

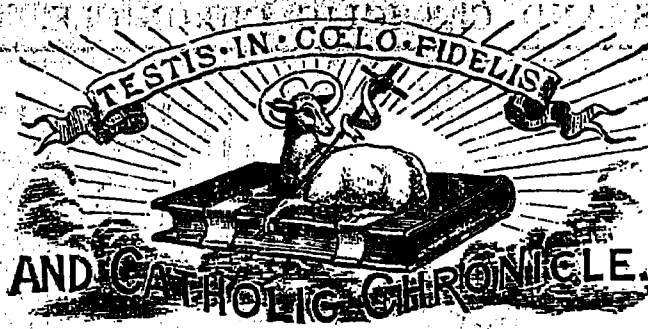
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## THE IRISH CRISIS.

### KILKENNY THE BATTLE GROUND.

The Gathering of the Forces—Charges and Counter Charges—Mr. Scully Opposing Sir John Pope Hennessy.

DUBLIN, December 10.—Mr. Parnell arrived at Kilkenny early this morning. A body guard of 200 of his supporters, the Parnell leadership committee and other deputations who had travelled from Dublin on a special train were on the pier to receive him. The deputation was headed by a band. Dr. Fitzgerald, M.P., Mr. Leamy, M.P., Henry Harrington and Edward Harrington, M.P., were the first members of Mr. Parnell's party to leave the steamer. They were loudly cheered as they came down the gang plank. Timothy Healy, M.P., Maurice Healy, M.P., and Mr. Kenny, M.P., opponents of Mr. Parnell, travelled in the same boat with the Parnellites from Holyhead. As they came ashore they were subjected to hostile demonstrations by the crowd, while there were shouts for Parnell mingled with cheers for Mrs. O'Shea. Mr. Parnell, accompanied by Mr. Campbell, his private secretary, was the last passenger to quit the boat. As he proceeded to the waiting train the crowd became enthusiastic in their demonstrations, and he was cheered again and again. A number of addresses were presented to him, in reply to which he expressed his thanks for the welcome that had been extended to him. He said he did not fear the result of the fight he had undertaken. He had never led the Irish party wrong in the past and he would not do so in the future. The Town Clerk presented Mr. Parnell with an address.

EXPRESSING ADMIRATION of his "resolute resistance to the insolent dictation of Gladstone," and assuring him of support in his "noble work." The address contained this declaration: "The people will not accept any home rule scheme not giving to the people full control of the police and power to settle the land question."

The train then halted out and after a short run arrived in Dublin, where a large crowd had assembled in and about the station to welcome Parnell. As soon as the train came to a standstill, Timothy Healy hurriedly descended from the coach, entered a cab and drove away. He was recognized by the crowd, however, before he reached the cab and was greeted with groans and shouts of "Chief Justice Healy." The crowd was so dense that Parnell with difficulty made his way through it. Finally he reached a cab, which he entered with Matthew Joseph Kenny, M.P. The crowd surrounded the cab, unharmed the horse, and then Parnell's enthusiastic admirers drew the cab through the dark streets until they reached Mr. Kenny's house, No. 15 Rutland square east. As the cab was rolled along the streets the crowd followed singing "God Save Ireland." The quick pace gave active exercise to a dozen stout policemen who followed the cab. Upon his arrival at Mr. Kenny's house Mr. Parnell made a brief speech to the crowd that had accompanied him there. In his speech made upon his arrival

AT MR. KENNY'S HOUSE to those who had escorted him, Mr. Parnell said he was confident that with the youth of Ireland on his side he would win and the common sense judgment of the Irish people would rally in the true path and refuse to allow the country to be dictated to by any man however eminent. The Parnell leadership committee during the day presented Mr. Parnell with an address, emphasizing in the strongest manner the condemnation of the "miserable and contemptible position" the seceders had assumed. It said they had belied their own utterances, had been false to their pledges of fealty and to their constituents and had ignored the principles with which, under Mr. Parnell's guidance, they had achieved the only success ever resulting to them from Parliamentary action.

Mr. Parnell devoted several hours today to effecting a reorganization of the National League. Several deputations waited upon him and reiterated their determination to remain firm in his support. While on the street to-day a hostile crowd threatened Mr. Healy, who was compelled to seek protection from the police.

Parnell consulted with his supporters during the greater part of the day. At 7 o'clock this evening he went to the Mansion house, where the procession was to form. There the crush and the

ENTHUSIASM WAS SO GREAT that Parnell and companions found difficulty in reaching the door. The crowd was enormous, and the people were tightly packed and wedged in together. After nearly an hour spent in forming the procession a start was made amid the crash of a score of brass bands and the waving of torches. Parnell rode in the Lord Mayor's carriage at the head of the line. Just as the procession started a score of enthusiastic men unharnessed the horses and took their places, dragging the carriage in triumph the whole way to the Rotunda. Parnell received an ovation all along the route and at the hall experienced the greatest difficulty in making his way to the entrance. The hall had been banked almost to suffocation for an hour previous to the arrival of the procession. When Parnell got inside he found it impossible to reach the platform in any way other than on the shoulders of the crowd and he passed to the stage over the heads of the reporters, the audience pressing forward, sweeping aside the barriers and pressing upon the platform to see him. The cheering which began when he entered the hall was kept

up for several minutes, during which Messrs. Kenny, and Campbell, the two Redmonds, and others forced their way to the platform. When the tumult had subsided the Lord Mayor was installed in the chair, and a vote of confidence in Parnell was passed amid great enthusiasm. There was another

BURST OF CHEERING as Parnell arose to speak. He said: "I have been accused of absence from the field of battle, but I did not intend to plead to-night either excuses or reasons, believing that you, having confidence in me, would not put me to such an ordeal, but take me for what you have known me to be, and for what, please God, I will prove myself to be in the face of Ireland and my fellow-countrymen. (Loud cheers.) There is need, at the present crisis, for discrimination and judgment against Irishmen. Well, I invite them. It is said I was absent from the fight. Ah, gentlemen, when Wellington retired to his winter quarters within the Torres Vedras his officers did not seek to put a halter around his neck. (Cheers.) It is easy to make excuses for secession and defection, but I tell you when the day comes for measuring the amount of my shortcomings (cries of "no") and those of my opponents, the balance will not be against me. (Shouts of "down with the renegade.") I did not plead sickness, though God knows it was not the time when I was crippled in health and strength and felt doubtful whether I would ever again come before you—not the time to confront me with a movement of mutiny (cries of "bravo") stronger, more vindictive, disgraceful, and cowardly (cries of "Healy") than ever a commander-in-chief was called upon to face. Ah, yes; they bided their time. They thought I was dead and that they might play around my corpse and divert the Irish nation from the true issues involved without reckoning with you and me and without taking into account the

UNDYING RESOLUTION of our race that when they found a true man they would stand by him and he by them. (Cheers.) Now, I suppose, this is a great crisis. Who made it? (Cries of "Healy," "Sexton.") Is it me? (Cries of "no.") Is it you or who? (Several voices, "old Gladstone, the hypocrite.") We will all see some day who did this deadly thing against our race. We shall know where to affix the stain they sought to attach to me.

Mr. Parnell said that if Gladstone, instead of waiting nine days after the verdict, had whispered to him that his retirement was necessary, he (Parnell) would have saved his comrades from the position in which they placed themselves by the Leinster resolution. He referred cynically to Gladstone's talk of resigning.

Following is a summary of Irish opinion as expressed by resolutions adopted by officials and organizations up to date:

Boards of Town Commissioners—For Parnell, 15; against him, 80.

Boards of Poor Law Guardians—For, 18; against, 3.

National League branches and Registration societies—For, 78; against, 14.

Trade and Labor societies—For, 14; against, 0.

Other organized bodies—For, 50; against, 5.

Public meetings—For, 31; against, 25.

THE ANTI-PARNELL MANIFESTO.

LONDON, December 11.—The anti-Parnell members of the Irish parliamentary party have issued a manifesto to the Irish people. In this they say:

"Feeling bound to protect our country's cause at whatever personal sacrifice, we found ourselves under the sad necessity of terminating Mr. Parnell's leadership. It would have been easier to have left him undisturbed, but such a course would have left every man of us a traitor to his country. Mr. Parnell, disregarding our appeals to remember the country, evinced an ill-judged determination to maintain his untenable position, thus threatening to plunge Ireland into a conflict which may overwhelm her and cause her present fair prospects to disappear forever. It is the duty of Irishmen now, irrespective of all considerations of feelings either for Mr. Parnell or those differing from him, to adopt a course that will tend to save Ireland from destruction."

After detailing various reasons for their action, the signers of the manifesto add that whatever judgment Ireland may pass on the manifesto her cause hangs on the issue, and the signers, will abide by the judgment, they being the nation's servants. They enumerate the charges against Parnell as follows:

1. He speaks as if he were the injured party, whereas he alone is responsible for the present deplorable situation.

2. He pledged himself to repel the charges in connection with the O'Shea case, but when the time came to do this he remained silent.

3. He does not hesitate to renounce and denounce the multitudes of English friends of liberty as English wolves.

4. But the English wolves and the Irish Bishops express the same opinion of Mr. Parnell and he cannot mend matters by calling nicknames.

5. The reminder of the Leinster re-election was the most ungenerous taunt ever uttered. The effort to sustain Mr. Parnell without playing Ireland false is made a cause of attack, whereas it ought to be a vindication.

The signers' position before Ireland is dwelt upon at length. They set forth that Parnell's re-election was due to gratitude for past services and his deposition to the fact that if he continued as leader the struggle might have been abandoned. The manifesto says:

He (Parnell) must be aware that his personality obstructs efforts for freedom and leaves Ireland with nothing for many years but the abominable system imposed

by the present Government. If he is re-elected the Tory Government will resume coercion, receive a new lease and the struggle for home rule be lost to the living generation. The final question which rests with the Irish nation is, "Lose all for Parnell or win all without him." Home rule with Gladstone is safe.

The signers say they refuse to abandon Gladstone for Parnell or to insist upon the Liberal leader revealing his plans which, they say, would be foolishly to give advantageous opportunities to Ireland's foes. The signers refuse to believe that Gladstone desired to dictate. He was bound to publish his conviction that the retention of Parnell in the leadership of the Irish party would wreck home rule. Why should a man of 81 waste the brief remnant of his life in a struggle

DOOMED TO FAILURE? The signers offered Parnell an opportunity of temporary retirement with a view to his eventual reinstatement, but it never gave the faintest chance of a settlement. His fatal manifesto was an appeal to the hatreds between the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland and makes it impossible for him hereafter to cooperate with the Liberal party.

The manifesto concludes: "FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:—The issue we submit to you is one upon which the fortunes of our country must depend. May God defend the right."

There are forty-seven signatures attached to the manifesto, headed by Justin McCarthy.

PARNELL SPEAKS OUT.

DUBLIN, December 11.—Mr. Parnell started for Cork this afternoon, where he expects to receive an enthusiastic reception as was given him here. Great preparations have been made by the Lord Mayor of Cork, and a committee for his reception and all along the route committees have been formed by his friends to meet the train and express to him their confidence in the loyalty to his leadership of the Nationalist party. An enormous crowd was at the King's Bridge depot when he departed and the cheering and enthusiasm was as great as it was last night.

(Continued on third page.)

## CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE.

### Official Statement in the "Semaioe Re-ignition" on Mixed Marriages.

A very large congregation assembled in St. Patrick's Church last Sunday evening to listen to Rev. Father Martin Callaghan's sermon on "Christian Marriage." He presented his matter in an interesting and forcible style, surpassed himself in eloquence and logic and riveted the attention of his hearers. He insisted on the exclusive right of the Roman Catholic Church to establish matrimonial impediments, because she was charged with the proper administration and due reception of the sacrament. And, secondly, because she always exercised this power, as history abundantly testifies of the existence of this inherent power. He showed she had this power because she neither usurped it nor held it from a temporal sovereign, and proved her exclusive right because the state lacked this power. The state could not have this power, whether we considered matrimony as a contract or as a sacrament. If the state had this power Christ would have said without any purpose to the Prince of the Apostles: "Whatever ye bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatever ye loosen on earth shall be loosed in heaven." If the states had this power Christ would not have properly provided for his church which he endowed with unity of government. There were two great societies in the world—the church and the state, the former having for its end the happiness of this earth, hence the state is subordinated to the church. The church alone can have anything to do with what concerns the validity of the matrimonial contract. Other contracts may be within the jurisdiction of the state, but the matrimonial contract, being inseparable from the sacraments, is beyond the reach of the authority of the state. The reverend gentleman defined the nature of mixed marriages and gave many instructive details on the manner in which mixed marriages may occur. He then removed the principal misapprehensions on the subject of mixed marriages and showed the opposition of God to such by bringing forward texts from the Old and New Testaments, which he developed into so many pertinent arguments. He concluded by urging his hearers to be grateful to Christ for having instituted the church, the great benefactress of our race, and to be loyal to her authority as Mary Queen of Scots had proved to be.

The Semaioe Religieuse, the official organ of the Archbishop of Montreal, contains an authoritative statement as to the law said to be from the pen of Chancellor Emard. After an exhaustive review of the law the statement says: "From this, which we have just mentioned, it follows that in the province of Quebec, by virtue of canonical law, whether general or particular—

1. The marriage of two Catholics before a Protestant minister is null.

2. The marriage of a Catholic and an unbaptized Protestant, made without a dispensation of the impediment of disparity of creed, is null. This dispensation is never granted when the marriage is celebrated before a Protestant minister.

3. The marriage of a Catholic and a baptized Protestant before a Protestant minister is valid.

As to the province of Ontario, the nullifying impediment of clandestinity does not exist, because the Tametel decree has never been promulgated there, but there, as here, there exists that of disparity of creed, and there, as here, it is absolutely forbidden to Catholics, under the most severe penalties, to present themselves before a heretic minister, as a minister of religion, to receive the sacrament of marriage.

THE CIVIL LAW.

What is the civil law on these different points?

It is not the same in Ontario as in Quebec, no more than the canonical law.

For us the two legislations are in accord in that which concerns the two impediments of which we have spoken. Marriages contracted by Catholics, whether between each other or with heretics, are recognized by the civil law in the same manner and measure as the ecclesiastical law.

This agreement was guaranteed to us by the Quebec act, the clauses of the capitulation and the treaty of Paris; it is formulated in full in the code, and the most indisputable authorities not long ago fixed in a definite manner the jurisprudence in the matter of marriage for the Catholics of this province.

Our civil law recognizes then:

1. The nullifying impediment of disparity of creed.

2. The nullifying impediment of clandestinity for Catholics contracted between themselves.

3. The validity of marriages contracted before Protestant ministers by Catholics with baptized heretics.

As to the license, it certainly cannot run counter to positive laws or give a jurisdiction which they could not admit.

It may be objected that if our doctrine is true there are many illegal marriages in Canada.

We do not believe it.

In the province of Ontario no marriages are invalid on account of clandestinity, and in the province of Quebec the number of Catholics marrying with Catholics before Protestant ministers is very much restricted. There would not be any at all if each one confined himself to the legal exercise of his right and powers. Catholic priests never allow themselves to marry Protestants.

In conclusion, we have already shown why Catholics contract marriage in

## A PATHETIC STORY.

### How Father Lacombe Tried to Preserve the Blackfoot Indians.

Julian Ralph, in Harper's Weekly, pays a grand tribute to Very Rev. Albert Lacombe, O. M. I., vicar-general of the diocese of St. Albert, Northwest Territory, Canada, who accompanied Bishop Grandin to this country about three years ago. The history of the conquest of the wilderness contains no more pathetic story than that of how the kind old priest, Father Lacombe, warned the Blackfoot Indians against the coming of the pale-faces, writes Mr. Ralph. He went to the reservation and assembled the leaders before him in council. He told them that the white men were building a great railroad, and in a month their workmen would be in that virgin country. He told the wondering red men that among these laborers would be found many bad men seeking to sell whiskey, offering money for the ruin of the squaws. Reaching, the greatest eloquence possible for him, because he loved the Indians and doubted their strength, he assured them that contact with these white men would result in death, in the destruction of the Indians, and by the most horrible processes of disease and misery. He thundered and he pleaded. The Indians smoked and reflected. They spoke through old Crowfoot: "We have listened. We will keep upon our reservation. We will not go to see the railroad."

But Father Lacombe doubted still, and yet more profoundly was he convinced of the ruin of the tribe should the "children"—as he sagely calls all Indians—lose him. So once again he went to the reserve, and gathered the chief and the head men and warned them of the soulless, diabolical, selfish instincts of the white men. Again the grave warriors promised to obey him.

The railroad laborers came with camps and money and liquors and numbers, and the prairie thundered the echoes of their sledge-hammers' strokes. And one morning the old priest looked out of the window of his bare bedroom and saw curling wisps of gray smoke ascending from a score of teepees on the hill beside Calgary. Angry, amazed, he went to his doorway and opened it, and there upon the ground sat some of the head men and the old men, with bowed heads, ashamed. Fanciful the priest's wrath and his questions! Note how wisely he chose the name of children for them, when I tell you that their spokesman at last answered with the excuse that the buffaloes were gone and food was hard to get, and the white men brought money which the squaws could get. And what is the end? There are always teepees on the hills now beside every settlement near the Blackfoot reservation. And one old missionary lifted his trembling forefinger toward the sky when I was there and said: "Mark me. In fifteen years there will not be a full-blooded Indian alive on the Canadian prairie—not one."

Through all that revolutionary railroad building and the rush of new settlers, Father Lacombe and Crowfoot kept the Indians from war, and even from deprivations and from murder. When the half-breeds arose under Reil, and every Indian looked to his rifle and his knife, and when the mutterings that preface the war-cry sounded in every lodge, Father Lacombe made Crowfoot pledge his word that the Indians should not rise. The priest represented the government on these occasions. The Canadian statesmen recognize the value of his services. He is the great authority on Indian matters beyond our border; the ambassador to and spokesman for the Indians.

DEFIES THE CHURCH.

ROME, Dec. 14.—In his speech opening the Italian Parliament King Humbert said: "Following the tradition of my house during the twelve years of my reign, I have always secured respect for the power of the state which only those who are enemies of our institutions can fear or threaten. As a jealous guardian of the rights of all I have also guaranteed the rights of the religion of my ancestors, at the same time maintaining the greatest respect for that liberty of conscience which honorably marks our age. But I never permit my sovereign authority to suffer derogation in the name of that religion. The Italian monarchy is founded on plebiscites as well as traditions and is for all a pledge of peace and liberty. That monarchy is also strong enough to fear nothing and is always ready to welcome any reform aiming at the welfare of the people, whose love is the foundation of the throne."

A SEXTON'S RIGHTS.

A curious case was heard before Judge Tait, in the Superior Court, Montreal, on Tuesday. This was an action taken by Elie Adam, formerly sexton of St. Gabriel church, Point St. Charles, against the churchwardens, for balance of salary alleged to be due him. Adam holds that he was engaged by the year, and his services having been dispensed with at a date previous to the expiry of twelve months, he now claims salary to the end of the year. Father O'Meara and several notables of St. Gabriel's were examined. Judge Tait, after hearing the evidence, dismissed the case.

Mgr. Langevin.

QUEBEC, Dec. 16.—L'Evenement says nothing official has been yet learned regarding the reported resignation of Mgr. Langevin, but it is said that Cardinal Taschereau has decided that Mgr. Guay's presbytery at St. Anne de Restigouche, which he erected with his own means, cannot be taken from him by the successor appointed by Mgr. Langevin until he has been reimbursed for his outlay.

Notre Dame.

Dr. E. P. Lachapelle was on Sunday elected warden of Notre Dame Church, vice Mr. Joseph Lacaille, retired. The Fabrique now consists of Messrs. J. C. Auger, T. C. DeLormier, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, Jos. Lacaille, Mayor Grenier, W. Marchand and Rev. Cure Sentenne (chairman). After vespers the Cure entertained his associates to supper.

Vatican Societies.

ROME, Dec. 16.—The Pope has appointed a commission consisting of Cardinals Rampoldi, Reglia and Apollino, and three laymen to organize and direct the movements of the Catholic societies in Italy. This action is regarded as indicating that the Pope's intentions are to take a more active part in politics.

The Pope's Health.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—A despatch to the National Zeitung from Rome says there is much anxiety at the Vatican over the condition of the Pope, who has been seriously affected by the extremely cold weather. Dr. Ceccerelli, His Holiness' physician, is prepared for the worst.

Church and State.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Bishop of Nancy has had an interview with the Pope, in which His Holiness expressed his high approval of the policy advocated by Cardinal Lavergne looking to a union of church and state in France.

## OBITUARY.

### The McGreevy Charges.

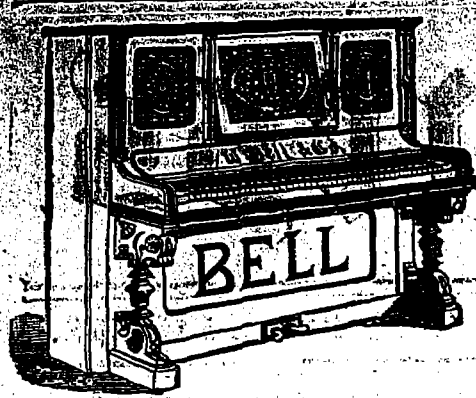
QUEBEC, Dec. 17.—Tarte has resumed his attack upon Messrs. McGreevy, Larkin, Connolly & Co., by publishing a lengthy open letter to Sir John A. Macdonald, in which he summarized the charges of conspiracy and plundering made by him regarding the Quebec Harbor and other contracts, and declares that since 1882 the Hon. T. McGreevy, acting as the agent for the firm of Messrs. Larkin, Connolly & Co., secured \$200,000.

Mr. Foster's Trip.

OTTAWA, Dec. 15.—The Minister of Finance at latest accounts had returned from Trinidad to Barbadoes, and at all points which he visited he met with the most cordial receptions. He expected to reach Jamaica on the 12th and, according to present arrangements, will sail from Barbuda for New York on the 25th. There is every indication that Mr. Foster's visit to the West Indies will prove most beneficial to the development of trade between Canada and those islands.

A Montreal despatch says the Wholesale Grocers' Guild will curtail credits on sugars and molasses to 80 days, on canned goods to 60 days and on dry groceries 90 days.





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The Mystery of Killard

PART I.—THE RACE OF LANE

Chapter VII (Continued).

"No, no. To-morrow won't do. Luke Dillon, come down at once, or I'll go on my knees to that old she-wolf of a grandmother of mine, and ask her to send storms of hail, snow and wind on you and yours, and your house."

The words were uttered fiercely and rapidly. As this threat of his always immediately preceded quarrelling, the head at the window was withdrawn, and in a few moments the door opened and the two entered.

Dillon's shop, lighted by only the candle the owner carried, looked like a lofty wine-vault festooned with enormous fungi. From hooks in the ceiling hung great misty fishing nets, long whips, bristles, hands of cordage; here and there glittered columns of fishing rods, with shadowy capitals of landing nets; against the counter stood saddles on stands; against the walls, in racks, shone guns and blunderbusses; on the counter were powdertrays.

The proprietor, a short, gray old man, turned to Tom and asked, in a querulous voice, "Now, what is it you want at this unseasonable hour of night?"

Before replying, Tom went up close to Dillon, and put his hand on the old man's shoulder. "My friend David Lane wants to buy a gun."

"A gun!" cried the old man, in amazement. "A gun! For what?"

"To shoot sea-fowl on his own property, the Bishop's Island," returned Tom with dignity. Then he added fiercely, "And he's going to do his best for me against the old she-wolf; he promised me that. Now, are you answered, Luke Dillon?"

"But, but—" "Ah! Is that the way you are, Luke Dillon? Maybe you'd like to have her at first on trial for a month or two. She'd soon find out where the roof is bad, and the sashes rotten; she'd soon scrape the mortar out of the sashes and the mortar out of the slates. Tell me this, Luke Dillon, how would you like to be killed in your sins by a stack of chimneys falling through the floors? Tell me that, Luke Dillon; for she'd do that while a gull would be lifting a sprat out of a shoal!"

The dull eyes of the Fool were looking fiercely into the eyes of the old man, and the mute's muscles stood, as it were, at attention.

"But has he got a license? I daren't do it unless he has got a license. It would be as much as my own license is worth."

"He has the gold to pay you with, and I have the silver of Killard at my back, and if you don't take the gold you'll never see another penny of Killard's money, for I'll go to Blake's for tackle, and you'll have the winds of winter in summer on you and yours."

He made a few rapid gestures to his companion. The latter opened his hand towards the light. Several gold pieces glittered on the red panel.

Dillon stared in wonder. Where could the ragged man before him have got gold. Gold was almost unknown at Killard. Notes and silver and copper were to be found there in small quantities, but not one gold piece. There existed a prejudice against the yellow metal. The old man wavered for a moment. He counted the pieces with his eye; five sovereigns they seemed. But before he spoke he considered the risk. If any evil came of this, what trouble there would be! This ignorant man with a bad name, living in the heart of some great secret—this dumb desperate man—what could he want of a gun? Nothing good. Sea-fowl? They were valueless—that is, Lane could do nothing with them. To trust fire-arms into the hands of this outcast and this half-witted man! No! the risk was too great; he'd take none of it. Then he said, "I daren't do it! I daren't do it. And even if I did the police would take himself and the gun. No one can have fire-arms without a license. The district is proclaimed."

"You won't tell the police, I won't tell the police, he can't tell the police; as to the hag of wickedness, she can only blow and yell, but never say a word. Take the yellow gold and give the gun, or you're done with the gold and silver of Killard, and the storms will be your blankets to-morrow night. Give the gun, at once, for we must be going; it's late, and we have to tramp the road to Killard before day. I want to steel back in the darkness, or she'll see me. The boy is all by himself on the Island, and if the witch knew that the father and I were away she'd raise a whirlwind and kill the boy. Give the man the gun, Luke Dillon."

When Tom spoke in the interests of his friends, the Lanes, there always seemed to be some trace of reason in his words; he appeared capable of calculating the effect likely to be produced by certain thoughts or considerations. At other times he never looked outside himself, but spoke without any regard to effect.

"I won't, I won't—and now that's all about it and you may go."

The shopkeeper's voice and manner were now final. Tom made signs to Lane. Lane looked doggedly at the old man and showed no intention of moving.

"Besides," continued the gunsmith, "you don't know how dear guns are. They cost pounds and pounds. Now here's one of the cheapest I have, and it's ten guineas."

He took down a wretched old fowling-piece, not worth a couple of sovereigns, and showed it to Lane. He thought upon second consideration, that it would be better to ask an exorbitant price, one quite beyond Lane's power to pay, than to refuse point-blank to sell.

A long pantomime ensued between the Fool and Lane. The bright sharp eyes of the deaf mute glittered with swift intelligence. He made rapid angry gestures, breathing hard the while. At length his friend seemed to comprehend.

"Ay, David Lane, you have a head; you have a head!" he muttered with admiration and pride. "You carry the head and I carry the tongue. That's it! He carries the head and I carry the tongue. We are only the makings for one. The black hag scraped the sense out of my head and the speech off his tongue. There was only enough for one man between us, and she divided us into two."



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and there's only one head to plan and one tongue to ask for what two carcasses want."

This, "aside" seemed to weary the mute. During its delivery he had been carelessly examining the piece by the light of the candle. He now placed the gun beside the candle and made signals to Tom.

"All right," replied the Fool, "let us go."

He opened the street door and stepped out. Lane, in following him, stumbled and knocked the candle down and extinguished it. The mute stopped and groped about.

"Tom," said the old man, in a tone of relief—he was glad to get rid of his visitor—"tell him not to mind the candle; I'll find it myself."

The Fool re-entered, and, having touched Lane, the two were soon after in the street. As soon as they were gone, Dillon shut the door and bolted it.

The old man went into the back room—he did not like striking matches in the shop. Presently he returned with one burning in his hand. He sought and found the candle. When it was lighting, he rose from his stooping position and reached out his hand for the gun. With an oath he started back. He was about to rush to the door, and rouse the place and follow the two, when suddenly his eyes caught something glistening at the distant end of the counter. Hastily he approached the spot.

The gun was gone, but on the counter lay ten pieces of gold. He took them up in blank wonderment. He weighed them dreamily on the ends of his fingers. Then suddenly the light came back to his eyes. Something peculiar in the coins riveted his attention, and he whispered in a low voice, as though he doubted the evidence of his senses and expected to wake up in a moment and find it daylight.

"I said ten guineas, ten guineas! thinking he had no more than five sovereigns. There were only five coins then in his hand. But these are not sovereigns, but guineas! Ten golden guineas! Ten old-fashioned guineas!"

CHAPTER VIII. A SOUND FROM THE ISLAND. Between the years 1844 and 1854, famine and pestilence visited Ireland. People perished of hunger in the streets, in the fields, in the churches. They crawled from remote villages in the weary hope of obtaining food in the towns and cities, and were found dead by the wayside. Some who reached towns or cities by night, and knew not whither to turn, lay down near bakehouses where bread was being made at midnight, and were taken away stiff and stark before the first woman came to purchase. Men whose business took them abroad early, in the darkness, fell over the bodies of women taking their long rest on door-steps. Haggard, wild-eyed spectres of men haunted the roads and streets, and desperate mothers clutched starving infants to their barren breasts.

Before the Blight, beggars took offence if offered potatoes only, and potatoes rotted in trenches for sheer want of mouths to eat them. The Blight came, and those who had been donors to the poor gnawed cabbage stalks, or strove to allay the agony of starvation with grass and acorns and scraps of leather. In many districts there were for each day more people than loaves or potatoes, and from such places hideous whispers, too awful for human lips to speak aloud.

In the wake of famine, pestilence crept to the shore of the stricken land to finish the work of ruin. Time mowed with no sickle then, but with a broad and universal wind. There were no fields of men to slay and fields to spare; but, like a storm passing through orchards when the fruit is heavy, all the trees were shaken and each suffered loss. Burying the dead was a monotonous toil; morning, noon and night, men were digging graves and others were filling them in. Often he who dug at dawn was covered in himself before sun-down.

In towns large wooden sheds were erected for those who fled the lonely fields, that they might die in sight of man. Most of these fugitives from solitude, after a day or perhaps two days,

would catch his son suddenly, and press him wildly to him, and then, flinging him down, regard him almost fiercely for a moment, cover his eyes, and finally hastily away. All this perplexed the child. Sometimes, after one of these scenes, when the father returned, the boy would go up to him and wind his arms round him, and gaze into his eyes with a sad, questioning look, as though in protest. For a while, the love of the parent predominated, and he would kiss the boy; then, when the latter moved his lips, the father concealed his face with one hand, and with the other repelled his son. "All this troubled the child, and given as he sat by the fire his hot tears made gleaming rainbows around the turf, and fell slowly on his listless hands."

This singular man, dwelling apart from all the race save his child, separated from mankind by the terrible affliction his father had deliberately sought to place upon him, had centred the whole affection of his dark and stormy nature on his boy. He had watched him day by day as he grew, and had soled his soul with the thought of their continual intercourse. When he visited Killard his questioning eyes and hands were ever among children, if they were by. He inquired their ages, took them up and weighed them, felt their limbs curiously, and when the balance turned in favor of his own child, set them down with a proud smile. The people all declared, that, whatever the crimes of the Lanes might be, this man loved his boy as few fathers loved theirs.

Now some canker had entered in—some dark suspicion, some half-developed dread. Yet no alteration was visible in the boy. Tom the Fool, who was strangely quick to notice everything connected with his friends, saw the alteration and wondered. But he was reticent in all things concerning the deaf mute and his son, and told nothing about it in the village. People said the Fool was jealous of his friendship with the Lanes, and in his nebulous mind there lay a band of exclusion round the Bishop's, and he would allow no one inside this band. Tom had frequently interrogated Lane but could get no reply. The father seemed to deny the alteration, and was always angry when the Fool questioned him. Latterly Tom had been seldom a visitor to the Island. Often a whole month passed without his once leaving the mainland.

It was broad daylight when David Lane, carrying the gun, arrived opposite the Bishop's. He had paid Dillon five times the value of the gun, but it was not till next morning the gunsmith discovered that with the gun had disappeared a half pound canister of powder. This canister was now in Lane's pocket.

Lane threw the gun down, and, standing on the edge of the cliff, looked round, as if to make sure no one watched his movements. Not a soul was in sight. At the point where he stood, the distance from the mainland to the island was no more than sixty feet. It seemed almost possible to jump across. Two hundred feet below groaned and churned the never-quiet waters of the Atlantic. In the brightest day the sun never reached the bottom of this chasm, and it was always filled with a dim grey darkness, like the blue bloom under trees in summer. Down the side of the island, directly opposite were Lane stood, hung a rope with a loop at the end, and from the loop depended a confused tangle of cordage. The villagers knew that this rope formed the bridge. They had often seen him cross from the Island, but none had ever seen him return.

Having satisfied himself that he was unobserved, Lane stooped, and with his hands removed some clay from the brink. A large iron hook was disclosed. The eye of the hook pointed inland. Two large iron bolts, driven into the ground, held the hook firmly in its place.

So much the villagers knew, and further, that he, when wanting to leave his home, cast that loop over the hook, and crossed under the rope. But they did not know how, when he was once over, and had cast back the rope, he ever re-formed his bridge. How did he get the loop back again? Often, when feeling ran high against the Lanes, the people had talked of coming in the night and tearing up this hook, and so cutting him completely off. But there was an aspect of murder about the idea, and they forebore.

(To be continued.)

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The Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, H. BARBEAU, Manager. Montreal, 29th November, 1930.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1890.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

- WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17.—St. Olympias, Widow. THURSDAY, Dec. 18.—St. Gatian, Bishop and Confessor. FRIDAY, Dec. 19.—St. Nemesion Martyr. SATURDAY, Dec. 20.—St. Christian, Bishop. SUNDAY, Dec. 21.—(Fourth Sunday of Advent)—St. Thomas, Apostle. MONDAY, Dec. 22.—St. Zeno, Martyr. TUESDAY, Dec. 23.—St. Victoria, Virgin and Martyr.

CANON BROSNAH has received a letter from the head of the Irish College at Rome stating that the Holy Father had received and examined with careful attention the photographs sent him of the proposed O'Connell memorial church, and gave his Apostolic Benediction to the work.

The Grit organs, as a rule, explain the general disaster which attends them at the polls by saying that they could not win "in face of the rampant corruption and unblushing bribery, etc., etc."

"THE Hon. Mr. Mercier politically wiped the floor with his opponents in the House during the debate on the Budget. He left them soiled, demolished, broken up, and argumentatively not knowing their head from their heels."

DUTCH merchants, according to the popular story, sold the British besiegers of their city shot, which was to be returned within their walls from the mouth of the enemy's cannon.

The Universe has been severely taken to task for preserving a strict silence concerning the lamentable exposures connected with Mr. Parnell. But it gives a straightforward explanation of the course it has followed which has so sterling a ring about it that we think it deserves reprinting and perusal on this side of the Atlantic.

Silence, it seemed to us, was the most charitable course—the more so that the man is of our own nationality, and has certainly rendered great and loyal services to Ireland.

one opinion. To try to gloss over the sin is acting an unwise and unkindly part. There seldom has been a case in which there has been graver reason for the cry, "Save me from my friends."

Church and Republic.

In an article in The Forum for December, Jules Simon, the French statesman, touches upon the question of Church and State in France, in a manner at once candid and judicious.

The policy of the Catholic Church is not one of rancor; it adapts itself to accomplished facts and makes the greatest possible use of them in its own interest. It is inflexible only with regard to dogma.

While he regards these attacks as wanton and regrettable, M. Simon does not think them irremediable. He points out that "The policy of the Catholic Church is not one of rancor; it adapts itself to accomplished facts and makes the greatest possible use of them in its own interest."

From these observations by one of the foremost of French public men, it will be gathered that the Church in France is a power that cannot be trifled with. The republicanism of the people does not include enmity to the Catholic clergy nor fear of Papal aggression.

press upon French statesmen the wisdom of maintaining that position. Italy, as a member of the Triple Alliance, and as a despoiler of the patrimony of St. Peter, is at enmity with both France and the Vatican.

The Crisis in Ireland.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, the candidate at Killkenny, nominated by the faction opposing Mr. Parnell, is a typical specimen of the sort of men that would find their way into parliament again should the master hand of the great leader be removed.

Nevertheless it would be a profound mistake to elect him. He represents an eruption and is an anachronism. He comes to the front now as the ghost of the Pre-Parnellite movement, when Irish members had their price.

As for the friendship of English parties Mr. Blake well said in the Dominion House of Commons that Ireland never obtained concessions from the good will of British parties, but only from their fears.

Napierville.

The Conservative victory in Napierville last week, when Mr. Paradis won this old time and banner Reform county, defeat-

ing Mr. Monette is by no means pleasing to the Opposition. Their organs endeavor to put the best color on the dark disaster which has befallen them, but not with much success.

"When the newly elected member for Napierville consented to be a candidate at my request, he frankly told me that he would come out as an independent, and as I have always claimed for myself perfect independence in Parliament, I could offer no objection, although I knew Mr. Paradis to be a Conservative, as the Witness has been frank enough to admit."

The substitution of the blue flag for the red in the famous rouge constituency of Napierville is not a little significant. It is good earnest of the sweep that will be made of the Opposition at the general election which it affects to be so eager to court.

Sir Ambrose Shea.

That the administration of the British Empire, like that of the United States, has passed into the hands of the Irish people, has often been demonstrated. It seems now that Sir Ambrose Shea, our noted and respected compatriot, late of Newfoundland, has not only assumed the government of the Bahamas, but has redeemed a neglected part of the Dominions of the Crown from the slough of despondency into which the West India possessions have been sinking since the emancipation of the slaves.

How much greater the British Empire would be if its government were let to Irish contractors. Irish soldiers and statesmen have always done the work. Let them take it permanently.

Mr. DAVITT is usually a calm, clear headed man; but if the telegram which attributes to him the statement that the fate of Home Rule depends on the struggle in Kilkenny is correct, then he must be failing in that robust national faith which he once confessed.

PRAYER BOOKS.—Key of Heaven, Garden of the Soul, Catholic Piety, etc. I would call special attention to the finest lot of above ever brought into Montreal; dainty binding; beautifully adapted for Christmas presents—from 20c to \$5.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, Superior Court, Dame Olive Lesard, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Stanislas Payette, trader, of the same place, has this day taken an action of separation of property against her said husband.

THE BEST TEA IN THE WORLD.



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light was thrown upon the event by the confession of one of the boys, George McKeencher, aged 15, who went to see Mr. Alfred Ferry, and stated that the fire had been set by himself and some companions, whose names were taken for further use.

Purify Your Blood.

The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is hereditarily transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, Dame Olive Lesard, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Stanislas Payette, trader, of the same place, has this day taken an action of separation of property against her said husband. Montreal, 6th December, 1890. BERARD & BRODEUR, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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(Continued from first page.)

THE IRISH CRISIS.

When the train with Parnell reached Malrow station to-day a majority of the assembled crowd hooted and jeered, only a few cheers being raised for Parnell.

In his speech at the Rotunda here last night Parnell said: "I would only too willingly, as a man whose heart delights to compromise, who is anxious to meet enemies and the objections of the anxious, and present my smitten, cheek to the smiter, if by so doing I could prevent the other cheek from being smitten."

REFER IRONICALLY

to Gladstone's talk of resigning. He reminded his hearers that Gladstone in 1886 carried the whole weight of home rule signed handed against every opposition.

PERMANENT RESULT.

(Cheers.) Parnell made sarcastic reference to the promise of English money to start anti-Parnell papers, and declared that when they measured the depth of the purposes of Labouchere and Prof. Stuart they would be in a position to estimate the magnitude of their opponents' force.

"That is the ground on which I stand to-night and on which you must stand if we are to succeed. We stand at the parting of the ways. It is an issue meaning life or death to the constitutional movement."

THE BURSTING OF THE STORM.

KILKENNY, Dec. 14.—At the mass meeting in the interest of Mr. Scully, the Parnellite candidate, held here yesterday, Mr. Parnell made an address. He warned the electors not to trust Sir John Parnell.

There was a race between the opposing parties to catch the electors at Freshford. Forty-five minutes saw a crowd collected in the market place, headed by Father Shortall.

Mr. Davitt said he would not have taken part in the fight against Mr. Parnell had the letter not seized United Ireland, which was as much his property as it was Mr. Parnell's.

resolutions were adopted strongly denouncing Mr. Parnell and the Freeman's Journal, and calling for the resignation of Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, who represents Newry in Parliament, because of his having supported Mr. Parnell.

A FUNNY EPISODE.

An amusing incident occurred in connection with United Ireland Mr. O'Brien's paper. It appears that much of the stock in it is owned by Mr. Parnell and as it has turned against him he ordered it to be seized which was accordingly done.

PARNELL'S MOVEMENTS.

DUBLIN, December 15.—Mr. Parnell slept last night at Urringford, whence he drove this morning to Rathdowney. Messrs. Davitt and Tanner also started for Rathdowney with the avowed intention of confronting Parnell publicly.

In expressing his thanks for the address Parnell said he rejoiced to see so many sterling farmers among the people rallying around him. It was an assurance that Irishmen would never more submit to English dictation.

During the meeting at the hotel Messrs. Davitt and Tanner arrived and began to speak from waggon in the market square. Several hundred persons were grouped around Tanner, who in his speech said the Irish party could not whitewash Parnell.

As they were passing through the village of Durrow a crowd of peasants gave cheers for William O'Brien, whereupon Mr. Harrington called for cheers for Dillon. They were freely given, but there was no response to his call for cheers for Parnell.

LONDON, December 15.—Justin McCarthy left to-day for Dublin. He is confident his party will win in Kilkenny.

MR. DILLON'S MANIFESTO.

John Dillon to-day issued a manifesto against Parnell. He said that in the miserable quarrel now going on in Ireland his main object has been to induce both sides to abstain from all bitterness of language which might render it difficult for them to fight together in the future against the enemies of Ireland.

If they declare for Parnell's leadership he says they must do so on the platform of his manifesto and his speeches at Dublin and Cork, and that would mean a definite ending to all hope of winning home rule through the good will of the English people, and there is only one other way of winning—that is by fighting for it.

Mr. Davitt said he would not have taken part in the fight against Mr. Parnell had the letter not seized United Ireland, which was as much his property as it was Mr. Parnell's.

and offered to retire from public life and it was only at Gladstone's request that Parnell

RETAINED HIS POSITION.

Dillon defends Gladstone's action in the present crisis and says the cry of dictation is absurd. The Irish party, Dillon says, re-elected Parnell as leader because it did not suppose he would allow his personal feelings to prevail when the safety of his country was at stake.

He condemns Parnell's revelations of private conversation with Gladstone and Morley. But for the O'Shea divorce case and Gladstone's letter, Dillon thinks, the above two English statesmen would not have been singled out for gross and monstrous insult, nor unfounded charges of treachery and attempts to corrupt the Irish party have been made.

IN FAVOR OF PARNELL.

During the celebration of Mass at Kilkenny on Sunday Father Gillian, the officiating priest, denounced Parnell very severely. While he was speaking the whole congregation arose and left the church.

At the Franciscan church at Ennis the friars denounced Parnell for his moral and political action. Several members of the congregation became offended at the utterances of the friars and left the church.

At a meeting at Galway, called by the clergy for the purpose of denouncing Parnell, Parnell's supporters filled the hall, occupied the platform and passed a resolution supporting Parnell.

The officers of the Cork corporation are about equally divided in the support of Parnell and his opponents.

HENNESSY'S DEEDS.

Messrs. Davitt, Hennessy and Tanner also spoke at Freshford and Johnstown. Mr. Davitt's meeting at Johnstown was a success. Sir John Hennessy made a point at it by telling the crowd that he entered Parliament in 1859 as a Tory.

THE COLLECTIONS.

The following circular letter has been issued to the treasurers of societies collecting funds for the Irish cause:—

In view of the recent unhappy occurrences in Ireland we think it desirable to communicate again with you in reference to any funds in your possession arising from our late meetings. Before we left Ireland a clear understanding had been arrived at with Mr. Parnell and with the Irish Parliamentary party as to the purpose to which the fund to be collected in America should be devoted.

(Signed)

- JOHN DILLON. WILLIAM O'BRIEN. T. P. O'CONNOR. T. D. SULLIVAN. TIMOTHY HARRINGTON. T. P. GILL.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S LETTER.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—Archbishop Walsh's letter in Suppressed United Ireland urges McCarthy to keep his pledge to sit, act and vote with the party, always in the forefront. "The discreditable device of calling members to account for standing by their party instead of by Parnell," he remarked, "has been resorted to not without temporary success, but every one knows that the assertion that the pledge was to an individual leader is grossly untrue."

But I must not be misunderstood. No pledge can bind a man to do a wrongful act. If any member of the National Committee finds that he cannot accept the pledge, he should resign and go to the electors, if he can find any constituency prepared to break with the well-tried policy of the last decade and commit itself to the perilous course of handing the parliamentary funds of the country to the practically unchecked control of an individual dictatorship."

The Parnellites have obtained an inter-lucory injunction to suppress Suppressed United Ireland. Father Fahey, of Woodford, having served his sentence of six weeks' imprisonment, was released to-day and left for Kilkenny to assist Mr. Parnell.

HEALY BLOCKS THE WAY.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The World's London cable says: Much now depends upon what Mr. Parnell's friends can do to silence Tim Healy's tongue until the time for the conference with Wm. O'Brien in Paris, but Tim is on the warpath and threatens to expose Parnell's intrigue as influencing O'Shea's election for Galway, in a manner which will prove awkward for the Irish members who at the time winked at Parnell's misdoings.

"THE BOLD BOY OF WICKLOW."

First Entertainment of Sarsfield Court—Catholic Order of Foresters in St. Ann's Hall.

The inaugural entertainment of Sarsfield Court, No. 133, of the Catholic Order of Foresters, which was held in St. Ann's hall on Wednesday evening, 10th inst., was most successful in every respect. The Chief Ranger, Mr. James Mills, presided, and in a neat speech introduced Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R., who delivered an eloquent address, in the course of which he paid a deserving tribute to the Catholic Order of Foresters and explained the many advantages, temporal as well as spiritual, to be gained by belonging to the order.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the rev. father for his eloquent and interesting lecture, after which the dramatic section of the St. Ann's Young Men's society presented a stirring and patriotic drama in three acts, entitled, "The Bold Boy of Wicklow," with the following cast of characters:

- Lanty O'Dwyer, Mr. W. J. Mc Caffrey. Jack Kelly, an inn-keeper, Mr. P. Walsh. Doogan, a driver, Mr. W. E. Finn. Squire Cantwell, Mr. Michael O'Brien. John Cantwell, the Squire's brother, Mr. Wm. Cassidy. George Cantwell, son of the Squire, Mr. J. J. Gethings. Dick Kelly, a poor idiot, Mr. P. Walsh. Lieut. McLeod, of the Royal Artillery, Mr. T. C. Emblem. Lieut. Goodsell, Irish Captain, Mr. M. Marler. Old Connor, a miller, Mr. T. M. Jones. Frank Connor, his son, Mr. D. P. McGrath. John, a servant of the Squire's, Mr. M. Cusey. Kennedy, a tenant-at-will, Mr. John Morgan. Duncan, Captain of the Smugglers, Mr. W. F. Moore. Sandy McPherson, Mr. Geo. P. Holland. Doan, Mr. T. C. Emblem. Dick Wilson, Mr. T. Foley. Archie Cameron, Mr. D. Kelly. Dave Jamieson, Mr. J. Kelly.

The St. Ann's Young Men have long since established their reputation in the dramatic art, and their latest effort has been fully equal to their previous performances. The play ran smoothly throughout, and all acquitted themselves well, the "Bold Boy," Mr. W. J. Mc Caffrey, coming in as usual for the lion's share of the applause, Messrs. J. Quinn, W. E. Finn, and T. M. Jones meeting also with a good share of encouragement for their faithful interpretation of their respective parts.

An Anti-Monopolist.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:—Sir,—I would like to call the attention of your readers to the following most important fact if you will permit me and suggest a remedy also. There are an immense number of inferior mechanics and workmen generally to-day out of work, respectable young men compelled to come to us storekeepers and others and beg. What is the reason of it?—It is Trades Unionism. Now I have no objection to such, but I hold that the minority of the best skilled workmen should not be allowed to restrict hours of labor and raise the price of labor to such an extent as to prohibit the employment of the majority of workmen altogether. Therefore, I advocate the forming of a

society of the inferior workmen outside of the union, which, joining forces with the middle and upper classes could elect members for the next Parliament pledged to pass a bill whereby Trades Unionists refusing to allow an inferior workman to work for what he can get be obliged to pay from their funds for his support until such times as he can obtain another situation. The Unionists would have then no necessity to strike at all. This is the only way to prevent a few men from monopolising Labor. Monopolies of all kinds should be crushed particularly in labor and when we see the thousands of men idle at all times who would work if they were allowed we can only say it is a burning shame. The wharves, bar-rooms, and streets are crowded at all times by unwilling idlers who are coerced into idleness.

Montreal, Dec. 10.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

The monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society was held last Sunday afternoon in the hall of the society on St. Alexander street. The meeting was opened by religious exercises and instruction in St. Patrick's church, conducted by the Rev. J. A. McCallen, who administered the pledge of total abstinence to twelve persons.

Hon. Senator Murphy presided, supported by Mr. M. Sharkey, vice-president, at the business meeting, and the attendance was very large. The Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., delivered a short address, in the course of which he said that he felt that their efforts in the good cause were beginning to bear fruit, as was evident from the recent prosecutions for illicit selling. The rev. father also dwelt upon other matters of interest to the members, after which he withdrew.

The minutes and reports were presented and read by the secretary, Mr. J. J. Costigan. Three new members were admitted to the ordinary branch and five to the benefit branch.

The resignation of Mr. P. Doyle, chairman of the committee of management, was read. Mr. Doyle stated that the want of time made it necessary for him to tender his resignation, and although prevailed upon he could not withdraw it. Mr. O'Connor moved, seconded by Mr. James Caughnought, that the warm thanks of this society be tendered Mr. Doyle for the valuable service he has rendered the society during the six years he had held office. The motion, which was supported by Mr. J. J. Costigan and Mr. A. Brogan, N.P., who spoke warmly of the indefatigable labors of Mr. Doyle to advance all matters affecting the society's interests, was carried unanimously.

Considerable routine business was transacted and the meeting was brought to a close. A meeting of the committee of management was held subsequently, when Mr. A. Brogan, N.P., was elected chairman.

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS.—We alone of all the so-called Protestant booksellers have kept above steadily for 12 years in spite of the bigotry and intolerance of the Evangelical Section. It offers after carefully cultivating patronage of the bigots, now seek your trade from necessity, don't forget we have sacrificed over and over again the custom of any one class which interferes with our idea that religion should not interfere with, but rather assist, harmony in our social life.

We also offer at 61 Bleury our large stock of Rosaries very cheap, 5c, 10c and 25c stores having killed the sale of these.

Parochial Divisions.

An interesting point has been raised in connection with the new parish which it is proposed to erect at Grande Ligne, to be formed from portions of the parishes of St. John's, St. Valentin and L'Acadie. The canonical decrees have already been issued and proceedings are now in progress for the civil erection of the parish, the whole based on the desire and willingness of a total majority in the three parishes interested. The people of St. John's, however, raise the point that there must be a majority in each of the parishes interested, otherwise the new parish cannot be erected. The case will, no doubt, be referred to the Attorney-General, and should his decision be in favor of the tenants, serious complications might arise, as hitherto the erection of new parishes has always been based on the demand of a majority taken in the parishes interested as a whole.

"There Goes McManus," "Night Maloney Landed in New York." The last was sung in Brooklyn lately with tremendous success. "Barney, Come Home," "My Dear Old Irish Home," "Irish Jubilee." Fresh supplies enabled to England for "He Ain't in It," "They're After Me," "Now, That's What I Think, Don't You." All at 10c, or 11c by mail.

W. STREET, 29 Bleury Street.

The first sod on the Waterloo Junction Railway was turned at St. Jacob's last week.

CLEARING OUT AT ANY PRICE.—\$3,000 worth of fancy goods, comprising money boxes, tool chests, building blocks, paint boxes, ducks, work-boxes, games, dolls, photo. and auto. albums; frames, 150 varieties; scrap albums, Xmas cards, ninepins, shell boxes and garden vases and sets, and 100 other articles for what you will give us for them. We have hired the store next Elliott's the grocers, 61 Bleury, for the purpose. Come and take your pick at once before the best are gone and we close up the store. We don't want to run it longer than necessary, but we are retiring from fancy goods, etc., altogether. W. STREET.

For COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., COVERNTON'S Syrup of Wild Cherry will be found superior to all others. PRICE, 25 CENTS. J. COVERNTON & CO., Dispensing Chemists, Corner Bleury and Dorchester streets. Branch, 40 St. Lawrence street.

Cuticura Soap. For COMPLEXIONS, BAD ROUGH HANDS AND BABY HUMORS. DAD COMPLEXIONS, WITH PIMPLY, BLOTCHY, D city skin, Red, Rough Hands, with chaps, painful finger ends and shapeless nails, and simple Baby Humors prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP. A marvelous beautifier of world-wide celebrity. It is simply incomparable as a Skin Purifying Soap, unexcelled for the Toilet and without a rival for the Nursery. Absolutely pure, delicately flavored, exquisitely perfumed, CUTICURA SOAP produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands and prevents inflammation and opening of the p. s. the cure of pimples, blackheads, and most complexional disfigurements, while it admits of no comparison with the best of other skin soaps, and rivals in delicacy the most noted and expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin soaps. Sold throughout the world. Price 35c. Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases," a address 728 DAVIS AND CHEWELT CORPORATION, Boston, Mass. Aching sides and back, weak kidneys, and rheumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrated CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, 50c.

ASTONISHING Facts! The efficacy of Turkish Baths on all forms of Rheumatism and Blood Diseases is something astonishing. Many men are walking the streets who were carried into the Baths helpless. Send for Circulars. ADDRESS, Manager Turkish Baths, Montreal. 17 4

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK

-OF-

DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN :: PIANOS, Now on sale at C. W. Lindsay's Piano Rooms, 2268 St. Catherine st.

Old Pianos and Organs

Received as part payment. Pianos and Organs sold on easy monthly payments and lowest prices for cash. Orders for tuning and repairing receive prompt attention. Only experience and reliable workmen employed. Telephones, Bell 4168. Federal, 1269. Mention this Journal.

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German, French, Austrian, English and American

Toys, Fancy Goods.

Rocking Horses, Sleighs, Woolly Toys, Iron Toys, Tin Toys, Baskets, Plush Goods.

G. H. HOLLAND & SON, 1756, 1758, 1760, Notre Dame Street, 2385 and 2387 St. Catherine Street, corner of Peel Street.

A New Art

A new simple system of Drawing enables anyone to learn in 3 to 6 lessons to draw Portraits, Sketch from Nature, designs of all kinds. No previous knowledge of drawing necessary. Satisfactory results guaranteed.

IT IS NOT A HUMBUG OR TOY. Many persons in reading of a new discovery, which at first seems incredible, are inclined, and naturally too, to a little suspicion. So many have been imposed upon by charlatans, and have been disappointed, for fear of imposition. Mr. Pearl enjoys an enviable reputation as a successful artist and inventor, and has been long permanently established—his patrons each year numbering in the thousands.

When you understand that Mr. Pearl has given lessons in rapid sketching in the principal cities of this country, and has visited the centres of Europe in the interest of his invention, you must be convinced that he has been long permanently established—his patrons each year numbering in the thousands.

Mr. A. C. Dorner, one of Mr. Pearl's most competent teachers and representatives, has lately opened a studio in this city, and can already boast of over thirty (30) successful pupils. Charges moderate. All interested are invited to call and see work done by pupils.

A. C. DORNER, Room 21 Mechanics' Hall, 204 St. James street. Art-Craco Portraits the most life-like and lasting, enlarged from Photos at moderate charge.

A British Election. LONDON, Dec. 16.—An election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for the Baselaw division of Nottinghamshire, caused by the death of Mr. Wm. Beckett, was held yesterday. It resulted in the return of Sir Frederick Milner, Conservative, who received 4,881 votes against 3,668 for Mr. Mellor, Liberal. At the last election Mr. Beckett, who was a Conservative, had no opposition.











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NEWS IN BRIEF.

UNITED STATES. The Farmers' Alliance of Kansas has decided to take the election of a United States senator into its own hands. Benjamin F. Shaw, creator of the idea of the seamless stocking and inventor of the loom to make it, died at Lowell, Mass., on Thursday, aged 58. United States secret service officers have captured a gang of seven counterfeiters who have been making and passing spurious \$10 bills. Their headquarters were at Palestine, Ohio. The Pittsburg Dispatch says the Oliver Iron and Steel mills will be closed for an indefinite time. No explanation is given and the excitement is great on the south side. This concern has been running five mills and employed 3,000 men. A Kansas City paper says a company of English and American capitalists, known as the America Type Foundry Company, is negotiating for the purchase of all the type foundries in the United States. The capital is placed at \$20,000,000. CANADIAN. Mr. James Crossen, owner of the car works, at Cobourg, died in Montreal last week. Mr. James Stratton, collector of customs at Peterboro, died of apoplexy last week. Mr. Duncan Morrison, of Owen Sound, has been appointed junior judge for the county of Grey. The powder magazine of the Government steamer Newfield blew up last week while the vessel was off the coast of Yarmouth, N.S. One man was killed and six badly injured. Dr. Abrams, M.P.P. for North Perth, was unseated by the Election Court last week, his counsel having agreed to a judgment against him, without costs, rather than fight it out on a doubtful point. At the nomination at Lindsay, Ont., on Thursday, i.e., South Victoria, Charles Fairbairn, of Lebeaux, was nominated Conservative candidate, and William Lownsbrough, of Mariposa, Reform candidate. EUROPEAN. The Spanish Government has officially recognized the Brazilian Republic. Four hundred families on Achill Island are compelled to eat diseased potatoes to keep from starving. The Porte has sent an engineer corps to lay torpedoes at Benghazi, Tripoli, in anticipation of an attack by Italy. Chinese advisers say that over twenty Christians were killed at Loong Tay Tsun by members of a heathen society. The National Council of Switzerland has agreed to grant applications from other countries for the extradition of persons charged with political offences. The freedom of the city of Edinburgh, which was recently presented to Parnell, has been withdrawn. At a meeting of the municipal council Parnell's name was erased from the roll of burgesses. The Duke of Nassau, who succeeded King William of Holland on the throne of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, has taken the oath to maintain Luxembourg's national independence and territorial integrity.

IRISH NOTES.

Dr. Koch's method of cure in tubercular diseases is being adopted by several of the Dublin hospitals. A weekly newspaper, The Irish Labor Advocate, has just been issued in Dublin as the organ of the Irish Labor Union. The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, officiated recently at an interesting function at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Kildare, Co. Kildare, of which the Rev. M. P. Langan is P.P. This was the blessing of a new bell, cast by Mr. Ralph Bowen, of the Curragh, and the opening of a chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Good Counsel. A unique purchase has been made by the Messrs. Hopkins, the well-known jewelers of Dublin, whose establishment faces O'Connell Bridge and the Liberator's monument. It consists of a rare set of dies used by another eminent jeweler, the late Mr. Johnson, in the manufacture of the fac-similes of such famous pieces of antiquarian work as the Tara brooch, the Ardagh chalice, the Cross of Cong, and many other beautiful reproductions of antique Irish art. Sir John Pope Hennessy, says the Dublin Freeman, has been unanimously chosen for the representation of Kilkenny in the popular interest. It is not a little significant at the present juncture that the choice of Sir John was placed before the convention which accepted him at the instance of Mr. Parnell, and it is also significant too that, at the present crucial moment, that the Kilkenny electors had not the slightest hesitation in giving the seal of their sanction to what Mr. Parnell suggested. At Ennisceorthy, the police summoned Thomas Whitney, who was formerly an emergency cartaker on the Cranore evicted farm, for wilfully entering the Cathedral and doing damage to a lamp on one of the altars. Whitney appeared in custody, and there was also another charge listed against him for stealing twenty head of fowl from Mr. Daniel Swaine, Mile House. The bench first took up the hearing of the charge against Whitney or entering the chapel and breaking the

altar lamp, inflicted a fine of 20s., compensation 10s and costs, or in default one month in jail. He pleaded guilty to the charge, after which he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. A special jury have placed on record their solemn finding that District Inspector Carter and the gang of cowardly ruffians who on the streets of Tipperary deliberately shot down the poor boy Hefferman are guilty, if not of murder, at least of manslaughter. In any civilized country the police in such a case would be compelled to answer from the criminal dock for their lawless act, but in this instance Carter and his braves will not only have their legal expenses paid, but probably they will be rewarded with favor by the Government of Ireland. Eighty-five thousand dollars arrears swept clean away. This is the first provision in the award of the arbitrators on the Draper's estate in the county of Londonderry. All evicted tenants are to be restored and allowed compensation in the form of a half year's rent for their loss by eviction. The £500 which the evictions cost is to be borne by the company. Finally, purchase is arranged in each case on a basis that will reduce the annual instalment on an average to half the poor law valuation of the holding. The Collooney and Claremorris railway will be commenced with the least possible delay, the government providing the necessary funds for the portion between Claremorris and Tubbercurry. This portion of the line as passing through the poorest and most congested part of the district is to be first made. This was the reply of Mr. Balfour to the deputation from Swinford and Charlestown recently. If the Grand Jury of Sligo at the March assizes give a limited guarantee the government is likely to provide the balance for the extension to Collooney. The erection of two new and beautiful stained glass windows in the Franciscan Church, Wexford, has just been completed. One is the gift of the Brothers of the Third Order, while the donor of the other wishes his name to be unknown. The former window, on which a figure of St. Louis is represented, is placed on the right hand side next the altar, and the latter, in which the founder of the Third Order is represented, in the transept. The inscription on the window, the gift of the Brothers of the Third Order, is as follows: "Presented by the Brothers of the Third Order of St. Francis, Wexford, A.D. 1890. Very Rev. S. B. Gore, Spiritual Director. Father Gore deserves to be congratulated on the many valuable improvements which have been made in this church during his Guardianship. The windows were executed by Leopold Lobin, of Tours. It was this firm which supplied the magnificent memorial window erected to the late Most Rev. Dr. Furlong, in the Cathedral, Ennisceorthy."

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

A Round Robin—The Legislative Council—The Finances. (SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRUE WITNESS.) QUEBEC, December 12.—Last Wednesday a passage of arms took place over the famous "round robin," in which an increase of indemnity was asked, and Mr. Mercier challenged Mr. Leblanc to "step outside," but he did not. After a furious and useless discussion the speaker intervened, and the House proceeded to business. The difficulty arose as to how many members of the House were to be paid eight hundred dollars, and during the next session, after an informal meeting of the members of the Opposition and Ministerial sides, a Ministerial member was asked to use his influence in having the sessional allowance increased to a thousand dollars, the same as in Ottawa. To this the member appealed to had no objection, and after obtaining the demand in writing from the speaker, he signed and in the agreement that the transaction should remain perfectly secret, he saw the Premier, who was averse to the scheme, but intimated that there might be some chance if the demand was a little less. It was finally decided to ask for eight hundred dollars, and the signatures of twenty-six members on the Ministerial and Opposition sides were obtained. In consequence of which the increase was granted. At the evening session a discussion arose as to the administration of our forests and mines. Thursday was largely occupied with routine business, a number of orders for papers being made. In the evening Mr. Rochford, for the abolition of the Legislative Council was killed after some frothy talk. A bill to prevent workmen being paid in kind instead of money was referred to the legislation committee. Friday was occupied by a further discussion of the financial state of the province, after which the House proceeded to pass the estimates. The House sat for the first time for a Saturday session, and night sessions were the subject of discussion, it being alleged that they were not being conducted as well as they might be. On Monday Mr. Leblanc moved the second reading of a bill to extend the Election Act so as to extend the right of suffrage by giving a holiday to laborers to vote and to amend the municipal code respecting the valuation rolls. He said that one of the objects of the bill was to extend the right of suffrage to everyone who received a salary of at least \$500. Mr. Mercier said the bill was another demand to extend the suffrage. We legislate before a great modern problem, but we are advancing steadily towards universal suffrage. No Government could resist the pressure that is brought to bear on us. Why should we not do what they have done in Ontario? We may wait ten years but we will reach it. Mr. Leblanc said the bill was proposed by those who are not in sympathy with the Government. Mr. Pelletier said the workmen had suffrage enough, and had shown this by defeating one of the most distinguished men in the City of Montreal. The bill was sent back for reconsideration. The business of the session is being hurried with the intention, if possible, of adjourning before Christmas.

ANARCHIST PROSECUTED.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—It has been decided to prosecute the Anarchist, De La Bruyere, the accomplice of Gregoire, for conspiracy to defeat justice in assisting Padlewsky to escape. The Argentine Republic, whether Padlewsky is supposed to have fled, will be asked to extradite him.

A cut and dried affair—A load of hay, Light results—A heavy gas bill.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure!

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

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CARPETS

OPENED THIS DAY, will be marked and placed in Consignment Department for Monday Morning's Sale

THOMAS LICGET'S

1844 NOTRE DAME STREET (Glencora Building, Montreal.)

BOOK NOTICES.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE; Christmas number, 1890. Macmillan, New York.

This magazine appears in its usual Christmas beauty and double its customary size. The illustrations are fully up to the high standard of art and execution which characterize all that appears in its pages. As a frontispiece it gives the head of Washington, from Stuart's noted painting, executed for the first Marquis of Lansdowne, and now owned by Lord Rosebery. It accompanies a pleasingly written sketch of Sulgrave, the English seat of Washington's ancestors. Inns and taverns of Old London" takes the reader into many curious and almost forgotten nooks of the modern Babylon. A finely illustrated article on the always new attractions of Westminster Abbey, by Dr. Farrar, and a sketch of English convent life, may be noted as among the most striking of the charming series which go to make up this number. The English Illustrated stands in the front rank of such serials and increases in attractiveness as the volumes go on.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, November.

New York: Leonard Scott Publication Co. This number opens with a most lame and inconclusive article which wrestles with the absurd idea that the Church is an enemy to home rule. It is not worthy a place in so noted a serial. A better article, by S. R. Van Campen, on the Political Position of Holland, gives an account of the political system of that country and a forecast of the probable effects of the retirement of the king from inability to conduct the government. Walter Lloyd reviews the famous book "Lux Mundi," which he does not think accomplishes its aim save to those already within the Church. Geoffrey Mortimer has a brief but thoughtful paper on the Intellectual Cowardice of Women. C. J. Rowe relates some amusing House-keeping Experiences in the Australian Colonies, telling of the difficulties which beset mistress and servants in this remote part of the earth. The other articles are very well written.

FOUR ANCIENT CAROLS, with French and English words and four-part music by R. Oct. Pelletier, Montreal; D. Dussault, 59 Berri street.

In these three pages are presented "Les Anges dans les Campagnes," "Noel des Berges," "Il est ne le divin enfant," and "Dans cette etable," four simple, but admirably arranged carols for Christmas-tide. They will be found valuable and charming for home use as well as in churches. Many will learn from this edition that the music of Gounod set to Fannie's words, "Cradled all Lowly," is an ancient "Noel," and merely adapted by the great composer.

Good News For Farmers.

The Montreal ice bridge took yesterday, followed by the first crossing of the season, when a man crossed on foot and pronounced the ice splendid for walking purposes. The first crossing from Longueuil last season was not before the 23rd of January. The present date is said to "beat the record" for early crossing. It is generally conceded, however, that there will be a shove or two before the ice bridge forms properly. Opposite the city the indications are that the ice will be firm in the course of two days giving the present frost continue, thus giving ice communication between all the villages on the south shore and the city before Christmas Day. The ice is said to be in excellent condition. The water registers twenty-seven feet and a half, or a foot higher than yesterday. On Lake St. Peter the ice is of poor quality. A man and horse went through it on Saturday last while crossing, but the report does not say whether they got out again. At Sorel and Verennes there is good crossing for horses and men and it is being taken advantage of to a large extent. At Beloeil the ice is thirteen inches thick and is being cut. In the canals it is fully two feet thick. Altogether the prospects for a good winter's trade are very encouraging if the river is any criterion.

The Ship Laborers.

QUEBEC, December 15.—The members of the Quebec Ship Laborer's Society are vigorously opposing the movement to cancel their charter. They have presented petitions to the Legislature denying all the allegations of the petition presented against them, asserting that the signers of the same do not represent the commercial body of Quebec; that those more directly interested, the lumber merchants, distinctly refused to sign the said petition. The petition stated that the decline of the Quebec trade has not been due to the rules and regulations of the Society, but to the want of enterprise of the Quebec business men.

Sitting Bull Killed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., December 15.—A report of the death of Sitting Bull has been confirmed by advices received by Gen. Miles, who is now in this city, at his military headquarters here. He received two dispatches this evening, the first from Pierre, S.D., stating that Sitting Bull and his son had been killed, but giving no particulars. The other dispatch was from Standing Rock Agency, and stated that the Indian police started out this morning to arrest Sitting Bull, having understood that he proposed starting for the Bad Lands at once. The police were followed by a troop of cavalry under Captain Touchett, and infantry under Captain Drum. When the police reached Sitting Bull's camp, on the Grand river, about forty miles from Standing Rock, they found arrangements being made for departure. The cavalry had not yet reached the camp when the police arrested Bull and started back with him. His followers quickly rallied to his rescue and tried to retake him. In the melee that ensued the wily old chief is said to have been killed, and five of the best of the Indian police were also killed. One of the police jumped on one of Sitting Bull's horses and rode back to the cavalry and infantry, telling them to hurry to the support of the police, and then hurried on to the agency with the news of the battle. Nothing later than this has yet been received, but the death of Sitting Bull and of at least five of those who had captured him seems undoubtedly true.

Ballooning.

BERLIN, December 15.—A gentleman who has just returned from Thorn, west Prussia, tells of a balloon ascent in which he took part with an officer of the garrison, and during which a very interesting experiment was made. The balloon was fifteen by thirteen metres, and required 1,000 cubic metres of gas to fill it. The car was connected by telephone with the fortresses. The apparatus worked splendidly both ways and the voice of the commandant of the garrison could be distinctly heard at a height of 600 metres. The war balloon departments, attached to all the German fortresses on the Russian and French frontiers, are well developed, and they could give scientific aeronauts valuable hints if military instructions could be made subservient to the advancement of science.

A Simile.

"History repeats itself," and the humiliating stampede of the McCarthyites is but a repetition on a small scale of the disastrous panic of Kinsale. In December, 1801, the English army, which had been besieging the Spanish in Kinsale, was itself besieged by the advancing Irish army under the great Hugh O'Neill. On the 24th of December the Irish army decided to attack the English from the plains, while the Spaniards would assail them from the city. The English, weak, demoralized, and surrounded, were apparently doomed to defeat. Suddenly, and without any assignable cause, a panic occurred in the Irish ranks when they were within musket shot of the English ranks. Neither English nor Irish historians account for it; but both versions agree that the Irish ranks "broke in confusion" before the English fired a shot, and in a few minutes their advance became a disorderly retreat, and the battle was lost. O'Neill rallied his cavalry and prevented the retreat from becoming a slaughter, but was compelled to retreat to Ulster. There, with his few but resolute followers, he carried on the fight for eighteen months, and finally, on the 30th of July, 1603, compelled the English commanders to grant him an honorable peace on terms far more favorable than was accorded to the panic-stricken fugitives of Kinsale. The present panic is fortunately limited to London. It will not extend to Ireland or to America, but even if it had cast its fearful shadow there there is comfort in the knowledge that more than enough undaunted spirits

have rallied around Parnell to protect the stragglers, and to continue the combat until an honorable peace is concluded.—Freeman.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC In its Worst Form. BESTON, LAY. Co., Wis., Dec. 28. Rev. J. C. Bergen writes for the following: James Rooney who was suffering from Vitus Dance in its worst form for about 14 years was treated by several physicians without effect, two bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic cured him. St. Francis Wis. Oct. 24, 1888. A member of my congregation used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic with good results. The patient was so nervous that he could not find sleep for weeks. He suffered from the most intense anxiety which bordered on insanity. I gave the person some of Koenig's Nerve Tonic and he continued to use it. The appetite returned gradually, the anxiety disappeared, the headache left, and to day the sufferer, who had almost despaired, is enjoying excellent health. Born, Elakump, Pastor. Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5.

Supreme Deputy Campaign, of Ottawa, called a meeting of the French C.M.B.A., members in Montreal, at the hall of Branch 83, Mignone street, last night, for the purpose of forming a Grand Council for the Province of Quebec.

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SOLE PROPRIETOR:

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

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS owe their popularity to the most important qualities which any medicinal preparation could have: an efficacy at all times certain, the absence of any dangerous 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 tonics, stomachics, digestives and carminatives. HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA and GENERAL LAZINESS, 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 cure. The INDIGENOUS BITTERS are sold in retail, in all respectable Drug Stores in the Dominion, in 25c. boxes only, containing sufficient quantity to make three or four half pint bottles. SOLE PROPRIETOR: S. LACHANCE DRUGGIST. 1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

S. LACHANCE DRUGGIST.

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For the Finest and Best assortment of FURNITURE in Montreal, go to the reliable House of Renaud, King & Patterson, (Successors to Wm. King & Co)

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Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For Consumption, Scrophulous, General Debility and Wasting Diseases, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda. It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer. SCOTT'S EMULSION is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold by all Dealers at \$1. and \$2.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

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UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street, New York, 148 Fifth Ave. Washington, 817 Market Space. WILLIS & CO., Sole Agents, 1824 Notre Dame St., Montreal. JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER, 117 College Street. Telephone 2682

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Useful Four-Button Kid Gloves, all sizes, new colors, at 25c per pair. Kid Gloves at 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.38, \$1.50, \$1.60, \$1.70, \$2, \$2.15, \$2.30, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50, \$6, \$6.50, \$7, \$7.50, \$8, \$8.50, \$9, \$9.50, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19, \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$29, \$30, \$31, \$32, \$33, \$34, \$35, \$36, \$37, \$38, \$39, \$40, \$41, \$42, \$43, \$44, \$45, \$46, \$47, \$48, \$49, \$50, \$51, \$52, \$53, \$54, \$55, \$56, \$57, \$58, \$59, \$60, \$61, \$62, \$63, \$64, \$65, \$66, \$67, \$68, \$69, \$70, \$71, \$72, \$73, \$74, \$75, \$76, \$77, \$78, \$79, \$80, \$81, \$82, \$83, \$84, \$85, \$86, \$87, \$88, \$89, \$90, \$91, \$92, \$93, \$94, \$95, \$96, \$97, \$98, \$99, \$100.

NOTE THIS.

Our Kid Gloves will be found to be from 10c to 15c per pair, on cheap qualities, lower than regular market rates, and from 15c to 25c lower in good qualities.

IN ADDITION.

In addition to the extra value in our Kid Gloves, during the whole of this month we will give a bottle of good perfume with each pair sold at 45c per pair and over that price.

BUSY, BUSY.

Selling Hundreds of all sorts at moderate prices, for Christmas Presents, at S. CARSLY'S, Notre Dame St.

A large number of Short Jackets and Short Dolmans to be sold at great reductions next week, for Christmas Presents, at S. CARSLY'S, Notre Dame St.

Visit the Bazaar at S. Carsley's.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! A large assortment of New Shawls now exhibited in our Mantle Department, at special quotations, for Christmas Presents, at S. CARSLY'S.

LENGTHS.

Remnants of Beaver, from 1 to 4 yards. Remnants of Tweeds, from 1 to 4 yards. Remnants of Cloakings, from 1 to 4 yards. Remnants of Ulsterings, from 1 to 5 yards. Remnants of Fancy Cloakings, from 1 to 4 yds. Remnants of Black Cloakings, from 1 to 5 yds. Remnants of Colored Ulsterings, from 1 to 4 yds. At great reductions next week. S. CARSLY'S, Notre Dame St.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

- Buy for Christmas presents SHORT DOLMANS, at CARSLY'S. Buy for Christmas presents SHORT JACKETS at S. CARSLY'S. Buy for Christmas presents LONG PALETTES at S. CARSLY'S. Buy for Christmas presents FUR LINED CLOAKS at S. CARSLY'S. Buy for Christmas presents SEALETTE CLOAKS at S. CARSLY'S, Notre Dame St. Buy for Christmas presents CLOTH DOLMANS at S. CARSLY'S.

Novelties at S. Carsley's Bazaar.

REMEMBRANCES.

To save heads of families and others who are bound to give Xmas Presents the worry of selecting what is the most suitable we publish the following list:

TO FATHERS.

- Make your daughter a present of A FASCINATOR, or A GLOVE, or A FUR CAP, or A SILK APRON, or AN EMBROIDERY APRON.

TO MOTHERS.

- Make your son a present of A CAPE OVERCOAT, or AN ETON SUIT, or A TWEED SUIT, or A LEATHER SUIT, or A TRAVELING SUIT.

TO SONS.

- Make your mother a Present of A LACE CAP, or A BREAKFAST SHAWL, or A KNITTED HOOD, or A SEAL CAP.

TO DAUGHTERS.

- Make your father a Present of A DRESSING GOWN, or A SMOKING CAP, or A TRAVELING CAP.

TO UNCLÉS.

- Make your niece a present of A REPEL JACKET, or A KNITTED BERRY, or A LACE CAP, or A PESH HOOD, or A KNITTED SCHOOL JACKET.

TO AUNTS.

- Make your nephew a present of A REPEL JACKET, or A KNITTED BERRY, or A LACE CAP, or A PESH HOOD, or A KNITTED SCHOOL JACKET.

TO HUSBANDS.

- Make your wife a present of A TEA GOWN, or A BATH WRAPPER, or A MORNING WRAPPER, or A TEA JACKET, or A TRIMMED BONNET.

TO WIVES.

- Make your husband a present of A SMOKING CAP, or A SEAL WEDGE, or A SMOKING JACKET, or A DRESSING GOWN.

FOR MOTHER-IN-LAW.

- Make your mother-in-law a present of A MOB CAP, or A SATIN APRON, or A DRESSING JACKET, or A FUR PLAIN HOOD, or A SATIN SKIRT.

FOR COOK.

- Make your cook a present of A LINEN APRON, or A COOKING WRAPPER, or A KITCHEN HOOD, or A QUILTED SKIRT.

FOR NURSE.

- Make nurse a present of A DOZEN GAPS, or A DOZEN APRONS, or A DUSTING WRAPPER.

HUNDREDS.

We have hundreds of other useful presents; the list would be too long to give all. We have picked out what we think as being the most useful. S. CARSLY'S, Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then you are sure of the best thread in the market. Clapperton's Spool Cotton never breaks, never knots, never unravels, and every spool is warranted 300 yards. Always ask for CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. S. CARSLY'S, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1771, 1775, 1776, 1777, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Carsley's Column.