along the line of streets upon every coign of vantage. In the Cathedral High Mass was celebrated, followed by a sermon by Rev. Hugh Behrn, P. P. of Trim. The sacred edifice

the students of St Finlan's Saminary, the Confraternity and the Catholic Young Men's Suclety, Drogheda Corporation, Droghes, Trim and Kells Boards of Guardians, Trim and Kells Town Commissions, the people of Navan and of Oidcastle, County Meatn, residents of Dablin, children of Trim, Statere of Mercy Convent, County Meath National Teachers. etc.

The Bishop, replying to some of the topics mentioned in the addresses, and the part he had taken in exposing cruelty and injustice, said he would touch on one or two points. Landlordism and the State Church were two great social institutions, and two of the worst that ever existed in any country. These two institutions were originated by the S ate and endowed by the State, and therefore the State which called them into existence could demolish them. Both of these institutions had had a long and prosperous career, and neither did any good, but both of them did a vast amount of evil. One of them was gone forever, and the other is on its last legs and doomed. The landlord at the present time is engaged, just as the parson was a few years ago, in haggling as to the amount of compensation to be awarded to him. Landlordism was undoubtedly endowed by the State; but what great good it was destined to effect he hands-enjoying everything the world could bestow, at the expense of the poor hurdluxary and enjoying their citum cum dignitate. signed for the people of our land.

The State appropried them to exact "frunt"

We recognize next in importance The State authorized them to exact "rent tain proportion of the products of the earth that were extracted from it by the toil and labor of the people-such a proportion as would leave the cultivator of the soil a fair remuneration for the labor and capital a. Catholic child. pended. The State authorized the laborer to retain not only what would be sufficient for his own decent maintenance, but what would furnish him with a return for his capital; that was what was called a "fair rent." But the landlords rack-rented their tenantry in other words, they robbed them. The State, bad as it is, never allows any one class to rob and pillage the others; but rackrenting landlords have always been public plunderers. As Mr. Mills observed, the landfords had left nothing with the poor Irish cultivator except the potatoes. The landlords not merely rack rented but they murdered the people—murdered them wholesule. He need not add that the State never gave any member of the community authority to rob the community, much less to murder them; but the laudiords had deprived the people of their lives. The most eminent living of statesmen, Mr. Gladstone, characterized the use the landlords made of their power, when they issued write or notices to quit, as "sentences of death :" and so they were. He (Bishop Nulty) was present at the eviction et 700 people in one day ; and for what he wrote about it he was called before a committee of the House of Common? and before that most respectable accembly he justified every line he had written. These 700 people were evicted from their homes and though they did not owe a shilling' rent, they were driven from the land. In the state of society surrounding them, every other walk of life was closed against them and in little more than three years nearly s fourth of them lay quietly in their graves. Any social system of any action that short. ened by one half-hour the life of a telloworeature, and sent him to a premature grave, that system was a murderous system, the man who had hand, act or part in it was a murderer before God. He had witnessed and made inquiries into other cylctions that had taken place in that country; and he never knew evictions on anything like a large scale, where the people were deprived of their land, but that some of them were sent to premature graves; and therefore it was that he said that the system was a murderous mone why did he write sofiercely about Ribbon men now, and why did he deal so tendergone by? The two systems were essentially different. The Ribbon men of the past were men gathered together when the law did not

protect them nor their property, and the landlords murdered them. Then it was, he

said, that the people, finding no protection in

the law, took it into their own hands, and

organized in the Ribbon conspiracy, with the

avowed chject of shooting down these exter-

minating landlords. The system was mur-

derous, because it provoked retaliation, and

the landlords were murdered themselves in

return. He remembered being called at two

o'clock, one winter's morning, to the bedside

of a dying man, and he told him that he was

about to go before his Maker. The man said :

had totted and labored from morning till night, and way, with his family, were turned out of his hap, y home on the road-side, when he looked at his wife without a shop to her foot, and his children calling for bread and no bread to give them. He had to appeal to such people over and over again to babish from their hearts feelings of vengeance and batred, and thanked God he had not falled in a single case. The Bishop dealt at length with the growth of evictions, and particularly in Meath, where the population had, through the action of the landlords, decreased by 95, 000 -The Pilot.

RESULTS OF THE CON-

The Platform Adopted by the First Catholic Congress.

The net result of the proceedings of the first congress of Catholic laymen in the United States is made manifest in the platform adopted with enthusiastic unanimity. The platform rejoices at the marvelous

development of the country and regards with just pride the part taken by Catnolics therein. In the words of the pastoral issued by the archoishops and bishops in the third plenary council: We claim to be acquainted with the laws, institutions and spirit of the Catholic Church, and with the constitution and spirit of our country, and we emphatically declare there is no antagonism between them.

We repudiate with equal earnestness the assertion that we need to lay saids any of our devotedness to the Church to be true Americans; the insinuation that we need abate any of our love for our country's principles and institutions to be faithful Catholics. We cannot, however, shut our eyes to the many dangers that threaten the destruction of the social fabric upon which depends our peace, liberty and free institutions. Although our never could comprehend. All that it did was | wealth has increased and prosperity is around to create a caste and a class, which had us, we find under the shadow this system of almost all the civil influence and power in its incipient pauperism, discontented men and women and children without the benefit of edu-cation, without the advantages of religion, working men of the nation—an idle, indolent deprived of any share in the abundance or class, not bound to look to their hands or participation in the blessings which, through their brains for their maint nance; living in our free institutions, God Almighty has de-

from their tenants; that was to say, the itself, education. As in the State rencoland State authorized the landlord to extort a cer. | provision is made for teaching religion, we must continue to support our schools, colleges and universities, and multiply and perfeet others so that the benefit of Unristian education may be brought within reach of overy

We also recognize among the three great eduational agencies, besides the church and schools, the Christian's home. Whatever imperils it permanency, security and peace is a blow simed, not only at the individual. but is an attempt to subvert civil society and Christian civilization.

Therefore, we denounce the existence and development of Mormonism and the tendercy to multiply causes of divorces, as plague spots on our civil zation, a discredit to our government, a degradation of the female sex and a standing menacs to the sanctity of the marriage bond.

We hold that it is not sufficient for Catholies to shun bad or dangerous societies, but they ought to take part in good and useful ones. The plan and form of the St. Vincent de Paul society are recommended, but as it is impossible to enumerate all the societies whose labors have done so much to succor the poor and alleviate human misery it must be left to individual action to select fields in which to work.

Another danger which menaces our republic is the constant conflict between capital and labor. We view with regret and alarm any antagonism between them, be cause thereby society itself is imperilled, With the Church we condemn nihilism, socialism and communism, and we equally condemn the heartless greed of capital. The remedy must be sought in the mediation of the Church and through her action on individual conscience and thereby on society, and such civil enactments as have been rendered necessary by the altered conditions.

The employment of young minors, male or female, is disapproved. The platform pledges co-operation with the clergy in discussing and solving those great economic, educational and social tions which affect the interests and well be ing of the Church, country and society at large. A protest is entered against any change in the manner of teaching Indians by which they may be deprived of Christian teachings. Assistance to the clergy is pleged in all ways tending to affect any improvement, physical or moral, in the condition of the negro.

The platform favors Catholics taking s greater part than heretofore in general philanthropic and refermatory movements. By mingling more in such works of national virtue as non-Uatholic citizens are engaged in, and taking a proper share in the management of prisons and hospitals, we might exert a Catholic influence outside of our own b dy at the same time we are solacing the unfortunate and reforming the erring. We should be able to insist on Catholic inmates being freely ministered by their ewn clergy, and we must assert and secure the right of consoience of Catholics in all institutions under public control.

There are many Christian issues in which Catholics sould come together with non-Otholics and shape legislation for the public good. In spite of rebuff and injustice, and fore Him, that I call for vengeance against an altiance with non-Catholics for proance. We favor the passage and enforcement of laws rigidly closing saleons on Sunday, and forbidding the sale of liquors to miners and intoxicated persons.

The platform recommends Catholics to suband platform recommends Catholic subscribe mere generally for Catholic publications, looks with eagerness for the establishment of daily Catholic newspapers in large
cities, and a Catholic associated press agency;
recommends the work of Catholic circulation; libraries and reading circles, and efforts to have the best Catholic becks and periodicals introduced into public libraries as fast as practicable.

We hope for the introduction of proper church music in all our churches where other music is now heard. Music should help de-votion at divine services and not be such as tends to divert the mind from heavenly thoughts. Efforts should be made to have

the congregation join in singing.

We cannot conclude without recording our solemn conviction that the absolute freedom of the holy see is equally indispensable to peace of the Church and the welfare of humanity. We demand, in the name of humanity and justice that this freedom be scrupulated by all applies to the peace of the control lously respected by all secular governments. We protest against the assumption by any such government of the right to affect the interests or control the act of our Holy Father by any form of legislation or other pusito act to which his full approbation has not been previously given, and we pledge to Leo XIII. the worthy poatsif, to whose hands Almighty God has committed the helm of Peter's bark in the tempest of this stormy age, loyal sympathy and the unstinted aid of his spiritual children in vindicating the perfect liberty which he justly claims as his secred and inallerable ight .- Colorado Catholic.







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ESTATE OF JOSEPH DUBEAU—DAME SUHOLASTIQUE MAURICE, widow of JACQUES DUBEAU, her some CHARLES and JACQUES DUBEAU, all of this city. hereby give public notice to all the interested heirs of JOSEPH DUBEAU, who was drowned near Shelter Island, New York State, during August 1886, that they will petition, on the 20th day of February, 1890 one of this District Superior Court Judges, in Chamber, at the Court Hermoof Manual of 1000 and the state of Manual of 1000 and the state of Manual of 1000 and the state of the s House of M. ntreal, at 10:30 a.m., to grant for their own and exclusive benefit letters of verification of the herrs. All interested parties are hereby notified to oppose the said patition, on or before the said date, if they judge con-

Moutreal, October 17th, 1889.

DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS. Attys, for Petitioners, 1668 Noire Dame street.

THE WIZARD HAT RACK!
The Wizard Hat Rack is no larger than a quarter, and can be carried in the vest pocket and ready for use at any time. It sticks to anything. You can have your hat or any ar-ticle on the muror, window, in fact anything. and spectators wonder how it is done. It is the about to go before his Maker. The man said: good. In spite of rebuff and injustice, and injustic

A CITY SWEPT BY FLAMES

Lynn, Mass, the Scene of a Serious Configration.

Over \$10,000,000 Worth go up in Smoke Stepped by the Ocean.

LYNN, Mass., November 26.—Lynn, the City of Shees, was to-day visited by the greatest fire in its history, and with two axceptions the conflagration is the most disastreus which ever visited New England. The exceptions are the great Beston fire of 1872. which destroyed nearly \$100,000,000 worth of property, and the Pertland fire in 1866, which caused a loss of between ten and twelve millions. To-day's fire started at 11 55 a.m., raged over eight hours, devastated a square mile of the business section of the city and caused a loss estimated at about \$10,000,000. far as regards the important shee manufac-turing blocks and important places of busi-

The fire started in Mowers' wooden building on Almont street, ever the boiler, and out of work and 200 families homeless. The spread with such rapidity that the excellent fire department of the city was powerless to cope with it. This large wooden building was night the mayor said that effers of relief had seen deemed and the flames leaped across a narrow passage way and communicated with the six story brick block known as Mowers' block. When these two buildings got well under way it was evident a terrible confingration would result. Almost simultaneously the four storey wooden shoe factory of Bennett & Barnard, on Contral avenue, and their teur storey wooden building, on Alment cool and street, caught fire and soon a hurricane of in order. flame; had full away, the valiant efforts of the firemen and citizens seemingly being of no

The burned territory is bounded by the at its junction with Willow, Union street a sign "Daily Item office, all ready for busifrom its junction with Broad to Burden ness. block on both sides; Mount Vernon streat, the whele of Central square, the whole of Reach street on both sides as far down as Lee's lumber yards; Washington street, from Monroe through to Union; Railroad avenue, all of Exchange street, Broad street, time. Many insurance companies have refrom the engine house on both sides as far as fused to write policies on mercantile properthe corner of Exchange; Spring street, entire; besides dwelling houses too numerous to mention on Suffolk. Amity, Sagamore and Beach streets. Aid arrived from Boston, Salem, Marblehead and surrounding towns, but the united efforts of the firemen seemed to have little effect on the raging

ONLY THE OCEAN STOPPED IT.

Scenes of the great Boston and Chicago fires were repeated in all their horrors. Mothers were seen fleeing with bables in their arms, and express waggens loading at business and j wellery houses and transferring goods to places of safety, in many cases a second removal being necessary. After the fire had been in progress two hours everybody declared it would not stop until it reached the ccean. So it proved to be. Four daily newspapers are burned out-the, Item, Bec, Press and News-three being afternoon and one a morning paper. Three national banks | in wonderment. -the Central, Security, and First National, with the Lynn Institution for Savings, located in the First National block-are all wiped out. Twelve of the finest shoe blocks in the city are in ruins and about twenty-five

At this writing it is impossible to state how many dwelling houses are burned, but they were mostly occupied by poor people in the vicinity of Beach street and the wharves. It is impossible to give any estimated insurance, but conservative estimates place the less on property at \$10 000,000. There were many narrow escapes from accidents, but no by superiority in natural increase. Converts fatalities are reported. The high brick fire from Protestantism there have been but the wall on the B. F. Shinney block, served as a number of these fully offset by the walfs of charge. But bosides all this, his barrier to the further progress of the flames Catholic parentage picked up and Protest tained by a logical power, and up Union street after that handsome structure was guited.

ASSISTING THE HOMELESS,

The First Methodist and First Universalist churches and several school houses have been thrown upon to accommodate burned out families. Mayor Newhall has called a special meeting of the aldermen to take action and choose relief committees. Breed & Co., the largest lumber dealers in Essex county, lose everything, including their handsome brick structure on the corner of Beach and Broad atreets. They estimate their love at \$200,000, with an insurance of \$125,000. They will open for business this morning. Dynamite and powder was used at frequent intervals to blow up weeden buildings, but with little effect. The fire virtually burned itself out, and at 1.80 p.m. was considered under contrel. Both companies of the Massachusetts militia located in Lynn were called out and put on patrol duty. Several of the shoe manufacturers burned out have country factorles and will transfer their business there for the present.

Thieves came in from Boston and elsewhere in large numbers and the amount of stealing was large. A house was blown up with powder at Broad and Exchange street at 3.45 e'clock. The explosion shattered windows in all directions, but the measure was effectual in stopping the progress of the flames in that | yesterday. One set of figures is significant :direction. The atreets were covered with a network of fallen wires which somewhat impeded the progress of the firemen. The central station of the Boston and Main railroad was burned flat and the flames leaped across Mount Vernon street. At this juncture several small buildings were blown donw en Exchange street, but the effect was very elight so flurce was the current of the flames.

USELESS FIRE BOATS,

A. B. Marin & Co.'s big brick block on Market street was covered with carpeting from top to bottom and kept wet down. fire boat could have done immense service in saving wharf property, but none was at hand, two from Boston having got stuck on the flate. One small schooner was burned at S. N. Breed's wharf. From the corner of Spring street, on the southerly side of Exchange street, to Broad street was a row of wooder buildings varying from two to four storeys in height, in which the shoe business was first conducted when the manufacturing centre began to be established in the vicinity of Central square. Those were all burned. The house at the extreme easterly end to Exchange street, corner of Broad, was also blown up.

A hopeful feeling prevails and there is no question but that the public spirited citizens and shoes manufaturers will soon rally from the terrible catastrope.

LYNN, Mass., November 27.—Prominent manufacturers are now ef opinion that the total loss will reach nearly \$5,000,000. The number of buildings burned was 296, of which 42 were brick blocks, 112 wooden buildings used for business purposes, and 142 dwellings, occupied by 164 families. The number of laboring people thrown out of work is estimated at 8,000. In proportion to its area and nopulation, this city yesterday suffered a

ber, 1872. The buildings apparently could be easily reached, but as the flumes spread they became so intense that for several hours human skill to stay them was of no avail. In extent of territory the burned district of Lynn is about the same as that of Beston in 1870. 1872, and the less was relatively about the

The principal difference in the two fires was the burning of a large number of resi-dences in Lynn, while in Boston the loss was almost entirely confined to warehouses, etc. It was a pitiful sight here to witness the breaking up of bomes and the frantic efforts of eccupants to save household treasures and other effects, most of which were deemed to destruction, because in many instances it was

impossible to procure teams to remove them. The city te-day is well perrolled by militia. The men are stationed at the entrances of the ruined streets, barring all approach to the burned district. Through the Associated charities many families are furnished longing in rooms hired at lodging and dwelting houses, and rations of hot seep, crackers and bread are being served to all in need of feed. The greater part of ward 4 is wiped out, so | As seen as some plan for assistance can be devised the work of providing for destitute families will progress rapidly.

TWO HUNDRED FAMILIES MOMELESS.

Mayor Newhall says over 6,000 persons are been received from Haverhill, Salem and Worchester. Portsmouth also sent proffers of aid. Inc mayor is authorized to retain all out of town fire apparatus here as long as it is needed.

Every train brings hundreds of visitors to view the ruins. Nearly all the leading business men are waiting for the bricks to cool and specifications for new buildings are

On the site of the principal business offices may be seen small wooden structures with their signs out. The Lynn Daily Item was the first to erect its little seven by nine office on the site of its former office, with

The early train from Boston brought many insurance adjusters. None expressed surprise at the conflagration, as it had been a common prophecy among them that a city of so many wooden structures must burn somety in Lynn because of the great hezard, and such companies as do do so with a greater or less degree of care. The aggregate loss of the insurance companies, as estimated by the actimaters, is \$2,774,052. Several companies have not yet reported and in some cases there will be alight salvage.

Wonderful Growth.

Catholic Americans, A.D. 1789, 50,000 perhaps.
Catholic Americans, A.D. 1889, 10,000,000

'tia said. Increase, two hundredfold. Americans, A.D. 1779, 3,000,000. Americans, A.D. 1889, 60,000,000.

Increase, threntyfold. These are the figures over which unthinking orators and editors are to-day exclaiming

And yet there is nothing marvellous about

The simple fact is that in 1789 there were few Catholics in the country—Catholic emigration had hardly commenced to come our way. Since 1789 we have been receiving an immense quota of European emigrants, and they have been equally divided between the Oathelic and the Protestant faiths. The Catholic Church has simply taken population from its European strongholds and added itto its weak garrison in the United States.

It has not gained either by conversions or antized by the missionary societies.

To illustrate how misleading a comparison made on the basis of the one at the head of this article may be, we submit the follow-

Americans,	A.D.	1830	12 000,000 [
Americane	A.D.	1889	60,000,000
Increase		. 	Fivefold
Mormons.	A.D.	1820	100
			100,000
Incresse			Thousandfold

In 1821, before Catholic emigration began to set iv, Archbishop Marechal estimated the Catholic population at 163,000, or about three times what it had been in 1789. But the total population of the country had inoreased at a similar rate, being 9 000,000, as against 3,000 000 in 1789 In 1840 emigration had begun to tell. The estimated Uatholic population was then 500,000, or ten times the Cathelic population of 1789. The total population of the country was 17,000.000. or nearly six times what it was in 1789. Irish emigration in the decades reaching from 1840 to 860 was really the great factor in American Oatholic growth, and whatever there is wonderial or marvelious about it is wholly due to the petato rot in Ireland and British misrule. Except for the brawn and brain of those starved and fleeing emigrants, we should not now marvell if we but knew the history of

Catholic population of Ireland, A.D. 1845, 200,000 Catholic population of Ireland, A.D. 1889,

.901,000. Decrease, over 40 per cent.

John Gilmary Shea, in the current Ave Maria, speaks of the wonderfulgrowth of the Church as a "marvel of marvels." We should be happy to preceive it in that light; but the marvel of marvels with us is the sub lime nonchalance with which the mere facts of the situation are thrust aside when the the best moral would proceed from a humble recognition of the truth behind the figures. There is no more rectitude in the rejoicing over figures in whose growth there is no intrinsic merit for us than to accept the credit of results that are not of our making .- Catho lic Citizen.

Gladstone and Ireland.

On the occasion of the opening of the new reading and recreation rooms in Hawarden, Mr. Gladstone in the course of an able speech, delivered these high but well-merited compliments to Ireland and the United

"I am speaking to the historical student," said the great statesman and scholar, "and I tell him that the one series of laterical developments from which we may derive the greatest benefit is the history of the parliamentary institutions of Ireland during the last century. It worked out a purpose or design of freedom between 1700 and 1800 much greater than the work that was done by the English parliament within the same period !" Speaking of the formation of the Uniten States government he says : "Among these three millions of people there proceeded at the epoch a group of statesmen that might larger less by fire than any other city in defy the whole history of the world to com-Massachusotts during the present century. It pare with them in any one country began like the great fire in Boston in Novem- er at any one period of time."

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AMERICAN HOME JOURNAL, Rightto Building, Chicago, ill.

AG Our subscribers will confer a favor by mentioning the name of our paper when ensured this advertisement.

SOME CONVERTS.

A Few Notable Americans Who Joined the Church.

Hen. Peter H. Brunett, ex-Governor of this state, author of several works, including one entitled "The Path Which Led a Protestant Lawyer to the Catholic Church." parents were Baptists. In one of his works he gives us the following beautiful passage relative to the feelings of a convert. In becoming a Catholic he says : "He is conscious that he has embraced a higher grade of faith, has been brought into close and holier communion with the unseen world, and has adopted a more just and charitable estimate of human veracity. He has taken a step toward the Celestial City, from the low, murky valley of discord, where the fogs of error do leve to dwell. He shakes hands with the brethren of every kindred, name and tongue. He wor ships with the people of every nation. joins his prayers with those who speak the varied languages of earth. On every shore, in every land, beneath every sky, and in every city he meets his brothern of the Universal Church. Ho is at home everywhere, and bows down with the millions who have worshipped, and who at:!! worship at the same altar, and hold the same faith. But not only so. He looks back over the pages of past history and ascends by a plain, vistole and unbroken chain to the

apostolic day. He has no chasms to lsap, no deserts to cross. At every step in this progress he meets the same old church—the same faith--: he same worship still preeminant in the Coristian world. He sees the rise and fall of empires and sents; but the same old Church always preemiuent. The records of the past are with him. He has the sanction of antiquity. Time tells for him a gloriouatory. He meess with myriads of brethren all along the clumbering ages. The old martyrs and saints are his brethren, He has companionship with them. Tasir memories are beloved by him. And Biandina, the poor slave, but noblest of martyrs, was his stater. And old Ignatius and Polycerp and Justin and Irenaus are also his brethren. And she, the humblest of the humble—the purest of the pure-the stainless Virgin Mother of his Lord, whom all generations call 'Bluesed, is revered by him as the neblest of creatures. And the old Apostles—the noble and the true — the holy and the just — the despised and persecuted—they, too are his

brethren. In short, the saints and martyrs of the olden time, held the same faith, worshipped at the same altar, and used the same form of worship that he does. He venerates and loves their memory, admires their virtues, calls them brethren and asks their prayers in Heaven. He has no accusation to bring against them-no crimes to lay to their faith is sustained by a logical power, and a scriptural proof that cannot be fairly met and confuted. It is sustained by every plain and luminous

principle upon which society and government are founded. His reason, his common sense, the best feelings of his nature, the holiest impulses of his heart, all sattefy him beyond s doubt that he is in the right." Hon. Frank Hard, LL.D., the well-known

Congressman. Mrs. Emily W. Burnett, of Sing Sing, N.Y. She became a Catholic at Rome, several years ago. She was a daughter of Gen. Aaron Ward. Her hueband, Col. Ward B. Burnett, rendered distinguished service during our war with Mexico.

Mrs. Tyler, widow of Hon. John Tyler, tenth president of the United States. She was received into the Church together with her daughter and granddaughter.

Mrs. John McKalght, of Bardentown, N. She was the mother of Mrs. Stonor, wife Dr. Samuel Stenor, U.S.A. Mrs Mc-Knight has also two other daughters. One of them married an army officer in New York, and the other became Careline, Countess of Boxhoerden, Russia. Mrs. McKnights husband was very wealthy, and was known in connection with the Camden and Amboy rail-

Mrs. Fred Chatard, Baltimore, Md. mether of Rt. Rev. Francis Silas Chatard, D. D., Bishop of Vincennes, Ind. Mrs. Contard was a convert from Uniterianiem.

Mrs. Day, a niece of Hon. Daniel Webster. She died a few years since at Marshfield, Mass.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord, New York city. Mrs. Drexell, New York city. Mrs. Robert Williams, wife of General Robert A. Williams, U.S.A., and widow of

Stephen A. Douglas. Mrs. Lawis C. Lavin, Philadelphia, Pa. widow of one who had been a prominent Know-Nothing in his day and who was twice sent to Congress by that party. Mrs. Levin's daughters also became Catholics.

Mrs. Gubert, Philadelphia, Pa., sister of he late famous engineer, W. Milnor, the late famous engineer, W. Milnor, Roberts, and mother of Sister Mary Agnes

Reberts, the great singer.

Mrs. Cummings, Washington, D. C.,
mother of the late Rev. Cummings, first rector of St. Stephen's Catholic church, New York city.

Mrs. J. Fairfax McLaughlin, nee Nannie Seldon Brooke, New York city; grand daughter of Hon. Francis Brooke, who was governor of Virginia during President Washington's administration. She was also grand daughter of Judge Henry St. George Tucker, president of the Virginia Court of Appeals and author of Tucker's 'Commentaries Mrs. F. E. White, widow of the late Fer-

dinand E. White, New York city. Mrs. Mary C. D. Starr, of York city founded a home for indigent girls. Mrs. St. John Echel, bora in New York city; became a Catholic in 1856 author of Maria Monk's Daughter; an Autobio graphy."-Freeman's Journal.

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TROUBLE IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH

The Ever-Open Door That Leads to Rom

There are, as we think, two points on which the minds of the thoughtful and educated High Anglican may be somewhat exercised. These two are truth and autherity.

With regard to the former, the Anglicanas of course the Catholic-holds that the Church is the divine teacher. To "Go and teach all nations" is her mission. But here comes in difficulty No. 1, as follows: It cannot be denied that, whatever her formular-ice say the Courch of England at the present time, by her living voice of prelates and priests, teaches contradictories. In one Church you find the whole sacramental systom as taught by the Catholic Caurch more or less accurately preached and proclaimed and the symbolic ritual practiced as exemplifying to eye and ear these verities. Within a stune's throw you find another church where all these points of dostrine and practice are proclaimed to be peruicious and soul destroy. ing ; while in a third there is Broad Church teleration of, or indifference to, all or any dogma, if not a denial of what is commen to the belief of High and Low Caurch

people. Take the teaching of Blahop King of Lincoin. He says it is the dostrine of the Church of England. On the other hand, Bishop Ry: of Liverpool will say that most if not all of in incorporation of the reverend fathers of what is considered orthodox in Lincoln is but Jude, and the statute made no one a fond thing vanily invented and a damnable reconsible for the organization. It deceit. Now both these Bishops cannot be was protended that they are a very right-one or other must be in error; yet extensive body; that they are a foreign the clergy who agree to a certain extent with | cluded from political existence by the laws of

ion, e. g, which they advocate? It is not a curious anomaly to find ministers of the same church not only contradicting each other, but The objection to these was not well founded of "Quiet Days" are right in their eacramental teaching, Bishop Ryle must be wrong

decide ? We have purposely touched the fringe of advanced school to reconsider their position. If contradictories are taught in and intolerated by the same communion, then that com munion does not teach the truth, or at least holds that there is no particular truth to teach, and that, after all, the important things are morality and a good life, without bothering about trifles. But unless the Broad Church view be taken, which allows cheerful and hearty services with flowers and bymns in the present and no hell in the future, there will always be a leakage from judgment was right, No. 11 remained in-the Anglican Church of those who come to tact. No. 13 had been stricken out, and his the Anglican Church of those who come to see that truth is not a trifle, and that without authority and obedience to some Christian umpire (who is, say the Catholics, the Pope) religion must become simply a matter of self-plessing, of private judgment, and of likes and dislikes. — Whitehall Review...

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1889.

BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY.

Gentlemen :- We have now used your Reflec tor about three months. It is very satisfactory, Our audience room is 50x60 ft., with ceiling 30 ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably.

Very respectfully,

J. H. Holmes,

Ohn. Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church,

(Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs :- The Bailey R. flector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction.
It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light.
It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brightness.

Very sincerely yours,
G. H. GRANNIS,

Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo

The Irish Bishops and the Pope.

At the meeting of the Irlah Bishops held following letter of sympathy to the Pops, deploring the occurrences connected with the Bruno celebration, was adepted:

Most Holy Father-We, the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, in general meeting assembled, prostrate at the feet of your Holi ness, express our deep sense of grief at the execrable and unprecedented insults which most implous men have lately offered to Christ our Lord Himself, and to you who are His Vicar on earth. Under your very eyes, these enemies have loaded with the highest honors an apostate who had abjured the Christian religion, and who was destitute of all virtue, in the holy city of Rome they

scorlingiscoly werehipped the detentibite occurs of mankind. Assuredly, your paternal heart, Meet Hely Father, is filed with grief at the stabberness of your children, excitaining with the prophet:—"Filles cauntist" "et exaltavi, is attem, apreverant me." But we, in accordance with the spirit et our Irish people, forement in saal for the hears of God and the heare of your Hollness, cry with one voice:—"Exurgat Desa, et dissipanter int." mici ojus et lugiant qui orderunt eum a "incie ojus ; sicut deficit fumus deficiant; "elont fiux cora a facie ignia." It behoves us, mercever, Most Holy Father, te affirm the necessity made more and more clear of preserving unimpaired the Temporal Soverepreserving unimpaired the Temporal Soversignty of your Holinese and the Hely Apostolio See. "Nunc regre tatallights, eradimini
"qui judicata acram." For if, in the city
of Rome, which has been consecrated by the
glarious blood of the two Princes of the Apeetles, and which is honored through the entire world for I a venerableness and sanctity, these crimes have been perpetrated, how much more ought secular princes to fear. But since your Holiness can neither prevent per restrain in any way these insults and blaphemics, perpetrated under vour eyer, it is manifest that Your Temporal Se-vereignity is necessary for the full and

committed to our care the Apostolic Bene-Given at Holy Cross College, Dublin, the 16th day of October, 1889.

free exercise of the Apostolic duties, and to

Prostrate at the feet of Your Hollness w

humbly implere for ourselves and the flocks

carb the persistent enmity of the impleus.

THE JESUITS WIN.

Becision of the Court of Appeals on Portion of the Exceptions to the Form.

Judgment was given on Wednesday last on the appeal of the Mail company from an interlocutory judgment striking out portions of the exception to the form pleaded by the appellants to an action of damages for libel The result of the judgment in appeal was that the decision of the court below was sustained by three to two-Chief Justice Dorlen and Justices Tessier and Bases forming the majority, and the dissentient justices being Justices Cross and Courch.

Cross, J., (diss.,) did not think that all the all gations of the defendant's pleas should have been allowed to stand, but he would have been disposed to discriminate and allow part of the rejected allegations to stand. The incorporation of the Company of Jeans was somewhat different from any precedent that His Honor was acquainted with. It was

coth are Bishops of the same church. Take, body, not coming within the jurisdict.on of again, Archdescon Farrar and the University of parliament here. The allegations saliet school. They teach on the subject of second to show that the Jesuits are a body eternal purishment what both Bishop King and Bishop Ryle would certainly deny to be true. And so, again, there are hundreds of fendants (appellants) they are absolutely exboth the prelates above named-a bit here the Empire, then the logical sequence would and a bit there—and perhaps at the same be that they could not have an incorporation time manage to pelieve, with the Universal. by the Legislature of Quebec. Of course, the ists, what both these Bishops deny. If Got Josuits could not exist in England; they are be a God of truth, this state of things is, to proscribed by the statute. His Honor did not know how they stood in other European eay the least perplexing.

Then there is difficulty No. 2. Assuming, countries, but in England there is a statute expressly declaring that the Jesuits cannot have any standing. His Honor did not see countries, but in England there is a statute comes the permission to exercise the powers have any standing. His Honor did not see conferred by these orders? A judge, a magiatrate, a bishop can exercise their powers in raise the question whether this bedy was incertain places only. But the Anglican clergy corporated for provincial objects. Had their use their powers anywhere and everywhere, inc. reporation been expressly limited to existnot only without leave of the Blahops, but in ence in Canada, then the door might have spite often of episcopal disapproval. When been closed in respect of anything further. been closed in respect of anything further. missions and retreats are given in the diouses | But when they were incorporated generally (say) of Liverpool by High Church clergy of and when persons all ever the world might the diocese (say) of Lincoln, does Bishop Ryle claim such incurporation, and their acts sanction thes missioners in saying mass and might be contrary to Imperial laws, the dehearing confessions? And does Bishop King fendants should have the utmost latitude for sanction their intrusion upon a diocese whose urging their particular view of the case. verseer distinctly reprobates the doctrine Besides these general remarks he might of they preach and the practices, as of confess. serve that some of the clauses which were objected to were nothing but amplification of those which had been allowed to stand

Church, J., concurred in the observations. Invading opiscopal territory sud pronouncing the Bishop of the same territory to be in and largely in the conclusions, of Mr. Justice herery ? For if the missioners or conductors | Cross. The first question was whether the course taken was regular, whether the clauses could be stricken out on motion. On this in his expositions and explications of the point he was with the respondents. The Christian religion. And then comes a second question was whether the allegations of further question: Not only, Who is right? the exception were so clearly set forth that Not only, Who is wrong? but—Who is to the plaintiff was in a position to answer them. On this point he concurred in a por tion of the judgment of the court below. The the matter only, but have said enough to show | first three clauses had been allowed to stand what are the points which, as we believe, load many of the Anglican clergy of the not such as had been made by the judgment appealed from. The fifth had been wholly striken out, but as the rules and regulations had been referred to in the act, what was suf ficienty definite for the purposes of the act was sufficient for an investigation by a court of justice. As to the sixth clause, he agreed to all that the judge retained, but considered that too much had been stricken out. Nos. 7 8 and 9 were not touched. No. 10 was a reiteration of No. 4, and should not have been stricken out. As to No. 11, he thought the

Honor thought very properly so. Dorlon, Ch. J., for the majority of the court held, first, that the allegations might be at tacked by a metion. As to the incidental question which had been raised, that the constitutionality of an act of incorportion could not be attacked by a ples, his own opinion was different, but it was not necessary to decide that question here, and the court pronounced ne opinion upon it. His Henor proceeded to read the various allegations of the exception. The first three had been admitted; the defendants had all their rights under these heads—that the society was not incorporated; that it had no right to appear In court : and that the act was ultra vires. Of the fourth, part had been struck out, and properly so. Pleadings must be founded upon facts distinctly stated, and not upon inferences drawn from facts. This had been distinctly held in the case of the Queen vs Newman, in which the pleas were twice reject ed for vagueness, with liberty to plead again, Se, toc, in the Queen ve. Bradlaugh, the same dootrine had been followed. In the present case, the references to vows and to rules and regulations were properly striken out. Whis were the vows, and what were the rules? No one knew. They should have been stated. How could the Court say whether the plain tiffs were deprived of their civil rights by At the meeting of the Irlsh Bishops held their vows? The vows were not given. Tuts in Cloncliff-, on the 16th of last month, the was not correct pleading. His Honor then referred to the other portions rejected from the exception, and concurred in the correct ness of the decision.

> CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1, 1887. I can most truthfully testify to the fact, that here in Cleveland, several cases of epilepsy, here in Cleveland, several cases or controls, which were cured by the medicine of Rev. Father Koenig, of Ft. Wayne Ind., have come under my personal observation. In other similar cases great relief was given even up to this time they have not been entirely cured. It time they have not been entirely cured. It would certainly be a great blessing if the tidings were more widely circulated that many could thus: be cured by help of this medicine.
>
> P. ALARDUS ANDERSCHICK, O. S. F.

A HORRIBLE SCANE.

The Guelph Murder Avenged in a Clumsy

GUELPH, Oak, Nov. 29.—The last act in the Harvey tragedy was ensated this merning at eight o'clock. Daring the night Archdescon Dixon passed a few hours giving the decemed man consolation and this morning be again visited him to bid him good-bye. Harvey bid the gool officials good-bye and spent his lew remaining hours in spiritual conversation. Harvey slept well and ate a hearty breakfast. Abunt 7 55 the hangman at tered his cell and pinsuned his arms and the proces-sion headed by Archdescon D xen followed by the prisoner, sheriff and hangman, marched to the place of execution. Harvey seemed dejuvers and only tooked up once. As he nterest the gallows the prayers for the dead, of the English Church, were said by the Archdences, during the perfermance of which the black cap was fastened ever his head and the rope was cut and Harvey was soon swinging between heaven and earth.

It was ease of the werst pieces of bungling that has ever been witnessed at an execution. The weight which lutted the body was not sufficiently heavy, neither was the scaffold high enough to give sufficient rebound to break the neck and the contortions of the victim were frightful as he slowly strangled to death. These present could not but ex-press themselves at the bungling way in which the executioner did his part of the and not. The knot had slipped and caught in front of the ear, and the gurgling sounds of the wretched man could be heard outside of the jell walls, and many of those who witnessed the execution left the place as soon as they pessibly could. It is to be hoped the Government will see some more merciful way of putting murderers out of existence than by ne rope.

At 10.30 a.m. Coroner Keating held an in-

quest over the remains of Harvey, who was hanged this morning. Dr. Herod, in his evidence, severely commented on the bungling manner in which the execution was done. He felt Harvey's pulse after he had been hanging seven minutes, and found it at 60 Harvey was conscious at the time, he thought, from the pulse, from the grasp and from the movements of the body. He made a special examination of the corpre and found that the neck was not dislocated. The jury had found the: Harvey had died according to law, and recommended that the Government be saked to concider the advisebility of employing an official expert executioner. The remains were handed over to Dr Lett and Architecom Dixon and the fue rel took place from the gaol to the English Church cometery, where the body was interred health that of Mrs. Harvey and those of Lily and Geratdine Harry v. The funeral was strictly private. The papers in Harvey's hand at the time he was hanged were a letter from Gerel sine in reference to & coming auniversary and a portion of a letter from his sen.

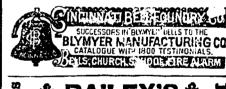
A Womau's Remarkable Crime. CONCORD, N.H., November 29,-At the Merrimac county farm, in North Boscawen, yesterday, during the temporary absence of the matron, a woman named B-nnett, who had been committed from London, N.H., Sunday, attacked a slight, delicate woman from Chester, named Sarah C. Wood. Seizing her around the body she carried her to a bath room and threw her into a tue. She held her down with her feet, and turning on the cold water, kept her in that position till the water covered her body and drowned her. The murdered woman was mar-ried, and was 35 years of age.

TO PARENTS!

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

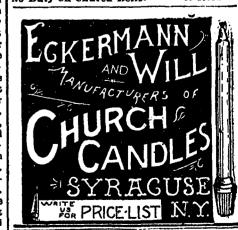
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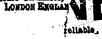


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WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 4, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, St. Barbara. THURSDAY, Dec. 5, St. Sabas. FRIDAY, Dec. 7, St. Nicholas. SATURDAY, Dec. 6, St. Ambrose. SUNDAY, Dac. S, THE IMMACULATE CON-CEPTION.

Monday, Dec. 9, St. Leocadia. TUESDAY, Dac 10, St. Melchiades. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, St. Damasus.

Brome Election.

. The fight in Brome has terminated and a success been scored for the Hon. L. O. Taillon, leader of the Conservative party in the reprovince. The election was lought out on strict party lines. The Equal Righters were nowhere; in fact they were repudiated by both parties in the most emphatic manner The Dominion Alliance was divided, the county section favoring Mr. Duffy and the general forces from the city giving their adhesion to Mr. England. No doubt some Prohibition reputations will come out of the battle badly damaged. As usual, the party papers have all manner of reasons for victory or defeat. There is one feature that has escaped notice, however, and which was an . Important factor in the election. The former representative was the present Judge Lynch. It was generally understood that the Hon. Mr. Lynch held the county, more by his personal popularity than as a party man. The hon, gentleman had been in political life for a great many years, he had rendered great services to the Province, and was a favorite with all parties for his manly qualities and sterling probity. When he was appointed to the Beach it was generally understood that there would be no opposition offered, and that his successor, a Conservative, would be elected by acclamation. We believe Hon Mr. Mercier would have been glad to see the compact carried out in good faith; but Mr. Fisher is credited with having forced a contest which irritated many who do not usually take part in public elections. We have not the alightest doubt that a very large number of the electors who voted for Mr. England did so as a pretest against a contest being forced upon the constituency under those circonmetances.

Toronto.

The Queen City of the West has again been disgraced by the hoodlum element of its population. On the recent entry of Archbishop Walsh into that city, to take possession of his archdiocese, the Catholics had grade preparations to receive His Grace with becoming ceremonies. A procession was fermed to meet him at the station, but the anti-Catholics could not allow the occasion to pass without manifesting the spirit that animates them. The processionists were atsacked with bricks and other missiles, and Ris. Grace was struck on the arm by one of the atones hurled at his carriage. It is only fair to add that this rowdy conduct has met vith universal condemnation. The Empire, a leading organ of public opinion amongst the P rotestants of Cotarie, denounced the perpe traters of this outrage in scathing terms. Mc at of the newspapers in Toronto followed suit, , and throughout the Province there has been : but one sentiment expressed, and that of resprehation of the dastardly conduct of the t loters, and the hope that they may be broug ht to justice, and dealt with in such a manne ras that they and others similarly inolined; may understand the spirit of our law with r serence to personal liberty. The Toronto police acted bravely in dispersing the meb in quick time, but only half per. formed ti teir work, as they did not succeed in arrestir og a single member of the gang.

Rome and Ireland.

Every not 7 and again the organs of the Protestant ty, pe inform their readers that the day of Ireland's severance from Rome is near at hand. Ever your knows the wish is father of the thought, and, in the present instance, that saying is true to the letter. Nothing would grateful mention of them?" so gratify the enemies of Catholicity, as a rupture between the Catholic Church and the Irish people. What hundreds of years of persecution have not been able to de it is not which it is our duty to refer to, so that all likely the puny and transparent dodges of the concerned may be placed upon their gnard. anti-Catholic press can now accomplish. The latest canard starked is that the Irish people

of Ireland which is threatened in the near class, pay very little head to the ravings of future. All this we read in journals not over the Daily Witness but will not some of our friendly to the Irlah cause. Fortunately fer French-Canadian Catholics be misled by the the Irish people at home and abroad, they extravagant, mischlevous and utterly unjustifiof the Irish people, were the clergy lag of the Brome election. so united as they are at present in furthering the National cause. Not because the soggarth aroon of to-day is one whit more patriotic than his valiant predecessors, but because the movement in Ireland is a therein, is more than likely to ensure success. Never before have the National clergy had the same influence at the Court of Rome as they have to-day; and it must be remambered that they do not stand slone, for they are assisted by the mitred children of Ireland the world over-in Canada, in the United States, in Australia. The enemies of the Church would like to see a severance between Rome and Ireland, because they see in Ireland the greatest bulwark of Catholicity. Could they only detatch her from Rome. then indeed they would set up an exultant shout. It is therefore of the greatest importance to them that they should sow the seeds of distrust of the Head of God's Church in the minds of the Irish people. They know how dearly the race love their native land, how that unquenchable devotion has survived every on slaught, every sorrow, every disaster, and the anti-Catholic press hope by exhibiting the Pope as inimical to the cause of Irish Home Rule to alienate from him the hearss of the Irish people. In this they shall fail, aye! miserably fall. Our people know the tricks of the enemy, and they are not to be led away from the faith of their fathers by any such inventions. The Catholic priest clung to the people in the darkest hour of their mutual trial, and the Catholic Church will sing the Te Deum on the day the old land achieves Home Rule, which God grant may be at an

Let Us Have Peace.

Mere than ence, within the past few menths, we have had occasion to point out that the conduct of the overwhelming majority of the Protestants of this Province has been worthy of all praise in the recent anti-Jesuit agitation. The most atrenuous direct results. exertions were made, nothing was left undone, by the se-called Equal Rights party, to induce their Protestant brethren, to enroll themselves in their ranks and form with them a united phalanx of Protestantiam. A great flourish was made; the Daily Witness, the organ of the fanatics, was incessant in its appeals; petty meetings of twenty or thirty persons were magnified into monster demon strations. Yet the fact was patent that hardly one layman of any importance or infrom it, and, with the exceptions of Dr. Leo Davidson, Geo. Washington Stephens, Walter Paul, and a few others, mere notoriety seekers, who undertook to pose as the exponents of advanced Protestantism, the Ministers who found in the Jesuits Estates act an occasion for airing their elequence were left to do their booming alone.

In this Previace the people have learned that the policy of teleration, is the only one to secure peace, harmony and progress. We have had many instances of the good will that has prevailed here, for many years, between men of different creeds. We shall refer for the present to only one of recent date. When the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Rev. Father Dowd was held. addresses from many associations of Catholics were presented to the venerable Pastor of St. St. Patrick's, and side by side with these, accompanied by a handsome money contribution in aid of the building fund of the church, an address from the Protestant community of Montreal. 'in appreciation of his long distinguished and successful labors in the cause of religion. charity, unity and peace."

In his reply, Father Dowd said; "In this happy concert of peace, I would with to avoid even the appearance of making a distinction. I have to do so, however, as a matter of justice. It is not the first time that Pretestants have preved to me that there is; a common ground of holy charity upon which all christians can meet and shake hands and be kind to one anether. During many long years, when we were poor and our little orphans numerous, more than half the yearly proceeds of our Bazaars for their support came from charity of our the open-handed Protestant neighbors. Need I allude to the warm-hearted sympathy that was received from the same quarter on the occasion of our pilgrimage to Rome? Can I forget those things? And remembering them, can I allow this solemn occasion to pass without recording a

We feel compelled to advert to this happy state of things, in view of certain events that are now transpiring in this Province, and concerned may be placed upon their guard. We have just alluded to the kindly feeling existing between Ostholics and Protestants have opened their eyes, owing to the re. for some years past; let us say further that weintions made by Mr. Stead of the Pall Mall | never were English-speaking and French-Gazette, and that they are becoming daily Canadian Catholics more firmly united than vilced by his letters, that the Pope at the present time. The question

we are teld, ever a dilemma in which to rend asunder the bends that have bitherto they are placed, of cheesing between a break united our people and made us a happy and with Rome and a break with the the people | prosperous community. Protestants, as are not to-day dependent upon journals that able language of L'Electeur, which underwrite up such arrant nensense for their takes to pose as the mouth-piece of the presources of information. He would be a very sent Administration in Quebec ? No doubt ignerant Irish Cathelic who would allow the assumption of L'Electeur, to speak as the himself to be imposed upon by such clumsy authorized organ of the government, is utterdevices. Never before, in all the struggles ly unwarranted; yet this is what it says speak-

"The result of this election is regrettable from every standpoint. As we showed yester-day, the struggle has not been fought on the merits of the two parties, but solely and ex-clusively on the Jesnits' estates question. Our Protestant fellow-citizens, ill-advised and led but because the movement in Ireland is a by a few fanatics, have deemed proper to put constitutional one, in which the Catholic Church can take part, and, taking part ceeded. What is the significance of this victorial of the control of the contro ory of the Protestants? It is terrible, and. perhaps, will be disastrous for them. Once more we repeat it, this is very serious, and we have no hesitation in declaring that we

are dismayed at the possible consequences of the position taken by the minority. We shall say nothing more, understanding the responsibility which weighs on us as the Government organ. We prefer to stop here." Of the above we can only say it is the rank-

est rubbish. To state that the Brome election was fough tsolely on the merits of the Jesuits Estate Actisto falily deliberately the position of affairs. Just as good, as devout, as sincere Catholics were engaged on one side as on the other in that election. The Equal Rights people, having taken stock of the county, abandened the field because they had not a ghost of a chance; had it been otherwise, they would have stood their ground, unfurled their hannor, and given battle. This we know. What. then, does L'Electeur mean by stating that the result of that election will perhaps be disastrous to our Protestant fellow-citizens in this province! Why profess to be dismayed at the possible consequences to the minority in the Province of Quebec ? Such language is enly fit for a Bedlamite. If Catholica are in a majority here, are they not in a minerity in every other Province in the Dominion? And we sak, in the name of common sense, how can we expect the wellmeaning, moderate and tolerant Protestants of the other provinces to stand up for our people there if such lucubrations are allowed to go unchallanged here? There should be an end to this nonsense, and that at once, For our part, we desire to live in peace with all classes of our fellow-citizens. It is in the interest of all that race and religious quarrels should be stamped out where they exist, and where they happily have no foothold, it is the duty of all good men to condemn at the earliest moment utterances that may easily arouse the worst passions and produce the

THE difficulties that surround the masionary efforts to convert the Indians to the Christian religion are referred to in a recent letter from Rev. Father Lacombe, the devoted Northwest missionary among the Blackfeet. He instances four principal obstacles (1) the pride of the Indians leading them to refuse to confess that they are sinners; (2) the bad examples which many white people set them; (3) the idleness in which the Blackfeet spent the greater part fluence in the community would ally himself of their time; (4) the establishment near the largest Indian reserve of the Mormon settlement, whose members are rightly or wrongly believed by the Indians to practice polygamy, and whose example is thus used to justify the Blackfeet for continuing their own polygamous institutions. To obviate the last mentioned difficulty Father Lacombe suggests that permanent Government officials should reside at the Mormon settlement, who could furnish absolute proof that polygamy does not exist. That pious man concludes: "Confident that God will reward, not the success, which is due to the action of His Divine Spirit, but the good intentions which are not subdued by any difficulties, we will wait for the time appointed by God to see the result of our labors, leaving, at the same time, to our friends of other religious denominations full room for their own exertions."

> Two respectable men, Charles O'Brien and Thomas Doherty were, recently, charged at Castlemartyr, under the statute of Edward III., with coughing in a way that displeased a passing constable. A policeman named Charles Smith, who made the charge, swore so shocking in the case that his evidence was flatly contradicted by a comrade of his named O'Brien; yet despite the direct conflict of testimony between these, the only witnesses for the persecution, the bench held the defendants to bail under the statute of Edward the Third, This they flatly refused to do, and were taken to jail, loadly denouncing the perjury of which they were the victims.

MR. JOHN NOLAN, of Charleville, is determined to tess the question of the right of the police to have used their revolvers on the people at Charleville, on the memorable occasion of Mr. Wm. O'Bricn's arrest. He has caused a writ to be served on District-Inspector Concannon, for assault and battery on that occasion, laying damages at £2,000. He was wounded by a bullet fired from the revolvers of the police. It will be extremely interesting to note what defence will be offered by Mr. Balfour's

MB. COLBY, the member for Stanstead, has been rewarded for his long political services with a portfolio. He will take the office of President of the Council, and Sir John Macdonald will continue to administer the Department of Railways and Canals. The date of the nominations has been fixed at Decamber 11th and the election, if any, on December 18th.

La Semaine Religieuse this week reproduces the lengthy resolutions passed by the International Sabbath Observance Congress, which met at Paris in September last. One of these treats on the question of a weekly day of rest from a hygienic point of view, and the other from a social aspect. They both insist on the need of the Roman Curie, who, by it Shall this entents cordiale oon. Sabbath observance to secure the social, moral if the described at the groun of street and in it intentioned in the writings means possible to prevent descration of the Lord's day. An annual congress is to be held id. The Irish clergy are very uneasy, in some of our contemporaries are calculated i hereafter on this important question.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR.—Mr. Leitch prefaces his reply to me by

Mr. Sellars' Critic Criticised. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—Mr. Letten prefaces his reply to me by stating that having an acquaintance with Mr. Sellar is nothing to the point in this matter. I think, however, it has a great deal to do with it. For my part I take people as I find them. I know of no one since the close of the New Testament Canon that I would be prepared to follow in every particular. Mr. Letteh should give us some quotations from Mr. Sellar and analyze them, so as to show where the bigotry comes in. A man cannot be a Protestant and a comes in. A man cannot be a Protestant and a Catholic at the same time. I have to confess that my acquaintance with the contents of the Gleaner does not extend over many years, but as I understand it, at present itself and the Montreal Witness, with which I have a longer acquaintance, are very much the same. Witness nearly represents my views, though it does not go so far as I would go if I had my way. I suppose, therefore, the Gleaner and myself are not very far off the same platform. would have no company with any dear doctor whether he is doctor of divinity or medicine or anything else, who would say it was no murder to kill a Jesuit or anybody else, except as being done by the law of the land, in case of hanging or war. I have read Dr. Wild's sermon in which it was stated he used such language, and I have not come across any such passage. Under the circumstances it is just as reasonable for me to believe the report of Dr. Wild's ser-mon as published in the Advance, his own organ, as any other report to the contrary. Mr. Leitch and several others that might be mentioned don't like the Equal Right's Association. So far I have not seen the Equal Right's men making any unjust demand officially.

The Equal Right's Association are composed of sinful mortals like myself, who are indivi-dually apt to say foolish and unwise things that we might wish afterwards had not been said, but to take them all through I am yet convinced that there are in that Association some

of the best men we have in the country. We are all the children of Adam, and we came into this world alike: the children of Protestants and Catholics have the same idea of right and wrong, and I presume many of them are very much the same through life. If we had only to deal with our Catholic fellow-citizens without any outside interference we could get along all right, but the trouble is that their church, as a church, claims special privileges for itself, which it is not willing to grant us, which special privileges we are not willing to grant. Mr. Lettch gives another misrepresentation if he alludes to ex-Mayor Howland as the one that was going to slaughter the Catholics of Quebec. What Mr. Howland said, and whit many others besides say and mean as well, is that if the Protestants of Quebec are to be persecuted by the Church of Rome ten times twenty thousand Ontario boys would know the reason why. I don't see anything unreasonable in that statement. I would be just as ready to oppose any Protestant organization who would

mpt any unjust treatment of Catholics. Mr. Leitch cannot see how it is a Protestant grievance that the Catholic Church holds a priority claim. Supposing that a Catholic farmer owed me \$1,000, and got a mortgage on his farm to that extent; suppose at the same time that the church had a mortgage on it for some money lent or some money owing, and it turned out that the farm was not worth all the mortgages that was on it, would it not be a grievance for me to have to wait till the Church got paid first, and then if there were any left I could get my share afterwards. I don's know exactly how Mr. Leitch would feel in that case, but I know how I would feel.

As for giving Catholic money to a Protestant college in Toronto, I am opposed to all such things, as I have explained in the press several times before. I am opposed to any church whatsoever, Catholic or Protestant, getting a cent of public money, and I am willing to grant that the Catholics in Great Britain have a sore grevance against the State for patronizing the Protestant Church of England and Scotland. I have never concealed my views on that matter, and if I am acting inconsistent in wishing to see the same thing done away with in Quebec I do not think I can be accured of either bigotry or inconsistency Then we have the tithes grievances. Mr. Leitch says it is none of my business how the Catholic pays his tithes. That is so as far as I am not directly or indirectly implicated. It is none of my business if a Catholic gives all he possesses to his church. At the same time I am a citizen of this country, and when there is a law on the statute book which says that the Catholic habitagts of Quebec shall be compelled by the civil power to pay if the refuse, then I say I am made a party against my will, as the Government represents me as well as Mr. Leitch.

N. MURRAY.

TEMPERANCE WORK. Demonstrations at St Patrick's and St James' Churches on Sunday,

A temperance demonstration was held at St. Patrick's church on Sunday evening, the oc-casion being the annual requion of the societies connected with the Irish Catholic Temperance Convention and the following :- St. Patrick's, St. Ann and St. Gabriel's T. A. B. societies. The societies headed by Mr. James Milloy, grand marshal, marched from the presoytery into the church and were greeted on their entrance by St. Patrick's day and other Irish airs played on the organ by Prof. J. A. Fowler. The following officers occupied seats of honor in the centre aisle: Hon. Edward Murphy, president St. Patrick's T. A & B.; Mr. B Taylor, president St. Gabriel's; Mr. Thos. Latimore, president St. Gabriel's; Mr. W. B. dent of convention; Mr. W. P. Kennedy, vicepresident St. Ann's; Mr. P. Doyle, vice presi ent St Patrick's; Mr. Jar. J. Costigan, secre tary; Messrs. A. Brogan, N. P., M. Sbarkey, B. Emerson, A. Martin, G. Burns, G. Tieruay, J. H. Feeley, Jas. Meek, J. H. Kelly, M. J. Ryan, J. Maguire, Jas. Phelan, J. S. Rielly, secretary of convention; John Lappin, John Karby and Obbers In the recent page. Kerby, and others. In the sanctuary were Rev. Fathers Dowd, Toupin, Carou, CSSR., M. Callaghan, J. U'Meara; J. Callaghan, J. A. McCallen. J. Casey, and others.

The ceremonies were opened with the recita-

tion of the Rosary by the Rev. J. McCallen, after which the Kev. J. Donnelly, of St. Acthony's, preached the sermon, taking for his text "Let us walk honestly as in the day not in rioting and drunkenness," and delivered an eloquent and earnest discourse on the evils of intemperance.

Silema benediction followed, Rev. Father O'Meara, of St. Gabriel's being the celebrant, with the Rev. Fathers Jas. Callaghan and Casey as deacon and sub deacon. After bene-diction Rev. Father McCallen from the altar rails, made an earnest appeal for volunteers to come forward to take the pledge which was an swered by a large number. A special meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society was held after the cermoniss, at which a number of new members were admitted.

AT BT. JAMES' CHURCH.

The temperance societies of St. James' parish assembled in that church Sunday evening for their aumusi demonstration. Rev. Cure Rousselet presched a powerful temperance sermon and there was a solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. During the evening shoir and orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Drolet, rendered the "Sancus" of Cheubini, the "Ave Maria" of Contant and the "Tentum Ergo" of Chaubini.

Catholic Foresters.

This is an age of benefit organizations and there are now few classes of society which have not some one of these institutions from which they are deriving much good. Until lately now with the C M.B.A. and the order of Catholic Foresters they are as well supplied as any other class of the community. This latter or-ganization is already branching out in all directions four course have been formed and two more are in course of organization. The benefits to be derived from joining this order Mr. Colty married, in 18 are important, for apart from the social association. Child, of Waybridge, Vt.]

tions around such organizations, the members— and any Catholic between 18 to 45 years of age is eligible—receive \$7 per week in case of illness or accident, and at their death their widows or families receive \$1,000. All this costs but from \$10 to \$12 per annum, a very moderate rate of insurance. Any person intending to join can receive forms of application and other par-ticulars from the Degree Chief Ranger M. ticulars from the Deputy Chief Ranger, M. H. Thompson, at 93 Ottawa street.

WHAT HARRISON WILL SAY

In his Message to Congress-Some of his Recommendations.

NEW YORK, December 2.—The Press, the administration organ in this city, published the following to day from Washington:—The President's message has been jealously guarded for the past two weeks by Mr. Harrison's stene-grapher, Alice B. Sauger. For once it has been proved that all girls are not garralous, for not a whisper has come from her lips as to its contents. But two persons beside the President and Miss Sanger are supposed to know what its real character is. These are Private Secretary Halford and Attorney-General Miller. Still Senators and Congressmen who have recently advised with the President have gained snatch

Press correspondent to-night that the President would recommend the appeal of internal tax on sobacco, alchol used in the arts and on fruit brandier. etc. This would take off about \$30,-000,000 a year. As to the surplus bugbear, he will say that Secretary Windom's policy of safely in thing Government money in bonds has reduced it from over \$100,000,000 to about base reduced to the distribution of the plan the President will commend. He will urge no sweeping reduction in the tariff, owing to the fact that costly plans for increasing the strength of the navy and the construction of fortifications are on foot. The President will advocate a national election law to prevent further outrages upon suffrage in the South. He will advice that allver coinage be increased, but for suggestions on this point will refer Congress to Secretary Windom's

The President will dwell at length on the necessity of establishing closer commercial re-lations with the South and Central American republics, and reiterate emphatically the position assumed by the United States Government in regard to the seal piracy in Behring sea. 8The document is a long one, and is sure to be the most statesman!ike that ever emanated from the White House. If the house fails to organize to morrow, but succeeds Thursday, the message will then be transmitted to Congress.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit

At a special meeting of the above Association, held in their hall, Dupre Lane, the following resolution of condolence was passed :-

WHEREAS-It having pleased Almighty God to call unto Himself that explemary citizen and brave soldier, the late Genera Thomas Francis WHEREAS-It having been the good fortune

of the members of our Association to be favored by hearing from that voice, which is now silent forever, words filled with that patriotism and wisdom that characterized him during his life and which left amongst us endearing memories such as could only be awakened by a true patriot and a kind and affable friend; Resolved-That while bowing to the Divine

Will, we desire to place on record the heartfeld sympathy of the members of our Association the loss sustained by the death of such s sincere exponent of our national aspirations who by his words and actions, during a long and useful life. stands as an example of a good citizen, a brave soldier and a true friend.

Resolved-That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Irish World, Boston Pilot and Montreal TRUE WITNESS; and also to the surviving members of his family. Committee on resolutions:

P. O'FLYNN, J. J. Brosnan, M. J. Shea,

At a meeting of Branch 61, C. M. B. A., held in Merritton recently, the following reso lutions of condelence on the death of Patrick J.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God in his nfinite wisdom to call from the earth our esteemed brother, Patrick J. Giblin, of Branch No. 1, C. M. B. A., Windsor, in the midst of ble early manhood, when, humanly speaking, many years of a useful and honorable career would seem to be in store for him; but God has deemed it otherwise and we bow to His holy

WHEREAS, our late brother, though not s nember of this Branch, was associated with this village by ties of kindred throughout his whole life-time, having been brought up here from in-fancy to the age of manhood. The fact of his being a Grand Trunk railway conductor necessitated his removal to Windsor, and it is within the knowledge of the members of this Branch that his services to the company have been high ly appreciated, as is evident by the responsible position to which he had been promoted, Another evidence of his carefulness and efficiency as railway conductor is the fact that dur ing a period of twenty years in that responsible position he has never met with an accident to his train or caused any damage or loss to the

company, therefore,

Be it resolved, That this Branch tender its heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the mother and other members of the bereaved family of our late brother for the great and preparable loss they have sustained in the death of one who was to them indeed a friend. whose greatest care in life was to minister to their every want, and who seemed but to live

Be it also resolved, That the members of this Branch are happy to testify to the Christian an i moral worth of our late brother. He has been a dutiful and obedient member of his church, and always endeavored to perform any good work that his conscience and charitable His last end was peaceful and fortified with all the rites of his church, and he surrendered his soul peacefully to his God with the confident hope of a nappy immorality. Be it furthermore resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inscribed on the minutes of the Branch, that copies be sent to official and local papers, and that an engrossed copy be presented

to the bereaved family.
Signed on behalf of the Branch. JAMES COGAN.

Hon. C. C. Colby Sworn In.

OTTAWA, November 27.-Mr. C. C. Colby was this afternoon sworn into the Cabinet as president of the council and afterwards attended the session of that body. [Oharles Carroll Colby was born at Derby Line, Vt., on the 10th December, 1827. His

father, F. M. Coloy, was of English descent, and belonged to a family that settled in New Hampshire before the Revolutionary war, though not so clear on other subjects. In 1832 he removed to Canada; in 1834 was new was brought up on the cross examination at the time of the troubles of 1837.

In 1832 he removed to Canada; in 1834 was new was brought up on the cross examination. Walter Flemming, Henry Gaynor and Peter Statution at the time of the troubles of 1837. Mr. Colby was educated at Dartmouth college N.H.; whence he was graduated in 1847, and was called to the L. C. Bar in 1355. He has been an active worker in the interests of the section in which he lives, has been a director of the Massawippi and Waterloo & Magog Roman Catholics have been unable to imitate railways, and of the Orown Mining company. their Protestant brethren in this respect, but In 1872 he was vice president of the Quebec Temperance league. He was first returned to Parliament in the general elections of 1867. county of Stansierd. In 1867 he was appointed deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Collay married, in 1855, Miss Harriet driver had on a brass birt oned livery. Child, of Waybridge, Vt.] and has ever since continued to represent the

CASE ENDED

Closing Features of the Croning Murder Trial.

The Counsel for the Prosecution Addresses the Jury.

CHICAGO, November 26. The first witness called in the Orenin case to-day on behalf of the state was Bailey Dawsen, who testified that on May 4 he was in the emergency heapital here; that he never introduced John F. Begga to Col. Baboock, but that en the night of the 11th he was present when Mr. Gleason did so. The defence had introduced evidence that Beggs was at the Pacific held on the night of May 4 and that he was in. troduced to Col. Baboock on that cocasion. Col. Baboock took thestand and corroborated Mr. Dawson's evidence.

William Nieman was recalled on behalf of the state and testified that he had been introduced to James Hyland and that he was of information which furnished abundant troduced to James Hyland and that he was chance for speculation. One of them told the not the tall man who came into his talean Saturday night, May 4, or Sunday night, as Hyland ewore. Nieman had given testimeny that men answering to the description of Coughlio, Burke and O'Sullivan had been in his saloon talking about 1 p.m., May 4. The state next introduced the driver and the man who rented the carriage to O'Malley on the night of May 4, and these witnesses contradicted another portion of the testiment of

Robert P. Stanton and Harry L. McMa. hon, proprietor and foreman of the printing office where O'Sullivan's cards were printed, gave evidence contrary to that of O'Sulliwan's men concerning the delivery of the cards.

Frederick Ebersold, inspector of police, was called. He said neither officers Rowan nor Crow, whem he sent out to investigate the Cronin murder, ever reported that wilk. man Meries told them he heard fighting er scuffling in the Carlson cottage.

Pat Dinan, owner of the white horse, testified that when Captain Schaack, in the presence of Coughlip, asked him for a description of the man who hired the white horse, witness replied, "You can do your own describing; Coughlin knows him, and zaw him, and can describe him to you better than I can."

MORE FATAL CONTRADICTIONS.

Andrew D. Anderson testified that he was in Nieman's saloon two or three times Sunday night, May 5, between 7 and 10 o'clock. There were ten or twelve persons there on each occasion. This was in rebuttal of the testimony of the Hylands, who testified they drank with O'Sullivan there at that time and no one else was there.

Chester P. Smith testified he had examined files of all daily papers here and found Coughlin's name was not mentioned in connection with hiring the white horse prior to May 25. This was to contradict a witness for the defence who testified he had seen it about ten days after the murder.

Edward H. Bailey, editor of the Lakeview Record, testified he did not recollect anybody calling at his office and getting a bundle of O'Sullivan's cards as testified to by O'Sullivan's employee, Minehan.

State Attorney Longnecker then announced the base of the people closed.

James Feltam who sworn in rebuttal in behalf of Defendant Begge. Feltam was needing at the Grand Pacific hotel on the evening of May 4. The minutes did net show whether Bailey or Dawson was there. Mr. Forrest announced he would introduce rebuttal testimony at the next session of the court to show the whereabouts of witness William Coughlin on the night of

May 4. The court announced the iliness of the daughter of Juror North, the court would adjourn until Friday. After adjournment there was a consulation between court and counsel as to the order of the arguments to be made before the jury. It was decided to leave the matter to the court. Judge McConnell will announce his decision Friday.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 29 — Before the court pened in the Cronin case this morning Mr. Forcest stated that he had eight or ten witnesses opened in the to introduce to-day, and that this evidence would probably consume the whole day. The court room was crowded long before the case was called and many were unable to gain ad-

minaion. Judge Longenecker, in continuonce of the rebuttal testimony, called B. F. Carberry, who swore that he was in Danahy's saloon the avening of May 4 from 6.30 to 8 30 o'clock and he was positive the proprietor of the place was not in the saloon during that time. This contradicts Danaby's testimony which was that he was in his place at that time and saw Martin Rurke there.

M. J. Dwyer, a saloon keeper of the West Side, was called by the defence and denied that John O'Malley was ever in his saloon. On the cross examination Dwyer said he opened his saloon last April and had never been absent from it on Saturday night since. He could not bell who was in his saloon on May, 4th, but ha

knew that O'Malley was not there. Jno. Flamming, a brother of the saloon keeper who had an opening on May 4th, which opening O'Malley and Wm. Coughlin swore they attended, ewore he was at the opening. He was a member of the Clan-na-Gael. He recalled the events and remembered that O'Mallor of the Clan of the control of the cont ley and William Coughlin came there together in a carriege driven by Swanson. Swanson swore that Wm. Coughlin was not in his carriage that night. Fleming, continuing, said that in the course of the evening O'Malley and Swanson changed clothes, and when the party returned he, Swanson and Coughlin drove inside the carriege and O'Malley drove on the box. Swamon, he said, was somewhat under the influence of liquor, but the witness was never

more soher. Par. Rouse, a part owner of the saloon at which the opening occurred, and O. O. Rogan, who tended bar, were at the opening, and saw O'Malley and Wm. Coughlin drive up together and depart. Rogan was once a member of the

Clan-na-Gael. Wm. Fortune was the next witness. He had not red got over his Thanksgiving spree. When neked to relate what he knew of the commence of May 4, he looked sleepily around the room. and then testified that he was at the opening, and remembered seeing O'Malley and Wm. Coughlin. He didn't think that he was druk that night, and was very certain about seeing.
O'Malley and Coughlin come up together, although not so clear on other subjects. Nothing

timony. Robert Gibbons told of being sick in bed on May 4th and of Wm. Coughlin and of U'Malley. cailing for a man to go with them to the opening. He acknowledged that he did not see them, but his wife did and told him. The defense did not call his wife to testify. This ended the mora-

The first part of the afternoon session was .00 cupled in patching up Burke's alibi so badly perforated by the reduce of the State.
Marrid Kennedy said that he was in Win

Continued on eighth page.

News of the Week. of 1885 the act was carried by 13, while in 1882 it had 41 in its favor. It was first carried here in 1888 by 201 majority.

EUROPEAN.

The editor of the Berlin Poland Zeitung is being tried for less majeris in stating that the Emperor

Mr. Redmond, editor of the Waterford, Ireland, News, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for intimidation.

It is stated the chiefs of the Jesuits in Rome have resolved to recall all Jesuits from Brazil, owing to the state of public feeling there. Henry M. Stanley has sold his forthcoming

book outright to the Sampson-Low Co., of London, publishers, for the sum of £40,000 Russia is forming two flying mortar artillery

parks and two field and two local mortar parks. The Government will also raise a new crops of frontier guards. Mr. Gladatone, in an article in the London

Mindteenth Century, says he believed if an elec-tion were held now the county would return a Home Rule majority in Parliament of 100. The epidemic of influenza in St. Petersburg

is spreading. Half the population is suffering from the disease. Among the victims are the Ozar and the Ozarina and two of their children. There have been no fatalities.

In the French Chamber of Deputies the In the French Unamper of Deputes the election of M. Arnault, for Mountoban, was declared invalid on the ground that he was elected through clasical pressure. Count Dillon's election was also quashed.

Despatches received at London state that a French Mission Caravan which arrived at Mioni Sunday, met Stanley at Kilati and that he was then eight days march from Bagomoyo. It is stated that Stanley has no avory in his A bilt now before the French Chamber of

A DILL HOW DESCRETE THE ETERGY CHAMDER OF Deputies proposes the imposition of a pall and military tax upon every foreigner residing in France, also a tax upon avery employer for each foreign employé in his service residing in Seven thousand five hundred dockmen and

is paraly zed. In his speech at the opening of Parliament at

Sydney, N. S. W., the Governor, referring to colonial federation, said there was very likhbood that the cordial discussion now being carried on would lead to a patriotic agreement be-tween the colonies on this question. In reply to the Governor's speech at the open

ing of the New South Wales Parliament, both houses adopted an address expressing the trust that the present discussion of the subject of federation by the colonies would lead to the creation of a federal Australia on the basis of by the colonies would lead to the mutual good will and enduring friendship.

to maintain the good relations formerly held sleeping in barns and outhouses and has had with the Imperial Government. All the toreign his limbs frozen several times. The old man is consuls in Brazil are receiving similar orders.

A man supposed to be "Jack the Ripper" was set upon by five hundred women in the poerer quarter of Matrid Thursday while he was in custody of officers who were removing him from the gaol to the court room, where he was to be arraigned on a charge of having recently ommitted a murder in circumstances resemblcommitted a murner to occurrence in Lon-ling those of the Whitechapel murders in London. He was severly beaten.

don. He was severly neared.

The day after Dom Pedro sailed from Rio de Janeiro the provisional government of Brazil Trudel. His illness became so alarming yesterday that his children were called to his tender him a general reception. The Brazilian colony at Lishon regard this action as dictated by a delicate consideration on the part of the provisional government toward Dom Pedro. Several of the Brazilian ministers at European courts are going to Lisbon to take part in the reception of the dethroned Emperor.

AMERICAN.

Mr. Preston, the Haytien minister at Washington, discredits the reports of a revolution in Haysi against Hippolyte.

The Appellate Court at Springfield, Ill., has endered a desision establishing the right of cities and towns to protect themselves against the alleged objectionable practices of the Salvation Army.

Mrs. Southworth, who shot Stephen Petters. Secretary of the Brooklyn Bridge, at New York, has been indicted for murder in the first de-gree. Mrs. Southworth claimed that Petters

Col. J. W. Dayer, a stock raiser of Colefax, Col. J. W. Dwyer, a stock raiser of Colefax, \$729,667.30, as compared with \$592,886.86 for N. M., states that thirty Mexican shepherds and five American cowboys lost their lives in an increase of \$136,780.84 for this year. the blizzard which raged in his section during the fire, fifteen days of November.

By mistake poison instead of medicine was given to the inmates of Belem hospital, City of Mexico, Thursday night, and four died and several others are fatally ill. A nurse and two students in charge of the ward were arcested. A public meeting at Philadelphia, Tuesday

evening, adopted a resolution approving the movement looking to the presentation of an American petition to the Russian Government asking for better treatment of exiles in Siberia. The SS. City of New York, which sailed from

New York on Wednesday last, carried among her passengers Hon. Edward Stanley, son of the Governor General of Canada, and Lady Alice Stanley, and Vice Admiral Michael C. Sey-

Joseph Thompson, of Faribault, Minn., J W. Thompson, of Forest, Ill., have received notice of the death of an uncle in Birmingham, Eng., whose cabate is worth \$4,000,000, to which the Messrs. Thompson and two sisters are the only heirs.

Warden Brush is preparing for the execution of Charles McElvaine by electricity, which is to take place at Sing Sing, N. Y., during the week beginning December 9th. The dynamo sent to Baltimore to be tested arrived at the prison on Thursday.

A meeting of the creditors of the failed firm of Marcus Brown & Co. was held at New York Wednesday. The attorneys for Brown stated that Harry Brown, son of Marcus and a junior parbner, had robbed the firm of nearly \$80,000 and had abscunded. The creditors accepted 30 and the dellar on the dollar.

In his annual message Governor Richardson, of South Carolina, favors separate but equal accommodation for whites and blacks on railroad mains. He says that the intermixture of passengers of both races in the same railroad coach or compartments is frequently attended by unpleasant incidents, and that separate accommindation, if equal, could not be objected to by thoughtful persons of either race.

The three-masted schooner "Germania" went schore at Long Branch, N.J., Wednesday night, and went to pieces and sank. Capt. Windhorst and eight sailors were drowned. When the vessel struck the captain was drunk. He drew a revolver to shoot the man at the wheel, when the waves swep; him over into the boiling sea

It is believed that for the past month, J. Kirby, who figured prominently in the Parnell-Times suit, has been in Colorado. A couple of weeks ago a stranger, who registered as J. Kirby, arrived at Danver. He claimed that he came in the interests of an English syndicate, which sought to purchase maning propagation. came in the intercers or an English syndicate, which sought to purchase mining properties. For the past few days he has been waiting for remittances which arrived on Monday from Montreal, in checks representing \$5,000. After cashing one of the checks he left for Kansas City saying he would remain there several days, going thence to Boston. It is claimed that he has been detailed to look for evidence in connection with the Uronin case.

CANADIAN

The Quebec Legislature has been called for The Welland canal was closed at midnight on Saturday for the remainder of the season.

A club has been organized by the French Canadians of Winnipeg, with Dr. Dame as pre-L. A. Cattelier has been appointed Dominion Under Secretary of State, vice Grant Powell, retired, and Joseph Pope, assistant clerk of the Privy Council, with rank of chief clerk.

Nomination for the vacancy in Stanstead, Que., caused by Hon. Mr. Colby's acceptance of the presidency of the Council, will take place on the 9th December and polling on the 16th.

The import duty paid in the Dominion dur-ing the month shows an increase of over \$100,-600 over October of last year, being \$2,054,355 on \$10,084,125 worsh of goods entered for consumption. In the exports the increase is \$2,-750,000 for the mouth, the total this year being \$14,031,274.

The Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa bas reudered his decision in the appeal of the Royal Electric Light Company of Montreal, for the cancellation of the Elison Company's patent for incandescent lamps, declaring the patent not unil or void, and dismissing the application of the Royal Electric Company.

A French half-breed who prominently figured in the recent trouble on the Saskatchewan, writes to a Winnipeg paper regulating Ambroise Lapine. Gabriel Damont is in Muntana. and has had Frank Domers, a well known cattle man, arrested for attempting to kill him. De-mers is in gaol at Benton.

In the case of the Queen vs. Thomas Holston. at Rat Portage, Out , the grand jury has found no bill. The prisoner was a policeman at Kerwatin. He arrested a man and confined him in the cooler. A party of men attacked Holston and broke into the gaol. Holston resisted and in the struggle shot a man named Poirier through the heart.

L'Electeur appounces that the Federal Governmens has decided to close the Marine Hospi-Seven monanth and numerical documents and tall at Queliec, unit are in negotiation with the lightermen at Bristol have struck, owing to the merchants having given notice that they would look out the timber runners if they refused to work with foreign crews. The trade of the port pay 31 cents ner day for each nations. In the the pay 90 cents per day for each patient, but the hospitals want \$1.

Joseph, second son of Charles Bratt, a farmer in Malden Township, Ont., on Sunday took his father's shot gun, went into a small outhouse, and there deliberately blew the top of his head off, ecattering his brains in every direction. The suicide was 18 years of age, and, it is said, committed the rash deed because of some difficulty with a sweetheart.

An extraordinary case of cruelty is reported from Preston road, E.S., an old man named Kennedy, 70 years of age, being accused of making his eleven year old son live in the woods mutual good will and enduring friendship.

No foreign government has yet recognized the Provisional Government of Brazil, and the Brazilian Ministry await the decision of the Assembly before claiming recognition. The French officials in Brazil have been instructed to maintain the good relations formerly being making his eleven year old son it we not be past three winders. We dreaday the poor little lai entered his father's house during the latter's assence and took a pece of bread. Yeat-rday the father went to Halifax and awore out a warrant for the child's arrest for theft. The boy has been substituted by Imperial Government. At the preprint in comfortable circumstances.

LOCAL TID-BITS.

The Redemptoriet Fathers, on Sunday night last, began preaching a week's retreat to the English-speaking members of St. Jean Baptiste

Le Monde, in its double number of Saturday, contained a graceful translation of the Dics Irac into French from the facile pen of Hon, P. J. O. Chauveau.

The members of the League of the Sacred Hears assembled in St. Joseph's Church Sunday evening, when an eloquent sermon was preacted by their chaplain.

His Grace Monsignor Lemmens, of Vancouver, B C., visited St. Lin on Sunday to see the new church there, which he has chosen as a Vancouver.

The Inland revenue returns for the month of November show the receipts to be \$179,050.47, as compared with \$173,467.13 for the curresponding month of 1888, showing an increase of \$5,583 34 for this year.

The receipts at the Montreal Custom House for the month of November just ended were

Mr. and Mrs. Alderman Joseph Robert Alderman P. Dubue, Madame Rolland, Rev. Abbe Alaire, and Mr Alexia Robert, or Montreal, who have been in Europe for the past few weeks, visited, Milao, Venice, Florence, Naples and Rome, where they obtained an audience

In an interview, Mr. David, M.P.P., explained his reasons for asking air. Mercier to relieve him of the responsibility of the supervision of the evening schools. He states that the task involved more work and more time than he could afford to give, and now that the schools are a fait accompli he believed it beet to leave the enterprise in the bands of a competent committee, aided by the director, Mr. Tem-ple. All the schools formally began instruction

ast evening.

Mr. J. J. Lanning, of the Grand Trunk railway, one of the most popular officers connected with that corporation, to whose courtesy so many people stand indebted, left yesterday for Kennucky for the benefit of his health. "Jue," as he is tamiliarly termed, has been suffering from chest trouble for some time past, and a rest in the pine district of the south has been recommended him as the surest and speediest way of bringing about a perfect cure. He will take a rest of a month or two at Raywick, Marion county, Kentucky.

VIOTIMS OF THE FIRE FIEND.

Seven People Burned or Sufficated in Philadelphia Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.—The bakery of Gustav Gross, on the corner of Second and Huntington streets, was burned about 2 o'clock this morning. Mr. Gross escaped from the flames half dressed, but three of his four unidired word surned to death. Their bodies have been found in the ruins. Another family, consistence of a men and district on the constant of th sisting of a man named Bitner and his wife and six children, occupied the rear portion of the house. Mrs. Bitner and two of the children were suffocated. Mrs. Gross was so badly burned that als died soon after escaping from

the building.
The following were seriously injured: Mrs. Minnie Gross, aged 33,
Hattis Gross, aged the and a half years.
Joseph Bitner, aged 40.
John .F. Clausou, a journeyman baker, aged

Mrs. Minnie Gross died this afternoon, the fact of her being in a delicate condition hasten-ing her death. Gross says he was sleeping on blunge in the kitchen when an employee, Geo. Funk, aroused aim and told him the place was on fire. Gross ran to the basement but saw no on are. Averaging up stairs he found the stairs to the upper floors on fire and all means of resching his family cut off. John Ellapson, employed by Gross, was asleep on the third floor, as were Joseph Binner, a German weaver, and any abildren

nis wife and six children. THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH Continued from first page,

A TERRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

THE LAST WAN TO LEAVE. The last man to leave the building was C. Alfred Williams, managing editor, and although himself badly burned, he gave the following statement of how those reported met death, having been an eye witness of the deaths of all but one: Miles and Millman, with a number of printers, started down the tire escape. A blast of hot smoke and flame struck Millman as he started and he lest his hold, and in falling knocked Miles eff, both falling from the seventh floor to the ground, and, at the sixth floor, knocking Pickett and Prof. Olsen, who had reached the fire escape, from that floor. The four men, in falling, struck against the lowest platform and bounded away from the building, and were dead when they struck the ground. When Williams started down the fire was burning his hair and he narrowly escaped the fate of the others ahead, the smoke being overpower DIED TRYING TO ESCAPE

The printers on the ladder escaped with slight burns. Igos and Jenkins sought to escape by the wires, but had been weakoned by the smoke so that both soon fell off, Jenkins being dead when picked up. McCatcheon jumped from the window ledge for the extension ladder, but slipped and fell] to the street. A net had been spread to estab him, but he was too heavy and struck the ground and, seriously injured, died soon

ofter. Pickett, Igoe, Miles and McCutcheon were married and Jenkins was to be may ried in a short time. Miliman lost his wife a couple of weeks ago and had just resume i work. Jones, et the Globe, who came here from Philadelphia a year ago, and who was reported to be in the building, is safe. A DRAVE ELEVATOR MAN.

The elevator made three trips after the fire oroke out. He says he saw a man come out from so office and try to escape, but before he could reach him a sheet of flame struck the man and at the same time be pulled a revolver and shot himself. Chief Stetson, of the firs department, lays the blame for the great loss of life to the lack of fire escapes and says the department did what it could to save lives. The total loss is placed at \$300,000. The inenrance foots up \$150,000. The elevator man. who made brave attempts to bring down the eccupants of the upper floor when the shaft was on fire, thinks there were still seven people on the eight floor when escape was cut off, and that they must have periched. He took a concle of woman up a few minutes before the fire and says they did not come down again. He did not know them, but says they

Press. SAW A PLAY WHILE THEIR HUSBANDS DIED. While Mesers. Igoe and Miles were attend. ing to their duties, their wives, who are great friends, were attending the theatre together, intending, as they had often done, to go to the office and return home with Mr. Miles. When they came out of the theatre the office was on fire and their husbands had perlahed a few steps away from them. They spent the day together to-day mourning the fate of their husbands. Mr. Igos has four children and Mrs. Miles two infant children.

wanted to see the city editor of the Pioneer

Who the two snicides were is unknown. I: is now almost positively known there are no more printers in the ruins, everyone's card being accounted for. Inere is a bare possibility that some printers Come to town last nigh. and went to work without turning in their carde, but this is doubted. Several empluyees of the Swedish paper, which was published on the eight floor, were in the habit of elseping in the building and nothing has been heard of them. Also some law students slept in offices in the building and some of them may be lost.

SOME OF THE INJURED.

As far as learned, the injured are: William Lawn, printer, burned on hands and face.

E. C. Andrews, printer, burned on hands and face. George Worden, printer, burned hands and

F. Gerber. a deaf printer, burt about the head by fulling. CHARLES A. WILLIAMS, managing oditor of

W. H. WILLIAMS, foreman of the compos-

ing rooms, hadly burned on the face.
S. H. Jones, Pioneer Press reporter, hands and face slightly burned. FRANK Hoovy, printer, burned about the

HOW TELEGRAPHER IGOE STUCK TO HIS POST

NEW YORK, December I .- When Igoe gave warning of a fire on the Associated press wire, he said, "There's a fire on the third floor of this Tribune building and I'm on the saventh floor." After a mement's pause he said to the New York operator "Go shead, Chandler," and New York began sending agein and after a brief space yielded to Cieveland, to whom Igos sent the follow-

ing :-- CLEVELAND, O -- Captain Joseph Moffel, a well-known lake man, was killed to day by falling into the hole of his vessel.

Just there Igoe "broke," "Boys-" he ticked on the wire and there was another brief pause and all the men on the circuit were listening with interest for they had noted in the transmission by Igos of the word "boys" a tremulous movement, just as a layman could detect a tremore in a human voice. Boys, I've got to stand you off. I'm the only one left on this floor. Everybody is gone and I can't stay any longer." The work went on again and no one of Igoe's colleagues thought seriously of his good-bys until their came bulletine of loss of life, and among them one atating the probability that poor Igos had stayed too long. The last 200 words he remained to take cost him his life.

CYNTHIA-POLYNESIAN,

The Judge's Decision in the Cellision Case.

After a lengthy review of the evidence in the Cynthia-Pelynesian cass, Hon. Gso. Irvine, Q.O., judge of the Vice-Admiralty court, said :- I take it to be clearly proved that, assuming that both ships are properly navi-gated, there is no difficulty or danger in meeting at this place at full speed and there was no suggestion of dauger up to the time that the Polynesian starboarded, at the same moment that the Cynthia ported, which unexpected movement rendered a collision inevitble, and although looking at the matter with the knowledge of the circumstances which we now possess it may be said, as the assessor suggests, that if the Cynthia had ported soonor she might have prevented the Polynesian from making the fatal mistake which she afterwards committed, there was no reason to suppose that such a mistake would be made and no obligation on the part of the Cynthia to provide against it. At the moment the Polynesian starboarded the collision became nevitable and both vessels stopped and reversed immediately. I may mention with reference to a remark made by the Nautical

he starboarded for the second time he thought it necessary to signal. The last point which I have to consider is the question as to the Cynthia being a crossing ship. I have already decided that the ships were end on or nearly end on and were prevented by the rule ap plicable to such eases, but as this point has been so often alluded to in the course of the trial, it is necessary to advert to it once more. I am of opinion that at the moment when the Polynesian passed the red buoy the vessels were in or nearly in what is shown on the coart as the ordinary course of vessel. and were both on the north side of the centre of the channel. The Polynesian was probably (making allowance for inaccuracy in the estimate of distances) some 100 feet south of the line marked as the usual course of vassels. Now, let any person interested in this case examine the chart and place the Polynesis at the red buoy and about three hundred (300) feet nearer the centre of the river, and th Cynthia at a distance of two thousand (2,000) feet below, on the line marking the usual course of vessels, which the evidence shows was about their relative positions at this time, and it will be seen that both vessels were entering a curve in the channel,, which necessarily caused the Cynthia to show her starboard bow to the Polynesian, and that as they approached they would become end on. It must be remembered there is a distinct curve in the chaunel at this place caused by the point known as Longua Points. Tor pilot of the Polynesian says it is much more curved-" beaucoup plus pronounce-"-then shown on the plan. But, in any case, he should have known and understood this, and i not have imagined that because the other vessel was following this course she was angl ing scross the river. Moreover, if the Cyn this was a crossing ship, having the othvessel on her starboard bow, it was her duly to keep out of the way and the duty of to Polynesian to keep har course, which she did not do.

On the whole, I am of opinion that the pilet of the Polynesian is alone to blame for the accident, and I adjudge according.

DRAMATIC DRIFT.

Fanny Davenport has her theatrical library insured for \$10,000.

Rumor has it that Lillian Russell will be at the head of her own comic opera company next Madame Albani sailed from Liverpool on

November 21st, for a fourth, visit to Canada and the United States. Harriett Ford, an American girl, has made a success at the Globe Theatre, in London, in sone-act comedy called "A Promise." Next season Roland Reed will be seen in a

new comedy by George Jessop and William Gill, entitled "American Assurance." Frederick Wardens making extensive prepar ations for a magnificent thakespearean revival

in New York next season, and has already en gaged a number of well known actors and actors to support him. Robert Mantell is the happy possessor of half a dozen gold and silver medals won by him when a member of the Ulster Athletic club, of

Belfast, Ireland. He is very fond of athletice and devotes much of his spare time to fencia and club swinging. Since it has been decided that Mr. Edward Lloyd, the great tenor, will come to America for the spring festivals, Mr. L. M. Ruben, his

American agent, is besiged with offers from musical societies throughout the country. He will receive £2,000, (\$10,000), for ten concerts in Chicago, Boston and Cincinnati.

"THE BRIGANDS" AND "NANON." Next week the Carleton Opera Company will produce at the Academy of Music in this city the two great New York successes, "The Brig-ands" and "Nanon." It is said that Mr. Carleton's company this season is the best he ever had. In Miss Lane and Alice Carle Mr. Carleton has two of the best comic opera singers, as they unite brauty with excellent voicer, and are superb actresses. Mr. J. K. Murray is an excellent baritone, Mr. Chas. Bigelow a very CHARLES A. WILLIAMS, managing oditor of Tribune, badly burned about the head and fact.

W. H. WILLIAMS, foreman of the composition. entire company is said to be a revelation of vocal ability in light opera. The chorus work has been brought to abiolute perfection, and as there is a great deal of it in "The Brigands" and in "Nanon," the success of the operas will be greatly helped. The company brings beautiful coatumes and entirely new resnery

MR. MARTIN'S LATEST.

He Wants to Unite Manithon and the Territories to Secure More Political Power.

WINNIPEG, November 28.—Attorney-Gen eral Martin has a new schema. He is evolv ing the idea of inviting representative men of the Northwest territories to a conference with the leaders of this province, with a view of ascertaining what could be done towards establishing a union between Manitobs and the Territories. There is not sufficient population in either he says, to make a good province, but united the two would make a magnificant province. Such union would give the Territories responsible govornment, and with all the public lands under their control the great western province would wield the power and influence that properly belongs to it. What the feeble protests of either Manitoba or the Northwest could not secure, a united country could demand without fear or refusal. Mr. Martin says he did not think that under existing political circumstances in the east any such move, as he proposed would be accepted. Sir John would not think of allowing it, but according to Mr. Martin the present state of attairs in the east could not continue long. There would soon be a big smash-up, and then was the time for the great west to step forward to assert itself. Such a union would result in untold benefit to the whole country In any event he would like to see the people interested called together in order to discusthe question and ascertain what the true southment is. He firmly believed that if opinion were tested it would be found to be overwhelmingly in favor of the proposal. Ho would do what he could to promote the matter and to bring about a conference,

A Bishop's Novel Proposal. TORONTO, November 28 -The last day of the Anglican jubilee closed to night with an eloquent sermon in St. James Cathedral by Bishop Sallivan of Algoms. During the day a conference was held in St. James school house, at which papers on the history of the various diocese were read and dis. cuseions had thereon. Dr. J. George Hodgins read in the morning a history of the Toronte diocese from its foundation by Bishop Strachan to the present. During the aiter. noon Bishop Buldwin started an interesting The Scott act election at Fredericton Thursday resulted in the act being sustained for the fourth time by a majorty of 68. In the election is the reference to a remark made by the Nautteal noon Bishop Baldwin started an interesting reference to a remark made by the Nautteal noon Bishop Baldwin started an interesting discussion on the causes of the lack of nautteal noon Bishop Baldwin started an interesting discussion on the causes of the lack of numerical strength in the church, in beginning which he urged that the parachial sysquence of the signals given, that this obliga. ning which he urged that the parochial aye.

tion was completed when she had preceded tem be drepped and that a kind of retation towards the north and then steadled and that be introduced in the stationing of clergy, ahe was quite at liberty to take any course Dr. Langtry, Bubop Sullivan and others any. which the persons in charge of her thought it best to do, and her pilot was of the same one of the discussions of the day, Rishep opinion, as he says he had not before reaching the red buoy decided on which side he should pass the other vessel, moreover when he starthanded for the record time he theretain.

[Continued from first page.] THE INSTALLATION OF ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

BANQUET AT THE PALACE Bishops and Clergymen Dine With Bis

The following bishops, clergymon and others dined at St. Michael's Palace last evening with his Grace Architehep Walsh. The banquet was informal, and there was no speaking:

Archbishop Cleary, Kingston. Archbishpo Fabre, Montreal. Archbishop Duhamel, Ottawa. Bishop Dowling, Hamilton. Bubon O'Connor, Peterbeco'. Rev. Father McBride, Toronto. Riv. A. F. Gallsgher, P.P., Schomberg. Rev. J. G. Mugan, Corunna. Rev. R. J. Kiernan, St. Mary's church, Coronto.

Rev. P. J McCall. Whithy. Rev. K. A. Campbell, P.P., Orllla. Rev. P. Corcoran, La Salette. Ven. Archdeacon Cassidy, Colgan. Rav. H. F. Laboureau, Penotanguishene. P. Lamarone, Toronos. L. P. Daffy, teacher St. Michael's College, Toronto.

Ray, W. J. McGinlan, Untergrove, Rev. Was. Bejin, Newmarket. Rev. J. L. Hands, St. Michael's cathedral, Torocto.

Dean Wagner, Winlagr. Very Rev. C. Vincent, Prov. C.S.B., S: Michael's College, Toronto.

Rov. T. J. Sullives, Toorold. Riv. P. O'Donahue, P.P., St. Baell's To ronsu. A. P. Finan, Perkelala, Rev. M. Jeffoott, P.P., Orangeville.

John Symth, St. Catherines. Rev. Joseph Henning, C.S.S.R., St. Parrick's church, Torente. Rev. P. McMahon, P.F., Berlin. Rev. K. J. McR ve, P.P., Smithville. M. J. Cummine, Bothwell. Rav. W. J. Brady, P.P., Woodstock, Rev. Jss. Gibbons, St. Michael's palson. Rev. F. P. McEvoy, St. Mary's cathedral,

Rav. Jefferson Davil, Adm. Dixlo. Ray, Jos. P. Melphy, Ingersell. Rov. A. McKeown, Strathroy. Rav. M. J. Tieroan, St. Peter's London. Rev. J. M. Cruine, St. Mary's, Toronto. Rev. E. F. Murray, C.S.B., St. Michael' College, Toronto. Rev. D. J. Shoehar, P.P., Pickering.

O P. McCare, Plos. Rev. T. M. Shanahan, P.P., Niagara. Rev. C J. O'Hagarty, St. Catharines. Peter McCabe, Irlahtawa. Rav. H. G. Traher, P.P., Simcon. Rev. L. P. Minehan, chaplain at Penetan znichene.

Rev. P. J. Gram, Wyoming. Rev. J. A. Trayline, Fort Ecte. Rev. E. J. Kiernan, P P., Collingwood. H. J. McPhillips, Parkdale. Rev. J. J. Lynch, St. Paul's church, To Rev. H. J. Glbney, Allieton. Rav. R McBrady, Toronto. Rev. L. A. H. Allan, Merritton,

Rev. J. A. Vaillant, Montreal. Rev. P. J. McGuire P.P., Bracebridge. Vicar-General Rooney, Toronto. Rev. J. M. McGuckin, O.M.I. Superior, Ottawa University. Rov. Father Francery, St. Thomas.

Very Rev. J. M. Laurent, St. Michael's Toronto. Very Rev. Dennis O'Connor, D.D., Lon-

Dean Harris, St. Catharines. Rav. E B. Kilroy, D.D., Stratford. Very Rav. E. T. Hernun, Daedar, P. D. Castin, Mount Forest, Rev. F. M. Duffy, Colgan, O. Dube, Puterboro', Rev. P. D. Leurent, V.G., Lindsay. Rov. Jan. Bayard, Sarala. Rev. A. P. Villensuve, Troumsch. Rev. John Conneily, Lucau. Rav. J. Kilcullen, Port Colborne. Rev. C. R. Conter, C.S V., Jolliette, Que. Rev. J. E. Beaudain, P.P., Lafontaine. Rav. J. J. McEntoe, P.P., Ochawa. Rev. F. F. Rohleder, P.P., Vroomanton. Ruy, M. J. Corduke, Toronto. Rev. J. E. Orinnon, Hamilton. Rev. Father Granotier, St. Michael's Col-

ege, Toronto. Thomas Davis, Madoc. Rev. P. Whitney, P.P., Caledon. Rev. J. R. Toefy, prosident St. Michael's College, Toronto. Rev. J. F. Lynitt, P.P., Midland, Rev. M. J. Gearin, P.P., Flos. Rev. Moyne, P.P., Stayner. Rev. J. J. Egan, Thornhill,

M. L Fortier, teacher, St. Michael's Col-Rev. P. Lunglole, Big Point.
Alfred Bechard, McGregor. Rev. James Kennedy, Loudon. Theo Spitz, C K , D.D., vice-president St. Jeromo College, Berlin. Rev. J. A. Kraly, Corunna. Rev. James Walsh, London, Rev. T. West, Goderich. P. Brennan, St. Mary's.

Rev. J. J. McCann, St. Helen's, Toronto.

REFORMS NEEDED.

Ciadstone tells of a Series that Will Start a New Era in England-An Enthusiastic Reception.

LONDON, Dec. 2 - Probably no one of the ower rank than royalty has ever been honoured with a rec-pring so genuinely enthusistic as that given to Mr. Gladstone by the citizens of Manchester, without regard to politics, upon his arrival here this morning, accompanied by his wife and son, Mr. Herbert Gladetone M. P. Nearly all the available hotel accomodation was secured long ago, and last night and this morning. ing the appearance of the atreets of the town gave the impression that a fece or a country tair was in progress. Some time before the train was due the street about the station itself was onsupied by the numerous deputation who re-ceived him and a strong detacament of police, who kept the platforms cleared and made a way for the traffic about the station. Mr. Gladstone for the traffic about the station. Mr. Gladstone and his party, upon alighting from the saloon car which had been placed at their disposal, made their way to the open carriage, and as the leader of the Liberals appeared outside the station he was greeted with prolonged and deafening cheers. His way through the attrets was a veritable triumphal progress and he was forced to ride most of the distance baye. he was forced to ride most of the distance bare headed, in deference to the shouts of welcome arising on every side. A like demonstration was accorded him when he arrived at the. Free Trade Hell this afternoon. The number of applications for tickets of admission greatly or ceeded the c-picity of the hell, which is not one of very large size, but was chosen so that Mr. Gladstone might not strain himself in peaking so that a vast multisude might hear



THE MOST PISTRESS NG FORMS OF SKIN and scarp disease, with loss of half, from infancy to old age, are speedily, conomically and permanently cured by the CTRUCHA REMEDIES, when all other rem dies and methods fall.

rem dies and methods fall.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP an expisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally and CUTICURA REMOUVERY, the new Blood Purfler, internally, curs every form of skin and blood disease from ping les to scredula.

Soid everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 350 RESSOURKY, \$1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Mr Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin 183 Mr prevented by Concera Soar. 183

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weak-ness, in Curnerra Anti-Pain Planter, the only pain-killing plaster. 30c. 50G

him. His address was listened to with the greatess attention. He was in the best of health and spirits and everyone was delighted with the vim and en husiasm with which he maintained one husyarcy and effectivenes throughout. He spike fifty minutes and there was not one in the packed half who would not gladly have endured the discomforts of his contracted position had be prolonged bis address another hour. The event was acquestionably the greatest that Madchester has ever witnessed, and the crowd, even when corried away by their enthusiasm they broke through the pilice corder at the station and impoded Mr. Gladatone's carriage, maintained the ulmost good nature and unanimity of purpose to do becour to the distin-

Mr. Glidstone delivered an address in the cours of which he said the local Government bill did not meet the legitimate demands of the country. He advocated the granting to county councils powers of baxation, the control of the police and the liquor traffic, the care of the poor, power to deal with the question of ground possibly go further and establish the parish principle of government and thus convey to the rural repulation the first elements of their public education and create a come of public duty, which is the highest aim f a statesman-Mr. Gladstone and since 1855 there had been an enormons stimulus to the public mind in regard to dwelliers for the part, entranchisement, lease holds, crotter regislation, shorter Parliaments, dise tablishment of the church in Scotland and Wides, the currency and the House of Lords. The providing tor direct Scottish and Weigh hones rule, Mr. Gladstens, said, must be

desid with by button performents.
He role red to his approaching eightieth birthday and so in a was not probable that he should have a discontinues, in many future great reforms. When the idea of devolution, pecially with reference to Irish all ire, should ecome more familiar, Parliament would be able to address itself to the discharge of its duties and would be relieved of an intolerable burden. The state of affairs in the Turkish Empire, Mr Gladstone said, is again before the English people. The transactions in Crete and Armeria are dissatisfying, and incidents have occurred which require to be brought homo to the consciences of the British people. It was difficult to deal with Turkey. He trusted that the Government would not use honeyed words in matters involving property, liberty, life and femile honor. The country could not accept apologies for emelties and wickedness. Mr. Gladstone predicted a Liberal victory at the next election for members of Patliament. He advocated an amendment to the registration laws removing the anomalies of a plurality of votes and the establishment of a system of one vote for one man.

ST ANDREW'S DAY.

Montreal Iri hmen Celebrate the Festival of Scotland's Potron Saint.

It might seem rather unusual to see Irishmen celebrating the festival of Scotland's patron saint, but just such a celebration was held Monlay evening in the hall of St. Patrick's church. The hall was crowded to the doors, there being about 400 present. Rev. Father James Callaghan delivered an address on Scotland, which was first called Caledonia by the Romans, but the name was afterwards changed by a colony of Scots who came over from Irelend. After de-Scots who came over from Irelend. After describing the scenery, he said the climate was cold and humid, but healthy, and consequently people lived longer there, perhaps, than in any other part of the world. Speaking of the character of the people, he said that they possessed endurance and perseverance to a remarkable degree, hence their proficiency in everything they undertook. As to the music of the country, he was attentily in favor of the barnings. When was strongly in favor of the bagpines. When this Highland music echoed and received among the hills it produced a most pleasing sensation, and voiced perfectly the asperations of patriotism that filled their hearts. was to Scotland what Moore was to Ir-land, and expressed the feelings of the presentry as Moore did those of Ireland, in perhaps more classical language. He breathed the same lofty

aspirations after freedom.
The lecture throughout was a most interesting one and in it Father Callaghan showed his keen insight into the nature of the Scottish people. Prof. Ros, of Hearn and Harrison, exhibited a number of lime-light views of the Highlands of Scotland, and some views of London and Paris, the descriptions being given in a racy manner by Mr. J. Patterson. The remainder of the evening was beken up with vocal and instrumental music. recitations, dialogues, etc., by Mesers W. R. Rawley, T. J. Foy, E. Jordan, the Jonas brothers, J. D. Altuner, W. E. Rawlings, J. Phytoerson, E. O'Shea, J. Bissette, J. P. McNally, and J. Grant. The ovening was altogether a most enjoyable one.

Balfour and the Irish College.

GLASGOW, December 2.-Mr. Balfour, the chief recretary for Ireland, in his speech here to day, set forth the ideas of the Government on the subject of a proposed Irish college. Heproposes that Government aid shall be given to a Catholic college in which the regular curricu-lum shall be given, including the classics and mathematics, but that the Government shall not endow any institution for teaching theology

Mr. Balfour declared, however, that he would never advise his colleagues in the ministry to embark upon this arduous enterprise unless the following absolutely necessary conditions were fulfilled: First, that the boom should be cor-dially accepted by the intended recipients, the Irish people; second, that the offer shall not be used as a political weapon by one party in Parliament against its opponents; third, that Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen shall all concur in offering this boon. He confessed he saw no likelihood that it would be accepted. with these conditions. It was never any party of his intention that the government should endow a Catholic theological chair. His onlypurpose had been to equip the necessary chairs lor the study of literature science, medicine and law. He believed that founding a complete university would be fatal to higher education in Ireland because it would remove the competition between Catholics and Protestante

Dr. HARVEY'S

LADY KILDARE

Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER VII. "CASTLE BUIN."

With the air of a " gold stick in waiting." at the very least, Shamus O'Lufferty ushered his greate, the Lady Nora Kildare and her attendant, good Mrs. Kelly, into the great

central hall of Castle Ruin.
This hall traversed the building through its width, and was somethirty feet wide by a hundred and fifty feet in length. At one end were the great entrance doors, on either side of which were great arched and mullioned windows. At the opposite end of the hall were other two immense arched windows. corresponding in size and position to the first and between these last a glazad door epened into a qualat, annay, and eld-tachioned garden, where the flowers bloomed.

Doors opened off either side of the hall into the state apartments or the family rooms. Between these doors pictures were paneled. At equal distances from each other, at one side of the hall, were three great old-fashioned fire-places, whose yawning mouths were just now filled with little forests of sploy pine boughs.

Above the paneled pictures were hung trophies of the chase-tall branching anti-rs, a stuffed deer's head with lifelike eyes, and stuffed birds of every description. Over the quaint old mastel-pieces were skillfully arranged, in patterns of wheels and stars, fowling-pieces, riffes, pistois, knives, and swords, many of the latter heir-looms of the family, and with strange histories of daring deeds attached to them.

The furniture was in keeping with the room. The eaken figer, uncovered by a carpet, was polished until it shone like a mirror. Here and there a gay but worn rag was deposited before some high-backed carvad settle or big armed-chair. The only luxurious article of furniture to be seen was a low, luxuriously shaped sofe or couch, artistically draped with a magnificent tiger skin. This stood conveniently near the front door, and the young Lady Nora sat down upon it.

Mrs. Kelly seated herself at a little dis tance in a tall, straight-backed chair, and looked curiously around her.

Sure, you're not going to sit down in the like of this, Lady Nora ?" demanded O'L.f. ferty. "Lat me take you to the yelly drawing-room, where the sofas and chairs are cushioned with gold-colored satin, and the carpet looks like gold velvet, as it is, to be sure! My lord won't like it if you don't have the best, Lidy Nora. Or, if you won't ge into the yelly drawing room, here's the orimeon parler-"

"I would rather remain here, Mr. O'Lafforty," returned the Lady Nora, concealing a smile a: the steward's look of involuntary anxiety under all his hospitable entreaties. "Ba klad enough to go for Lord O'Neil."

"At wonet, my lady!" exclaimed O'Laf-ferty, with a breath of rel of and a graculal flourish of his hands. "The O'Neil may be in the flower-garden, or it may be it's in the park he is. He can't have followed the hounds this morning, although the hunters are in splendid condition. I will find him at wonst, and tell him of the great honor the bonny Lady of Kildare has done us this merning."

He bowed, and skipped away down the hall like a dancing-master, disappearing through the glazed door into the flower-

4 Hounds! humph!" muttered Mrs. Kelly, who was not to be imposed upon even by Shamus O'Lafferty, "Does he call these mastiffs and bull-dogs hounds? The like of them being hounds! Why, there hasn't been a hound at Castle Ruin these twenty years, since him as was called the Mad O'Netl broke his neck leaping the dich betune this and the bogs below. Hunters, ha! Sorry a hunter is there here except the sorrel mare that O'Lafrides, and the shambling pony that's dying with age, and the work horses which they use for carriage horses when a carriage is needed, which is seldom enough, true for it. And as for the yellow drawing room-"

She glanced at her young mistress, but the Lady Nora was paying no heed to her muttered criticism. She was too busy with her own thoughts. A sudden timidity had seized her, and she was beginning to regret her present visit.

Mrs. Kelly, seeing that her movements were thus likely to be unmarked by her young lady, arese, crossed the slippery floor, and peeped into the various rooms opening off the hall. These rooms were all grand in shape, but most of them were diemantled and bare. The crimson room was octagon-shaped. and on its gray, damp walls hung a rag of orimson tapestry, the last vestige of its former

splendor.

But of all the spectral chambers, the yellew drawing-room was the most forlore, because, perhaps, it contained the most relies of former grandeur. A thread-bare carpet, worn to rags, still remained on the floor. The chairs and sofas were the most decrepit specimons to be found of their kind, and the yellow satin that had once covered them had long since disappeared. The rickety tables stood on three legs, or were prepped up on two. A few faded strings at the windows were all that remained of the amber satin curtains of an earlier date. The only articles of value in this rag fair were the few choice pictures that still hung in their faded, spoiled frames on the damp walls.

"Well, the face of that O'Lafforty!" oried Mrs. Kelly, in amusement. "Tale is his yellow drawing room, is it? Why, the very horses at Kildare Castle 'd turn up their noses at the like of this for their drawing-

room!' the duplicity of the wretched O'Lafferty, Mrs. Kelly returned to her seat. And not an instant too soon. She had hardly ensuouced her dumpling figure in her chair, when the giszed door at the further end of the long apartment opened, and Lord O'Neil came up the hall toward the Lady Nora, with a quick and ringing tread. Behind him closely followed his steward and major domo, the consequential but beaming O'Lafferty.

The Lady Nora arose at hor lover's approach, her piquant young face all aglow, and her sunny brown eyes all alight. She held out her little gauntleted hand to him, and he seized it in a warm and hearty clasp." "Good morning, my lord," she said "I

am out for a morning ride, and took Castle Ruin in my way."

1 It seems like old times to see you here again, Lady Nora," replied The O'Neil, in a rich deep voice. "You used to come here eften enough with your father. Let me thank you," he added, with a touch of courtliness, "for this unexpected henor."

The Lady Nora blushed, and withdrew her i hand from his clasp.

He was a grand young fellow, this last of the O'Neils. He was tall and straight as a young pine, with a well-knit agile figure, which gave promise of stateliness in the coming years, and with broad shoulders and a full chess, which gave effect to his unconsol-

one air of command,

Kina

refinement. He had a grand forehead, above we were so happy, and to-day we are so mis-which waved carelessly his tawny hair; and erable !" his firm yet pleasant month, curred in a smile of rare tenderness, was shaded by a softly carling mustache, which seemed tiated with Lady Nora sat down, and he took his place the sunlight. His blue eyes, as keen as the beside her. eyes of a hawk, yet tender now as the eyes of a woman, revealed a noble, pure and spot-

The garb of The O Nell was scarcely in

been velvet.

44 You find me at my work, Lady Nora, roof when Shamus came for me.

O'Laffirty, standing behind his master, lifted his hands in horror. The great aim of the steward's life was to uphold the dignity of the O'Neils, their grandeur, riches and honors. The simple, straightforward honesty must go, I will go bravely !" and the lack of all false pride in his young master were, therefore, his greatest trials.

· Ab ! Hear him !' whispered the steward to Mrs. Kelly, with forced jocularity. "Him slating the roof with the laborers, and superintending of it! The quality'll do anything for a lark, mam. I've heard of noblemen driving stage coaches for the fun of it. The

O'Nell has epirite for anything !"
The Lady Nora and Lord O'Nell were alike unconscious of this little by play. The young girl desired an interview with her host in some place less public than this great hall, and sho said, with a glance at the glazed door through which he had entered :

"Is your guardien in as fine order

bis face beaming. "You remember the old this atorm that has assailed you drive you to garden then, Lady Nora, with its old-fashion." the shelter of my breast! Let me be your d flowers ! I am gardener-in-chief, and protector and husband! Nora, will you give be ?" have constructed a garden which seems to be- yourself to me? When you leave Point Kil-

long to our grandmother's days!"

Not seeing O'Lafferty's involuntary grimace at his indiscreet revelations of his humble and industrious habits, Lord O'Neil conducted his young guest down the length of a flood of happiness to Nora's heart. Her the hall to the glazed door, and led her out | supply oyes fell, her piquant face flushed to into the sunny garden, where the bright- carmine, and a shy, sweet smile quivered exclaimed. "It is a secret yet—but she has bued it were were yielding their fragrance to about her lips. the mild S ptember air.

Down the trim box-boarded paths the young couple walked slowly, Mrs. Kelly and O'Lafferty following at a respectable distance, and out of earshot.

"I came over to see you on business this morning, my lord," said the young lady Nors "The truth is, I am in need of friendly counsel, so I have presumed upon your old friend-arl p of papa."

"And you did not recognize your own claims on me?" said Lord O'Neil, as she heritsted. "On, Nors, you know I'd go through fire and water to serve you! If you want a lightful than Lerd O'Nsil would have dared friend, Lyrry O'Nell would die for you to hope for.

prove his-his-friendship!" "But I only want a little clear-headed counsel," said the young Lady Kildare.

"Perhaps I did wrong to come to you, but I have been so anxious and troubled! I did not between them. Then the song of some bird sleep all night--'

The O'Neil's face grew grave and anxious. "It's a real trouble that robs the young and healthful of sleep," he said.

"And this is a real trouble !" exclaimed "Kathleen could not help Lady Nora. me, and our chaplain went to Belfast and has not returned, so I have not one to counsel me. Truth is, Larry, there's another claimant to Kildare!"

Lord O'Nell repeated her last sentence in amazement.

DOW !"

Another claimant! Why, Nora, it's impossible! The man's an imposeter! You and you'll be so stately and cold I shall find should not have allowed him to remain at it hard to believe there's a warm and true Keldara. He may be some Lundon villain little heart under your haughty manner-" who has heard of you and your wealth, and who has come up here to enrich himself. Who

Lord Kildare! He claims title, estates and all. He says he is the son of Uncle Redmond. And the worst of it is, Larry, he has the family features. There are the son of India wronging you in promising to marry you.

You some day! But I am sure that I am wronging you in promising to marry you.

You some day! But I am sure that I am wronging you in promising to marry you. has the family features. There can be no doubt that he is of our blood. He carries his paternity in his face!"

"But—but he may yet not be the lawful heir." suggested Lord O'Neil delicately. "If he were, we should have heard of him before this. The heir to a great name and estates can't be hid out of everybody's sight. Lord Redmond died young,

and I have heard he was never married i" "It turns out now he was married secretly to a London actress," said Lady Nora, "Ho was ashamed of his wife, and never openly acknowledged her. At length he abandoned her, and she went insane and was put into a madhouse. And there she has remained until a month since, when she was discharged from the asylum as oured !"

"And this rival claimant to Kildare pretends to be the son of Lord Redmond and his actress wife?"

"Yes. Be has shown me the certificate of his mother's marriage, and of his own birth. And he brought me a letter from my distant kinsman, Michael Kildare, of Dublin. That is the most astonishing part of it all. Michael Kildare has know all these years of the existence of Uncle Redmond's son, and has kept it secret, out of family pride. Uncle Redmond told him the whole story, and said he did not want to acknowledge the boy to the detriment of papa. And now it's all come ont—as hidden things will—and this present Redmond Kildare hasforced Michael to speak the truth, and declare him the Earl of Kil-

"It's a strange story !" exclaimed Lord O'Neil, knitting his fair brews in perplexity. "I know Michael Kildare's love for you, Mora, and I know he would not have recogniz d this claimant had not the claim been founded on justice. But the letter may have been forged--'

"That we shall soon know. But the letter was no forgery. Michael Kildare premises to be at the castle to day or to-morrow, and he has telegraphed to Sir Russel Ryan to come also. It will take the strongest proofs to satisfy Sir Russel I shall leave it in his hands whether this claim be contested or

"All that you can do, then, is to wait, Nora," said Lord O Neil in a troubled voice. "I wish I were a more able counselor. I wish Lord Treshem were here !"

"And is he not !" ask Nors. "No. He rode over to Belfast to consult a lawyer. That's a bad business of the Lady Kathleen's marriage, is it not? Tresham's

nearly orazy about it. He's going to make every effiri to free Kathleen..."
"It won't do any good," said Nora.
"Kathleen won't move a step toward securing her freedom. She told me ae."

"She loves the fellow?" "No; but she fears him! She dare not meve in the matter. The only thing to be done is to bury the affair in our own The ison of Lord O'Nell, The O'Nell, or breasts. Kathleen will have nothing to de in sight. wild Larry, as he was variously termed, was with this Bassantyne, but she greatly dreads in keeping with his person. His features scandal. It seems, Larry," added the young her intention of departure. O'Lafferty, obey.

were noble and clearly out, and were indicated as if a sudden blight had fallen on ing her command, hastened to bid Shane tive both of mental and moral strength and Kathleen's fortunes and mine. Yearerday bring the heres to the front door.

The lovers slowly retraced their steps

Lord O'Neil halted in the shade of a spreading laurel, beside a small circular bench. The

Nora," he said, with a shade of tenderness in his tones. "Here am I, poor and in debt— thank heaven, the debts are not of keeping with his title or person. He wore a my incurring !-- and yet I am as happy shabby old shooting jacket, which had been a man as any in all Uister. A clear repeatedly patched and mended, and which conscience and a good digestion, they say was only redeemed from utter seediness by eight to make any man happy. You are the spotless and dainty whiteness of his rich in friends, Nora. There's not a poor linen. Nevertheless, he wore it as if it had been velvet.

The widows down at the fishing village call you a saint, and the orphan children, for he said, emiling. "Our chapel is greatly out whom you built and endowed the scheol, love of repair, and I am superintending the mending of the roof and windows. To tell the one se poor but you have given them akind truth," he added, "I was helping to slate the word, a gay smile, or money for their wants. And if you have to leave Kildare, Nora, s hundred hearts will be broken for you !"

"Every one is good to me !" said the young Lady Nora, smiling through tears. "It will be hard to leave Kildare, but if I

Lord O'Neil arese and walked up and dewn the path before his guest. His face was pale, a sure sign that a struggle was going on in his heart. Glanding around him, he saw that no one was near, and he came to a panes befere the girl, trying to catch a glimpee into her dewnoast face. "Ners !" he said, his voice tremulous with

feeling. "Nora, look up at me !"

The young girl raised her drooping head, to meet a glance of fire from his glerious blue

as ever, my lord? Won't you take me to threatens you too, I may speak without dishonor. O Nora! Nora, darling! Nora, mavourneen! I love you! I love you! Let "With pleasure," replied the young lord, mavourneen! I love you! I love you! Let some usy, I with a long sigh and sly glance at his young with a long sigh and sly glance at his young the shelter of my breast! Let me be your master. "I wender who the bridegroom will honored mistress, as my wife?"

His impassioned tones, his eager, pas slonate eyes, his impatuous manner, brought

love me, Nora, mayourneen-me who have loved you all these years, and who have thoughts. dreamed night and day of the hour when I might tell my leve! Speak to me-"Let my face speak for me!" whispered

Nora. And then she shyly lifted her young face, so sweet, so tender, so bright, so happy, and the full revelation in it, and in her shy, sweet eyer, was an answer a thousandfold more de-

In an instant he was sented on the bench

near at hand aroused Nora from her soft trance, and she started up, all blushes and confusion. "Don't-don't kiss me again, Larry," she

whispered. "Ab, now-" This last utterance was one of tender reproach, for Larry, interpreting her injunction to suit himself, had stelen another caress from her rosy mouth.

"You are so aggravating, Nora, darling," said her lover, by way of excuse. "And it's all so new to me teo! An hour ago I "Yes," asserted the Lady Nora des-perately. "And he's over at Point Kildare the Queen as you! And I want to make the Lavites who had reached the crowning-point should as soon have expected to be kissing

"I won't be haughty to you Laurence. I shall never forget that I am going to belong to you some day! But I am sure that I am

and beauty ! I might say you ought to have a rich husband, but I am not so generous I have no grandeurs to offer yeu, Nora, only love and tenderness, but these will never fail. I know beat of any one, what the place is, and how unfitted the old hall is for a dainty young mistress; but it shall be repaired, if I have to repair it with my own hands. am becoming a working farmer, Nora. put my pride in my pocket the day I inherit my title, with this dreary, wormout estate, and I have vowed to myself to make the glen blossom some day like a rose—to render these acres fruitful, and restore Castle Ruin to its

former glory!"

"You will succeed, Laurence, I know!"

"I intend to!" answered Lord O'Neil,
with quiet determination. "I am already
making good progress. I have sold off the lower oak wood to a speculator, whe will pay me a handsome price, and romove the trees himself. And with the money I get from that source I shall repair the old house stables, buy a horse or two, get all the new-fangled plows and farm machines, and drain the marsh this side the bog. In one year's time you won't know the place. And in ten years, Nora, I hope to clear the estate of debt, and stand up a free man. It may take longer than that, but I mean to be industrious and economical, though not mean, Nors," he added, with a smile. "But this project of getting out of debt has become a mania with

me ! "I wish I could have helped you in your labors!" sighed Nora. "But I may not come to you utterly penniless, Larry. Mr. Kildare —I can't call him Lord Kildare yet—sald something about a compromise. He may give what papa would have willed to me could papa have foreseen this rival claim. There are railway stocks and bank stock and mine shares which belonged to papa entirely and exclusively, and it may be these Mr. Kildare proposes to give over to me."

Lord O'Neil's bright face clouded a little. "Likely it is that," he said. "Mr. Michael Kildare, who is so found of you, will protect your rights. Yet I could wish, Nors, that you were coming to me dowerless, or rather dowered only with the riches nature has given you. I do not like to be thought a fortune hunter...."

"Do you mean to imply that people would think it odd that any one should want to marry me if I had no money? said Nora, gayly. "Ah, stop now, Larry! Mrs. Kelly is coming with O'Lafferty."

She arose from the bench and began busily

plucking a bouquet from a bed of gorgeous dablias, in which task Lord O'Nell assisted

They were thus engaged, the sunlight glinting on the girl's rippling waves of floating trosses and upon Larry's tawny hair, when good Mrs. Kelly, leaning on the arm of the portly and consequential steward, came

through the garden, crossed the terrace, and strolled through the sunshine to the front door, where they found Shane, O'Lafferty, the horses and the dege in waiting.

The Lady Nora mounted lightly from her lover's hand. Mrs. Kelly climbed into her saddle from the horse-blook, and ciutched her

Lady Nera's feet in her etirrap. "I have semething to say to your guardians, Nora. mayourneen, and you can guess what it is."

He pressed her hand, and, blushing and

amiling, the Lady Ners, in a happy confusion, broke from him, and galloped down the elmarched road. Mrs. Kelly and Shane and the dogs tellow

ed rapidly.

And the girl sped on with a light heart, in spite of her anxieties. The clouds that low-ered above her had seemed to shut out all hope and gladness only an hour or two before, and now the glorious bow of hope spanned her path, and made life radiant and giorious. It was worth much sorrow and many pange to be so happy as this.

Lord O'Neil stood gazing after her with entaptured gisnos. His kindling face, his passionate glances, betrayed his storet to his faithful steward, and O'Lafferty, not being A. Larames, A. Dagenals, S. Duval and A. troubled with hashfulness, did not besitate to N. Funcher. preak in upon the lover's trance.

"She's a boony lady, the Lady Kildare!" he said. "The man she marries can eat wedding cake every day of the year, begorra ! Good lack to her bright, swest eyes! And eyes and an expression on his noble face that its a long purse she has, that'll reach from thrilled to her very soul. thrilled to her very soul.

"Nora," said Lord O'Neil, "I've kept silent till new because you were rich, and I was poor and in debt. But now that poverty

Castle Splendid, and with her levely face to light up the drawing rooms, we could outshine any nobleman in Ireland. She'll marry some day, I does be thinking," he added,

Lord O'Neil turned his happy eyes and dare, will you come to Glan O'Neil as its glowing face upon his faithful attendant. He had not heard half O'Lufferty nad said but the steward had been his ardens worshiper from childhood, and it was his impulse to share his secret with him now.

"I know who she'll marry, Shamus !" he

Without waiting to hear O'Lafferty's excit-"Speak to me, Nora," pleaded The O'Ne!!, half stooping, half kneeling before her, and trying to look up into her face. "Can't you garden, and gave himself up to his happy

(To be continued.)

Ordinations at the Propaganda. The opening of the scholastic year in the

Urban College of the Propaganda has been preceded this year by a very interesting ceromony, which consisted in the conferring of O.ders on several students in the beautiful little church of the Propaganda by Mgr. Julius, Vicegerent of Rome and Patriarch of Constantinople. The candidates for Orders on Friday, November 1st, the Frast of Ail Saints, reached the large number of sixty, most of whom were students of the Propaganda, shough several belenged to other colleges in Rome; for instance, all these for the deaconate were from the Bohemian College except two, of whom one, the Rev. Mr. Burton, was from the English College, and the other, Rev. Mr. O'Flynn, for the diocese of Meach, from the Irish College. Of the seventeen young men, however, who were raised to the priesthood, except one, Rev. Father McGrath, for the diocese of Meath, who was from the Irish College, all were students of the Propaganda. It was a very most of my new privileges. The next time I of so many anxious years of ardent preparate the Yankee boy who devised the cettongin see you it may be in the presence of others, tion. Head and shoulders above all the rest was a workingman. Wedgewood the inven were three students from the New World, one of whom, a stalwart black, Rev. John Purcell, a native of Jamaica, towered even over his own companions, who are from Prince Edward's Island, and named respectively Rev. Peter Curran and Rev. James Morrison. Among the others who were raised to the priesthood were Rev. Wm. Mc-Donald, from the Hebrides of Scotland; Rev. James Ryau, Newfoundland; Rev. James workingmen. Burns the great poet followed Uorrigan, Brooklyn, U. S. A.; Rev. Henry MacNamara, Cape of Good Hepe, Seuth Africa; Rev. M. Gravel, Canada; Rev. R. Sir Willism Jones both knew what factory Roussmann, Cincinnatia, U.S.A; Rev. T. life meant. Bunyan was a tinker, Defoc Wall and Rev. W. Wa.ere, both from Dab. worked before he became a noveliet. Clive, lin; the others were from the East, from the conquerer of India worked. Solario the Grecce, Mount Lebanon and Messopotamia. Among those who received the Orders of Lector and door-keeper were Messrs. Alban and Bernard O'Reilly, both from the Cape of Good Hope South Africa.

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An Interesting Story of Archbishop Ryan's Collegiate Career

When Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriet, was at the height of his celebrity, says the Philadelphia Press, he visited a college in the south of Ireland. The school boys were delighted, and one of them, already noted for his oratorical gift, was chosen by his fellows to make an address of welcome to the patriot. The little orator was good looking, fervid and auburn haired, He captured the heart of the great Liberator. A few years afterwards O'Connell was engaged to speak at a hall in one of the principal towns. A tremendous crowd gathered to hear him. No dress drew near, a youth medestly presented himself at the door, and though he had no ticket he asked to be admitted. But the door keeper was obdurate. The youth, however, contrived to send word to the Liberator that he wished to see him personally. He was admitted to the presence of the national leader, and in a few words told him who he was, and what he desired. "Oh! you are the little red-haired boy who greeted me so splendidly in college," the patriot oried. "Indeed you shall get in, and you night was the auburn-naired youth. youth has since those old days, himself become widly celebrated as an orator and delivered that splendid sermon at the centenial Mass at the Baltimore Cathedrial, Most Rev. Patrick John Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia.

elegant and refined periodical for ladies and the family. Each number contains entertainLEFT TO THE POPE.

ressity Difficulity.

The meeting of the professors of Laval and Victoria on the 25th ult., passed the following resolution:

saddle from the horse-block, and clutched her fat hands into her pony's mans. Shane sprang to his saddle.

"I shall ride ever to Kildare this evening," whispered Lord O'Neit, as he adjusted the Lady Nera's feet in her stirrup. "I have semething to say to your guardians, Nora.

and to abide by his decision;
That each body, in order to maintain its acquired rights, draw up a memorial, or that the two bodies draw up a common memorial, which will be sent to the court of Rome; That meanwhile, the union between the two

institutions will continue with this modification, that the courses will be given by the two insti-tutions in their respective balls, that Dr. Rot tot will give medical clinics at the Hotel Dieu, and that the pupils of the two faculties will be admitted on the same footing into all the hospitala.

There were present, in addition to Vice-Rector Proulx, Dactors Th. d'Odet d'Orsoniens, J. P. Rottet, W. H. Hingston, L. D. Miguault, S. Lachapelle, A. Lamarche, L. A. Demers, N. Fafard, H. E. Desroeiers, J. P. Chartrand, J. J. Guerin, A. T. Brosseau, J.

A NOTABLE CEREMONY.

Bistor Beaudry Celebrates the Sixtieth Anniversaly of Her Protession.

A ceremony without parallel in the religious annals of Canada took place Tuesday morning, at the Grey numery on Guy street. It was the celebration of the sixtleth annivereary of the religious profession of the Rev. Sister Beaudry, who entered the establishment sixty-two years ago. She took the veil on the 22ad September, 1827, and pronounced her last yows on the 26th November, 1829. The Rev. Sister Beaudry, nee Marie Z u Beaudry, who was born on the 16th October. 181I, was the daughter of Mr. Paschai Beaudry, a large farmer in the parish of St. Roch L'Aonigan, L'Assumption county. For nineteen years she was hospitalier of the Grey numbery and was then transferred to St. Johns, Que., where she remained for twenty years, and was one of the founders of the St. Johns' hospital. Aithough 78 years old, Sister Beandry continues to do her share of the light work of the establishment. The event was celebrated by a grent mass, at which His Grace Archbish p Fabre officiated, assisted by Rev. Cure Lec air and Rev. Chaptain Rousseau, and which was att-nded by a large number of citizens. In the afternoon Sister Beaudry held a reception, which was largely attended.

Only a Workingman.

Only a workingman? What title is greater or what one of the orders of peers is fit to rank before it ? There was a German emperor for whom Albert Durer, was painting some frescoss who said to one of his nobles, "I can make seven nobles of seven peasants, but of seven nobles I cannot make one artist." might have said workingman instead of artis: and it would be still true. It is a divin ly instituted erder not dependent on the nod of kings but on whom kings-the world is dependent. Remove the workingman from the list of the world's great struggle and history is shorn of its brightest glory. Christ was a workingman. So was his foster-father. So too were several of the Apostles. Columbus was a workingman. Gattenburg the inventor of the press was a workingman. Jacquard the inventor of the looms for figured weaving, and Arkwright the inventor of the spinning jenny were workingmen. Whitney, the Yankee boy who devised the cottongin was a workingman. Wedgewood the inven public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans. tor of famous Queen's ware was a potter. Stephenson the father of rallways, Rowe of sewing machine fame and Watte the inventor of steam-engines, worked for a living. Edison worked for years for his day's wages. Grant, L'nooin, Johnson, each had a trade or sooupation. Our political and military history is full of similar characters. Mackay, Astor, and Stewart began their fortunes as mare Sir William Jones both knew what factory painter was a pot-mender. The founder of the famous Peel family of England was a worker. Horace Greeley the founder of the Tribune and Franklin were printers. And so R. Waltsley, Pres. Louisis 12 Nat'l Br. painter was a pot-mender. The founder of the famous Peel family of England was a on might the list be lengthened.

So it is plain what great men are brothers of the workingman. The world's great men are with him. And while it is not probable that each and all of those who daily toll for bread may become as famous as they are, still by werking as faithfully as did they and never scorning to a dirty hand with honest labor, all of us can be as great in our way as were the names particularized; and after all the world's fame is cheap compared with the applance of our consciences. We are all here to work and none but drones and knaves post as men who never did work of any kind.

Religious Bequests

The will of Mrs. Agnes Jane Martland was filed for probate at New York the other day, and the following religious bequests are contained in it: To the Catholic Provincial Seminary of New York for the education of priests, \$1,000; to the Hospital for incurables, in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis, \$500; to the Hospital for Consumptives, now under charge of Sister Irens, \$500; to the House of the Holy Family, now under charge one would be admitted without a of Mother Veronics, \$500; so the Institution ticket. As the time for the ad- of the little Sisters of the Poor, in West One-Hundred-and Sixth street, \$500; to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, \$4000; to St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, \$250; to St. Vincent's Hospital, \$250; to the Church of lamber by the Sacred Heart at Highland Falls, West full address Point, \$2,50; to the provincial school attached to the Courch of St. Agnes, in Forty-shird street, \$250; to the Very Kev. Thomas S. Preston, \$250; to the society of the taber-nucle, under charge of the ladies of the Sacred Heart Convent, for vestments and altar furniture for poor churches, \$250. Mrs. shall have one of the very best seats, too," Martiand also directed the payment of \$1000 He was equal to his word, and one of the liberator's most enthusiastic auditors that repose of her soul.

The latest tavored gentleman at the court of good fortune is Mr. John H. Havey, who does business at 394 West Broadway. He is a popular citizen of the South Beston, Mass., district, where he has lived as man and boy The Ladies' world, New York City, is an | fer 38 years of bis life. Ho was a holder of a twentieth of the ascend capital prize drawn at the last drawing of The Louisana State ing and instructive reading matter and beautiful illustrations. We call the attention of
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A Great Bleesing.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1, 1887.

I can most truthfully testify to the inet that here in Cleveland, several cases of suffered that which serve cured by the medicine of Rev. Father Koeng, of Fa. Wayne, Ind., have come under my personal observation. In other nimitar cases great relief was given even if up to this time they have not been entirely cured. It would certainly be a great blessing if the tidings were more widely circulated that many could be cured by this medicine?

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Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

IL GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS

"We do hereby certify that we supervise thearr nge-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and central the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good fall toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.



PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, Pecember 17, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,060. 100,000 Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20; Quarters \$10; Eighths \$5; Twentieths \$2; Fortleths \$1.

LIST OF PRINTS. APPROXIMATION PRIZES. TWO NUMBER TERMINALS.

3,144 Prizes amounting to.....\$2,159,600 AGENTS WANTED.

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. Hore rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, Now Orleans, 14.

r M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft r Postal Note. Address Registered Letters con-

taining Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

RETEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS Of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are all imitations or anonymous achemes.

ONE DIPLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket 1880EED BY JS in any Draw ag. Anything in our name offered for ices than a dollar is a swindle.

Chas, Weissleder 802 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Amelia Partenbeimer, 910 Monroe st.,

Oros'ete, La.

A depositor at Baton Rouge, La., through Whitney Nat'l Bank, New

Orleans, La.

National City Bank of Marshall, Mich
Two correspondents through Wells,
Fargo & Co's Bank of San Francisco,
Cal.

Anglo-California Bank, San Francisco,

G. W. Austin, 27 Law Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

J. F. Gossett & Oo. So. Carrolton, Ky Dr. A. W. Tancil, Washington D. C.
D. W. Gibbons, 497 Lorain St, Cleveland

Pa. Chicopae Nat'l Bank, Springfield, Mass

Will Muttchler, Collinsville, Ill......
Jas. Lawton, Boston, Mass....

John H. Havey, 304 West Broadway

James Doberty, 211 West 46th St., New York, N.Y.

of Baltimore, Md..... Chas. L. Haffner, Bethlehem, Pa.....

Chas. L. Haitner, Bethlehem, Pa.
J. H. Maskall for C. A. File, Dent St.,
Cleveland, O.

E. E. Caldwell, Indianapolis, Ind.
C. A. Buckingham, U. S. Express,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Paul H. Kosschert, Davenport, Iowa.
A. F. Robinson, York, Neb.
Fred. Lindall, Tama, Iowa.
W. A. Nalson, 601 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

cisco, Cal. F. Falkenhahan, 79 Stevenson St., San

Sophia Otwell, Stamps, Ark.....

J. M. Jannison, Spokane Falls,

Wash. T.....

Anthony Somariva, care Hawley & Hoope, 271 Mulberry St., New York, N.Y... Aug. J. Miller, 1417 South 12th St.,

St. Louis, Mo.....

W. P. Faucett, Campbellsville, Ky.,

D. H. Chency, Fort Smith, Ark.... G. P. Talbott, Danville, Va.....

H. H. Harris, Naps, Cal. R. Grant, Vine St., Hartford, Ct....

T. H. Neeley, Bigbyville, Tenn....

tion ! Bank, New Orleans, La

M. M. Jordan, Greenville, S. C

A correspondent through Wells Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.

Norton County Bank, Norton, Kas.

Cora Rogers, South Bend, Iud

Themas Cruze Savings Bank of Hele-

Joe Schrobigen, Butte City, Ment. A correspondent through Wells,

Fargo & Co.'s Back, San Francis-

Co, C.d. Wm. Finlay, care Word & Courtney,

St. Louie, Mo.....

E. M. Poitevin, Boston, Maus.....

Michael Stritzinger, Gretna, La....

H. A. Harvey, Harvey's Capal,

Gretna, La.
J. L Adams, Concinnati, O.....

Sam. Raphall, 64 Main St., Houston,

J. C. Baldwir, 64 Main St., Houston.

The Market Nat'l Bank, Cincinnati, O

DRAWING OF NOVEMBER 12, 1889.

P. W. Nichols, Portland, Ma.....

H. C. Clarke, 721 North Campton

The Bowery Bank, 62 Bowery, New

Ave., S. Louis, Mo.

Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francis-

Kans. George Fesuk, 1109 West Baltimore

Galion National National Bank, Gal

Jae. Byrnes, 224 Indiana Marional Jas. Mixon, Osyka, Miss.

A Depositor, Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, 11

A Depositor, Metrapolitan Bank, New Orleans, 1

New Orleans, I.

F whil particulars of the Grand Mammoth

D A fail particulars of the Grand Mammoth string of 17th inst., see scheme to another Column of this paper to-day.

A Witty Answer.

oases of disobedience had been reported to the General, but the evidence was never strong

K. Haines, 437 Du- New OrL. Warning, Treme St. leans, La

Kas....

O.ə...............

H. H. Fanning, Stockton, Cal. 15,000 Mariana Romere, Santa Barbara, Cal. 15 000 Geo. M. Walton, Sharon Valley, Ct. 15,000

DRAWING OF OCTOBER 15, 1889.

2,500

2,500

1,250

1 250

1,250

1,250

15,000

15,000

15,000

15,000

5,000

5,000

Points on the Training of Young Girls-Mousework Mealthful-The Discemforts of Tight Shoos—A Risky Adventure - Varieties.

Three Piriods of Leve.

Sighing like a formace, Over cars in love. Rhad in adoration Of this lady's glove. Thinks no girl was ever Quite so sweet as she, Tel's you she's an angel, Es pecte you to agree.

Moping and repining,

Gloomy and morose, Asks the price of poison, Think, bu'll take a dose. Women are so fickle, Love is all a sham Marriage is a failure, Like a broken dam.

Whistling, blythe and cheerful, Always bright and cay, Dancing, singing, laughing All the livelor g day. Full of fun and frolic, Caught in fashion's whirl, Thinks no more of poison, Gos another girl.

The Training of Cirls

A recent writer on the training of girls says: "When a girl is ten years old she should be given household duties to pe f rm according to her size and strength, for which a sug, of money should be paid her weekly. Sho reeds a little pecket money, and the knowledge how to spend it judi is usly, which can so well be given by a mother to her little gi l. She should be required to furnish a part of her wardrobe with this money. For instance, if she gets ten cents a week, she should purchase all her stockings, or all her gloves, as her mother may decide; and do-in, this under the mother's surervision she will seen learn to trade with jidgment and economy.

"Of veurse the mother will see to it that labor and the ability to use money properly. As she grows older these household duties should be increased, with the proportionate increase of money paid for the performance of

"We know of a lady who divided the wages of a servant among her three daughters. Their is a systematic arrange-ment of their labor, which is done with a theroughness and alacrity rarely fund, either with a hired girl or a daughter who feels that she has to do it with nothing to encourage or stimulate her in her work."

Housework Healthful.

Housework is healthy, and many physiclans recommend it to women who need exercise. Walking is not enough; it exercises only the legs, while dusting and sweeping bring an entirely different set of muscles into play. Many girls take more interest in their homes if encouraged to assist in the care of them. And, perhaps, this was an idea of Mrs. Doneld G. Mitchele, who brought up all of her daughters to do a part of the domeatic work of their home. Some mothers are willing to give their daughters an allowance for doing this work, dividing between them what would be the wages of a servant. This, of course, would be an inducement for a girl who had no taste for housework, and would enable her to gratify many little personal wants. It seems, too, only just, unless ne family is in straitened circumstances, that the daughters should receive what would otherwise be paid to a servant. Household duties, if properly planned, need take but very little time out of a long day. To be systematic in the discharge of such duties is the only way to properly accomplish the right amount of work .- Boston Herald.

Beautiful Feet.

Good judgment in the selection of shoes has more to do with the preservation of the usefulness as well as the beauty of the feet than anything elee. Some girls have a very poor conception of what is really beautiful in a foot. Take, for instance, the girl who seeks to make the foot look shorter than it really is. She wears a shoe calculated to further this purpose. The result is, the foot becomes broad and thick and resembles a ball or club more than anything else. And when the foot is bare it looks like a cramped mass of shapeless bone and muscle. The usefulness of the foot, also, is destroyed in this manner; it becomes tender, and subject to corns and bunions, and a walk of any distance is invariably attended with discomfort. It is a noteworthy fact that the richest ladies and the recognized leaders of feation in New York wear the most sensible, though perhaps the most expensive, shoes.

A Risky Adjenture.

Miss Backle Johnson, a very pleasing and attractive school teacher, living near St. Thomas, Penn., went to Carliele a few days ago, and at the railroad station met a man whom she had never seen before, In an hour they were husband and wife. The groom is John Demarce, of Rushville, Ill., who came all the way to wed his unknown bride, and the wedding involves an interesting story of Johnson made the acquaintance of Miss Maggie Jenkins, who was visiting near the home of this "school ma'am." A strong friendship sprang up, and when Miss Jenkins left for her western home she carried with her Miss Johnson's sincere affection and one of her photographs, but it was to the latter that Miss Johnson is indebted for her present husband. Mr. Demaree chanced to see the ploture, and was then and there smitten. A correspondence was arranged by Miss Jenkins and the marriage was finally brought about. The meeting and ceremony took place at Carlisle, away from the prying eyes of curl-ous neighbors who had heard of the remark-

Varieties.

L'Industrie Parisienne says that in some French laundries boiled potatoes are preferred to soap for the cleansing of soiled linen. Little Princess Wilhelmins, heir to the

Dutch throne, has mastered Dutch and German, and is now diligently studying French, The Queen of Italy is growing stout, to her great distress. She has several times tried to become a vegetarian, in hepe of reducing her weight, but is too fond of good living to

persevere in such a course. The Duchess of Rutland is one of the most active women in England. She opens bazears, attends Temperance meetings, inaugurates clubs, sings at concerts, and makes s large number of speeches.

Sanator Edmunds, of Vermont, says his daughter is about as skilled in the law as speedily relieved by a single dose of McGalr's he is. She acts as his amanuens and ad-

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN. view with him when doubtful legal points arise. Such a daughter is a jewel in the parental grown.

Twelve wemen inspectors in the New York Oustom House have been discharged, leaving only ten. The places of the twelve will be eccupied by mon. The change was made be-cause ladies objected to warmen inspectors tumbling their baggage.

Some wealthy women who are heads of families have contributed a fund for the establishment in New York of a school for the training of respectable young women as nurses for infants. This is in the line of true

"George Sand's" granddaughter, Mile Aurore Dudevant, is about to be married to like "George Sand" in appearance.

The best evidence of progress in Georgia is the recent Act of the Legislature establishing a training school for girls, in which they are to be inducted into all the mysteries comforts of the home.

Clara Louise Kellogg is the first lady to carry a Tosca cane in New York. The cane is made of light wood, is about five feet long, and has a chased silver top. A few inches from the top a hole is drilled through the wood, and this is decorated with a light sik cord and tassel. Tosca canes used in the mountains as a penstocks have an excuse for being, but in the atreets of a city they can hardly be considered a necessity.

The way in which Rosa Bonheur was inrested with the Cross of the Legion of Honor is somewhat interesting. Fontaine-bleau, where the artist was living, was one of the favorite summer residences of Napoleon III, and one day the Empress thought she would like to make the artiste's

personal a quaintunes. With the end in

yiew she paid an impromptu call, and

A Correspondent through Wells Fargo stayed some time watching Rosa Bonheur at work. She was so impressed by the painter's talent that she begged the Emperor to bestow the Cross of the Legion of Honor upon her. But it was not to be. The Cross had never been given to a woman, and the Ministers protested against a precedent. But the Empress bided her time till the following year, when, during the absence the sum is sufficient to do this, and yet leave of the Emre.or in Algeria, she acted as a trifle for the child to spend as she pleases. Regent. One morning a servant hurriedly This will supply a healthy stimulus; it will entered Rosa Bonnear's studio with the angive her a proper ambitton and pride in her nouncement that the Euprese was below. In another mirute she was in the studio borrowing a pin from one of her ladies. The Empress then kessed the artiste, who, glancing down, saw the Legion d'Honneur pinned on her breast.

If You Have Company.

Don't overdress for commany. Don's do anything merely to show them and give them your best, but do it without parade.

If you have only plain crockery and pewter spoons, then the whiteness of the tablecloth and the freshness of the uspkins, and especially the cordial welcome, is all that is necessary.

If dancing be the evening's amusement, a hostess should be sure that every one is provided with a partner before she herself accepts one. If games are the order of the evening, let her see to it that every one is drawn into the fun.

If a visitor stands alone, quickly, before toers is a chance for him to feel awkward, go yourself to talk with him, or ask some one clee to do so.—Harper's Young People.

Germany's African Policy.

Berlin, November 27.-In the Reichstag day Herr Richter, speaking on the coloni estimates, maintained that spirits and ammunition were the principal articles imported by Togo, which territory, he said, was the haunt of emuggi-re and slave traders. Dr. Ketanel, connection of the Imperial obancel lory, controverted Richter's attempt to show that the colony was valueless. Herr Woermann said the German trade with West Africa was developing rapidly, and would have a great future. In discussing the appropriation saked for to increase the native protection forces in Southwest Africa, Coun-Herbert Biemarck said Captain Francois held a good position, but it was necessary to strengthen it. Commissioners, he said, had tried in vain to enrell a sufficient native force. The rebels were accurately informed of outside occurrences, and there was no doubt that the utterances of the German press and the speeches made in the Reichstag and an influence upon them. The four German companies and many independent Garman colonists in Southwestern Africa require protection. Herr Bamberger opposed the proposed grant, and the debate was ad-

What Educates? You ask what will educate your son

Your daily example will educate him; your conversation with your friends; the likings and dislikings he sees you express; the business he sees you transact—these will surely educate him. The society you live in will equeste him; your domestic circle will educate him; above all, your rank, your situation in life, your table will educate him. It is not in your power to withdraw him from the centinual influence of these things except you were to withdraw yourself from them also. Education goes on at every instant of courtship at long range. Some time ago Miss time; you can neither stop it nor turn its course. What these have a tendency to m ke your child, that he will be. Parents should invariably give good example to their children, for youths are usually apt students, and impressions made in childhood are indelibly stamped upon the susceptible mind.

Some Important "Dont's"

Don's be a fool. Don't backbite your neighbor. Don't fall out with friends for trifles, Don't stare at people or laugh at any peou

liarity of dress or manner. Don's use profane or unclean language. It s not only sinful, but extremely valgar. Don't speak ungrammatically. Study books of grammar, and works of the best

authors. Don't fail to apolegize if you stumble against any one, or inconvenience one in any

Don't neglect your hands, and above all, avoid carrying blackened finger nails. Be neat in all thinge. Don't fail to consider the feelings of others

under all circumstances—that is the first principle of good behavior. Don't prenounce incorrectly. Listen carefally to the conversation of cultivated people,

and consult the dictionaries.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL RECORD.

its Enormous Total and Wide Distribution Caprices of Fortune.

A partial list of the prizes above One Thousand Dollars, paid by the Louisiana State Lottery Company during the six months ending November, 1889, together with the names and addresses given to the Company by the holders, emitting those who have requested it.

Receipts for the amounts are on file at the offices of the Company. Christopher Gould, 609 North St., Har-offices of the Company. York City, N. Y.

C. H. Boedeker, and Jacob Eisenwohn, through City National Bank of Dallas, Dallas, Texas.

Sam Burns, through National Exchange Bank, Dallas, Tex.

Joe L Poncaire and Chilip Lacoste, Bay

DEAWING OF JUNE 18, 1889. 15,000 15.000 15,000 Miss Annie Dawce, Strawn, Tex.
Feltz Hiller, Canton, Miss.
Wright T. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.
Wm. Denier, Salamanca, N.Y. 15,000 15,000 5,000 5.000 5,000

Wm. Denier, Salamanca, N.Y.

K. Wegner, Chicago, Ill.

Wm. F. Faes, 47 Greene St., New
Haven, Conn...

Jno. Vanderloo, 19 Cross St., Auburn,

Y Y.

Mme. J. P. Decomier, 52 North 18th
St., Philadelphia, Pa...

John Kleiber, 1842 North 10th St.,

Philadelphia, Pa

R. G. Greene, Portland, Me...

H. Rosenburg, Galveston, Tex... 5,000 H. Rosenburg, Galveston, Tex...... John Harneon, 174 Eliot St., Boston, 5,000 Mass.... E. Amsden, 137 Eighth St., New York. 5,000 Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank N.Y..... D. Hillman, Redding, Ala.....

A Correspondent through Wells Fargo & Co's Bank, San Francisco, Cal.... Anglo-Californian Bank, San Francisco A Correspondent through Wells Fargo & C.'s Bark, San Francisco, Cal.... Miss H. C. Prate, 194 Michigan Ave.,

N. J. S. J. Klauber, Nawark, N.J. Frank E. Pierce, 59 Clinton St., Boston, Mass G. H. Stephenson, Sacramento, Cal.... G. H. Stephenson, Satramento, Cal.
F. E. Lutury, New York, N. Y.
Classagne & Vieu. 3 West Third St.,
New York, N. Y.
W. H. Brown, Minvespolis, Minn.
I. Fanatia Shaw, Kas.
National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co.,
Satramento, Cal.

Sacramento, Cal.
Citizene National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio A party through Little's Express, 33 McCabe & Co., 215 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. Richard Britton, 22 South Gay St., Baltimera, Md Lawrence Lchrer, 260 West 33rd St.

New York, N. Y.

A. Nicaud, New Orleans, La.

Jno T. Holland, Gastonia, N.C.

Geo. P. Utley, Frost, Tex.

First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn. W. B. Worthen & Co., Little Rock,

Ark. Mary P. Bodfish, 33 Summer St., Bos-Mrs. S.F. Taylor, 23 Avon St., Boston, Mass....
J. B. Ramsey, Marysville, Cal......

DRAWING OF JULY 16, 1889. 30,000 | Adone & Lobit, Bankers, Galveston, Herman Fischer, St. Louis, Mo...... Two correspondents through Wells Fargo & Co's Bank, San Francisco,

Col.
Louis Salade & Edward P. Gaylor,
Cheyenne, Wy. T.
Bank of C. zad, C. zad, Neb. Mass. Preston National Bank, Detroit, Mich. Abraham Weinger, 401 South Canal St., Sr., Detroit, Mich.
Eigene Chretien, Jr., 425 Chartres St.,

New Orleans, La.

A Depositor Union National Bank, New Orleans, La. Ike Lurie, 121 W. Madison St., Chicago, III. Max Stradler 461 Broadway, New

York, N. Y. Clark & Anderson, 304 South 13th St., Onaba, Neb.

R. J. Gordon, Sacremanto. Cal.

First National Bank, Ellsworth, Me...
Coas. A. Sherman, Boone, Iowa.

Herman Barney, Wikes Barre, Pa...
Rev. F. Mayer, German Evangelical
Church, Lansing, Mich.

Reutschler C. Greashaber, Reading Pa.

S. Wall 2d Ma. and 294 Ar. Merudian.

S. Weil, 2d St. and 22d Av., Meridian, Miss. A Correspondent through Wells Fargo & Co's Bank, San Francisco, Cal... H. I. Kerschner, Bethlehem, Pa..... C. H. Br ggs, Galion, Ohio...... Fred C. Paff, Bellows Falls, Vt..... Henry Luce, Mint Saloou, Salt Lake

Hugh T. Carlisle, 262 Magazine St., New Orleans, La..... S. T. Cochran, Marysville, Tex......

DRAWING OF AUGUST 13, 1889. Henry Ehrman, Colon, U.S. Columbia, through J. Amsinck & Co., New

30,000 cana, Tex. Anglo Californian Bank, San Francisco.. Mrs., Florence M. Roche, care J. B. Fernandez, Savannah, Ga. Deputy Jailer Joe Kinchley, Savannah, 15,000

J. E. St. Amand, Gunderson, Mont., through First Nat'l Bank, Butte, Mont. E. W. Maelin, San Francisco, Cal 10,000 Jas. H. Raymond & Co., Austin Tex.
A. Barnes, Honolula, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands.
Fred Suicher, 1805 Commercial ave., 5,000 5,000

The People's Savings Bank, Mobl. The People's Savings Bank, Modic, Ala.

First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.
A Party in Baltimore, Md., through
U.S. Express Co.
A correspondent in Havans, Uuba,
through F. Esteva, New Orleans, La.
A depositor, New Orleans National
Bauk, New Orleans.
La.
A. M. Bowman, Saltville Va.
G. W. Denby, Norfolk, Va.
The Trader's Nat'l Bank, Fort W.
Tex.

This is General Sherman's story of how an This is General Sherman a story of now an Irish seldier saved his own life by his wit: "General Thomas," said he; "junior to me in rank, but senior in service, was a storn disciplinarian. He had received many complaints about the piliering and plundering committed by one of his brigades, and, being 5,000 5,000 resolved to put this offense down, he issued some very strict orders, menacing with death any one who should transgress. The brigade 2,500 in quention wore for its badge an acorn, in eilver or gold, and the man were inordinately proud of this distinctive sign. Several

enough for decisive action, until one day, rid-) ; 2,500 ing down a by-lane outside the posts, Thomas came full upon an Irichman, having laid aside his rifle, with which he had killed a hop, was his rifle, with which he had killed a hop, was buelly evgaged skinning the animal with his 2,500 sword-hayonet, so as to make easy work with the bristies, &c., before cooking some pork chops. 'Ab,' oried the General, 'you rascal! at last I have caught one of you in the act. DRAWING OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1889. 15,000 There is no mistake about it this time, and] will make an example of you, sir!' Bedad! 15.000 General honey !' said the Irishman straight-,000 15,000

ening himself up and coming to the salute, 'it's not shooting me that you ought to re at, but rewardin' me.' 'What do you mean, sin!' exclaimed General Thomas. 'Why, your honor!' the soldier replied 'this basic here had just been desicratin' the regimental badge, and so I was forced to dispatch bim. It's atin' the acorns that I found him at !' Even General Thomas was obliged to laugh at this, and the soldier saved his life by his wit.'

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Balfour's New Land Bill.

LONDON, November 29.-Mr. Balfour and Lord Ashbourns to day presented to a committee of the Cabinet, presided over by Lord Salisbury, the draft of a land scheme which will be submitted no the whole Cabinet to morrow. It is reported the first demand is for £7,000,000 to £10,000,000 with which to deal with the dis affected portions of Ireland.

A \$2 Washing Machine Free.

To introduce them, we will give away 1,000 self-operating washing machines. No wash board or rubbing required. It you want one, send to the Monarch Laundry Works, 25 Pacific Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

He Cursed His Creator.

Pottstows, Pa., November 29-Yesterday John Chaos, a hep-less paralytic, aged 35, was found dend on the floor of his room, a supposed suicide. Until recently Chans was a fine specimen of physical manhood. One day he cursed his Creator in a terrible manner when he fell over struck dumb and paralyzed from head to foot. He remained in this condition until

CHRISTMAS BOX FREE **HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR THE LADIES!**



Oirie," "Mother Department," "Eliquette," "Home Decoration," etc. Ever lady is delighted with this charming paper. We desire to once double its already mammeth circulation, and in order throduce it into thousands of home where it is not alread known, we now make the following extractionary offer: Too introline it into thousands of homes where it is not already known, we now make the following extraordinary ofter: I pon receipt of only Twenty-Five Cents (postage stamps, silver or postal mote), we will send The Ladice's World for Three Months, and rewell also send to each subscriber. Free and post-poid, our new Christmas Box, containing all the following valuable and useful holiday persents. The elegant Christmas Carls in beautiful colors, platinonal embossed, also new next by the rost of this entire combination. It Perforated Parchment Stamping Patterns, specially designed for working emboudery on Christmas presents; Perform Sachet, to be placed in hinema drawer, handkerchief box, or elewinder—elegant and durable; I Ladice Newlle Rook, containing three papers good medice, association whise deciton and yarm darners, hap needly, etc., 2 Italications deprince Lump Mats, or numerial and medic); I Tortose Shell Hair tenament, very fashionable; I Seed Cruchet Hook, for find work, and I Hone twochet Hook, for reasers work. Semember, we send the Xinas Box, containing all the above, also of paper three months, for only 2ccents; thy embertytions and five Christmas Boxes will be sent for \$1.00. Satisfaction quaranteed or money refunded. We refer to any publisher in S. Y. 88 to our reliability. Do not miss this chance! Address & Pt. MOSINE & Ch., 22 Park Place, New York.

HOW CAN THE LONG

S. M. MOORE & CO., 27 Park Place, New York.

line 5,000 may long one and yet be the short est between given point. 5,000 5 000 5 000 1 5,000 given pointe. 5,000 For instance 5,000 the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railav has over 5 000 3 0 0 0 miles of 5.000road; maggnif-5,000 icently equipped and managed, it is one of the 5,000 greatest railway systems of this country; for the same reasons it is the travelor's favorite to all points in Minnes ot a, North and South Dako to and Montana, 5 000 5.000It is the only line to Great Falls, the luture manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still to is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneppolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooks-Mintenpons, Farko, winninger, Cookston, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devil's Like, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco will be remembered as the delight of a life-tone once made through the worderfulscenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificence of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home secker, the

gold-secker, the toiler, or the capitalist, vision the country reached by the St Paul, Minnespolis & Alanitoba Railway. Write
to F. I. WHITNEY.
G. P. & T. A., St.
Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you wants freefarm HAND

in a lovelyland write for the "Great Reservation," readitand resolve to accept

30,000

30,000

15,000

15,000

15,000

15,000

5,000

2,500

2,500

2,500

2,500

2,500

OF FORTUNE! gol. den

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption

is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutter Bros. &Co., Boston. For \$1 a lares bottle sent prevois

WANTED A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in section in which he resides. Apply with reference to BENZIGER BROTHERS, 36 and 38 Barclay street, New York.

SALERY. 340 EXPENSES I ADVANCE allowed each month. Steady employment at home or travelling. No seliciting Duties delivering and making collections. No Cards. Address with stamp, HAFER & Co. Pious, O.

EVERYBODY

Should keep a hox of McGale's Pills in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled. . FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per

MARRIED.

Dowling-Masterson-Nov. 5, at St. Savicur's Church, Dominick street, Dublin, by the Rev. B. Masterson, O.P., Cork, brother of the bride assisted by the Rev. T Merrin, P.P., Naas, Rev. F. Walsh, P.P., Clenbullogue, and Rev. W. Kinnaue, C.C., Arles, John J.

and Rev. W. Kinner. C.C., Arles, John J. Dowling, Nass, to Arrie, daughter of the late James Masterson, Nass, Dunne—Lawtor—At the Church of the Assumption, Castledermot, Joseph, youngest son of Christopher Dunne. Windsor, Blessington, to Margaret, second daughter of William Lawlor, Marshalston, country Kuldsre. Gibney—Monaghan—Nov. 5, at St. Brigid's, Oldcastle, Patrick Gibney. D.M.P., to Mary, eldest daughter of James Monaghan, Ballintogher, co. Meath.

HUGHES—MULLIGAN—October 30, at Gowns, Edward Hughes, Acting Sergeant R. I. C.

ber of the late Mr. Peter Mulligan, Post Office Gowns.

merchant, Kilrush, Jullican-Branican-Oct. 30, at the Roman

Clemmoney, to Delia, youngest daughter of John Holmes, Athlunkard, Limerick

TEW-MILLARD—Oct. 31, at the Church of Our Ledy of Refuge, Rathmines, Dublin, Edward J. Tew, 97 Strand road, Sandymount, Dublin, to Katherine A. Millard, 58 Harcourt street, Dublin. Dublin.

DIED.

BANVILLE - Nov. 4, at 173 James's street, Dublie, Thes. Banville, aged 73 years, for nearly 50 years connected with the Phoenix Brew-

BYRNE-November 1, at her residence, 25 Upper Dorso', st., Dubliu, Margaret, relict of the lare Patrick Bryne, Wicklow.

Breslin.
BYRNE-Nov 8, at 16 Thomas street, Dublin,

Dwyku-Nov. 3, at 23 Raymond street, Dublin,

of congestion of the brain, Bridget, wife of Patrick Dwyer, formerly of Tauries and late of Hospital county Limerick. Dwykk-At the residence of her son, Michael,

years. DUNNE-Nov. 3, at the residence of his son-in-

long and tedions illness.

First arrick—November 7, at his residence.

GALAGURE—On All Saints' Day, at Drum-keerin, county Leitrim, Mr. Patrick Gallagher, teacher in the parish for over 50

GAIN—Nov. 8, at 126 Townsend at Dublin Ann Gain, wife of P. Gain, after a long and painful

of the late Charles Garkin, 3 Pitt street, Dub-HAYES-Nov. 4, at the Hospice, Harold's cross,

Nenagh. Higgins-Nov. 5, at Patrick's square, Wexford, Ha nah, wife of Mr. William Higgins, coach-

builder. Hamilton-November 3, at Maits, on his

HARVEY-Nov. 4, at Longsdale, Kele, county Wexford, Captain Percy Lorenzo Harvey, J.

Kennedy.

Kiennan-Nov. 7, at the residence of his brother, 11 Dalymounth terrace, Phistory

field.

Kroch-Nov. 6, at her stater's residence, 5
Great Britain street, Dublic, Bridget Korgh,
eldest daughter of the late Mrs. Mary
Craven, late of Church street and North King

years. Kennigan—Nov. 2, at the residence of his brother, 21 Stephen's place, Dublin, Owen-Kerrigan, formerly of Ballinrush, county.

LYNCH-Nov. 8. at his residence, 44 Middle LYNCH-Nov. 8, an ans residence, 44 mindie Auber street, Dublin, after a shore illness. Michael Lynch, late D.M.P.

MoBerde-Nov. 8, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublic, after a brief illness. Mr. Joseph Mc-Br do, at 37 York street, aged 25 years.

McDonnell-Nov. 3, at Granard. Thomas Mc-Donnell, Chairman of the Town Commissioners, Granard, co. Longford, in the 68th year of

MACVEAGH—Nov. 7, at her residence, York street, Belfart, Jane, wife of Thomas Mc-Veagh.

MARON—Nov. 3, at Eyracourt, county Galway, Testie Patricis, daughter of the late Patrick.

Mahon, Ecq.
NoLAN—Nov. 7, at her residence, 61 Watling street, Dublin, Cathrine, wife of the late Michael Nolan, aged 69 years.
O'CONNEL—Nov. 4, at her residence, New street, Dubling Strikers O'Connell wife of

Portumna, Bridget O'Connell, wife of Daniel O'Connell, after a short illness.

O'SCLLIVAN—Nov. 4, at 26 Henry street, Cork, Michael O'Sullivan.
O'REILLY—Nov. 2, at his residence, Southern Ashbourne, county Meath, after a short ill-ness, John O'Reilly.

PRENDERGAST—Nov. 1, at Wellington place, Wexford, Mr. James Prendergast, an old and

respected citizen of Wexford, PEAVEY-Nov. 8, at 182 Townsend street. Dub-

lin, Mrs. Cathrine Peavey, wife of Robert Peavey.
RAFFERTY-Nov. 3, at her residence, 3 Upper Dominick street, Dublin, after a long and painful illness, Ann, wife of Michael Raf-

ferty, and second daughter of the late John-Gogan of Moore street.

ROGERS—Nov. 8, at 12 Upper Camden street, Dublin. Thomas Rogers, Esq., M. R. C. S., late of 54 William st., in his 74th year.

Kilkenby.
THOMPSON—Nov. 6, at Ravendon, Leinster road, West, Rathmines (the residence of her son in law, Joseph Tumulty), Arabella-Sarah, widow of the late William J. Thompson of the late Wi

son, E q., M D., of Dublin, and formerly of Inisticgue, county Kilkenny.
WALSH-Nov. 4, at 1 Brannoville, North Richmond st., Dublin, Patrick, Walsh, aged 64

Edward Hughes, Acting Sergeant R. I. C. C. brehill, son of the late Mr. Daniel Hughes, Garron, co. Monaghan, to Mary Jane, daugh-

Office Gowns.

MAGNIAHON-FITZGERALD—Nov. 6, at the Franciscau Church, Limerick, by the Rev. Thomas Molopy, Chapla n, H. M. Forces, assisted by the Rev. A. Malone, P. P., Olarecastle, Peter MacMahon, Ennis, youngest son of the late Mr. Marcus MacMahon, Kiladysart to Susan, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, marchens, Kilanah

Catholic Church, Meath st., Dublin, Thos., youngest son of the late Thomas Mullgan, Esq., of Greenmont, Sandyford, to Mary, only daughter of Peter Branigan, Dublin. QUINLIVAN—HOLMES—October 30, at the Roman Catholic Church, Parteen, Michael, second son of the late Patrick Quinlivan, Clemmonay, to Dulia Payrogan daughter of

Brestin-Nov. 7, at her residence, 7 Irishtown road, Dublin, after a long and painful illness, Mary Anne (Code) Breslin, wife of William

Mary Margaret, aged 12 years, only daughter of Matthew Byrne, harnersmaker.

DOYLE-Nov. 3, at Portumns, courty Galway, M. Doyle, Esq., M.D., aged 79, late of 75 Irishtown read, Dublin.

43 Cork street, Dublin, Mrs. Sarah Dwyer, late of Tinoran, county Kildare, ared 88

DENEMBER NOV. 3, at the residence or me son the law, J bn Moonoy, 6 Reckhill, Blackrock, Dublin, Jas Dunne, late of Kingstown.

Day—Nov. 8, at her residence, 1 Chapel avenue, Irishtown, Maryanne Day, after a

Heath House, Maryborough, Patrick Fitzpatrick, E-q. Naas, Ellen, wife of Francis Gallagher, aged

years.

illness Gaskin-November 8, Margaret Gaskin, widow

Dublin, from heart discase, after a lengthened illness. Patrick J. Hayes, youngest son of the late Michael Hayes, Lisheen House,

way home from Australia, Andrew, eldest son of Samuel E. and Margaret Hamilton. Grosvenor Park, Dublin, aged 23 years.

P., D.L., in the 90th year of his age.
KENNEUY-November 8, at his residence,
65 Marlborough street, Dublin, Michael J.

road, Dublin, Win. Kiernau, second youngest sen of the late Michael Kiernan, late of Smith-

KENNEDY-Nov. 4, at his residence, Bridge st., Wicklow, Daniel Kennedy, T C, aged 66

McGrath-Nov. 6, as his residence. Bally-william, co. Wexford, Patrick McGrath, as the advanced age of 88 years.

GULLIVAN "Nov. 4, at her residence, hacken-Hall, Kilkenny, James, son of the late Rich-ard Sullivan, M.P., of Castle Bamford co.



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity trength and wholesomeness. More econom.csl than she ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in compatition with the multitude of low test, short weight, sum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER OO., 100 Wall acrees NY.

Continued from fifth page.

THE CASE ENDED.

As was corroborated by George Dickey the bar-tender, and his brother, Matt. Dickey. The bress buttons were noticeable they said, and very bright.

Hugh G.eason, bartender for Matt. Danahey, in whose saloon Danabey swore that Martin Bourks was during the whole of the evening of May 4:h. to:k the stand and swore that he (the witnes-) was not in the saloon that night between 6 30 and 11 o'clock. Witness Carberry in the morning had sworn that Glesson was in the sal on between 6 30 and 8 30 on that night.

The State then sprung a sensation that had come into its possession in the morning by showing by Officer Flynn that when Dan Coughlin was arrested two knives were found on the suspect, and the knives belonged to Dr.

To identify the knives, Mr. F. T. Conklin took the stand and swore that they were identi-cal in every detail with two knives carried by the witness for two years and given by him to the doctor shortly before the murder. He was not positive that they were the same, but he be-lieved them to be so. The testimony created a decided stir in the room. Dan Coughlin looked steadily at the ceiling and traed hard to assume indifference, but the nervous twitching of his eyelids told a tale of anything but composure. The netence will put in rebuttal evidence tomorrow.

Livery-stablekeeper Olsen, recalled, swore tha: Swanson were no livery on May 4th, that there was none in the stable for him to wear and until May 10th or 13th there never had been. He added that Swanson was a mau of strict sobriety and had been since he knew

The driver himself came next and in his blunt, honest way, so strongly noticed in the rebutial, corroborated the testimony of Olsen, and declared that no one drove his carriage on May 4th but himself and that no one were his clothes. The livery purchased a week after the munder was then produced. There was not a brass-button on it, black cloth buttons only, which had been on it since its purchase. This was the end of the State's case.

The tables were immediately shoved back and a space of comforcable dimensions made in front of the jury. This done the States Attoney began his speech.

He spoke in a plain conversational manner emphasised at times by a little feeling, but with no attempt at oratory. He said he would not enter into the arguments in his address; that he would leave that with his associates, contenting himself with simply reviewing the evidence. The murder of Dr. Cronin, he said, was one of the foulest in the annals of crime, and was the work of a company. To form a ground work for his proof, be told of Dr. Cronin having been a member of the committee that had tried the triangle, the report of which was read in the camp. The States Attorney read the testimony at which Dan Coughlin called for a secret committee to investigate the reading of the report At the time the secret committee was called for Beggs, Coughlin and Burke were present.
Touching on Kunze's connection with the conspiracy, the States Attorney said it did matter whether a member entered it before or after the murder, he was equally guilty. He then read the correspondence between Beggs and District Officer Spellman. After which the court adjourned all morning.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30.-Judge Longenecker resumed his address to the jury in the Cronin case this morning. He took up the incidents of the meeting of the Claness Gael camps at the reunion February 22, and reviewed the remarks made at that meeting by Pat. McGarry, to show that the members of the Clan were at this time discussing in bitter terms the very faces which Mr. Beggs pretended to deny. Referring to Pat. McGarry's speech, the States Attorney said McGarry had attacked the triangle in the name of the Clan na Gael. He had said that the triangle had embezzled the funds of the organization and had betrayed Irishmen to the prisons of the enemy scross the water. He said there were worse men than Le Caron yet in the organization. The man who gave Le Caron his credentials was worse than Le Caron.

The State Attorney spent some time in showing the motive that actuated the conspirators to commit the crime, and told again how the murdered physician had openly charged the triangle with misappropriating the funds of the order, and, for the purpose of covering the theft of the triangle, claiming the deficiency had been expended in dangerous work abroad, when, on the contrary, the money had gone no further than the pockets of the trianglers, and the dupes who had been sent abroad had been delivered to the English Government and were now languishing in foreign juls. After touching again on the appointment of the sacret committee, which Beggs had subsequently informed the camp would report to him alone, the States Atturney read the law of conspiracy and then took up the purchasing of the furniture and the leasing of the first at 117 Clark street, and of Kunzy being had been sent abroad had been delivered to the the flat at 117 Clark street, and of Kunzu being

seen there by the witness James.

The leasing of the Carlson cottage next claimed attention. "Why," the States Absorney cried, pointing to Burke, "why, if Burke rented that cottage for himself and sister, did he use the name of Williams?" The speaker could find no answer that showed a legitimate use. He then referred to Kunze having belowd Burke to carry the furniture into the house. Kunze here shouted "That's a lie."

Judge Longenecker followed the course of the conspiracy step by step, picking up each thread, unravelling it with skill, and then wound it

about the five suspects. Why was the Carlson cottage rented?" he demanded. "Because," he answered, "because it was known that the Carlsons were in and even should they hear they were of unsuspecting natures and would my no attention to it. And how did the murderers know this, evidence by revealing the criminal character of Sampson. The speaker continued, "of course, his character was of color. Had it not been, would Coughlin have believed Sampson capable of "doing up" the doctor. Is it likely Coughlin wanted the descon of a church or a reputable man to do his diray work. Hadde Defeated man to do his dir'y work. Hardly. Referring to the order were trained, the patriots of the charge of the country persons, many of port demand.

The order were trained, the Judge declared with them intimate friends of the doctor, and for no Gang.—There is a fair demand for deer caralburate of eloquence, "the best patriots of the other reason than that he read a report of a cases, with sales at 10 to to 11c per lb, saddles

tage. In the catch basin, in which was the body, was found cots n, and cotton was in the truck. In the truck there were hair and bleed, and expert evidence has shown that the blood and expert evidence has shown that the blood and hair were from a human body. A man was put on the stand who swore that he could not tell numan blood and hair from any other. Do you, I ask, do you believe that the blood and hair were from a dog or a Guinea pig, or any living thing except a human being? The hair and blood belonged to Dr. Cronin.

You certainly do not believe that any dog or lower animal was killed in the cottage. Had such been so, why was the floor painted to cover up the blood of a dog or animal? I shall not take up your time to argue such a theory.

Now what of the men who did this dead?

Now what of the men who did this deed? We find that Beggs was busy telling men that Oronin was all right and would shortly return. I have no doubt that Begge firmly believed the body would never be discovered. The States Attorney then showed the intimacy that existed between Coughlin and Kunze. The latter, he continued, was a painter, and it was a painter who painted the floor of the cottage. Kunze is an artist, and while the thunders roared on Sunday night, May 12th, after it was found that the Carlsons would not rent the cottage to them any longer. Kunze put the artist's touch upon the blood. It stormed terribly that night, and I don't wonder that Kunze made a bungling job of it. Shortly thereafter Kunze moved and changed his name.

Now as to Coughlin, he said, the horse was driven by Smith. He told Dinan to say nothing about the hiring of the white horse, because it might get him into trouble, and yet later Coughlin told Captain Schaack that he saw Smith after May 4 but did not bring him in despits.

There is no improvement in the market here, alls being slow at about last week's rates. In Strong Bakers' there is still a good deal of competition between millers here, and sales have been made to bakers at from \$3.50 to \$4.60 per bill. Spring patents have been dealt in at \$4.75 to \$4.50, although other sales were reported p.t. but believed to be at lower prices.

Prices here are quoted as follows:—
Prices here are quoted as follows:—
Prices here are quoted as follows:—
Patent winter, \$5.00 to \$5.20; Patent spring \$4.80 to \$4.90; Straight roller, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Extra, \$4.05 to \$4.55; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.80; City Strong Bakers, \$4.50 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.90 to \$2.05. continued, was a painter, and it was a painter who painted the floor of the costage. Kunze

Now as to Coughlin, he said, the horse was driven by Smith. He told Dinan to say nothing about the hiring of the white horse, because it might get him into trouble, and yet later Coughlin told Captain Schaek that he saw Smith after May 4, but did not bring him in despite the fact that he had been ordered to do so. Where is Smith? The States Attorney cried with a sweeping gesture, "Away with him."

Not be seen a scarcty of oatmeal is this city recently in consequence of the impossibility of getting railway cars to bring there. Sail there has been a scarcty of oatmeal is this city recently in consequence of the impossibility of getting railway cars to bring there.

the bar, and I will trust that you will do your duty. Remember the Docto- entering the cot onto be repeated. We quote Ontario bran \$13, tage as a gendeman and his cries: "God!"

"Jesus!" but before he had time to cry out the other name of the Trinity struck down to his death. Remember this. Do your duty, and who nyou appear for final judgment you may bushels, against 211,605 bushels for the week 44,462 bushels, against 211,605 bushels for the week treevines. The figure feeling reparted in Mancry with right: "God have mercy on my soul.

jury and took his seat.

A buzz of approval from the audience was instantly sileno-d by the balliffs, and Judge Wing for the defence, stepped into the place just left by the States Attorney and began his

THE POCKETKNIVES FOUND ON COUGHLIN.

Chicago, Ills., Dec. 2.—When Judge McConnell's Court opened this morning in the Cronin case Mr. Forcest proceeded to offer evidence contradictory of the testimony of Conklin regarding the knives, said to be Cronin's, which were found in Dan Coughlin's possession.

August Loewenstein, a tailor on Clark street, near Washington, testified that on April 27th Dan Coughlin bought a pair of trousers at his place, they were not a good fit and one of his men altered them. Coughlin waited in the store for them and then put them on. And changing his trousers the ex detective took all the articles he had carried in the old trousers pockets and transferred them to the new garment. Among them were two knives. Witness was shown the knives put in evidence Friday and declared them to be exactly like those he saw that day. He noticed them particularly in him take one and he would not. Witness said to the best of his judgment they were the same knives.

On the cross-examination witness insisted that the date was April 27th. Coughlin's name was not on the books because it was a cash traus-

Ex-Detective Loswenstein, Coughlin's part ner, swore that he recognized one of the knives as the one Coughin had carried for a long time, the other one he was pretty sure of, but not positive.

After a slight delay, Judge Wing resumed his argument for the defeace.

Judge Wing said as he ended Saturday so he began to day with the danger and untrust worthiness of circumstantial evidence. After dwelling for some time on this point, he, for the first time, referred to the testimony against the suspects. That part of it given by Salcon-keeper Nieman was picked up and the side favourable to the defeace shown to the jury. The reluctance of the witness to positively 4 was argued upon at great leng h, and inas-much as the witness had not been certain of the men there was rot, in the speaker's mind, any reason to believe that he was certain of the date. Continuing on this line he argued that Nieman not being certain and the Hylands, on the other hand, being most positively on the other hand, being most positively certain, the testimony of the latter should receive the credence of the jury. "On the night of May 4 P. O'Sullivan was in his home," exclaimed the attorney; "if you do not believe it then you must set aside the testimony of the entire household with which O'Sullivan lived." Attorney Wing then took up Dan Couplin's alibi and declared it was all right. He said that it had been charged that the witnesses had committed perjury. "If such was the fact, why don't they indict and prosecute the periured." Naxy the speaker up ceeded to belittle jured." Next the speaker proceeded to belittle "Major's" tough character as his weapon. In this fashion the speaker continued to dispose of the numerous phases of the trial. The suspects paid strict attention to every word. They seemed to drink in each sentence with the eagerness of a weary traveller in the desert. Dan Coughlin was the most attentive of the five. Regarding the identification of Coughlin and Kunze by Mertes and the identification of Dinan's horse, Judge Wing had considerable to say about the similarity of description of different individuals. He maintained that no reliance was to be placed on either identification. He cited the case of Theore, who, he said, had been duplicated a hundred times during the wash wear on account of the minute description

furnished by the authorities. The idea of a sane man, while suspected of murder, carrying for two weeks in his pocket the knives of the murdered man was, in Abthe habit of going to bed early, were sound torney Wing's mind, too ridiculous a proposisleepers, not likely to hear what was going on, tion to be entertained for a moment. The conspiracy and its relation to camp 20 next claimed the advocate's attention. "The case of con spiracy must be established by the State beyond who told them; why, Patrick O'Sullivan, the a reasonable doubt," he said, "either such a next door neighbor of the Carlsons." He called case must be proved or this trial must be dropattention to Coughlin having denounced Oronin ped and the prisoners discharged," and the as a north side Catholic, who was unworthy of only proof that such a conspiracy did exist wan as a north side Catholio, who was unworthy of being connected with the Irish came, and to the only proof that such a conspiracy did exist wan detective seeking the services of Major Sampson to do up" the doctor, and then the counsel for the defence sought to throw discredit on such the defence sought to throw discredit on such the area of the area of the services of the counsel for the defence sought to throw discredit on such the area of the counsel for the defence sought to throw discredit on such that the counsel for the defence sought to throw discredit on such that the counsel for the defence sought to throw discredit on such that the counsel for the defence sought to throw discredit on such that the counsel for the defence sought to throw discredit on such that the counsel for the defence sought to throw discredit on such that the counsel for the defence sought to throw discredit on such that the counsel for the defence sought to throw discredit on such that the counsel for the defence sought to throw the counsel for the defence sought to throw the counsel for the defence sought to throw discredit on such that the counsel for the defence sought to throw the counsel for the coun nothing to show that a conspiracy existed. In may be true that factions existed in the society, that Oronin led one faction and somebody else another, but the only thing that can be made clear is that some men disliked Oronin for his stand on certain points. The assumption that the murder of Dr. Grenin had been decided

Irish cause to-day are those who came here, got on the stand and told the whole truth."

With this, although the hour for the noon recess had not arrived, the States-Attorney saked permission to postpone the closing of his spech until the atternoon.

The Cours granted the request and adjourned.

Judge Longenecker, continuing his argument this afternoon, said: "What more evidence do you want that the trunk found in the ditch was the one that was taken to the cottage. In the catch basis, in which was the Coughlin's connection with the white horse was innocent, why hasn's the man been brought back, and why hasn's the man come back. I wish he had come back, but the State with all its resources had been unable to bring him back, and neither has the defence. As for the man himself, there is little reason why he should come back. It would have been too risky a thing to do with a prosecution subt to identify anything and anybody. That man identify anything and anybody. That man would have been identified by Mrs. Conklin.

He knew it and stayed away."

At this point the Court adjourned until tomorrow, when Judge Wing will continue his address and Attorney Ingham begin for the

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR. - Receipts during the week were 10,913 bbls against 13,067 bbls the weel previous. There is no improvement in the market here,

where is Smith? The States Attorney cried with a sweeping gesture, "Away with him."

Next we have Barke fleeing to Europe with tickets and money in his pocket and when caught in Winnipeg making a hard fight, an expensive fight, against coming back. Wky did he so fight if his tensney in the cottage was innucent? Bassage African States and Consequence of the impossibility of getting railway cars to bring it here. Still there has been a scarcty of oatmeal is this city recently in consequence of the impossibility of getting railway cars to bring it here. Still there has been a scarcty of oatmeal is this city recently in consequence of the impossibility of getting railway cars to bring it here. Still there has been a scarcty of oatmeal is this city recently in consequence of the impossibility of getting railway cars to bring it here. Still there has been a scarcty of oatmeal is this city recently in consequence of the impossibility of getting railway cars to bring it here. Still there has not been much change in prices, as we learn of sales of standard at \$3.90 to \$4, although there have been sales of round lots below the median prices. Wky caught in Winnipeg making a hard fight, an expensive fight, against coming back. Why did he so fight if his tenency in the cottage was innecent? Because Martin Burke dealt the blow that killed the doctor.

Now, gentlemen of the jury, I have done my burket the cost to see the root I have the local mills sales of the second the cost to see the root. I have the local mills sales of the second the cost to see the root. I have the local mills sales of the local mills sale

best to present the case to you. I leave the last week had reference to the local mills, sales matter in your hands. Gentlemen, I have had being reported at \$13.50 to \$14 per ton. do the case on my hands for months; officers of the law have been against me, but a mountain our last report at \$12.50 per ton, alternative our last reports at \$12.50 per ton, alternative o of evidence has piled against the prisoners at though there is a decidedly stronger feeling

bushels, against 211,605 bushels for the week previous. The firmer feeling reported in Man-itoba wheat last week has been maintained, and The States Attorney bowed to the court and prices have further advanced to 96e to 97e per pushel, the sale of a lot of 20,000 oushels of No. I hard Manitoba having taken place on up is at 96c. Receipts in Manitoba have falsen off considerably of late, and holders are very tirm, a round lot of No. 1 hard to arrive being held firmerly at 79c.

CORN .- Receipts during the past week, 45. 585 bushels against 20,000 bushels the week previous. Sales for car lots of No 2 Ch cago mixed corn have taken place at 50c duty paid, and

cars were sold at 91c delivered at a point West. In bond we quote 42c to 43c.

Peas.—Receipts during the past week were 10,257 bushels, against 13,141 bushels the week previous. The market is quiet an spot, holders asking 67c to 68c per 67 lbs. In the Spratford district however there have been sales at 5820 to 69c f.o.b, for shipment on through freight via

Boston and Portland.

OATS.—Receipts for the past week were 13,-658 bushels, against 8,240 bushels for the week previous. The market rules quiet at 30c to 33c per 30 lbs., Ontario being quoted at 31½c to 32c

BARLEY. -The market is quiet, although there has been a little, more enquiry of late, and sales of eight to ten cars have been made of good malting barley at 46c to 47c, a few cars of choice pale. Toyonto selling at 52c to Several lots of free barley have been sold at 40c

BUCKWHEAT. -Offerings are large and difficult to sell, 30c being about all that can be obtained for car lots. RYE .- A few sales have been made in the

West at 45c f.o.b. for through shipment, which equal to 51c here. MALT.—Choice Toronto and Palmeraton malt have been sold on contracts for the season at

60c per bushel of 36 lbs at Montreal. Small lots are quoted at 75c to 90c as to quality. SEEDS.—The market rules very quiet, red clover being nominally quoted at 8c to 9c per 1b. Canadian timothy \$1.80 to \$1.90, and American do \$1.60 to \$1.70.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &G.—The receipts for week 284 bbls, pork. The lumber shanties having been all supplied, trade during the past few weeks has naturally ruled quiet in tork. Sales, however, have taken place for city and country identify Coughlin and Kunza as the ones who account in small jobbing lots at about last week's had come into his saloon on the night of May rates. Lard has moved out fairly well during the week at about former quotations. There a fair local demand for smoked meats at within

our range of quotations.

Canada abort out clear, per bbl, \$15.00 to Canada short out clear, per bbl, \$15.00 to \$15.25; Chicago short out clear, per bbl, \$13.00 to \$13.25; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$12.75 to \$13.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 8½c to 8½c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8½c to 60; Bacon, per lb, 1½c to 13c; Shoulders, per lb, 00; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 1½c 64c.

DEESED Hogs.-At the commencement of the week sales of small lots were made at \$5.75 to \$5 90 per 100 lbs., but since the weather has turned colder prices have advanced, and we hear of the sale of a car of choice light average to arrive at \$6.25, and we quote \$6.00 to 6.25,

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. - Receipts during the week were very light, but there is an abundance in store, and values have shown a tendency to ease on every thing below really choice late made, and even this class has not ruled as firm as formerly. The sale of a round lot of choice September creamery was made this week at 23c, and a lot of 200 packages of August, September and Ottober was offered at 21c with 20c the best bid. The sale of 180 pkgs of good Eastern Townships straight daries was put through at 17½c. Western changed hands at 12c, 12½c and 13c.

Creamery, 21c to 23c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 21c; Morrisburg, 15c to 20c; Brookville, 14c to 19c; Western, 14c to 16c.

ROLL BUTTER.—Receipts of roll butter have

to 16c, chuice Morrisburg being quoted at 17c to 19c in baskets. The sale of a lot of ordinary rolls in backets was made at 15%c.
CHEESE.—The receipts during the past week

1,285 boxes against 55,437 for the week previous. On spot business has been limited, although a fair volume of business has transpired over the cable, at prices equal to 10to to 11to here.

We quote:-Finest September and October 102 to 11

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Eggs.-Receipts are still limited and under a good demand; prices are firmer with sales of choice new laid at 26c to 27c. Fine fresh stock is quoted at 20c to 22c and old fresh held 17c so 18c. Limed eggs have sold at 17c to 18c for best qualities and 16c an 16th for seconds. Superior limed 14c to 15c. There is a good ex-

and a constant of the above the first of the contract of the first test of the contract of the

The most economic and at the same time the most effectual stomachic, and aid to digestion.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS owe their popu-

larity to the most important qualities which any medicinal preparations could have: an efficacy at all times certain, the absence of any dan-gerous ingredient and a moderate price, The INDIGENOUS BITTERS consist of a

combination in exact proportions of a large number of roots and barks, highly valuable, on account of their medicinal virtues, as tonies, stomachies, digestives and carminatives. HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA and GENERAL

LANGUOR, are most frequently the result of derangement of the stomach, and in such cases the INDIGENOUS BITTERS never fail to afford prompt relief, and most frequently even a perfeet cure. The INDIGENOUS BITTERS are sold in

retail, in all respectable Drug Stores in the Dominion, in 25 cts. boxes only, containing sufficient quantity to make three or four 3 half pint bottles-

SOLE PROPRIETOR:

S. LACHANCE

DRUGGIST,

1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET. MONTREAL.

bringing 14c to 15c. Partridge in good demand at 50c to 55c per brace for No. 1. Poor stock

DEESSED POULTRY. - A decidedly improved enquiry was experienced for turkeys and chickens to-day, with sales of a number of cases of the former at 9: to 9]c for fine fresh dry picked, ordinary qualities at 80 to 8½c per lb. Chickens were placed at 62 to 7c, one lot of very choice selling at 7½c. Geese gold at 62 to 7c, and ducks at 9c. A good demand is expected to continue now that cold weather has

BEANS.-The crop of new beans in Lower Canada is said to be larger than was at one time excepted, quite a number of lats having been offered during the past few days from the Beauharnois district. A lot of new medium beans were sold in the country at \$1.55, and a lot has just been laid down here from West of Terouto at \$1.60. Sales here in a jubiling way are reported at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bushel as to quality.

HONEY.-There has been a fair demand for hency from druggists, and some good sized lots of pure grades have been sold at from 10c, smaller lots bringing 10c to 11c. There is a certain class consumers however who will take the artificial mixture in preference for the sake of 1c to 2c per 15, seles of which have been made

at Sc to 9: per lb as to quantity.

Hors —It is thought that present prices of foreign hops are about as low as they will be, Bob-man being quoted as from 20c to 23c as to quality and Bavarian 17c to 19c as to quality only paid. Canadian are very quiet, the sale of 10 bales being reported at 12c and another small lot of extra choice lot at 13c. A few small lots of less desirable qualities have also changed hands at 93 to 11c Old hops are quoted at 45 to 7c. Both the English and German markets are firm for finest qualities.

Hay.—Offerings of loose hay have been fairly

liberal during the past week and have sold at \$7 to \$9 for common to fair, and \$9,50 to \$10 for best. Pressed hay has been sold at all kinds of prices, the quality being variable. First qualities are quoted at \$10 to \$10.50 and second as as \$8 to \$9. Poor mixed kinds \$6 50 to \$7.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The market is very quiet on spot, with sales of round quantities at \$2.75 to \$3 per bol, with inferior Niagara stock selling at \$2.50. Choice shipping stock is quoted firm at \$3 to \$3.25 per bol. English cables were received here yesterday quoting the market well cleared with

DRIED APPLES. - Sales have transpired at 60 to 7c as to quantity and quality, but the demand

EVAPORATED APPLES. — The market is quiet but steady at 8c to 9c for old, and 9c to 10c for new. Some holders are asking more тоцеў.

ORANGES —Jamaica oranges \$6.00 per bbl., and Florida, in boxes. \$4.00.

LEMONS.—The market is quiet at \$2 50 to \$3 00

per box. GRAPES.-Malaga grapes \$150 to \$6.00 per

keg Biue at 41c to 6c per lb and red and green at 10c to 121c per lb. Parks—Golden dates are offered at 5c. Chanberbies-Cape Cod are steady at \$7.00 to \$8 00 per bbl, POTATORS.—A fair demand has been noted

since our last report, and several carloads of Early Rose have been placed at 65c per bag of 90 lbs, and a lot of very choice at 7cc. A part car of white varieties was sold

Onions.—The market is quiet at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bbl for Canadian and at 70c to 75c per crate for Spanish.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR, &c .- The market is firmer for raw and refined. Gravulated at the refineries 7‡c, and yellows at 5½ to 6c. Molasses are steady

and yello to 47½ for Bardadoes.

Fish Orts.—The market is quiet, Newfoundland cot, oil being quoted at 3½ to 35c, and Halifax at 31c to 32c. Steam refined seal oil is steamy at 46c to 47½c, and c.d liver oil at 60c for Newleundland. Pickled Fish.—Labrador herrings are quiet

PICKLYD FISH.—Labrador nerrings are quiet with sales of round loss at \$3.75 to \$4, and we quote to \$3.75 to \$4. Cape Breton, \$5.25; Loch Foyne, at \$2 per keg. Dry cod, \$4.50; Green cod scarce at \$5.25 to \$5.50 un spot for No. 1 large, and at \$4.75 for No. 1 to arrive, No. 1 on spot is quoted at \$5 and No. 2 at \$4. Sea trout steady at \$8 by \$9. British Clumbia caloner \$11 to \$211.50 salmon, \$11 to \$11 50.

RAW FURS. With the advent of colder weather and snow,

prospects have greatly improved, and as winter has, no doubt, sou in to stay, retail dealers may ressouably expict a much better trade forth with Raw furs are in fair demand for prime skins, and values are quoted steady as follows: Beaver, per lb. \$4.00 to \$4.50 lSear, per skin. \$12.00, \$15.00 to \$18.00 Bear cub, per skin. \$5.0, 7.00 to 8.00 lFisher. \$0.00 to 5.00 lFox, read. 1.00 to 1.50 fox, cross. 0.00 to 5.50

LEATHER.

Trade is generally quiet with few new features to meution. The prospects for the future are not very encouraging at present, as most buyers seem to have good supplies on hand. There has been no change in prices to note. BA sole has sold 20c to 2ic with No 1 ordinary at 19c. A lot of manufacturers' sole was placed at 1710, showing pretty fair quality. Common buff is quoted at 10c, with choice up to 12c. The supply of light uppers continues small, and good lots 271c. Medium and heavy upper is quoted at 24c to 26c. Medium splits 14c to 18c, and junior from 12c to 14c, the inside figure having been shaded on one lot.

HIDES AND SKINS.

wants for the present, and holders do not look for much activity in the market from now until the turn of the year. However, the feeling has heen steady, with prices unchanged all round. Some small sales western buffs been made at 5gc. In local green hides business has been quiet with prices steady at 140, 8gc, and 2gc, for No. 1, 2 and 3, tanners paying 1c extra. Lambakins quiet at 65c to 70c, and callaking dull at 5c, tanners' price being still 5c.

MONTREAL STOOK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending Nov. 30th, 1889, were as follows:—

 Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Calves.

 617
 535
 415
 22

 Over from last week.
 25
 ...
 130
 ...

 Total for week.
 642
 535
 545
 22
 Left on hand..... 22 ...
Total export previous week..... 803 579

Trade for the week has been fairly brisk, receipts being rather small. There was a demand for good beeves and several loads sold at fair prices; the quality was the best that has been offered for some time. Mutton trade quiet with no change in values.

Hogs were off, none selling at 5 cts; we look for a slight improvement next week. We quote the following as being fair values:—
Butchers good, 3½c to 4c; Butchers' Med., 3c
to 3½c; Butchers Culls, 2½c to 3c; Sheep, 3½c
to 3½c; Hegs, \$4.75 to \$4.90; Calves, \$5.00 to

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Nov. 30th, were 148; left over from previous week, 31; total for week, 179; shipped during week, 55; left for city, 57; sales

for week, 14; on hand for sale, 53. The horse trade at these stables this week has been rather better than that of last, but there is still room for improvement. We have on hand for sale fifty-three very fine workers and drivers, with one car load to arrive early in the week. Prospects for next week are more encouraging.

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

MM. LACROIX JR.,
Successor of MDME. DESMARAIS, No. 1263 Mig. nonne st., corner St. Elizabeth st.

The body of S C. Johnston, who was buried at Bathel, near Tweed, Out., on the 18th, was stolen from the grave on Monday night.

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

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

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

Montreal, Nov. 30, 1889
GREENSHIELDS, GUERIN & GREENSHIELDS.

SHIELDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 18.5

CANADA—PROVINCE OF QUEERC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 1931. DAME MARY SARAH FARRELL, of the City and District of Montreal, wite of THOMAS CONNOLLY, of the same place, Cabinet Maker, and duly authorized for the purposes of this suit,

The said THOMAS CONNOLLY, Defend-

been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 28th November, 1889. DOHERTY & DOHERTY. Attorneys for Plaintiff,



The Nature of a Disease Told on Sight.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE

We receive clients daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 a m. to 8 p.m We certify that we have the best Lung Purga ive known; guaranteed to purge at any time of the year.

CERTIFICATE.

I hastily give this certificate to Madame Desmarate Lucroix, relative to Rheumatian, from which I suffered for ten years. They cured me after four weeks. In fact I had been under the care of several doctors, but without success, for they told me that my disease was chronic. I used the medicines of Madame Desmarair-La croix and obtained immediate relief.

croix and obtained immediate relief.

After a consumt use of these medicines for some weeks, I was perfectly cured. One of my brothers was also treated for rheumatism and other ills, and he is now radically cured. If anyone desires any further particulars of my cure, I will only he too happy to furnish them.

ALDERIC RACINE, (Signed) Montreal, 13th Oct., 1888

We guarantee a cure in all cases of Scrofula. Parents, bring your sick children. We cure completely. All those who treat this disease cause eruption by means of ointments, and consequently the disease is not eradicated but appears in a different form. We remove it completely with our medicines.

A. E. LAGROIX FILS, Successor to MDME. DESMARAIS, 1263 Mignone St, cor. St. Elizabeth.

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots,

Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at mode

rate prices.
We would request everyone to inform them There is no important change in the hide selves regarding us before paying us a visit market. Tanners generally have filled their so that they may be the better satisfied.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Cardigan Jackets.—S. Caraley's stock of men's cardigan vests and jackets is the most complete. All sizes up to the very largest made, and prices are extrorcinary low.

VERY CHOICE TEA-GOWNS, at S. Caraley's, handsome all silk gowns at \$18.50.

BANKRUPT STOCK. PUBLIC NOTICE.

The tankrupt stock of the late firm of B.
HUGMAN, 203 St. James street, prichated by
us at auction a few days ago,
WILL BE READY

For sale at our street. Notice Dame street.

For sale at our stores, Notre Dame street, on Monday morning, December 2nd, at nice o'clock.

S. CARSLEY, TREMENDOUS BARGAINS. It is our intention to sell the whole of this BANKRUPT STOCK

Before christmas day.
ALL NEW. The entire stock is quite new and has evidently been very carefully selected.
S. OARSLEY.

WELL BOUGHT.

The stock was also well bought and is exceedingly good value at the prices paid to the manufacturers.

A FORCED SALE.

This will be a forced sale, consequently very GREAT BARGAINS

will have to be offered. S. OARSLEY. DESCRIPTION

This Bankrupt Stock consists of House Furnishing only, such as BRUSSELS CARPETS CARPETS TAPESTRY ALL WOOL CARPETS CARPETS UNION HEMP STAIR CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPET SQUARES RUGS SMYRNA AXMINSTER RUGS RUGS VELVET COCOA MATTING MATTING MATTING NAPIER CHINA

> TAPESTRY CURTAINS CHENILLE CURTAINS CURTAINS RAW SILK ROMAN CURTAINS CURTAINS CURTAINS CANVAS CURTAINS CARRIAGE RUG CARPET RUGS BED COMFORTERS DOWN COMFORTERS

TEA COSIES FLOOR OILCLOTH TABLE OILCLOTH STAIR OILCLOTH WINDOW SHADES CURTAIN POLES

CUSHIONS

CLOTH TABLE COVERS TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS RAW SILK TABLE COVERS

PIANO COVERS ORGAN COVERS SHADE FRINGES CURTAIN CHAINS BRASS TRIMMINGS

S. CARSLEY.

&c., &c.,

WITHOUT RESERVE: The whole of this Bankrupt Stock must be sold during the next few weeks without reserve.

S. CARSLEY.

de a

SEALETTE: SEALETTE: The said THOMAS CONNOLLY, Defendent.

at.

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

\$3.75 MOHAIR SEALETTE, WORTH \$5.75 MOHAIR \$4 70 MOHAIR SEALETTE, worth \$6 70 \$4 70 MOHAIR SEALETTE, worth \$6.70 \$4 70 MOHAIR SEALETTE, worth \$6.70 \$4 70 MOHAIR SEALETTE, worth \$6 70 \$5.50 MOHAIR SEALETTE, worth \$7.75 \$5,50 MOHAIR SEALETTE, worth \$7.75 \$5 50 MOHAIR SEALETTE, worth \$7 75 \$5,50 MOHAIR SEALETTE, worth \$7.75

Finest stock of Sealette shown this season,

S. OARSLEY'S. \$5.75 MOHAIR SEALETTE, worth \$7.75 \$5.75 MOHAIR SEALETTE, worth \$7.75 \$5.75 MOHAIR SEALETTE, worty \$7.75 \$5.75 MOHAIR SEALETTE, worth \$7.75 \$7 25 MOHAIR SEALETTE, worth \$10 00 \$7 25 MOHAIR SEALETTE, worth \$10 00 \$7 25 MOHAIR SEALETTE, worth \$10 00

\$7 25 MOHAIR SEALETTE, worch \$10.00 \$8 10 MOHAIR SEALETTE, worth \$11 00 \$8 10 MOHAIR SEALETTE, worth \$11 00 \$5 10 MOHAIR SEALETTE, worth \$11 00

\$8 10 MOHAIR SEALETTE, worth \$11 00 Ladies coming to purchase a Seal Cloak should come and examine the stock at

S CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

NEW SILK PLUSH 54 INCHES.

\$1 75 SILK SEALETTE, Worth \$15 00

Special Sale of Ladies' Costumes.

\$7.80 SILK SEALETTE, Worth \$10.00 \$7.80 SILK SEALEITE, Worth \$10.00 \$7.80 SILK SEALEITE, Worth \$10.00 89 20 SILK SEALETIE, Worth \$12.00
 89.20 SILK SEALETIE, Worth \$12.00
 80.20 SILK SEALETTE, Worth \$12.00

\$11.75 SILK SEALETTE, Worth \$15 00 \$11.75 SILK SEALETTE, Worth \$15.00 Imported from the best makers.

SPECIAL SALE OF LADIES' COSTUMES.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. What it more provoking when sewing than your thread breaking or ravelling. Avoid all this by using

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

Has no knote. Is tull measure. Has no weak points.

CORTICELLI SILKS AND TWISTS

have stood the test for half a century, and still preserve their reputation. For excellency of finish, for superiority of quality, for length and strength, the Florence Knitting Silk stands unrivaled. It is manufactured by

CORTICELLI SILK CO.,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1777, 1778, 1775, 1777. NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

M. CARSLEY,

CARSLEY'S COLUMN