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INTEMPERANCE

THE CHIEF CAUSE OF POVERTY.

Father McCallen Holds the Liquor Trade as now Conducted in Montreal Responsible for Three-Fourths of the Poverty of its Citizens.

The last complimentary entertainment before Lent, given to the members and friends of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society, in furtherance of the temperance cause, was held last evening in St. Patrick's hall. The lecturer, Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., discussed the relations of intemperance to poverty, which, he said, were the relations of cause to effect. Two views might be taken of the subject, one theoretical the other practical. No one who has studied the question can deny that the abuse of intoxicating liquor must necessarily impoverish those who become its victims. The usual effects of strong drink are to paralyze brain and muscle, thereby unfitting professional men, as well as the honest sons of toil, for mental or physical labor. Add to these, the loss of time resulting from ill health begotten of drink; loss of employment for repeated absences from one's post; loss of clothing and household effects, pawned or sold by the drunkard to satisfy his craving for liquor—inability to meet the rent, store bills, etc., because the money has gone to the saloon. Such results must necessarily impoverish those who indulge to excess in drink, and their name is legion.

From the standpoint of theory alone, then, we may conclude that the liquor trade, conducted on such loose principles as it is in Montreal, must necessarily prove the foe of the material prosperity of our city. But we do not need to theorize. The teachings of experience, the testimony of those who are engaged in relieving the poor, and the still stronger testimony of the innocent victims of the drunkard's crime, all attest the truth of what we now advance, that three-fourths of the misery, poverty and want which our eyes daily witness, are due to the liquor traffic as carried on in our midst. If you doubt my word, said the lecturer, ask the members of St. Vincent de Paul's Society, the members of any and every charitable organization, whether Catholic or Protestant; or take our place as almsmen of the poor; visit the homes of those whom we are called upon to help; listen as we have to listen to the cries of the poor for food, clothing, shelter, and to the sad tales of the drunkard's crime which has robbed mother or wife or children of the support of once noble and industrious but now degraded, helpless, lazy manhood; and you will agree with us that only one class of men derive profit from the liquor trade, but at the terrible price of not a hundred but a thousand impoverished homes; at the price not of a few individuals made forlorn and desolate, but of fully three-fourths of the many thousands who are dependent on public charity. Take the men who earn good wages during the summer months. Why, in winter, when the port is closed, do they wander about

from door to door, compelled to seek the shelter of our night refuges and police stations? Fully three-fourths will tell you that their surplus earnings, which, if placed in bank, would have provided them a sufficiently comfortable existence during winter, were spent in the saloon, which pays no dividends in free meals and lodgings. These are furnished by the charitable organizations of the city. When a man comes to me, with the stench of liquor on his breath, asking charity, I generally inquire who sold him the last drink. Then I request him to return to the saloon, and if he cannot there find the board and lodging which he seeks, to return, and I will give him both food and shelter. He always returns. Saloon keepers, at least most of them, do furnish drink to well known drunkards, sometimes for pay, sometimes without pay; but it is to the Church these poor victims of drink appeal to satisfy their hunger, and to protect them from the night's cold blast.

Now is not this a very sad state of affairs? Who are responsible? First the property owners who lease their premises to irresponsible parties engaged in the liquor traffic. I will not discuss their right to do as they please in the matter. But I do not hesitate to say that I would rather break stones on the highway than enjoy the rent from a saloon that entices minors to the destruction of soul and body, and thrives on the money of the poor drunkard who leaves his own rent unpaid, and

ROBS HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN of the common necessities of life. Secondly, the men who sign petitions for licenses for parties whose sole aim will be to make money even though the drunkards who daily frequent their saloons cannot enrich them but by starving innocent wives and children at home. I would rather be without a friend in the world than court the friendship of men applying to me to sign a petition for continuing a saloon which I knew would day after day impoverish the homes of my relatives, neighbors and friends. I have no respect for the coward who come to me one day deploring intemperance of wife or son or daughter, and the next day sign a renewal of the license for the very saloon-keeper who has brought this curse upon the signer's own home. Thirdly, the liquor dealers themselves. Just so long as the majority of these continue to

defy all law, human and divine; just so long as they sell liquor to any and to every man who applies for drink; just so long as they hesitate not to send hundreds of raving maniacs home to wreak their vengeance on helpless womanhood, just so long will their business continue a bye-word and reproach, and just so long will it deserve the denunciation of all good men. If saloon keepers want to stop the cry against them, let them help us to root out the low groggeries, the unlicensed dens of drink and crime, and raise the traffic out of the slough into which it has fallen. I have not yet been converted by the arguments in favor of prohibition, and I do not expect to be. But I assure you that if the saloon goes on as it is now going on, impoverishing our people,

ROBBING LITTLE INNOCENTS of food and clothing, dragging back to degradation and want the men whom we have saved from drink, standing as a mighty insurmountable obstacle to every effort of our ministry in saving souls, the liquor dealers meantime securing the efforts of temperance men to make Montreal a city of sober, religious, virtuous, and prosperous men and women. I assure you that this action on the part of saloon keepers will do more to throng the ranks of prohibitionists than any other argument in favor of that party. Oh! may the tears of wives and children, the cries of distress from the suffering members of Jesus Christ, the scenes of desolation, caused by drink, arouse within the hearts of our citizens a sentiment which will find echo in a demand for better conducted saloons, and if no such can be found, will seek protection for the poor by the total annihilation of this foe of all temporal prosperity.

And as we have mentioned the citizens of Montreal, let us ask them what are they doing to help on the material interests of their city? What are they going to do?

What are you going to do, dear friends? Still wait for crime and pain. Then bind the bruises, and heal the wound. And soothe the woe again? Still let the tortures of the weary wife. Still let the coming child. Still let the suffering mother's heart. Still drive the sister wild?

Still bring to the grave the gray haired sire. Still marry the brave young soul. Still let the wretches like a burning stream. Still let the whole generation rot. And poverty takes the place of wealth. And sin and crime and shame. Drag down to the very depths of hell. The highest and proudest name?

Is this our mission on earth, dear friends. In the years that are to come? If not, let us raise and do our work. Against this spirit of ruin. There is not a soul so poor and weak. Drag down to the very depths of hell. But against this evil a word may speak. And lift a warning hand.

No, there is not one but may help on our cause. Let the business men, then, of Montreal who desire to secure and preserve the valuable help of their talented clerks and salesmen; the relatives of the drunkards who are robbed by his crime of just support; the Christian men and women whose ears drink in the sad tales of woe, whose eyes behold the wretchedness and misery caused by drink, and whose money is asked for the relief of the poor; the public men in high office who are sworn to protect the city's interest—let all these unite in one common, emphatic and persevering demand for the limitation of the liquor traffic, and go on agitating the cause of temperance till poverty is banished from the homes of most of our citizens; till the number of our homeless, homeless and friendless brethren is reduced to its minimum; till the wages of honest toil are directed in their proper channel, and Montreal, become the least intemperate of cities, enjoys the material prosperity of which the liquor traffic is the greatest foe. This is a very human side of an important question. My words are addressed to the worldly wise. Let them change their folly into wisdom, and intemperance will cease to be the chief cause of poverty.

Excellent music was furnished both before and after the lecture, and together with the select readings and lecture of Father McCallen afforded a most useful and pleasant entertainment.

CATHOLIC GULLINGS.

He has true and sincere charity who neglects his own interests to advance others in virtue if he can render them this good service.—St. Teresa.

Let us, with Purgatory in view, suffer with joy, or at least with patience, all the evils, the misfortunes, and the trials of this life.—St. Augustine.

It sometimes a feeling of bitterness or indignation takes possession of you, struggle against it, lest you lose your temper, and by your crossness and repining become a burden to your fellow men.—Ven. L. de Blois, O.S.B.

But toleration, as the word goes, of those who pray at another "altar," or adhere to a different political creed, or who philosophize or reason on other lines than ours, carries with it no minimizing of this certainty of faith—that the Catholic Church contains in all its entirety the Divine deposit of religious truth.—Catholic Universe.

In the subject of your vocation, no one has a right to interfere. If you are called by God, no lesser one has a right to step between you and God. We have the example of St. Stanislaus, a boy of sixteen when our Lord called him to be a Jesuit. His father, a rich nobleman, thought it would bring dishonor on the family for him to become a Jesuit. But he, although a saint, left his father's house and travelled from Germany to Rome in order to follow out the call of God, and you remember how on that journey across the Alps to Italy, our Blessed Mother appeared to him and how she gave him Holy Communion, and how heaven poured its richest blessings

on the actions of St. Stanislaus. His father had no right to interfere in his vocation. The same way with St. Aloysius. St. Aloysius had to become a Jesuit in spite of his father, and even at this day how many have to leave their father's house because they wish to become priests and nuns, and how many have to leave Protestantism and become Catholics in order to follow out their vocation.

Protests in Politics.

The interposition of priests in politics would, doubtless, do politics a great deal of good. The priest is in a position of leadership. He is far in advance of the average citizen in intelligence, right thinking on current events and disinterested motives. If more morality could be injected into political administrations it would be well. If the average politician could come to feel that he must cater to the good opinion of the religious element led by the priest, the average politician would be a better and a cleaner person than he is. If the churches had to be canvassed, rather than the saloons, around election time, electioneering would be a more decent occupation than the ordeal it now is. But, while the active participation of priests in politics would do a good deal for politics, it is not so clear that it would be altogether without injury to religion. It might be decidedly a case of stooping to conquer if humanity's eternal welfare should use itself to carry mundane elections. The lines of political cleavage will never run, in this free country, altogether parallel with sectarian lines. The Church cannot go three times into politics without alienating a fraction of its membership, the salvation of whose souls is, perhaps, as desirable after all, as the election of the best ticket a political convention ever nominated. The game is not worth a blessed candle. Men may be left to blunder against their own interests in the process of self-government since the Almighty suffers it to be so; and the clergyman may content himself with incidental good results which morality and religion may exert on politics—not putting himself to the trouble of entering the political field himself. Nothing herein should be construed as denoting an opinion that there are never occasions when priests should enter actively, openly and decisively in politics. That is the Church's right if its guides determine that the questions at issue are supremely important. As American citizens, we trust the occasions may be very infrequent. But when they come courage and loyalty are the watchwords. We are discussing the habitual activity of priests in politics. As individual citizens, the active interest of clergymen in politics is highly desirable. We can not see how their influence, exerted in a social way, (especially when moral issues are involved), can be in any manner detrimental to the cause of religion. Should priests vote? Every time, we think. The votes of no good man can be spared.—Milwaukee Catholic Citizen.

The Beauty of Art.

The soul inspires art, and then art transforms and elevates matter. Let us keep strictly to facts, otherwise the materialist might chide our gossip. Art is a real, positive fact, which cannot be denied. It manifests itself in masterpieces which are the pride and glory of nations. Let us look at these masterpieces, that we may inquire into their cause and their effect. First, their cause, which is to be found in the mind of the artist who created them; secondly, the effect they produce upon the soul which is brought within their influence. Speaking of the artist, of his masterpieces, of the effects he produces, we may ask that he works a double metamorphosis. First, he transforms matter through the ideal; secondly, he works a transformation in the soul through the idealization of matter. Under both these aspects you will find a proof of the spirituality of your soul. The first will give you the essence, the second the sublime mission of art. By common consent the science of art consists in the correct expression of beauty in all its fullness. What is beauty? Or, rather, what is the true conception of beauty, the intuition of which constitutes the artist? "Beauty," said Plato, with his usual depth and simplicity—"Beauty is the truth in its splendor." That is to say, it is the truth clothed with such a resplendent form, with such light, that not only does it reveal itself to the mind as an idea, but it enraptures the heart as the living expression of the idea; it sets in motion all the great faculties of man. This is the source of the emotion we experience at the sight of real beauty. No matter if in the present day there exists a school which pretends to set itself against these traditions. The disciples of this school may be good technical painters, but they will never be artists. If the artist could do nothing but imitate nature, his works would have neither use nor influence. The artist must put in his works something of his own; he must express an idea which he has himself conceived. An artist worthy of the name does not seek inspiration in the material beauty of still life; nay, he looks for something which surpasses finite, visible beauty—he seeks infinite, invisible beauty, and thus by the power of thought he attains to all the sublime forms of the beautiful.—Padre Agostino.

Mgr. Ferrata will probably replace Mgr. Rotelli as Papal Nuncio at Paris upon the creation of Mgr. Rotelli as a cardinal. Ferrata, it is said, when he assumes the duties of his new office will endeavor to create a policy of friendship between the Vatican and the French Republic in accordance with the views held by Cardinal Lavigerie.

FELLOWSHIP OF FAITH.

BY THE LATE DR. CUMMINGS. (Founder of St. Stephen's Church, New York.)

A soldier who marches into action with a solid phalanx of comrades around him, experiences very different sensations from the lonely picket, who stands guard at the silent outlet of a wood, or under the crest of a rock in the wilderness. The first is energized and fired by the power of a whole legion, of which he is part, while the second has a solitary will and one right arm to depend upon in case of a danger which may break upon him from any quarter at a moment's warning. The inventor, the discover, the leader of his age, the man of great heart and powerful mind, are nearly always condemned to the complete isolation of the solitary vifidite. Genius must outstrip the multitude in its rapid forward strides; it soon leaves far behind the common public; passes on by one the few who herd not with the crowd; and, at length, being alone, it finds that in leaving behind the ignorance of mankind, it has also left its sympathy. To have genius is to be alone. He who founded

TRUTH BELIEGION

gave to it the form of a family in which He is the Father, and all mankind are brothers and sisters. Their prayer was never selfish, for it was addressed to "Our Father" in common by all, and he who did not lovingly aid the neighbor whom he saw in need, was pronounced to be no lover of God, whom he could not see. Whatever act of devotion to God or charity towards our fellow-man is done by one of us, forms part of the general fund of merit and belongs to all. Whatever is done, under God's favor, by the faith and zeal of all members throughout the world, belongs to each individual soul as much as his own private virtuous acts and their reward. Each prays for each other. There are continuous streams of wisdom and goodness which God pours forth into the mind and heart of His Church; all these, too, belong to each of her children. They are new grants of light and strength to enable each one to persevere bravely in the performance of his duty, and to resist all attempts on the part of his enemies to drive him or entice him into the commission of evil. No friend can benefit the Church without conferring a blessing on every soul she is engaged in saving, and no one can attempt the injury of a single soul without having arrayed against him the whole power of the divine kingdom, of which God Himself is the Founder and the King. Let us love to meet together in the place consecrated to public worship, there to join in the Prayer of Faith with our brethren. In that holy place we feel that there is a fellowship

BINDING US TOGETHER

as one family, and we grow stronger as we reflect upon the truth that no child of God is ever left to struggle unfriended and alone. Whether temptation rushes upon the soul during the day during the glare and noise of daily warfare, or whether it creeps stealthily toward its intended victim during the dark and silent hours of the night, the great heart of the Church beats with maternal anxiety for each of her children; her voice rises unceasingly in supplication to God that the sufferer may be saved from all difficulty and danger.

Good angels glide from earth to heaven offering the earthly prayers that flower up from the heart of humanity under the patient cultivation of religion. They are welcomed, blessed and wrought with wondrous skill into the wreaths that adorn that ladder between the earth and the sky which gladdened the vision of the slumbering prophet of old. The summit of that ladder leads to the Eternal Throne itself, and its foot is planted by the side of whatever mortal is in need of strength to come out victorious from strife with his spiritual enemies.

The consequence of this teaching is, that even the humblest believer has it in his power to put in motion the whole machinery of the Church for his own behalf to move heaven and interest all the powers thereof in his defence. His rays if made with true faith, becomes infallible in its effects, like that prayer which stilled the winds and the sea, released mankind from every sort of ailment and suffering, and even called forth from the cold embrace of the tomb the form of the friend and follower of the Blessed Messiah.

What Some Protestants Thought of Catholicity.

In the archives of the Dominican Order at the Convent of Santa Maria, Rome, there are many curious and ancient manuscripts. Among the most interesting at the present time is a letter from the apostate, Martin Luther, to his mother, who did not apostatize. She wrote an inquiry to him, however, in reference to the "religion" he was about to establish. Here was his reply: "Remain a Catholic. I will neither deceive nor betray my mother." Melancthon, when his mother asked him on her deathbed what faith she ought to die in, said: "The new faith is the easiest to live in, but the old is the safest." Learned Protestants, such as Leipnitz, Claudius, Schiller, Goethe, Novallie, Wolfgang, and Menzel, seem to have anticipated the consolations which the Catholic religion would have given them. They longed for it, but had not the resolution to brave public opinion or rather a torrent of prejudice.

Fasting in Russia.

It is stated in the Sanitary World that the Holy Synod, in St. Petersburg, has decided that Russian soldiers in future must observe Lent in the most rigorous way. They will have to fast not only

during the four "Great Lent" yearly, but also every Wednesday and Friday, and the six great days of prayer and repentance. This is the calculation: The Great Lent (of Easter), 79 days; Petrovski Lent, 20 to 50; Uspenski Lent, 17; Filipposki Lent, 30; six days of prayer and repentance, 6; 31 Wednesdays and 31 Fridays, 62; total, 170 to 200 days, on which dates neither meat nor fish (during the Easter Lent), nor eggs, nor milk, nor even sugar, is allowed. The officers assert that the physical strength of the soldiers must inevitably suffer from the new regimen.

The First False Step.

It is the first false step that tells. You know that when you tumble down stairs. Oh, if you only had looked where you set your foot, you never would have had all those blue and yellow bruises. So it is with everything else in this world—with the man who falls into dissipated habits; with the woman who loses her self respect and that of others; with a man who onds a respectful life by some deed that is dishonorable; with all who follow any courses that bring their personality of shame and suffering and death. It is the first little step that does all, and it may not be so very bad a step in itself; only a little wrong. It may be only a mistake, indeed, but the end comes all the same. Let every boy and girl remember this. Just as it does not do to make a mistake at the head of the stairs, so it will not do to make even a mistake in the beginning of life—especially a mistake of the sort that leads to evil, for it often brings one to the bottom at last.

England and the Vatican.

The absurd rule which excludes any actual diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the Court of St. James is one of the anomalies of the age. Even today we see that subterfuges have to be resorted to, but the following letter illustrates curiously the difficulties of diplomatic intercourse between Rome and England when George III. was King and William Pitt was his Prime Minister. It was written by Joseph Denham to Cardinal Zelanda, Secretary of State to Pius VI., and was dated from Onano, a village near Viterbo, on September 3, 1793:—

"I have thought, however, of a mezzo termine by means of which the interests might be obtained without the least violation of the Anglican laws. I promise that the affair must be regarded as one merely secular and without interfering with the religious relations. I would wish, then, that the credentials of the Envoy should be sent in the name of the senate and people of Rome, setting forth that certain laws are necessary to the people, and that it is necessary to the people to despatch an Envoy to treat concerning them with His Britannic Majesty, and that for this purpose such a person was nominated with all necessary and opportune faculties, etc. The patent of said credentials would be subscribed by the Senators of Rome with the seal of the Capitol."

"The significance of this would be fully comprehended by the King and his Ministers, and the Envoy would be well received, without giving offence either to the laws or to the people, who might otherwise be capable of committing excesses, such as happened in 1798 on the occasion of the new laws in favour of the Catholics."

"If my supposition be correct, and if my ideas favour your interest, let it remain buried in your plans, and I will be glad to be relieved from your remembrance in past years; and, being full of true gratitude and veneration, I salute the sacred purple."

"Your Eminence's most humble, devoted, and obliged servant, JOSEPH DENHAM."

A Prohibition.

ST. PAUL, Minn., January 25.—Archbishop Ireland last night issued a letter to the clergy of the archdiocese of St. Paul, in which he forbids every practice that in any way resembles a lottery at Catholic fairs, prohibiting all selling of chances, raffles, fish ponds, post offices, and other devices generally in practice at such entertainments, and upon which church people largely rely for their receipts. The letter has created general interest.

Not Much Need.

OTTAWA, January 21.—Five families were furnished with free soup yesterday at Hyde's butcher shop on Bank Street, where Dr. Robert Mark has established the nucleus of his so-called soup kitchen. From what could be gathered, the consensus of opinion among thinking people is that the "soup kitchen" is a parade of poverty unjustified by any unusual prevalence of poverty. The Chief of Police, who has exceptional facilities for knowing these things says there is less begging this year than ever.

Advices from Perth, Western Australia, state that the first Parliament of the colony has been opened there. In his opening address the Governor, Sir Frederick Broome, asked the Legislature to authorize a loan of £1,200,000 for the building of railways and other public works.

It is reported in Quebec on good authority that Mr. Bernatchez, M.L.A., is to be appointed sheriff of Montmagny in place of Mr. Lepine.

THE IRISH POSITION

ARCHBISHOP WALSH AND PARNELL

The Rival of "United Ireland" suspended its Publication—Party Business.

LONDON, January 27.—Tense of alleged compromises between the two wings of the Nationalists are as numerous as they are unreliable. No compromise has been reached yet and the indications are they will not be one until the present session of Parliament is ended. O'Brien's waiting game is sapping the energies and destroying the influence of the McCarthyites. Parnell is meanwhile tightening his grip. He shows much vitality for a man who, as Healy puts it, "was hung at Kilkenny and cut down at Boulogne."

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to enquiries concerning the contradiction between the views of Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Derby and other Unionists as to whether home rule is dead, writes today: "The contradiction is more apparent than real. Home rule may be dead as a practical policy and as far as it ever possessed any chance of the country accepting it in a definite form. But the political necessity to specially retain the Irish Nationalists' support may compel Gladstone's followers for a long time to come to include it in their policy."

Lord Derby writes: "My speech was intended to warn Unionists against being unduly sanguine or relaxing their exertions."

The Paris Siecle announces that Wm. O'Brien has received from Arnold Morley home rule guarantees on the part of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. These guarantees, according to the Siecle, are sufficient to satisfy Parnell's conditions upon which he consents to retire.

The Freeman's Journal publishes an article in which it says that Archbishop Walsh is unfair and forgetful in attacking the Journal's contention that England should not be allowed to dictate who should be the Irish leader. The Journal says: "We have always defended Archbishop Walsh in contending that Irish, and not English, opinion should decide who should be Irish bishop."

Archbishop Walsh has written a letter to the Freeman's Journal, in reply to the statements made by that paper. The Archbishop says it is not a question as to whether English or Irish opinion is to decide the leadership, but whether Parnell is morally fit to lead Catholics. To this the Journal retorts that Parnell's business with Ireland is only political.

Mr. Parnell on Sunday addressed in Waterford the largest meeting that has assembled to hear him during his present campaign. Mr. Parnell said that Hartlepool had declared entirely for him in the recent election, and that it depended upon Irishmen themselves what kind of home rule they obtained. He admitted that he was at fault in being too amiable toward Gladstone, but he promised that he would not repeat that mistake. He had never known anything to get out of negotiations with Gladstone, and he was glad they had broken off. After the meeting Parnell was presented with addresses by the Town corporation, the Board of Poor Law Guardians, trade societies and other bodies. The McCarthyites held a counter demonstration at Mullensvack, where Messrs. Chance and Shelly, members of Parliament, delivered addresses. There was considerable cheering for Parnell.

Speaking at the Town hall, in acknowledgment of an address presented him, there, Mr. Parnell declared that but for the seceders in the Irish parliamentary party the Government would have been defeated by a large majority on Friday in the House of Commons on Mr. Chamberlain's motion for the relief of overworked railway employees. Addressing a crowd this evening from a balcony of his hotel, Mr. Parnell said he had received Justin McCarthy "to open his war chest" and devote £5,000 to the relief of evicted tenants. During the evening a torchlight procession paraded the city in honor of Parnell.

The insupportable, the newspaper started as a rival to United Ireland, has stopped publication. In its last issue it announces that a report is current that arrangements were made at the recent conference in Boulogne for Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien to go to America for the purpose of collecting funds for the relief of people who have been evicted from their homes. Mr. Dillon during the absence of Parnell and O'Brien to act as leader of the Irish party. The paper adds, however, that it doubts the truth of the report.

On Thursday night a crowd gathered on the cliffs at Quebec, opposite the Little Champlain street, to witness the demolition of the old stone building, which had been built through the windows of the building on the lower side of the street. The crowd was so dense that a number of feet were being dashed against the street being deserted at midnight. The avalanche occurred at the same spot where fifteen years ago a number of people were killed by a slide.

As showing the danger of snow, snow was Professor Koon's doing. It is stated that the snow has recently disappeared with the greater rapidity than it had been expected to do. The snow was piled up in the streets, while working in the streets.

THE "DARK AGES"

REALLY CLEANING WITH RADIANCE

In Science, Art, and all that Pertains to Mental Advancement.

What's in a name? In the subject of this paper, quite a good deal. At the outset it might as well be stated that there is a serious difference about the name itself. Many excellent authorities would prefer to style the period about to be examined "The Middle Ages," rather than "The Dark Ages."

They may be summed up in the following: The irruption of the barbarians from the North, and the invasion of the S races from the East; the introduction of the feudal system; the limited number of books; and the great, almost insurmountable difficulty of spreading knowledge prior to the time that the art of printing was invented.

Let us look for a moment at the state of things after the downfall of the Roman Empire. We shall be thus enabled to see the nature of the great work and its extent that the Church had on hand.

Like a rotten colossus the mighty structure of pagan power and pagan civilization crumbled to pieces when the shock of barbarian invasion burst upon it.

From the fifth to the eleventh century the Church labored unceasingly for the conversion of the new races. She saw them enter nation by nation, within the pale of Christian civilization; her gentle spirit softened their fierceness and thirst for bloodshed; their savage, uncouth manners were improved; fraternal charity and the principles of the Christian religion were instilled into their minds and hearts.

Here it will not be out of place to cite the language of non-Catholic writers as to the influence of the Church, and it was the only influence at work during those years. "Though seemingly enslaved, the Church," says a writer in the North American Review (July, 1846), "was in reality the life of Europe."

ad some rude justice; the ruler learned faith and obedience. Let us not cling to the superstition which teaches that the Church has always upheld the cause of tyrants.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

And another Protestant reviewer, of this period, writes—"From the fifth to the ninth century, the barbarian element of force and violent movement were predominant, because horde followed horde, as wave follows wave, and one race of the conquerors had scarcely established itself in a country when it was forced to make room for another.

That the Church put forth strenuous efforts to keep alive the sacred flame of science and to promote the instruction of youth is evident to the close student of history. No one pretends that during the dark ages knowledge was widely diffused among the masses of the people as in latter times.

IN THE SAME PERSON. We need not be surprised if men went so far as to even boast of their want of learning. Deeds and legal instruments of this period are found which terminate thus: "And the aforesaid Lord has declared that he did not know how to sign his name, owing to his being a nobleman."

Surely it must have been an herculean task for the Church, and no other power was capable of doing it, to mould and change a state of society like this. It required centuries to do it. But the work was accomplished in the end. It became as who live in a more enlightened and progressive age to grow impatient of the slow process, or to be too ready to censure the Church which was, in truth, the savior of society during the darkest period of the Dark Ages.

Let us look for a moment at the state of things after the downfall of the Roman Empire. We shall be thus enabled to see the nature of the great work and its extent that the Church had on hand.

Like a rotten colossus the mighty structure of pagan power and pagan civilization crumbled to pieces when the shock of barbarian invasion burst upon it.

From the fifth to the eleventh century the Church labored unceasingly for the conversion of the new races. She saw them enter nation by nation, within the pale of Christian civilization; her gentle spirit softened their fierceness and thirst for bloodshed; their savage, uncouth manners were improved; fraternal charity and the principles of the Christian religion were instilled into their minds and hearts.

Here it will not be out of place to cite the language of non-Catholic writers as to the influence of the Church, and it was the only influence at work during those years. "Though seemingly enslaved, the Church," says a writer in the North American Review (July, 1846), "was in reality the life of Europe."

ninth and tenth centuries—the darkest period in every country of Europe. Charlemagne founded public schools in France; Alfred, the Great, in England. The schools and colleges of Ireland were so well known, at this time, for their learning and piety as to merit for her people

THE FLOOD TITLE

of the "Insula doctorum et sanctorum." Verigil, who became bishop of Salzburg; Shell, abbot of Kildare; Dungal, lecturer at Pavia, and others no less noted, were Irish scholars trained in native schools.

Nor were France and Germany without their schools. Flourishing seats of learning were to be found in the former at Rheims, Chartres, Tours, and Dijon; the abbey of Fleury and the monastery of Bec were widely known. It was over this school of Bec that Lanfranc and his more illustrious pupil, Anselm, presided.

The Church succeeded in diminishing the evils of serfdom; she got rid of the horrid superstition that forced the accused to submit to the ordeal of fire and water to purge themselves of guilt; she established the right of asylum for fugitives; and above all, as the great means of weaning the minds and hearts of men from the atrocities of what was almost constant warfare, and thus prepare them for the cultivation of the arts and virtues of peace, she established the "Truce of God."

Now, if all this was done,—making full allowance for the great difficulties that stood in the way,—it constitutes a record of which the Church need not be ashamed.

Lord Tennyson, in a fitful mood, calls our own times dark:

Most persons refuse to accept the qualifying word as applicable to this present age. And may not some persons be permitted to believe that, in the light of true history, the "Dark Ages" are not quite as black as they are painted in the popular mind; and that the Church Catholic was then, as it is now, and always shall be, the light of the world?

MORGAN M. SHEEDY.

A Chief of Police. There is no body of men more liable to suffer from exposure than the police. But as an example of how they get rid of their maladies, the following is cited: Green Island, N.Y., U.S.A., Feb. 11, 1889: "I suffered with neuralgia in the head, but found instant relief from the application of St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me." E. P. BULLINGER, Chief of Police.

"Where's the proprietor?" asked the man as he entered a restaurant. "He has gone home to dinner, sir," replied the waiter.

There would be fewer cases of consumption if cold in the head and catarrh were not neglected. Nasal Balm is a certain cure and should be applied when the first symptoms appear.

Talk talk—High words.

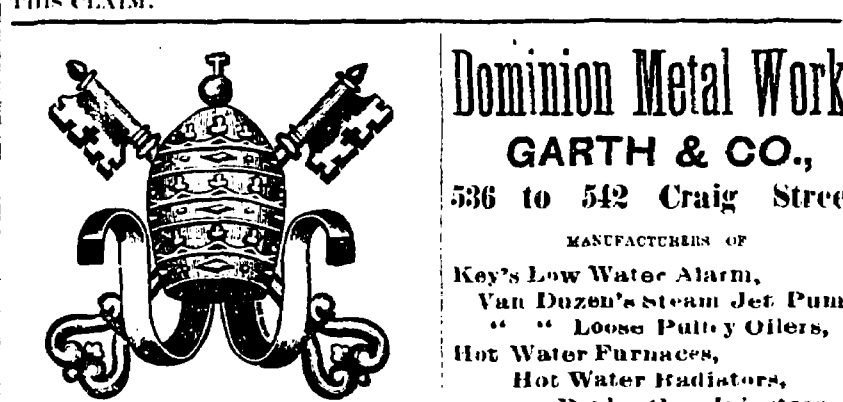
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THOS. KEARNEY & CO., Sole Agents for the Dominion of Canada.

When a Strength-giving Food is needed

Every constituent of PRIME BEEF that STRENGTHENS and STIMULATES; that forms SINEW and MUSCLE and that gives SOLIDITY and SOUNDNESS to the CONSTITUTION.



CHURCH ORNAMENTS. Lord Tennyson, in a fitful mood, calls our own times dark: "For these are the new dark ages of the infidel press."

Fire

The stock of Fancy Goods and Novelties damaged by fire, smoke and water is now being sold off at 231 St. James Street.

Advertisement for CARROLL BROS., PRACTICAL SANITARIANS, PLUMBERS, Gas and Steam Fitters, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS. Heating by Hot Water a Specialty. 795 CRAIG STREET. Bell Telephone 1834. Federal 1605.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Tenders for Coal.

The Company invite Tenders for the supply of Locomotive Coal required between 1st April, 1891, and 31st March, 1892. Full particulars with terms of tender can be had on application to Mr. John Taylor, General Storekeeper, Montreal.

Tenders marked "Tender for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received on or before February 10th. L. J. SEARCEANT, General Manager. Montreal, January 12th, 1891.

Mantels : Grates.

TILES OF ALL KINDS For Bathrooms, Hearths and Vestibules. MONUMENTS, STATUARY AND ALTARS. EDWARD EARL & CO., 68 St. Mary Street, Montreal.

FURS : FURS

We are now showing an EXTRA CHOICE STOCK OF Fur Coats, Mantles, Caps, Muffs, Caps, &c. ALL OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE At very low prices.

ROBERTSON & CO. 220 St. James Street, OPPOSITE ALEXANDER'S

HARDWARE

HOUSE FURNISHING and BUILDING Hardware, Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c. Prices very low at L. J. A. SURVYER'S, 6 St. Lawrence St.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life. These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most powerfully yet soothingly, on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE.

Gout, Rheumatism,

and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

ELECTRICITY

Life Force OF ALL ORGANIC FORMS. Properly applied will often cure the most painful and obstinate diseases where all other agents fail.

G. STAUNTON HOWARD, Electrician, 209 St. Antoine St., MONTREAL. CONSULTATION FREE.

NOTMAN

The best PORTRAITS in all sizes and tones at reasonable prices. AMATEUR OUTFITS, Photo Chemicals, KODAK and SLIPPER Cameras, etc. VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

17 Bleury Street, Montreal. W. H. D. YOUNG, L.D.S., D.D.S. 1694 NOTRE DAME STREET. Preservation of the Natural Teeth and painless extraction. Artificial work guaranteed satisfactory. TELEPHONE 2514.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY

Authorized by the Legislature for Public Purposes, SUCH AS EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT AND LARGE HALL FOR ST. JOHN BAPTIST SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1891. MODE OF DRAWING.

WHEEL OF NUMBERS.—Within the interior of this wheel are one hundred thousand small brass tubes. Each tube contains a printed number from No. 1 to No. 100,000, corresponding with those numbers on the tickets, 100,000 being issued.

WHEEL OF PRIZES.—In this wheel are the Prizes similarly printed and contained in brass tubes.

DRAWING OPERATING.—The wheels are revolved before the public. A young boy draws out a tube from the wheel of numbers; in the meantime another boy draws out a tube from the wheel of prizes. The chairman calls out the number first and the prize immediately after, said number thus winning the prize. This operation is repeated until all the prizes are drawn out.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The series of fifty numbers on each side of the numbers drawing the three largest prizes will be entitled to the 300 Approximation Prizes. For example: if ticket No. 31,246 draws the first capital Prize, those tickets numbered from 31,196 to 31,296 inclusive (100 in all) will each be entitled to a watch worth \$25.00.

NOTE.—The 1,993 Prizes of \$5.00 are determined by the two terminal figures of the Numbers drawing respectively the two capital Prizes of \$15,000 and \$5,000. For example: If the number drawing the \$15,000 prize ends with 20, then all other tickets where the numbers ends with 20 will be entitled to a \$5.00 prize. Similarly, if, for example, the number drawn is the \$5,000 prize and with 33, then all other tickets where the number ends with 33 will be entitled to a \$5.00 prize.

PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Tickets drawing Prizes are payable on presentation at Head Office at any time from the day following the Drawing up to the expiration of the three months' delay mentioned on tickets. The winning tickets can be sent to the Manager of the Lottery by registered letter, or by Express, or deposited in a bank for collection. It is offered to redeem the prize in cash, less a commission of five per cent.

REMARKS.

Tickets good for one drawing only. The Manager keeps no register showing to whom the tickets are sold. The prizes are paid directly to the actual bearer on presentation of the ticket, and not otherwise. It will therefore be useless to write if the ticket is lost. Neither the numbers of the tickets nor the names of their purchasers are registered; for the very good reason that lottery tickets are liable to frequently change hands. A great care must be taken of the tickets; if they are lost, the actual bearer may present them and claim the payment thereof, which the manager cannot possibly refuse. Prizes are careful to keep your tickets in good order, so that every suspicion as to their identity be avoided.

After the drawing please go through the official list to see if you have or own something. If it contains your number, then you have drawn the prize marked opposite your number.

List published by newspapers are not official, and are liable to contain mistakes. Strictly cash payment is required for tickets, it is needless to ask any one to credit.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager. Head Office: 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada. Telephone 2876.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

A MYSTERY.

Over a quarter of a century since a box of lace in the custom house attracted the attention of the Treasury Department.

A story was told that gives romantic interest to this mysterious treasure. It is remembered that when Louis Napoleon was at the height of his power, and his Empress dictated fashions to France, and France to the whole world, Eugenie wished to encourage the industrial arts and a taste for the beautiful as well.

Among other things she offered a fabulous sum for the revival of a certain kind of lace which had long been among the lost arts. Thereupon certain artists in lace set to work to restore the lost stitch, and, having found it after long search and tedious experiments, they determined to plead for its revival in a dress of marvelous fineness for their fair sovereign.

MATTER OF CONJECTURE.

Since. And now the story goes—and with an air of probability—that this historic robe, fashioned for the Empress, found its way from one republic to another, and was part of the contents of the green paper box in the Custom-house.

Smart Weed and Belladonna combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

Poet's Wife—I see an account in the paper of a man who has done without food for forty-five days. Poet—What line of literature does he affect?—Town Topics.

Ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex should use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They never fail. Sold by dealers everywhere. Try them.

A New York paper says that "Society" in that city is disappearing. From the newspaper illustrations of New York "Society," the clothes of the female portion of it seem to have already disappeared to a considerable extent.—Norristown Herald.

TO MOTHERS

Palmo-Tar Soap. Is indispensable for the Bath, Toilet or Nursery, for cleaning the Soap of skin. THE BEST BABY'S SOAP KNOWN. Price 25c.

Physicians strongly recommend Wyeth's Malt Extract. To patients suffering from nervous exhaustion, or all diseases of the Appetite, to assist Digestion, a valuable Tonic. 40 Cents per bottle.

The most satisfactory BLOOD PURIFIER is Channing's Sarsaparilla. It is a Grand HEALTH RESTORER. Will cure the worst form of skin disease; will cure Rheumatism; will cure Salt Rheum. Large Bottles, \$1.00.

Allen's Lung Balsam. For CONSUMPTION, Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all diseases of the Lungs. In three sized bottles 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

FOR HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA, Menthol Plaster. For Lumbago, Sciatica, Cricks, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatic Pain and Chronic Rheumatism. Each plaster in an air-tight tin box. 25c.



Bright eyes and dull; near sighted; far sighted; anybody (except those who won't, and they are worse than blind) can see at a glance the advantages gained by using PEARLINE. We do not expect everyone will see it, but millions do, and the number increases every day.

Delicate women and strong, wonder at the amount of work they can do with the aid of PEARLINE—the time saved; the satisfactory results, and when they have used it for years they realize that everything that is washed or cleaned with PEARLINE lasts longer. This is very simple—PEARLINE does away with most of the rubbing—the greatest wear and tear that clothes are subjected to is the repeated rubbings necessary to keep them clean with ordinary soap.

Beware. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers are offering imitations which they claim to be Pearline, or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—they are not. JAMES PYLE, New York.

Marmalade made this way is not bitter. The imported marmalades are generally made of those oranges which are of a bitter nature, and that is doubtless the reason that Americans do not always like marmalade.

Take a round of beef or the rump; trim off all the fat; rub all sorts of sweet herbs together very fine, and mix them with plenty of spice, pepper, salt, allspice, cloves, mace, nutmeg, all in fine powder; put them upon a plate; cut fat bacon or larding pork into long slips and roll them well in the herbs and spices; now lay the beef with these slips on both sides, and in order that it be thoroughly flavored, rub the beef all over with the herbs and spices, flour the meat and place it in a deep pan; add a pint of water; bake in a moderate oven; strain the gravy and pour it over the beef, or the gravy may be boiled down to a glaze if preferred. Serve hot or cold.

This is a Scotch dish, and is a very tempting and savory form of dressing potatoes. Parboil half a dozen—or more if required—large, long-shaped potatoes. Pare and cut these in slices about as thick as a silver dollar. Beat up a couple of eggs with a tablespoonful of finely-grated bread crumbs and an equal quantity of cold boiled lean ham grated small. Dip each slice of potato in this mixture and fry in plenty of boiling lard or olive oil. Thus dressed they are a capital accompaniment to a chop or steak, or they may be served as a supper dish without reference to meat.

The following letters were written over the Ten Commandments in a Welsh church, and remained there a whole century before they were interpreted. By introducing one of the vowels among them a rhyming couplet is formed.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY. This ingenious poem, written in five languages—English, French, German, Greek, and Latin—is one of the best specimens of Macaronic verse in existence, and worthy of preservation by all collectors. Its author is unknown to me:

In tempus old a hero lived, Qui lovet pulvis deus. Et non pouvait pas quite to say, Which one amant mistle.

THE BEARS OF ALASKA. Both the courage and brute strength of the Alaska Indian are phenomenal, as was recently displayed in one of the many instances that have come under notice, in which a powerful native of Alaska came out victorious in a hand-to-hand struggle with a large and ferocious black bear.

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put, when the bear relaxed its grip and rolled over in the throes of death. Jim, mangled and torn, and bleeding from a dozen ugly wounds, lay exhausted upon the ground for some time; but finally he struggled to his feet, skinned his prize, and, throwing the skin over his shoulder, started for camp, meeting, his companions on the way, who were coming to gather up his remains for cremation. Jim found that he had come out of the fight with two broken ribs, a deep gash in the thigh, and a horrible and dangerous wound from the brute's teeth, starting in on the left side of the nose, leaving the lower eyelid hung by a small particle of skin running back under the left temple, where a deep hole was made, and ending down under the jaw, where

THE LOWER JAW BONE WAS BROKEN. To the bear hunter the wilds of Alaska offer a paradise that can be found in no other country on the globe, as is attested by the yearly shipments of choice hides, which reach an enormous amount. The most choice of these are the black bear, which roam the woods by hundreds, and prime skins of which bring from \$25 up to as high as \$100 each in the market.

During the excursion season tourists from all parts of the globe make a thriving trade for Alaska merchants in the bear-skin line. There are five distinct species of bear in Alaska—the black, brown or cinnamon, and cross, which inhabit all portions of South-eastern Alaska and the upper portion of the Yukon country. Further north, in the St. Elias Alps, is the home of the St. Elias grizzly, which, in size, ferocity, and color, much resembles the grizzlies of the Sierra Nevada, and still further north, along the lower reaches of the Yukon and the ice fields of the Arctic ocean, is the white polar bear. As brave and skillful in hunting bear as the Alaska Indians, he seldom hunts the St. Elias grizzly, both for the reason that there is but little profit in the hides, and the ferocity of the beast makes hunting them a most hazardous undertaking.

Their mode, however, of killing them is by shooting into them from a heavily charged smooth-bore musket a heavy slug of either lead, copper or iron, then awaiting their charge, which never fails to follow the shot, with a long, heavy and strongly-made spear, resting the butt of the weapon on the ground and planting one foot firmly against it. The point of the spear rests on an angle to pierce the bear in the breast, and the bear's own weight, when it strikes the spear in its mid charge is calculated to drive the weapon through lung or pierce him deep enough to cause death. As will be readily seen, if at this critical moment the hunter's courage should fail him, or by a miscalculation the spear failed to impale the charging beast, the hunter would be knocked senseless and immediately torn to shreds. This mode of bear hunting may have its advantages, but there is none but the Alaska Indian who has the nerve and courage to try the experiment.

AS LIFE-WORTH LIVING. The great frequency with which pale, sallow and enfeebled girls are met nowadays, is cause for genuine alarm. The young girls of the present generation are not the healthy, robust, rosy cheeks their mothers and grandmothers were before them. Their complexion is pale and sallow or waxen in appearance, and they are the victims of heart palpitation, ringing noises in the head, cold hands and feet, aching joints, spells, racking headaches, hiccups, shortness of breath, and other distressing symptoms. All these broken choruses or ailments—or in other words a watery or impoverished condition of the blood, which is thus unable to perform its normal functions, and unless speedily enriched with those animal remedies which give richness and redness to the blood corpuscles, organic disease and an early grave is the inevitable result.

PERSONAL DETECTIVE WORK OF A legitimate nature in criminal and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service, the only agency under Government patronage. Reliable correspondents in principal cities. Skilled Agents sent to all points. All correspondence strictly confidential. Office Telephone 2318. Home Telephone 4883; OFFICES 55-A & 70 Temple Building, JOHN A. GEORGE, Manager, Montreal.

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JOHNSON'S ANDDYNE LINIMENT. Unlike any other. Originated by an Old Family Physician. In use over 40 YEARS in one Family. Dr. E. S. Johnson & Co. is this sixty years since first learned of this now celebrated remedy for the common ills of life—Johnson's Anddyne Liniment; for more than forty years I have used it in my family; I say (unbiased) by you I regard it one of the best and most reliable remedies I have ever used internally or externally, in all cases it is claimed to relieve or cure. O. H. INGALLS, Dea. 23 Bangs Co. Bldg., Bangor, Maine.

Every Mother. Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Croup, Croup, Whooping Cough, and other ailments of children. Johnson's Anddyne Liniment is the best remedy for these ailments. It is safe, reliable, and effective. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Dr. E. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

The Stage Irishman. An article under the above heading appears in Donahoe's Magazine for February. It is from the pen of that versatile writer and thorough Irishman, Mr. John C. Fleming, and calls the attention of the Irish people in America to the vulgar and insulting manner in which the Irish character is contorted on the stage.

It is a regrettable fact that, of all the creations of our nineteenth century playwrights and actors, the conception and representation of the Celtic character is the most degraded and untrue. We admire originality, but when originality takes the shape of vulgarity and sails under false colors we have double reason to be disgusted with it.

It devolves upon the Irish people in Canada and the United States to remedy this wrong by indiscriminately boycotting all dramas and variety entertainments in which the obnoxious stage Irishman, with his low language and monkey-like antics, is advertised to appear, and it is the duty of all Irish-American actors who have in the past sinned against their nationality and their own natures by their misrepresentation of the Irish character, to undo the harm they have done by endeavoring in the future to personate an Irish character in a conscientious and faithful manner, if they are capable of doing so; if not, let them, at least, refrain from making their profession the medium through which to lower their nationality in the eyes of others.

Mr. Gladstone's Tribute to the Church. Mr. Gladstone is a Protestant Churchman of the most rigid kind, yet his intellectual investigations compel him to pay this tribute to our Holy Church: "Since the first three hundred years of persecution, the Roman Catholic Church has marched for fifteen hundred years at the head of human civilization, and has driven, harnessed to its chariot as the horses of a triumphal car, the chief intellectual and material forces of the world; its learning has been the learning of the world; its art, the art of the world; its genius the genius of the world; its greatness, glory, grandeur and majesty have been almost, though not absolutely, all that, in these respects, the world has had to boast of."

Religion and Education. On the public school question Rev. J. J. Crossley, a most distinguished Baptist minister, preaching recently at Springfield, Ohio, said: "Catholicism is right when she says that the education of the mind and heart cannot be separated. We all agree that to educate the mind and not the heart is to make the rascal. I recognize a justness as well as correctness in Catholicism's fundamental thought that religion is an integral part of education."

Holloway's Pills.—Embezzled Existence.—This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general domestic remedy. It overturns the foundations of disease laid by detectiveness and impure air, in obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organ, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, being a medicine of incomparable utility for young persons, especially those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain or irritate the most sensitive nerves or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best-known purifiers of the blood, the most active promoters of absorption, and secretion, whereby all poisonous and obnoxious particles are removed from both solids and fluids.

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H. H. Hallett & Co., Box 290 Portland, Maine

THE MEDICAL HALL.

St. James Street and Windsor Hotel. There is no COUGH REMEDY with such excellent qualities as

The Canadian ::: Cough Emulsion.

PLEASANT to the taste; harmless; equally good for children and adults; it NEVER fails to give relief. ONLY 25 cts. per bottle.

A REPUTATION OF 30 YEARS STANDING.

BOOK and JOB PRINTING of every description, at "THE TRUE WITNESS" Office, 761 Craig Street.

DEAFNESS.

CAUSES AND CURE. Scientifically treated by a special of brand-new operation. Deafness eradicated after all other treatments have failed. The hearing restored, the cause removed, fully explained in circulars, with full and testimonials of cases from prominent people, mailed free. Dr. J. FONTAINE, 21 West 17th St., N.Y.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Education and charitable purposes, it franchises under a part of the present State Constitution, in 1878, by an act which was approved by the people.

It is GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS and gives GRAND SINGLE NUMBERS to a WHOLE lot, paid to each of the other members of the Lottery, and all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

AWARDED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF THE DRAWING AND PROMPT PAYMENT. Also stand as follows: "We do hereby certify that we express our encouragement for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings, and that the same are conducted with absolute fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-simile of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, TUESDAY, February 17, 1891. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

Table listing prize amounts and ticket prices for the Louisiana State Lottery. Includes columns for prize amounts (e.g., \$100,000, \$50,000) and ticket prices (e.g., \$100, \$50, \$25).

Price of Tickets: Whole Tickets Twenty Dollars; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. Club rates, 55 fractions; tickets at \$1, for \$50.

Send Money by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars, on which we will pay all charges, and we reserve the right to charge on the order of the Lottery Company, which we will not be bound to forward to correspondents.

Give full address and make signature. Congress has lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to sell Lotteries, we use a Express Company in sending our correspondence and sending lists of prizes, etc. to our agents, and we are not liable as a State Lottery. The Post authorities, however, will continue to issue a list of prizes, etc. to our agents, and we will not be bound to forward to correspondents.

DR. J. M. FERRIS, Surgeon-Dentist, 51 Henry Street. Makes the preservation of the Natural Teeth a specialty. Painless extraction of teeth by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Artificial Teeth inserted at reasonable prices. CONSULTATION FREE. 6-17-90.

WORMS DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS. Recommended by physicians. Being in the form of a chocolate cream they are pleasant to the taste. Children never refuse a chocolate cream. REQUIRES NO AFTER MEDICINE. Ask for Dawson's and take notice. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a box.

SET OFFERS and By-Laws of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and a full description of the Lottery, at the Windsor Hotel, 761 Craig Street, New Orleans, La. 14-9-90.

McLAREN'S GENUINE COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder

Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS ELL IT.

THE FARMER'S BOY.

A SOMEWHAT PROSY IDYLL.

The Beauties of Rural Life as Compared With That in the City—Very Beautiful Coloring.

The poetry of farming exists chiefly in the mind of him who looks on, rather than in the toil itself. There is poetry in the summer scene where the clear-shaven meadow is thickly studded with green cones of hay and the ox-wagon creaks under the weight of its fragrant load...

THE RIPENING GRAIN

and the rustle of the corn would be pleasanter to see and sweeter to hear were it not for his apprehension that the rust would get into his wheat or early frosts cut short his crop.

Of course the farmer's boy suffers, more or less, from these untoward circumstances, and comes in for his share of the tribulation. The very elements seem to conspire against him and make his labors more arduous and exacting.

THEIR SPECKLED SIDES

but he is chained to the plough, and like Tantalus, cannot taste the pleasures that go singing by him. I remember of seeing a fair example of this one bright June day. In crossing over the Jubb-jum one trout stream to another I came upon a small and forlorn-looking boy hoeing potatoes in an immense field...

and mowing away hay. The propriety of this distribution of the work will be recognized by those holding among their reminiscences certain hours spent at the griststone on hot July days, while an able-bodied man was bearing down his scythe with all his weight upon it...

Children Need Sympathy.

The child demands sympathy, companionship, love. Here also the instinct of the higher quadrupeds shows in a touching way the same demand. The dog's desire, even more pressing than the dog's for food, and often displacing it, is to be with his master.

A Prince Dead.

BREITENBURG, Jan. 27.—Prince Baudouin, nephew of King Leopold, and second heir to the throne of Belgium, is dead. He died in this city at three o'clock this morning. The cause of his death is alleged to have been an attack of bronchitis.

S. J. Ritchie, of Akron, Ohio, manager of the Canadian Copper Company, was in Ottawa on Thursday, and had a further conference with the Government respecting his scheme for the establishment of a railway to Sudbury.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. 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.

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Tenders. For the Erection of Three Stores, fronting St. James and Inspector streets, received Saturday, Jan. 25, For Plans, etc., apply to the Architect, W. M. H. HOBSON, 367 St. Antoine street.

IRISH NOTES.

It is said that a crop of libel actions will be the immediate result of the Parnellite crisis in Ireland.

The High Sheriff of Down has announced that football playing on Sun days, so extensively practiced in Ireland, is illegal, and that the police have been instructed to prosecute in future any persons found playing on Sundays in the county.

Mr. Gladstone, writing to the secretary of a Belfast Orange Lodge, says: "I cannot altogether abandon the hope that those Protestants of Belfast who are now opposed to Home Rule may yet happily approximate the ideas and convictions which possessed their forefathers an hundred years ago."

The body of a young lady named McDowell, who, with her husband, recently returned from the South African diamond fields, where the latter had amassed a considerable fortune, was found the other day lying on the road leading from Bangor to Greenport, County Down.

Dr. O'Donnell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Raphoe, writes to the Irish Catholic a long letter, in which he says: "I feel constrained by every tie of duty that binds me to the diocese of Raphoe and to the welfare of my native land to state my conscientious convictions on a controversy, repulsive both because of the political source from which it springs, and because recent disclosures of many-sided depravity in Mr. Parnell have involved for me as much plucking up by the roots of deep-seated feeling as they would for any man in my position."

A GREAT BUBBLE.

High School Education—Not Everything. There are signs and portents in the air says the New York Catholic Review which tell strongly against the contrivance of High School education at the expense of the State.

The invention of the high school was altogether premature. The extravagant defenders of the public school system forgot, in their eagerness to do a complete thing, the Constitution of the country and the facts in the case. The one forbids such injustices as educating the rich at the expense of the poor. It is perfectly true that the inventors of the high school had no intention to do wrong.

and let all else, the fine buildings, the latest methods, the best books and apparatus, the gradus and ologies, go for the present. The Catholic spirit can be cultivated in a barn, and it is worth more to the State than the polish and finish of a high school education.

FATHER'S BLOOD NERVE TONIC. Had the Desired Effect! CASSELL'S GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE FOR COLIC, BRUISES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

What a Mergymann Coven! Our Preparation for sufferers of nervous ailments will be sent free to any address, and every patient can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. KOENIG MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

KNABE PIANOS. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIE & CO., Sole Agents, 824 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

"PERSIAN LOTION"



For whitening the complexion, imparting or preserving its wavy hair, or removing freckles, the mask and other spots on the skin, and for removing pimples and all other eruptions. S. LACLANCE, proprietor, 1138 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW! SCOTT'S EMULSION. Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES. It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions.

CONSIGNMENTS OF CARPETS OPENED THIS DAY. Monday Morning's Sale THOMAS LICGET'S 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET

COMMERCIAL.

Grain. The local grain market is quiet and prices show slight change. We quote—No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$0.90; No. 2 do, \$0.87; No. 3 do, \$0.86; No. 4 do, \$0.85; No. 5 do, \$0.84; No. 6 do, \$0.83; No. 7 do, \$0.82; No. 8 do, \$0.81; No. 9 do, \$0.80; No. 10 do, \$0.79; No. 11 do, \$0.78; No. 12 do, \$0.77; No. 13 do, \$0.76; No. 14 do, \$0.75; No. 15 do, \$0.74; No. 16 do, \$0.73; No. 17 do, \$0.72; No. 18 do, \$0.71; No. 19 do, \$0.70; No. 20 do, \$0.69.

Flour. The flour market is quiet, and the business doing little ground on which to base anything being of a jobbing character, with an occasional sale of a carload, and prices are more or less nominal. Patent spring, \$5.40; \$5.50; patent winter, \$5.00; \$5.25; straight roller, \$4.50; \$4.75; extra, \$4.10; \$4.35; super-fine, \$3.75; \$4.10; fine, \$3.25; \$3.50; city strong, bakers', \$4.75; \$5.25; strong bakers', \$4.75; \$5.25; superfine bags, \$1.75; \$1.90; extra bags, \$1.90; \$2.00; fine bags, \$1.50 to \$1.60; oatmeal, standard, per bag, \$2.25; \$2.30; oatmeal, granulated, \$2.10; \$2.20; oatmeal, rolled, \$2.40; \$2.50.

Provisions. The local provision market continues quiet. Prices are steady, quotations being—Canadian short cut, per brl., \$15.50; \$16.00; mess pork, western, per brl., \$15.50; \$16.00; short cut, western, per brl., \$16.00; \$16.50; lard, city cured, per lb., 10c; \$11c; lard, unrefined, per lb., 10c; \$11c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 8c; \$9c; lard, per lb., 9c; \$10c; lard, com. refined, per lb., 7c; \$8c.

Dressed Hogs. There have been no new developments in the dressed hog market. Quotations generally are \$6.25 to \$6.50 per car lots, and \$6.50 to \$6.75 for smaller quantities. The Trade Bulletin says the leading feature in the dressed hog trade this season has been remarkably heavy receipts, no less than 76,929 head having been received from November 1st, 1890 to January 14th 1891, against 54,927 head for the corresponding period last season and 28,067 head for the year previous.

Eggs. The egg market has been, and remains, firm, with an upward tendency as stocks decrease. Lined were marked up to 23c; \$25c, full fresh 27c per dozen, 28c being obtained. Held fresh move slowly at 23c; \$24c per dozen.

Poultry and Game. The poultry market is firm and receipts light. Turkeys sell at 11c; \$12c. Geese, 7c; \$8c. Ducks, 10c; \$11c.

Butter. An increased demand in the British market has made the tone of the butter market firm, and prices having risen to a point at which a satisfactory business can be done an improvement in shipments is to be noted. Exports of 3,500 packages for the week are reported. A large amount of undergrades and cheap lots have been picked up by exporters at prices satisfactory to the holders.

Cheese. The market moves along quietly and is in a satisfactory position. Holders report a fair steady demand for high class and fancy makes at outside figures. In fact holders are asking a fraction over last week's quotations, Dec. 19th being their ideas on finest, but buyers are holding off. We quote: Finest late made, 10c; \$11c; finest, 9c; \$10c; Medium grades, 8c; \$9c; cable, 5c.

THE SEALS. An American's Views of the Situation in the Behring Sea. The New York Herald correspondent in Londonables: Your representative had the following interview at Cannes with Mr. Herman Lobos, secretary of the Behring Sea question. He says that the seals are being hunted to death, and will be exterminated unless prompt measures are taken.

A Result of Free Trade. LONDON, Jan. 24.—Mr. Howard Vincent, member for Sheffield central division, gave notice to the House of Commons yesterday of his intention to question the Government on Monday respecting the reported intention of various Bradford and St. field firms, including to remove their works to America. Mr. Vincent says he understood such removals would be made in consequence of the United States tariff. He inquired whether the Government intended taking measures to protect the British trade.

MONDAY MORNING'S SALE. The Clergy in Politics. In the House of Commons on Monday the Attorney-General for Ireland, replying to a question by Mr. F. W. Russell, member for South Tyrone, in regard to orders acting agents at polling booths, especially in the North-Western division, said that the Government had no objection to the Clergy acting as polling agents, provided they were not members of the clergy, and that the Government would not object to the Clergy acting as polling agents, provided they were not members of the clergy, and that the Government would not object to the Clergy acting as polling agents, provided they were not members of the clergy.

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

A FORTUNE FOR BOYS! Just for sport and to encourage marksmen, also to show that we mean to do the Boy's Clothing Trade of Montreal, the following inducements are offered until the end of January.

READ THIS, BOYS!!

With every Tweed or Cloth suit, Overcoat or Garment in the Clothing Department, at and over \$5.50, we give one harmless gun or pistol with target.

TAKE A SHOT!

In addition to the above, each boy is allowed five shots at the Target with either Gun or Pistol, five yards for gun; if three Bull's Eyes are made, an extra gun or pistol, with target, will be given in the bargain.

S. CARSLY.

Bazaar Goods to be Given Away!

The Harmless Pistol and other Bazaar Goods to be given away as follows:

HARMLESS PISTOLS WITH TARGETS.

With every Tweed or Cloth Suit or Overcoat, at \$4.50 or over, ONE HARMLESS PISTOL WITH TARGET, complete for the game, will be given free of charge, or the value of the toy deducted from the bill, or other Bazaar Goods of equal value may be selected.

NO ADVERTISEMENT ON THEM.

The Harmless Pistol is a very good toy, although by no means new. We give them without our name or advertisement on either the Pistol or Target. Both Pistol and Target are of the best quality.

S. CARSLY.

Besides and Over Above All This.

Besides presenting the Pistol and Target it must be kept in mind that we keep an extra large assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING, both Canadian and English makes. Also note the fact that we claim to give much better value than is usually given in Montreal.

MEN'S OVERCOATS!!

Our assortment of Men's Overcoats is very good and excellent value.

S. CARSLY.

Harmless Gun!! We have a few harmless Guns left yet which will be GIVEN AWAY instead of a pistol if preferred. The Guns measure 21 inches. A target is given with each gun. The sport with pistol and gun is alike, but the gun covers a larger range. No advertisement on them.

S. CARSLY.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE!!

Everything Reduced!

Royal Wilton Carpets at Reduced Prices Axminster Carpets at Reduced Prices Velvet Carpets at Reduced Prices Brussels Carpets at Reduced Prices Tapestry Carpets at Reduced Prices Jute Carpets at Reduced Prices Oilcloths & Linoleums at Reduced Prices Hearth and Sofa Rugs at Reduced Prices Floor Mats of all kinds at Reduced Prices Carpet Squares at Reduced Prices Remnants of all kinds at Clearing Prices. Big Bargains! Big Bargains! AT S. CARSLY'S.

House Furnishing Department.

Further Heavy Reductions for the last Days of the

JANUARY GREAT CHEAP SALE.

All Reduced! All Reduced!!

The balance of the stock of Music and Paper Racks, Hat Racks, Towel Racks, Whisk Holders, Wood Rings, &c., are still further reduced, and must be sold before stock taking.

S. CARSLY.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.

25c. Ribbed Wool Stockings. EXCEPTIONAL VALUE. 50c. Children's Knitted Wool Shirts. EXCEPTIONAL VALUE. 18c. Plain Wool Stockings. EXCEPTIONAL VALUE. 50c. Ladies' Fleece Lined Vests. EXCEPTIONAL VALUE. 21c. Ladies' Cashmere Stockings. EXCEPTIONAL VALUE. 33c. Ladies' Gray Merino Vests. EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.

S. CARSLY.

CLAPPERTON'S POOL COTTON.

Always use Clapperton's Thread. They 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 POOL COTTON.

S. CARSLY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.