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VOL. XLI., NO. 28.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEBRUARY 3, 1892.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

A BISHOP'S WRATH.

CATHOLICISM AND THE BIBLE.

The Newly Appointed Bishop of Worcester Opens IIIs Episcopal Career by a Series of Attacks Upon the Catho-He Church.

The Angilican Bishop of Worcester, England, who has been but recently appointed to the See, has been making a sitution of his diocese. He availed himself of the opportunity afforded him in that visitation to make a regular series of attacks upon the Catholic Church and its doctrines. These attacks were characterised by an utter ignorance of what the Catholic Church teaches, and by that vagueness and that love of generalities which form the weapons of parties who will every slander the church. Speaking at the institution of the Vicar of Asinton, the Bishop said, What the Caurch of England held in highest honor was God's Holy Word. It was not so in the Church of Rome." The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass he denounced as a "blasphenous fable and a dangerous deceit." On the following day he is reported to have said in a sermon at one of the Birmingham churches: "In the records of the Bible were to be found hundrols of instances where the Bible, unazcompanied by any sectarian bias, had been productive of good. He cited two instances, one relating to India, where in One of the towns a Bible had been translated into the vernacular, and was instrumental in bringing many to Jesus. The other was in Spain, where the copy of a Bible purchased from a bookstall was the means of making a whole village renounce the errors of the church of Rome.

As might have been expected these orations of his Lordship drew forth replies from the Catholic priests of the neighbourhood. When such statements are made by brainless bigots, whose characters are appraised at their proper value by all who know them, Catholics pass them over in silence, treating such attacks with contempt. But when a dignitary in the position of his Lordship of Worcester, descends to the level of fana tical and rabid intolerance, it is but fair to many, even his own flock, to hold up to the public gaze his ignorance of the very matters upon which he essays to speak. The Rev. A. L. Chattaway, Catholic priest of St. Joseph's, Nechells, made the very pertinent inquiries of the Bishop, through the Birmingham Post, Will the Bishop satify the legimate desire of a large number of Catholics in Birmingham by giving the name of the He would gratify us still further if he world kindly inform us to what form of religion the whole village adopted after its a nuclation of what he calls the 'errors of the Church of Rome.' I may as well By at once that on receipt of the above information from the Bishop of Worcesto be made in Spain, and to make known the result of my inquiries—whether they misleading and false. ter it is my intention to cause inquiries statement or notthrough the columns of the press."

The Bishop made no reply. Silence was his safest method of retreat.

The Rev. Father McCarrick, Catholic priest of Chasetown, bad the following in the Birmingham Post on the same matter :- "The following information may be of use to the Bishop of Worcester regarding the Spanish Bibles: In Spain the whole Bible which had been translated into the vernacular tongue by Boniface Ferror, in 1405, was printed in Valencia in 1478, and reprinted in 1515 with the formal consent of the Spanish Inquisi-tion. In 1512 the Gospels and Epistles were translated by Ambrosio de Montesina, and this work was printed at Barcelona in 1601, and again in 1608, and at Madrid in 1603 and 1605. Caranze, the Catholic Archbishop of Toledo, writes in his introduction on his 'Commentaries of Christian religion': 'Before the heresis of Luther appeared, I do not know that the holy scriptures in the vulgar tongue were anywhere forbidden. In Spain the Bible was translated into Spanish by order of the Catholic Sovereigns, at the time when Moors and Jews were allowed to live among Christians according to their own law. It would. no doubt, afford your readers-amongst stalls, either in Spain or England.

course, delivered an address to a very large congregation, which included many Protestants, on the "Catholic Church dishkes the Bible," in the course of which he made pointed references to the atterances of the Bishop. He gave an exhaustive explanation of the position of jected several of the books of the Bible which Catholics held to be inspired, and how, whilst Protestants based their faith on these decimated versions, Catholics, presentative portion." on the contrary, took the Bible as pronounced by the Church to be genuine in cred traditions handed down from genefoundation of their religion. Surely Father Cattaway said, the Church that of greater respect for it than the sect which threw a part overboard. Their sued fifty different editions of the Latin non-Catholic friends went upon the Bible, to say nothing of Psalters, New Man at the door: "I was a Chasamption that the Bible con-Testaments, and other parts. Then we war correspondent at Washington."

to mankind. The books of the Old "no book was so frequently published and the New Testament did not contain immediately after the first invention of Besides the Gospel of St. Mathew, which was written for the Jewish communities, and that of St. Mark, written for the Christians at Rome, there was no other but the following from Dr. Farrar will book for upwards of twenty years that prove how utterly mistaken your correscount be proved to have been written by God's inspiration. And during that period, and for long afterwards, until the books had been copied and circulated, there was nothing to which the people could appeal for an authoritative state. ment of Christian faith except to the living teachers and preachers of the Church. The Bible then was not the whole guide to the teaching of Christianity: as a matter of history it could not be. The argument of the new prelate in the See of Worcester was "the Bible had been productive of good, unaccompanied by any sectarian bias." Fancy the Bible being put amongst people who did not know anything about it, and had nothing to guide them in interpreting it. What did the Bishop think they would make were fulfilled, the direction of the future out of the New Testament with regard to determined (Lecture V., Christianity the mystery of the Blessed Trinity? and the Race). Well might Milman What would be their views on the doc-say that the Papacy was the great conout of the New Testament with regard to What would be their views on the doctrine of the incarnation the doctrine of ori-ginal sin, and the doctrine of the Atonement "unaccompanied by any sectarian bias?" Again the Bishop of Worcester, in recent gratuitous attack upon Catholies, stated that the Church of Rome taught the doctrine of the sacrifice of the Mass, which was "blasphemous fable." Yet in the Church Times of the previous day there was an advertisement relating to St. Margaret's Church, Eastcheap, London, which read: "Feast of St. Luke, October 18th, 1891, Missa Cantata, 11.30." That meant a Mass that was sung; so that in St. Margaret's Church they would attempt to do what Dr. Perowne called a his flock in Montreal, but that even in blasphemous fable." He quoted those the old land his name has not been for "blasphemous table." He quoted those instances to show how the Bible "unaccompanied." he would say, "by any sectarian bias," leads men, even of the same Church to give it different interpretations. A gentleman belonging to the Church of England man belonging to the Church of England Island learned to appreciate the efforts in a recent conversation with him (the speaker) said it was a lamentable thing that in his church there were two faiths. The position of the Catholic Church on the point was clear. The Bible contained the written science; the Church and not one's private judgment was the teacher of that science. The Bible con-tained the law, and the Catholic Church was the expounder of that law. The Bible was a chart, the Church was a pilot. All that the Bible taught the Catholic Church believed without exception; all that the Church taught ac-corded with the Bible. The Bible contained nothing that contradicted the Church; the Church taught nothing that contradicted the Bible. The Church was the Ambassador, the Bible the written sillage in Spain, and some indication as the Ambassador, the Bible the written to the time at which this event occurred? nished the credentials of the Church, and contained the substance of the Church's message to mankind. If these were the teachings of the Catholic Church, the doctrines of the Church, the views of her theologians with regard to the Holy Scriptures, he would ask how it could be said that the Church disliked

> In connection with this state but oftrepeated charge against the Catholic Church, of hiding away the Bible, we append the following remarks of the Rev. T. H. Blunt, who is a Protestant. They were penned regarding the Holy Scripture and the Catholic clergy in pre-Reformation times, and are quoted to-gether with others from a letter that appeared in a Welsh paper:-

' There has been much wild and foolsh writing about the scarcity of the Bible in the ages preceding the Reformation. It has been taken for granted that the Holy Scripture was almost a scaled book to the clergy and laity until it was printed in English by Tyndale and Coverdale: and that the only real source of knowledge respecting it was that made by Wyckliffo. The facts are that the clergy and monks were daily reading large por-tions of the Bible, and had them stored in their memory by constant recitation; that they made a very free use of Holy Scripture in preaching, so that even a modern Bible reader is astonished at the amount of quotations and references contained in mediaval sermons. The monks took a vast amount of personal trouble with respect to the production of the Holy Scriptures, and accomplished by head, hands, and heart what is now whom I have the pleasure of reckoning | chiefly done by paid workmen and mamyself—a great deal of happiness if his chinery. The clergy studied the Word Lordship of Worcester would kindly of God and made it known to the laity; gather together the statistics of the souls and those few of the laity who could read converted to the Established Church of had abundant opportunity of reading the England from Nonconformity by the Bible either in Latin or in English up to purchasing of the Bible at railway book- the Reformation period. Fair historical research will convince any investigator who is open to conviction that God has The Rev. A. L. Chattaway, on the Sunday evening following the Bishop's disulways had a large army of faithful servants engaged in making known-some one way, and some another-the Word of God which he hath revealed." And again, "notwithstanding the immense destruction of manuscripts by the English Puritans, there still exists many vernacular Gospels, Psalters, and complete Catholies with regard to Bible truths, and Bibles, of dates varying from the showed how the Church of England reninth to the sixteenth centuries; relies that bear witness to extensive labors, of which devouring time and fanatic ignorance have spared but a re-We turn to Maitland, who, in his "Dark Ages," p. 469, tells us that before Lather was born the Bible its entirety, and in addition had the sa- had been printed in Rome, Naples, Florence, and Placenza, and Venice alone ration to generation to rely upon as the had turnished eleven editions. No doubt (says the writer) we should be within the truth if we were to say that, besides accepted the whole of God's Word show- the multitudes of manuscript copies, not

tained all the message of God have the further testimony of Reuss that to mankind. The books of the Old "no book was so frequently published the whole of God's message to mankind. printing as the Latin Bible, more than one hundred editions being struck off before the year 1520." I might go on killing the slain for an indefinite time, and transmitted that torch of learning which otherwise would have been extinguished long before. The humanizing machinery of schools and universities, the civilizing propaganda of missionary zeal, were they not due to her? And, more than this, her very existence was a living education; it showed that the successive ages were not sporadic and accidental scenes; but were continuous and coherent acts in one great drama. servative of Christianity, for such the Catholic Church in communion with the Sec of Rome has ever been.

REV. FATHER DOWD.

Remembered in Ireland and Lamented by the Irish Press.

"The Catholic and Nation" of the 16th January, 1892, pays a high tribute to the life and virtues of the late lamented parish priest of St. Patrick's. It is pleasant to know that the good pastor, now gone to his reward, was not only respected by all classes and creeds, and beloved of his flock in Montreal, but that even in Island learned to appreciate the efforts of the good old priest, in a sphere, four thousand miles away. The Irish people are not forgetful, they are not ungener ous, as the world would be made to believe by certain parties. Montreal thanks Dublin for its tribute to our late pastor.

A TRIBUTE

Of a Jew to the Late Cardinal Manning. We need not have been surprised at the admiration expressed by the clergy of different Christian denominations, for the great qualities of heart, soul and intellect possessed by this lately lost light of the church; but when the Hebrew even lands his virtues and speaks of him in such a Christian spirit, our estimate of the man, the prelate and the saint, must be greatly enhanced. And to think that such a man joined our Faith is one of the best evidences of the stability and truth of that creed. The

stability and truth of that creed. The Catholic Review says:—
On the last Jewish Sabbath at the Temple Adereth Israel, East Eighty-second street, after the regular service the pastor, Rev Dr. A. Cullman, addressed his congregation as follows:—Before proceeding to the usual beneficition it becomes my duty, and I esteen it a privilege, to pay a deserved tribute to the departed dead. Two days ago a man—a man in the broadest, noblest sense of the word—departed this life; a man whose loss should be felt in every Jewish heart, and which should particle dead. Two days ago a man—a man in the broadest, noblest sense of the word—departed this life; a man whose loss should be felt in every Jewish heart, and which should be felt in every Jewish heart, and which should be sineerely mourned in mourning for him our sorrow is not for one of our race or creed—a Catholic priest was he, but a priest of God—a Catholic priest true to Catholicism, and still a priest of humanity. Cardinal Manning, head of the Catholic Church in England, prince of the Church and prince of humanity. Aside from the fact that our faith and the Talinud teaches as to honor, love, and respectall noble and rightcous men, whatsever their faith may be, where is the Jew or Jewess who does not honor and revero the name of our friend, the friend of our race and our people, Cardinal Manning? When the persecutions of our people in Russia were inaugurated by the ascent to the throne of that fiend who to-day re presents all that is hateful and shameful in government, a deleg tion of our brethren in London waited on the immortal Cardinal Manuing to enlist his symputhy and solict his aid against Russian tyranny and in behalf of the suffering Jews. Never to be forgotten are the words of this superb genius, the great wisdom and holy love of mankind displayed by this grand old man in his answer:

"I am more than gratified, I am honored, by this living proof that my efforts are appreciated in behalf of suffering humanity. You ask protection, my sympality, my heip. Has not your food and my God protected His people from the time of deliverance from Egypt up to the present day and delivered them from evil? He will rescue them from the claws of Russian tyranny. As a priest of God I will contend for you. All my strength is enlisted in your behalf."

"This, my devout auditors, was said not by a Jew, but by a Catholic high priest, a man full of genins and love. Have we not then every cause to add to the name of Cardinal Manning, at every mention, the expression which we use after the death of any of our heroes: '

cause to add to the name of Cardinal Manning, at every mention, the expression which we use after the death of any of our heroes: 'Remember his name as a blessing.' He truly followed the procepts of his Master: 'Even as you do it unto the least of these, my brethren, you do it unto Me.' He fallilled the spirit of the prophecy, the righteous are a blessing and live for ever, oven after their death, in the example they have left us. Peace to his ashes and honor and love to his memory in the bosom of every true Jew. May he reap the reward of his good deeds in his everlasting home. Amen."

A Catholic Hierarchy in

The rumor concerning the establishment of a Catholic hierarchy in Egypt is gaining consistency. The Pope will, if not hindered by political complications, nominate English bishops to the new Sees, as desired by the English Government; but it is said that he makes it a condition of this concession that the British Government shall establish full and open diplomatic relations with the Holy See. Mgr. Virtue, Bishop of Portsmouth, is in Rome with the object of negotiating on this matter.

Man at the door: "Have you a position for a very bright young man?" Editor: "Looking for work, eh? Where

vere you last employed?"

Man at the door: "Oh, I've been the msiest man in seven States for the past three or four months." Editor: "And now you're out of a job, et? How's that?"

Man at the door: "I was a Chilean

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Archbishop of Cambria, France,

Seventy-seven cardinals have died since Pope Leo began his reign.

It is said that the Archbishop of Oaraca, Mexico, is to be raised to the Cardinalate.

Cardinal Manning's will leaves all his available assets, about \$9,000, to pay a loan contracted for a charity.

Emperor William, of Germany, has donated 60,000 marks to the building fund of the Catholic St. Sebastian church at Berlin.

In replying to Emperor William's New Year congratulations, the Pope wished his majesty every success in the struggle with socialism, "the common enemy of religion and the empire."

In accordance with a decision of the Archbishop of Montreal, Rev. Mr. A. Desautels has been named curate of Chateauguay.

His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers has announced, by a circular, that the Vicar General, Rev. C. O. Caron, has been raised, by a Pontifical Brief, to the dignity of Apostolic Prothonotary ad

The Westminster chapter will support the nomination of Mgr. Gilbert as arch-bishop in succession to the late Cardinal Manning. The meeting on February 13 will forward the nomination to the Vati-

During the past year the Pope has distributed 36,553 lire among families who have lost money by failures due to the financial crisis, and has given away 28,322 lire to the poor, and 11,500 lire to the hospitals, besides purchasing 952 besides for given recoles. beds for poor people.

Among the distinguished European ecclesiastics who have been carried off by the influenza are Monsignor Thibau-dier, a chbishop of Cambrai; Monsignor Magnasco, archbishop of Genoa; Canon O'Sullivan of Sollhull, Birmingham, and Very Rev. Dr. Henke, vicar-general of the diocese of Treves.

The beatification of the venerable servant of God, Gerard Maiella, a Redemptorist, will, it is hoped, take place on the occasion of the Pope's episcopal jubilee, at the same as the beatification of the venerable Blanchi of the Barnabites, and Baldinacci of the Jesuits. His cause came before the Congregation of Rites on the 26th of the month.

The death of Monseigneur Thibaudier causes the seventh vacancy in the French episcopate: those of Basse-Terre, Angoulerme, Saint Fleur, Arras, Sens, Angers and Cambrai. France is divided Angers and Cambrai. France is divided into 90 dioceses, three of which are in the colonies, at Guadaloune la Reunion, that our object is to apologize to any the colonies, at Guadaloupe, la Reunion, and la Martinique. They have 18 archbishoprics and 72 bishoprics. Before the revolution in France there were, as to-day, 18 archbishoprics, but 113 bishoprics.

La Semaine Religiouse gives the felowing figures as showing the work done by the Sisters of Charity of the city. There are at present in the houses of the Grey Nuns, outside the personnel of the establishment 1403 poor persons receiving gratuitously lodging and board. They are divided as follows: At the General Hospital, Guy street, 201 old men, 266 orphans and 53 assistants; at the Nazareth Asylum, 100 blind and 72 orphans St. J. seph Asylum, 142 orphans; Bethle hem Asylum, 95 orphans; St. Henri Asylum, 40 orphans; St. Charles hospital, 155 old men; Ste. Brigide Asylum 122 orphans; St. Patrick's, 157 poor people. These details do not mention the dispensaries, where hundreds obtain remedies for their ailments; of the halls, where hundreds of little children are daily confided to their care, while the mothers go out to work; of visits to the sick, accompanied with some assistance for healing the houses of refuge and Notre Dame Hospital. They gave permanent relief to over 1403 poor people, and estimating the cost of each at \$100, the Sisters exnend annually on these poor pensioners \$140,300.

Lawrence J. Kip, grandson of Bishop William Ingraham Kip, of the Diocese of California, was baptized into the Roman Catholic Church in that city on the 25th January. The step that Mr. Kip took is of especial interest on account of the high place of his family in Episcopalian circles both there and in the East. His grandfather ranks as the second Bishop of America, Bishop Williams of Connecticut being his senior. Young Kip has been bred a lawyer, but in assisting his grandfather he was brought into close relations with several Catholic clergymen, including Father Sasia, the head of the Jesuits, on this coast. They converted him, and now he proposes to make public profession of his new faith. He says he had to choose between agnosticism and Cateolicity and he selected the latter because he believes it is the true faith that the Bible teaches. The news of his convertion has not yet been broken to his grandfather, who will be greatly shocked, as he is in feeble health. Young Kip's mother was a daughter of Mr. Kinney, a former United States Minister to Tunis. and a cousin to ex-President Cleveland and to Bishop Coxe,

is E. C. Stedman, the banker and poet. The old Bishop came out here in 1854. Just before he sailed for California he was married to Miss Lawrence, of New York, sister of the famous "Don't-Giveup-the-Ship" Lawrence, who commanded the frigate Chesapeake, and cousin of William Beach Lawrence, the jurist Bishop Kip is noted as an author, his text-books on religion being used in Oxford and Cambridge University in England, and in the University of Canada. Of late years he has been assisted in the diocese by Assistant Bishop Nichols.

CATHOLIC TRUTH.

Deput of the New Society at Ottawa.

The Catholic society, lately organized at Ottawa, made its debut before the public, on Friday evening last, with a musical and on Friday evening last, with a musical and literary entertainment. The literary portion of the programme consisted of addresses by Sir John Thompson, the president of the society, and His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa its patron, and a paper entitled "Tradition," by Mr. Losenh Pape

SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S ADDRESS.

Sir John Thompson, after referring to the establishment of the Catholic Truth society in Ottawa and to its affiliation with the present society in England, stated that its object was to use the press as a means of increasing the practice of the Catholic religion and extending the knowledge of what religion really is. It will do this by paying attention to three subjects—devotion, instruction and controversy.

The instruction which the Catholic Truth societyaims at, continued Sir John, is the instruction in their religion of Catholics themselves. In this age it is necessary, in order to the defence of the Catholic religion, in order to put its truths before those who do not understand them, that every member of the church should not only believe what the Catholic church believes and teaches, but should also be able to give a reason for what he believes. We proceed upon the principle that the Catholic who is the best informed in connection with his religion is best grounded in the faith and most likely to be zealous in the practice of it. It is also important to place before those who are not Catholics an accurate and simple statement of what is the and simple statement of what is the Catholic belief. What Protestants believe the Catholic church to be is not the Catholic church at all. What they dislike as Catholic belief is not Catholic belief. The great object of the society is to place before those who are not Catholics simple, inoffensive, plain statements of what Catholic belief really is. There are also, he said, the duty of attending to controversy. We engage in

controversy only for the purpose of de-fence, and for the purpose of stating the grounds on which our belief rests, when that belief is misrepresented or attacked -not for the purpose of attacking any man's belief, but for the purpose of putting plainly before those who differ from us what we believe and why we believe it. That certainly can give offence to no man. Sir John added: While I say that the society inculcates upon its members man for that which we believe or that which we practice. What we do will due to the public, a well as to ourselves, have the publications of the Catholic Truth society of England placed on sale in Ottawa, and also distributed gratuitously to the poor visited by the members of St. Vincent de Paul society and other similar societies. We ask you to help us in this undertaking by becoming members of the society. The membership fee has been fixed at one dollar a year, but those who so desire may subscribe a larger amount. We would, howapiece than one at \$50 or \$100. If we meet with your sympathy and assistance, you will have no cause to feel ashamed that you have helped us in the good work.

(We may add to the above that the Catholic Association of Canada," established in Montreal, is affiliated to WITNESS.)

How Converts Are Made.

The late Cardinal Manning, in his Religio Viatoris," gives a splendid idea of how and the series of reasons by which such men as he became converts to the Catholic Church:—

Such men as he became converts to the Catholic Church:—

"I know that I am; I know that I have the light of reason, the dictate of conscience, the power of will; I know that I did not make all things, nor even myself. A necessity of my reason compels me to believe in One bigher and greater than I, from whom I come, and to whose image I am made. My perfection and welfare consist in knowing Him, in being conformed to Him. I am sure that He is good, and that He desires my happiness; and that, therefore, He has not hid filinself from me, but has made Himself known, to the end that I may love Him and be like Him. I find that the light of the knowledge of God has filled the world, and has been over growing by iresh accessions of light, waxing brighter and clearer until it culminated "in the face of Jesus Christ." In Him God and man were perfectly revealed. In Himself, in His words, and in His Commandments. I find the most perfect knowledge of God that the world has ever known; the most perfect knowledge of Himself that man has ever reached; the most perfect law of morals towards God and towards man, that men have over received. All this is to be found in Christianity alone. Christianity is, therefore, the fullness of the revelation of God. Moreover, I find that the maximum of human and historical evidence proves this true and perfect Christianity to be colnoident and identical with the world-wide and immutable faith of the Roman Catholic Church.
"On these foundations—four square and imperience the second of the revelation of God. Mis mercy has called me, in which I hope to live and to die, for which I also hope that, by God's grace, I should be willing to give my life."

There is no good reason to suppose, that he has arranged to withdrawithe that the new government of Chile hasn't bulk of the excess of the fiduciary circuit of Western New York. Her half-brother got a level head.

THE C. A. C.

An Interesting Paper Read—The Objects of the Society Explained.

On Friday evening last, at 7:30, a meeting of the Catholic Association of Canada, was held in the hall under the church of the Geau. Rev. Father Devine, S.J., spiritual director, was present. Mr spiritual director, was present. Singleton opened the meeting, in the absence of Mr. Martin, the president, who on arriving took the chair. The first portion of the meeting was taken up with private business, the reception of new members and other routine. At 8:30 Mr. H. J. Codd, the secretary, read a most beautiful and learned paper upon the life and virtues of Sir Thomas More, the most famous of those English martyrs "whose blood," said the lecturer, " was the seed of so many English conversions to Catho-licity." The treatment of the subject; was all that might be desired and worthy? of the great saint, whose life and works formed its subject matter.

After the lecture was concluded the

Rev. Father Devine called upon the new editor of THE TRUE WITNESS to address the audience. That gentleman responded, and, in the name of the paper he represents, promised the Catholic Association of Canada the fullest support and encouragement. He felt happy to be there, beside the friend of his childhood, Father Devine; and since the society

intended to form a press association for the propagation of Catholic ideas, he thought it his duty, as editor of the leading Catholic organ of the Province, to identify himself with their noble work.

During the course of the evening, for the benefit of the new members, the Rev. Father Devine gave full explanations of the rules of the society, and the purposes for which it was founded. This society originated about a year ago and was firstoriginated about a year ago and was firstly called the "English Catholic Association of Canada;" but soon finding that so many people of other nationalities were applying for membership, the officers decided upon the more cosmopolitan and Canadian title of "The Catholic Association of Canada." Its objects

are three-fold: 1st. The conversion of non-Catholics to the true Faith:

2nd. The return to fervor of lukewarm Catholics: 3rd. The relief of the forgotten dead in

Purgatory.

The means to be used in order to attain these ends are:

1st. Intercessory prayer; 2nd. Good fellowship;

3rd. Church defence. Our readers will see by an editorial in to-day's issue, that THE TRUE WITNESS is in perfect accord with the objects of the C. A. C., and with the means it desires to adopt in order to reach all at which it aims. Desirous of seeing every association of this order flourish in Montreal, we express the hope that "the Catholic Association of Canada" may be properly encouraged. It was founded mostly by English converts May their energy and devotion be crowned with

A "Cum Grano" Report.

The London Times publishes a long despatch from its Paris correspondent relative to the appointment by the Pope of Cardinal Ledochewski to succeeded the Cardinal Simeoni bear examination and criticism, but it is the Propaganda. The correspondent, who is in a position to speak knowingly of the matter, says he regards the apto remove misapprehension and misunderstandings as they arise. We shall pointment as a most significant act. The cardinals at the head of politics are di-vided into two camps. One consists of Ledochewski, Oregalia and Monacom La Valetta. The leader and only powerful man is Ledochewski, who is of a despotic turn, makes everybody tremble and is aristocratic and rich. Even Cardinal Rampolio, the secretary of state, has to consult him. He is an able politician, but extremely uncompromising. The group of which Cardinal Ledochewski is ever rather have 50 members at a dollar at the head, aims at the preservation of Italian unity, but with concessions guaranteeing the absolute liberty of the Pope and the cession of Rome to the Vatican by Italy.

An Appeal From Tuam.

The Sisters of Mercy, of Tuam, County of Galway, Ireland, have been unable for the "Catholic Truth Society."—Ed. TRUE the last forty years to build a suitable chapel for their community. The Archbishop of Tuam, in their need, has promissed them a large donation, and has sanctioned their appealing to the public for help. Heretofore all their collections were for the poor; now they require something for the object of their chapel. Even a dollar will be accepted with gratitude and rewarded with special prayers. THE TRUE WITNESS will be happy to receive any donations that the charity of the public may deem proper to grant to those good Sisters and to immediately forward the same to its desti-

Chili and the United States.

Chili has offered a full apology to the United States for the rather pedantic manner in which that Southern State acted towards the American Republic in the late embroglio. The Santiago correspondent of the London Times says: 'Public opinion here is satisfied with the procedure of the Government in the dispute with the United States Government. Interest now centres in the precedent which the United States is preparing to solemnly lay down for herself and in the question whether her further demands will be such as she herself would be prepared to concede under similar circumstances. Congress has passed a bill nuthorizing the President to borrow \$5,000,000 to withdraw the notes of the

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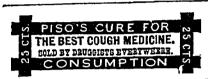
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CORK

AS SHE LOOKS TO A TOURIST TO-DAY

Some Recollections Revived—St. Fionn Bar-The Beils of Shandon-Cromwells Abominations.

She has been called the Capital of the South, this proud and poverty-stricken Cork. Says the historian : "Corroch, or Corcagh, the Irish name of Cork, is like all Irish names of places, strikingly descriptive. It signifies a swamp, to which the situation of the city, on two marshy islands, fully entitles it." Nay, but has not Spenser, prince of poets, sung of

The sprending Lee, that like an island fair.' Encloseth Cork, with his dividing flood''?

And has she not bred great men?-James Barry-one of his first great paintings was the conversion of a King of Cashel by St. Patrick, and it won him the patronage of Edmund Burke; Daniel Maclise; the witty Maginn; racy and rare "Father Prout"; Crofton Croker; and, not least of these, Sheridan Knowles. Cork was long the home of a pagan temple. St. Fionn Bar, the anchorite from Gougane-Barra, founded a monastery on the site of it, in the beginning of the seventh century; his seminary was attended by seven hundred scholars, "who flocked in from all parts." Two centuries later the Danes overran the kingdom. The Corkites frequently went forth and battled bravely. In 1493 the city sheltered the impostor King, Perkin Warbeck, for which act she was deprived of her charter and had her mayor duly drawn and quartered. In 1609 King James I. restored the charter. Cork turned to the Stuarts-but in walked Cromwell with his crazy crew, and sowed desolation in his path. This Cromwell caused the church bells to be melted down and cast into ordnance. There is a theme for your poets; it is one of the most poetical passages in the life of this ruffian, and, not inappropriately, with characteristic obstinacy it begins at the wrong end. Turn church bells into ordnance! It is written that "on being remonstrated with against committing such a profanity, Cromwell replied that as a priest had been the inventor of gunnowder, he thought the best use of bells would be to cast them into cannon."

worthy of the grimmest of jokers. To are a few handsome buildings in the suburbs, and pretty enough villas scattered all over the slopes of the neighboring hills,—the hills that enclose the valley of low water, albeit Cork is twelve miles from the Atlantic. It is not a comely church, this St. Ann's of Shandon. It was begun in 1722. Its homely bell tower was constructed of hewn stone piltered from the Franciscan abley, where King James II, was wont to hear Mass. But there were not stones enough available, and so the ruins of Lord Barry's costle supplied the remainder; thus three sides of the steeple are built or limestone, and the fourth of red stone. Truly an unlovely chapel, and as plain within as it is uninviting without.

I wandered through the churchyard which surrounds St. Ann's; looked in at the prim pulpit, and the little organ set half way down the side walt. A tew memorial slabs scarcely serve to break the severe plainness of the interior. An oldfashioned clock stands in the rear of the gallery-but it was stock still when I hill eyes on it; perhaps it ticks on the seventh day only, "which is the Sab-bath," and jests from its labors on the other six. With a heavy heart I climbed nto the steeple and looked in upon the sells, the echoes of whose chimes have resounded to the very ends of the earth. They were very still, those fine old bels—they were very still, those fine old bells—their shoulders covered thick with dust and colowebs. From the top of the tower 4 looked down on the fairest view in Cork-the winding Lee, the green and wooded hits that gather lovingly about and many a league of fertile land stretching away toward

THE CLOUDY HORIZON.

A dash of rain drove me round the gallery onto the sheltered side of the tower; and then I heard the bells swinging just below me, and the famous chimes rolled out their plaintive and monotonous refrain. Surely I should have been happy at that moment, inasmuch as the longing of a life time was at last gratified. And so I was, no doubt; but I'd have been far happier could I have forgetten how all these years I've been dreaming of the Lee as of a broad and placid river fringed with rushes. Shandon was, in my dream, a village of Acadam loveliness; and in its midst towered the grey old walls of the village church, its ivy-curtained windows reflected in the silver bosom of the stream that flowed noiselessly below it. And in daydreams the chorus of those bells swam down the tranquil air in faint and fading harmonies, divinely sweet. O Father Prout, Father Prout! To you I am indebted for a dream and an awakening, the one joyous and the other sad. It was you who furnished the theme on which the lively imagination of youth hung fondly, while fancy painted its enticing picture. It was you who sang :

"On this I ponder, where'er I wander, And thus grow fonder, sweet Cork, of thee; With thy bells of Shandon, that sound so grand The pleasant waters of the River Lec."

As I stood in the belfry, below me I many of them have asked themselves at saw a miserable congregation of dwel- a latter day, "Was it worth while?" The

lings, good and bad. Across the way there was a butter-market of extraordinary dimensions. Surely thy music, O Shandon bells | pictures fairer scenes than these; and the memory of thy melody has rung in the ears of many a wanderer beyond seas, when, fortunately, the unsavory odors—the only incense that rises before thee in this latter dayhave perished on the gale. The River Lee winds between verdant banks, among diminutive islands and beside lordly castles, for ten deliightful miles below the Queen City of the South; and then it flows into the broad and hand-some Cove of Cork, with Queenstown scated at the junction. Every traveller

LOUD IN HIS PRAISES

of the river and the Cover and surely there is nothing in the Green Isle much finer. Blackrock Castle, with its turrets and towers, whence William Penn, converted to Quakerism, set sail for America; villas bearing romantic names-Tivoli, Sanssouci, and the like—delight the eye as the little steamer paddles the quiet stream. On every hand the scenery is enchanting: groves overshadow the shore; fleets of tiny eraft sail to and fro, or drift idly in the gentle zephyr that blows too softly to be of much practical service to navigation; the scattering villages, the rich meadow-lands, the rey, rain-filled sky,—all impart a pastoral charm that fully compensates for the disappointments one is pretty sure to encounter on a close inspection of Cork. At Passage, a watering-place on the Cove, many a poet has turned his couplets. But it remained for Father Prout to set all the elements to music:

"Mud cabins swarm in This place so charmin', With sailors' garments Hung out to dry; And each abode is Snug and commodious, With pigs melodious In their straw-built sty."

All this the tourist who, at New York, books for Liverpool direct is sure to miss. The ocean steamers lie off the Irish shore, and are visited by small tenders, the sight of which is enough to make a man lose confidence in the greatest navigation company in the world. The cabinless cockleshells that run out from Queenstown laden with qualmish passengers are the first and last drop of bitterness in the cup of joy which so many thousands go abroad in search of. It is a pleasant Youghal, on the Blackwater, where a steamer is in readiness to take you up the largest river in Ireland. Sir Walter Raleigh was chief magistrate of Youghal in 1588-89. Under the yew-trees at "Myrtie Grove"—his former residence it was his wont to sit with pipe in mouth, for he loved the "nicotian weed;" and there he

The control of the co my eye, the "spreading Lee" is not lovely when it comes within the shadow with the shadow with the shadow lovely when it comes within the shadow with the esculent tubers, popularly of Cork; nor is the city over-fair. There known as the Irish potato. It was his the Lee. The quays are famous: the Ah, those were rare days, when the boys arrival and departure of 5,000 ships an- sat down together to pipe their tobacnually serve to make them so; vessels conals! The wind was blowing furiof 600 tons burthen can float there at ously; there was a roar as of stormy

hissed spitefully. I cantiously crept to the edge of the wall; and, while the earth seemed to swim under me, and the walls of the old eastle to sway to and fro, I reached down, down, and yet farther down, clinging like a cat to the crumbling edge of the wall, and—well, never mind! I have lived to tell the tale thus far. There is a twin-stone on the ground-floor, which is more conveniently saluted; and this one is a frequent substitute for the original. For more than four centuries this castle has been the sole feature of importance in a very pretty though rather lonely landscape. The square tower, with its machicolated battlement—all that is left of the castle-has been visited by pilgrims from every clime; but I fear

woman who holds the keys of the castle, and who talks as gilthy as if alrea had been and who talks as gilthy as if alrea had been and the convenient in bogs of a street of the convenient in bogs of the convenient in the convenient i and a profitable excursion, by train, to party had their candicate ready, and a better

ikke troupers?

No such thing,' I stuttered through the freshly made gap in my front teeth. 'I wanted to say they would lie like brave soldiers on the field of freedom and truth.'

'You blessed idlot, to think they'd take what you said to mean what you say. However, I'll try and explain matters and make it all right. I'm off now, as I have to organize a bidy of volunteers and the rascals are hanging back for an extra-shifting with a dinner thrown in. So long,' and he disappeared.

I then began to collect my scattered thoughts and soon came to the conclusion that energy might be overdone, and that the supporters of the party I had till now upheld were rather too hasty in jumping -to conclusions and on me. 'Can I,' I asked myself, 'be right in advocating the cause of those whose passions are so easily aroused, and whose indifference to the freedom of speech is so marked? Every bruise and bump, every ache and pain throughout in my whole body joined in one tunnimous chorus of No! 'Then,' said I, 'never more let it be party of mine.'

As a matter of fact, I did not publicly renounce my allegiance till I was sufficiently

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JULIA TRUITT BISHOP.

KILLARNEY.

AN OLD BUT EVER WELCOME STORY

The Hotel at Cloghoen-The Village and The Catholic Cathodral-The Famous Lakes.

The O'Sullivans are a motherly lot; our hotel at Clogheen is quite primitive in its appearance, but as comfortable as possible. Old-fashioned flowers bloom in the door-yard; the house-dog makes friends with every fresh arrival—hotel dogs know their business well—and the guides who hang around the premises treat us with fraternal familiarity. The reat us with inaterial laminating. The village of Clogheen, with its dozen houses all told, is thoroughly domestic; even the old woman who sits by the gate leading into the demesne over the way smokes her clay pipe, and greets us every morning as if she, too, had a personal interest in the affairs of the place.

As soon as the 'rain took up' this mornas soon as the fain took ap this notifing our ear was at the door, and I joined a friend in the special excursion of the season. These "low-back cars" are a movelty, that one first laughs at and then grows used to. It is more than probable that the tourist, who in Ireland is often at their mercy, ends by liking them. Yet it must be confessed that the preference for the car is an acquired taste. It is a jaunty affair; my friend pro-nounced it a cross between a sidesaddle and a butcher's cart. You sit on the wheel-house facing the fences, and hang your legs over the side. Your companion sits with his back to you; and the driver, whose heels are just over the mag's tail, forms the third side of a hollow square. When you dash un the smooth Irish road, you have an irresistible inclination to the result is that before many minutes you are twisted about in the most uncomfortable attitude, jolting tremendously, and,

WITH RIGHD MUSCLES

and distimbed limbs, breathlessly await and distinged times, preadlessly await a page at the first gate. By and by you get used to the motion. Your nerves relax; you webble about in your seat like a sack of wool; and, having learned to draw in your toes when you pass a party on the road, you are trotted on party on the road, you are trotted on hour after hour, feeling a little as if you had had a falling out with the rest of the passengers; but are consoled, to a degree, with the idea that you have the whole off-side of the landscape to your-self. These two wheeled affairs carry five people comfortably; but two or three extra passengers can be hung on in different parts, if necessary.

We trotted through the village of Killarney, which has but one noticeable structure—the Catholic Cathedral ; it is handsome and modern. Then come the lawns and lanes of the vast estates of the Earl of Kenmare, a Catholic peer, who owns nearly three-quarters of the surrounding country; the remainder is in the possession of Mr. Herbert, a Protes-tant. The long drive by the lakes—two of them, the middle and lower-was varied by the richest and most extensive stretch of wood and wilderness I have over had the opportunity of exploring The shores of the three lakes are like one vast landscape-garden-trimmed, trained swept clean of every trace of decay, and decorated at intervals with huge placards, wherein the Earl implores the pleasureseekers-who have free access to his grounds--to assist him in protecting his The lakes are not large; it is but

eleven miles from the head of the upper to the foot of the lower, and their greatest breadth is two and a half miles. I have sometimes wondered if I really thought them worthy of their fame. They are pretty enough, as all bodies of water quite impressive. The shores are wooded: a multitude of rocks and islands dot the blue surface of the three; and some of the mountains that are grouped about are lofty and imposing. Yet, but for the legends,

and so extravagant, that are associated with almost every rock and tree in the district, I fear that many an enthusiast would greet the lakes with less enthuiasm than they merit,—as I am half inclined to; for I can no longer dream over them as their bright waters flash under the roseate skies of fancy; and their silent shores, peopled with fairy-folk, seem slumbering in the long, long twilight of perpetual summer. Beyond and above the middle lake there is a range of mountains, through which we are to make our way by the Gap of Dunloe. As we approached its warms of guides assailed us. Would we engage trumpeters, a score of them, to awaken the echoes in the Gap? "The echo is the very finest scenery in the Cap of Dun-

We could ride over to the lake on the other side of the mountains, about six miles away, or foot it if we preferred. We footed it; for the way was wild and the beasts not very inviting, -as for myself, I have ridden enough to last me to the end of my days.

FROM THE MOMENT

we got well into the Gap we were besieged by swarms of poor creatures, who live upon the charity of the summer tourist, and who are a thousand times grateful for the mite they are thus able to lay up against the evil day. Little things, girls and boys, with uncombed things, girls and boys, with uncombed heads and bare legs, beset us, shricking at the top of their voices, "Somethin' to buy a book, sir!" over and over for half a mile without stopping. Then came women with jugs of milk and bottles of "mountain dew." "Take a drop of the dew, sir!" said one of them, dropping a courtesy about two feet deep. I modestly turned the subject, when she leave a photograph on me and said: drew a photograph on me and said: "Would you buy me picture?" which I did, it was so queer and so quair; and across the foot of it was printed: "Eily O'Connor, the Colleen Bawn." The echoes were wakened for us, and went dashing down the wild (up, darting from side to side and repeating themselves till they died of sheer exhaustion. We saw the small, deep, gloomy pool wherein St. Patrick banished the last serpent; some one of the hundred idlers and spongers that haunt the place said the serpant is locked in an iron chest and sunk at the bottom of the lake. At one part of the Gap the blind fiddler was hiddling and singing; everybody gave him something. And when we drew a little nearer, we found Eily O'Connor dancing a lively jig with one of the party of tourists in advance of us. From the top of the Gap we looked off into the gloomy bosom of the Black Valley—a deep chasm, with a leaden-colored stream in it, flowing down from the rocks at the top of the valley between Cavin Dhu and the purple mountains. The clouds never rise from the desolate place, and the whole land looked melancholy and deserted. The walk down the mountain side led through a small village, once partly destroyed by a cloudburst. At the top of the upper lake a boat and TWO OARSMEN AWAITED US.

There was luncheon under the seat, and good appetites to match. We drifted among the wild, rocky islands, and threaded the winding channel known as the Long Reach that connects the upper hang on to somebody or something; and the result is that before many minutes you are twisted about in the most unvoil are twisted about a twisted about a twist are twist at twist are twist at twist are twisted about a twist are twist bugler blew out his music, and the horns of eltland responded in notes of ineffable weetness. Then we shot the old Weir Bridge -it is dreadfully old, -where the lake waters, that have been so placid and so peaceful, gather themselves in a narrow channel and plunge madly through one of the two arches. Women scream, men hold their breath for a moment, the boatmen stand like statues with their oars out of water—then we are suddenly seized by the terrific current and sloved under the arch with such rent and shoved unfer the arch with such velocity that we seem to strike the stream a boat's length below, as if we had dropped out of the air. There is a tremendous sphash; the spray dashes over us, a bucketful of water pours over the bows, and we are safe. More drifting among islands. Eily O'Connor's Cave is visited, and we think of poor Danoy Mann with a shudder. Danny Mann with a shudder.

The story of the O'Donoghue of the Lakes is cheerfully related by one of the guides. Once every seven years, on a one morning, before the first rays of the sun have begun to disperse the mist from comes riding over it on a beautiful snow-white horse, intent upon household affairs; fairies hover about him, and strew his path with flowers. As he approaches his ancient, regidence everything, we have a solution of the waters!—at least I am teginning to think so.—C. W. Stopdard, in Ave Maria. es his ancient residence, everything returns to its former state of magnificence: his castle, his library, his prison, and his pigeon-house are reproduced as molden times. Those who have courage to follow him over the lake may cross even the deepest part dry-shod; and ride with him into the mountains on the opposite shore, where his treasures lie concealed. The daring visitor will receive a liberal gift

FOR THE PLEASURE his company has afforded; but before the sun has risen the O'Donoghue re-crosses the water and vanishes amidst the ruins of his castle. The O'Donoghue the ruins of his castle. The O'Donoghue of the Lakes is not to be confounded with the O'Donoghue of the Glen,—who was a very different chief, and "bloody and tyramous." While we are hall-charmed and half-amused with the legends, one boatman says to the other, a lad: "Raise it now; let the lady hear you sing it." Then we both insist; and after the boy has colored to the roots of his hair, and looked all round the horizon, he slackens his oar a little and sings, with a voice. plaintive as a lark's and quivering with emotion, "The Wearing of the Green." Just fancy hearing that from the lips of an Irish boy, in the middle of Killarney Lakes! He said he sang it for an Englishman not long before, and came near getting ducked for his impudence. He was safe enough with us, and might live a hundred years, as they do hereabouts. There is a tombstone over by the Abbey bearing the name of one who died in his hundred and fourteenth year; in fact, the boatman himself told us his own father was a hundred or so, and could eat for three. I was thinking of Thackeray and his "Irish Sketch Book," and this

bridge, overgrown with vines, that spanned a pond full of lily-pads. There we ned a pond full of lily-pads. found a path leading through the meadows to Muckross Abbey. Glorious ruin, I salute theo! The monks have been at rest these hundred years; the roof has fallen to decay; in the open nave the grass has spread like a carpet under foot, and the ferns hang like ragged tapestries from the chinks in the wall. I doubt if there is any ruin more charming than this. It is not extensive; it is simply complete and satisfying. That dim cloister at Muckross, how it haunts me! There is a yew-tree growing out of the heart of it, and covering the whole with a green roof of leaves. The light that stople into this cloister are of the register, and some fine people to talk to, but nobody was half as interesting to me as Mr. Chip.

The first Sunday I spent there I went out for a walk. Now, perhaps, you think that steals into this cloister is so soft and sentimentat-shall I use the word?—that one easily imagines the rooks to be the ghosts of the old monks, complaining at | Catholic, preferred to go into the woods the sacrilegious trespassing of mere sight-seers—such as myself for instance. The various tenantless, and now untenable, chambers are pointed out by the civil custodian; but he harries you from ruin to ruin, so that you get but a glimpse of the clustered crosses in the yard where the dead lie; and the rooks scold at you with hourse voices for your civil custodian; but he harries you from ruin to ruin, so that you get but a glimpse of the clustered crosses in the scold at you with hourse voices for your worldly and careless intrusion. Muckross Abbey is like a petrified sigh. It is does to us. I flung myself down on the the sweetest and the sombrest and the most heartrending ruin imaginable. It is like a torn volume of sacred history, or a broken statue of a saint. There is bright little eyes inspecting me as if he not enough of it left to console you in were questioning my right to intrude so the loss of that which is gone forever; there is too much of it remaining to permit you to forget the magnitude of your loss. The flutter and the fall of leaves in gusts of warm south wind; a cloister full of shadows; a chaplel crowded with weeds breast-high; a refectory haunted of bees and blossoms;

A CRUMBLING TOWER,

with the ivy folded about it like a mantle, and a cloud of rock clamoring overhead—such is the Abbey as I remember it after hours and hours of wholesome lounging, that made me be familiar with almost every stone in it. The "Annals of Innisfallen," record that seven centuries ago all the gold and silver and richest goods of the land were treasured in that island; and that Medwin, son of Daniel O'Donoghue, plundered the Abbey and slew many in the cemetery adjoining. There was no peace even among the graves of the holy dead. I have seen it; but, alas! shall see it no more.-

"Sweet Innisfallen, fare the well; '

A verdant island with the ruins of a monastery scattered over it; winding paths skirt the irregular shores. Every tree grows here, and every charm of nature is reproduced in little somewhere within its wave-washed borders. There have been battles here and monks massacred, but how long ago it seems! Now there can not be found a more peaceful retreat. And with the lap of its waves in my ears, and the phatos of its myraid fluttering leaves, and the rustle of the hoofs of the sneep that feed here, I think of the day, more than twelve hundred years ago, when St. Finian founded his Abbey. I wonder if he realized then that he was building for the moment, as

"Sweet Innisfailen, fare thee well! May caim and sunshine long be thine! How fair thou art let others tell. While but to feel how fair be mine.

" Sweet Innisfallen, long shall dwell In memory's dream that sumy smile, Which o'r thee on that evening fell. When last I saw thy farry isle."

That is Tom again. Forgive me! I sleep with the "Melodies" under my pillow these nights. Perhaps I do like Killarney better than I at first though t I did; but I am sure that I would love it were it not so solemn. Oh, Ireland is

D'Arcy McGee's School-

master. The schoolmaster of Thomas D'Arcy McGec, if little known outside of Wexford, is one of the most striking personalities in that historic town. Michael Donnelly, who is now in his 105th year, has taught several generations of Wexford men. He loved his calling, but his preatest recompense was the satisfaction he derived from the success of his pupils in various parts of the world. When in various parts of the world. D'Arcy McGee had risen to the rank of a Minister in Canada, and when his literary attainments were the subject of general comment, a friend questioned him as to the university in which he graduated. The scholar and historian answered :- " I graduated under Michael Donnelly, of Wexford, and his was the only school I ever attended." The story was told by McGee in Wexford twenty five years ago, when his teacher was already an old man. Mr. Donnelly had one son, who devoted his life to the service of God, and who sacrificed his life in a trying mission to the West Indies. The old man nad seen blood flowing in the streets of his native town in '98. A handsome thoroughture now crosses the ground where "Donnelly's School" once stood, and the scholars are scattered the world over. Mr. Donnelly, enfeebled and almost blind, daily makes his way to the oldest of the Wexford churches. He has lived in the forgotten past, and his thoughts are already on another world. A testimonial is at pre-sent being raised in his behalf.

AN ABBEY BURNED.

and his "Irish Sketch Book," and this Destroyed.

The tamous Abbey of Feemin, where the purpose estatisfully distributed full of local performers on sundry unstruments, including small camon; and that they would each levy an assessment as we passed. Horses and fone guides, begans, peddlors of wooden ware for memorials, and twenty other thresome sorts of internats best of internats best of the Riddlors of which it is not one-fourth the size; then, when we came back, we said our way. It began to seem like a chapter of the large lake is the most beautiful.' And so at every point we stopped to Kate Kearney's cottage,—the verifical entries."

No: the large lake is the most beautiful.' And so at every point we stopped to Kate Kearney's cottage,—the verifical entries.

"On, the large lake Kearney's cottage,—the verifical ending of the fatail charms:

"On, the said that Kate's grandlaughter who sold as goat's mik, with a drop of the "mountain dew" in it; and Kate's grandlaughter who sold as goat's mik, with a drop of the "mountain dew" in it; and Kate's grandlaughter who sold in goat's mik, with a drop of the "mountain dew" in it; and Kate's grandlaughter who sold the little cottage with its bright new roof. The car left us a few rods un the of Killarney. Now we drew up by a roof, the car left us a few rods un the course of Killarney. Now we drew up by a roof, and can be added to the said and the control of the said to an analytic of the said to an analytic of the little cottage with its bright new roof. It was a few rods un the course of the lake of Killarney. Now we drew up by a roof, the car left us a few rods un the course of the lake of Killarney. Now we drew up by a roof, the car left us a few rods un the course of the lake of Killarney. Now we drew up by a roof the lake of the lake of Killarney. Now we drew up by a roof, the car left us a few rods un the course of the lake of Killarney. Now we drew up by a roof, the car left us a few rods un the course of the lake of Killarney. Now we drew up by a roof the lake The Benedictine Monastery at Fecamp Destroyed.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Chip at Home.

A writer in Our Animal Friends tells the following story of his acquaintance with a family of squirrels: It was up in the woods of Maine that made Mr. Chip's acquaintance.

There was a large hotel on a hill near by, where people came to drink the water of a celebrated spring that bubbled out

out for a walk. Now, perhaps, you think I ought to have gone to church, but there was no service but "Shaker Meeting" anywhere near; so I, as a good books in the running brooks."
Did you ever sit quite still in the woods

and listen to the thousand little voices that must sound to the performers themselves very much as a symphony concert bright little eyes inspecting nie as if he

unceremoniously.
I lay periectly still, and he came a bit nearer and sat upon a branch like a tiny preacher with a white tie under his chin After a while he whisked off, and when he came back, in each cheek he had an acorn that gave his face such a funny expression. I laughed, but he didn't seem to mind; only he wanted something done, and I was to do it. Presently found out what this something was:

I had thrown my hat right over his home, and when I moved it he ran in ike a flash. Then I had the impudence to peep in, which was certainly rude; but I was so curious. There was a quick frisking around at first, but I think Mr. Chip assured his family that I was a harmless person, so they quieted down, and I could count them and tell which tails belonged to which heads. There was Mrs. Chip and three baby Chips. I named them at once Frisk, Flip and

By good luck I found a nut in my pocket, and dropped it in very gently Then I leaned back and waited. It seemed just as though I had sent in my card to Mr. Chip and family and was waiting to be received. It took them a long time to decide. You see they were F. F.'s and had to be careful about extending their list. However, they finally decided to accept me. Mr. Chip came first, then the children, and last Mrs. Chip herself, and they gave an exhibition just for me.

You know how a dancing class per-forms on visitors' day; well, it was something like that, only ever so much more ditheult, for boys and girls only have two feet to manage, which you know is sometimes hard enough; but Frisk and Flip and Flirt had four feet apiece, to say nothing of brushes quite as large as their bodies. They jumped and skipped in the liveliest fashion, and whirled around and in and out, so that you would have thought the lancers quite simple in comparison.

When they didn't seem to know how to perform a new feat, Mr. Chip went ahead and showed them how, and then they all tried it too, and, even when they tumbled, they did it as gracefully as kittens. It was great fun, and when on a sudden they all flashed out of sight and left me wishing for more, I thought that of all folks to visit, Mr. Chip and

his family were the most entertaining.

After that I became a regular visitor and all the nuts from the dinner table which I could conveniently get into my pockets found their way into the Chips arder. Frisk and Flip and Flirt became such good friends of mine that when held out a nut in my hand they would come and take it. Hundreds of nuts and acorns were packed into their storehouse, and I often wondered what they ever could do with so many.

And now I am going to tell you a story which you may not believe, but which is just as true as a "midsummer night's

dream," and we all know about that. It was the night before I came home a beautiful, clear moonlight night. There was a hop at the hotel, and everyone was dancing gaily; but I kept thinking of the Chip family, and so, at the first chance, I slipped out and away into the woods. I did not expect to see them, but I wanted to leave a parting handful of nuts to surprise them in the morning However, when I came to the old stump and thought of the five little warm hearts beating softly inside its gnarled old trunk, I felt so at home that I sat down in the same place and leaned my head against its rough bark. Pretty soon heard a tinkling, and there sat Mr. and Mrs. Chip and all the rest with stalks of hare-bells in their paws, which they were swinging and shaking so that the tiny

bells rang out merrily.

"What can it mean?" I thought; but as still as I could and waited. Presently all the air seemed full of the rush of wings. From every side, out of every flower and leaf they came, little creatures of every shape and color, with wings of velvet or gauze, or with rose leaves just fastened to their shoulders, which seemed to answer the purpose beautifully. They all fluttered around the Chips, and I knew at once that Frisk

Where were the Chips and the fairies? They had all disappeared. I looked at my watch and found I had just time to catch the morning train. I had made myself so much at home with the Chip family that I had spent the night in the

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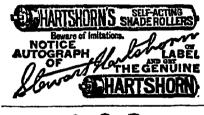
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could feel their wings on my face and hear their voices in my ear, while Frisk, Flip and Flirt frolicked and jumped all the time, and swung the harebells and pelted each other with nut shells.

One of the shells struck me on the nose, and I sat up fairly bewildered.

One of I sat up fairly bewildered.

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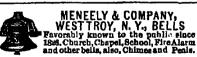
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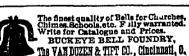
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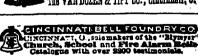
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WEDNESDAY......FEBRUARY 3, 1892

A NEW EDITOR.

Mr. Joseph K. Foran, LL.B., advocate and Irish-Canadian poet, who has been for years contributor to our Catholic press, has assumed the position of editor of The True Witness. We trust that our readers shall be pleased with the new departure taken and that Mr. Foran's pen shall be wielded for the benefit of all parties, of the Church, of the people, of THE TRUE WITNESS, and of its readers!

BYE-ELECTIONS.

Three bye-elections took place last week. In Kingston Mr. Metcaife was elected by a majority of 97 over Mr. Gunn, in succession to the Sir John Macdonald. As a choice of men, the result would indicate that the people of Kingston are identified with the Conservative party and the National policy. The reduced majority notwithstanding the powerful aid Mr. Metcalfe received from such men as Mr. Curran and others shows, however, that the personality of the member has not been without its effects. The total vote in Kingston was as follows:-Metcalfe, 1,830; Gunn, 1,733. making the majority for Metcalfe 97. The vote in 1891 was: Macdonald, 1.784: Gunn, 1301.

In Halton, Mr. Henderson, the Conservative, was elected by the large majority rise to that level which he is supposed to upon that peril to Catholic Faith. It is of 434 over his opponent, Mr. McGregor. the Industrial candidate.

In Lincoln Mr. Gibson, the former candidate was re-elected by an increased majority. The relative position of parties in the House of Commons remains unchanged by these elections.

RECONSTRUCTED.

Sir John A. Macdonald was in the babit of humorously remarking that, no matter how the Grits managed to form their governments, it was always the same old Brown stuff. The reconstructed cabinet of Mr. Abbott, published as we went to press last week, very forcibly reminds one of the late witty Premier's remark. There is so little new timber in the governmental barque that it is difficult to see what particular good is to be derived from the more shulle of portiolos, if the dramatis persons are the same, but in different roles. The press generally confesses its disappointment and, in so far as Jrish Catholic representation is concerned, we must re-echo the sentiment. While the Hon. Frank Smith held the portfolio of Public Works, with general approval we had no reason to complain. That gentleman having refused to continue in office, we may say we are without a member in the cabinet capable of looking after our interests. The general expecfation was that Mr. Curran, M. P. for Montreal Centre, would have been offered a portfolio. The Catholic press of Ontario and Quebec has been almost unanimous in asking for his promotion, but long time he has posed as the representhat seems to be as far off as ever.

GREAT CONVERTS.

The recent death of England's illustrious Cardinal suggests the patent fact that almost all the converts to the Catholic Church were men of deep learning. broad views and profound reasoning powers. The mere enumeration of a few should suffice to contradict a recent English writer who had the audacity to still lives on invincible and immaculated sensitive feelings in the world. We state, "that only fools went to Rome."

We would like to know if such men cier." would class in the category of the stulti the late Dr. Brownson, who had one of the mightiest pens of this century? What about Bishop Ives, of Charleston, who stepped down from his episcopal dignity to join the Church of Rome? What of Bishop Rosecraines, brother of the American General, who did likewise? What about Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, and Bishop Beacon, of Portland? Are these men whom any sane man would class with the ignorant or stupid? rather from a religious one, that we re-And there is Father Hecker, founder of gard the subject. Had the ex-Premier the Heckerite school, and of the Paulist Order, as grand a mind as our century has produced. Beside him are Fathers patriotism and religion; had he only Huet, and Baker; then James Kent caused our province to go from door to Stone, and lastly Dr. Spaiding, of the door of the European money-lenders, Episcopal Theological School of Harvard, knocking like a spendthrift-borrower; Does not that list suffice to prove that had he stopped at the confines of politics, some learned and wise men have found we would have nothing to say upon the reputation as a Methodist preacher, is these upon people who were suffering reveal a single confessional secret, so none that "all roads lead to Rome?" If not, subject, but would leave the merits and dead.

we will add the three Wilberforces; the two Marshalls; Father Harper, S.J. and Dr. Ward; St. Jean Myvart, one of the first scientists of the age; and the Rev. Oshey Shipley, the hymnolagist. Scarcely any man would dare style these men anything but models of wisdom. We must draw the list to a close, as space will not permit, nor could our six columns of editorial hold the names of the once bright lights, in other denominations, who became stars in the sky of on the nail, we will just mention the late Cardinal Newman and the recently deceased scholar and prince of the Church, Cardinal Manning. If these men are fools, then the Catholie Church would be overjoyed to have a few thousand such fools enter her fold and embrace her Faith.

THE CATHOLIC LAITY.

We learn from the Providence Visitor that a Mr. M. J. Harson has taken issue with Mr. M. F. Egan, of Notre Dame University, upon the question of the Baltimore congress and the duties of the Catholic laity in general. Mr. Harson seems to wish to criticize, to find fault and to blame, provided he is given even the semblance of an argument. We deem it the duty, as well as the right, of a member of the Catholic laity to aid, by all means in his power and with all the gifts that Heaven has bestowed upon him, in furthering the cause of the Church. Truly it is the place of the clergy to administer the sacraments, to evargelize and to propagate the Faith; but there are places where the clergyman never goes and where the layman may be found, there are people with whom the ecclesiastic never comes in contact and with whom the layman may often asthe layman should be able to defend his Faith, and explain its principles. It is not necessary that the Tu es sacrdos episcopal hands should impart to him the priestly gift, in order that he may have the universe. We do not advocate every ayman setting up a pulpit of his own, the immutable truth of his Church's doctrine, he should, whenever and wherments of the day.

ROME AND MERCIER.

Several journals announced at the end of last week that Le Monitour de Rome diplomatic organ of the Vatican, in its last issue, published a leader bearing on the situation in the Province of Quebec The following is quoted from the Roman journal: " Mr. Mercier has the suppleness which makes for a time the bantering diplomat and the rash gambler. For a tative of popular rights and religious interests." Again, Le Moniteur is said to state that: " certain newspapers have ciples. While conceding to all persons attempted to compromise the cause of who differ from us in belief their rights the Church by associating it with the dismissed ministry. They say that it received its flattering approbation as it these acts were intended, not for the the cause, but for the man. When the originator of an idea falls, perhal s through ments of any person, without expressing fate, perhaps by his own fault, the idea a word that might grate upon the most Thus it is with Canada and Mr. Mer-

Whether Le Moniteur is, or is not the official organ of the Vatican, it matters little; but in any case it is high time that Rome should cease to be imposed upon by adventurers and politicians of a particular class. Mr. Mercier has run an extraordinary career. Few public men ever rose more rapidly into prominence bigotry shall be relegated to the far and wealth, fewer still were ever hurled more quickly from power and opulence, It is not from a political standpoint, but only hood-winked his own people and secured their confidence by a display of

demerits of his case to be explained by DENIS FLORENCE McCARTHY. other organs; but when he carried his ambitious designs to the gates of Rome, it is time for a Catholic journal to express its views with regard to his conduct. | Campbell, the Scotch poet; it seems that After a display of his vaunted devotion to the Faith, and a clever masquerade of the idea of thus reviving the histories of his labors in the fields of religion, he re- men who had done something of permaceived decorations such as Bohemund of Torrentum, Stephen of Blois, or Richard Ceur de Lion would not have dared to claim. With his insignia he returned to Catholicity. However, for a last stroke Canada, was met like a prince, and reentered the province to wave in one hand the trophies of his speculative trip, and with the other to grasp the money-bags the Holy See were it to receive with doubts and caution any future Canadian. no matter how truly deserving, who might chance to seek favors of any kind from the Vatican? The action of Count Mercier, in this regard, is injurious to the cause of Catholicity, exposing its faithful to the arrows of ridicule and scarcasm, and all to satisfy the vanity, the cupidity, or else the personal ambition of one individual. Let public men play whatever tricks of political jugglery they wish, provided they remain within the sphere of politics; but let them not enter the arena of religion and attempt to make capital through means of the Faith they profess. If Rome has repudiated Count Mercier, no one, true Cathole or reasonable Protestant, will blame the Vatican for its course.

INDIFFERENTISM.

Generally Infidelity is looked upon as the greatest enemy of Faith, and, in truth, they are opposite spirits: but there is another creature of evil that creeps into the garden of religion and stings to death many a possessor of sociate. It is therefore necessary that Faith-it is Indifferentism! The pendulum of the age oscillates between the two extreme points, sincere religion on the one side, and rank intidelity upon should be pronounced over him, nor that the other; but mid-way between these two, when the works run down, it hangs uselessly at the centre of indifferentism. the right to defend the tenets of his Too many to-day are tainted with this creed or interpose between the Church of dangerous spirit; they require to be Christ and the arrows of intidelity that awakened from their lethargy, they are aimed at it. There are times when need that the clock be wound up; and it is necessary for the true Catholic to the TRUE WITNESS proposes making war occupy and to show to the world, by his an absolute necessity, in this ago of example and his precept, that the Faith socialistic, revolutionary, and infidel inwhich he holds is not fruitless. A voice doctrinizations, that a livelier spirit be from beyond the Alps, infallible, under infused into the great body of a people given conditions, speaks the dogma and who believe in the truth of their reliproclaims the morals of the Church; but | gion. The Athiest can be met and conlike so many echoes in the mountains, futed ;--we need not bother ourselves that voice should be carried from man to much about him :- the Socialist can be man until it has been heard throughout | argued with and his ideas combated successfully; the enemies of Catholicity, who spend their days and nights in prethat would be giving in to the principle | paring arms to hurl at the Faith of cenof "private interpretation;" but we do turies, can be confounded by history, probelieve, that having subjected his will to fane and sacred, by logical argument, and by reason itself. The danger to our sacred cause,—the cause of that establishever it may be, as occasion presents itself, ment which has weathered the storms of take his share in the promulgation of the mineteen centuries, and that is to-day as Faith which he knows to be true, and in it was when cradled in the catacombs, -is the struggle against error, whether in the not from without, it lies not in the form of infidelity, or even indifferentism, menuces of its assailants, nor in the However, if we judge him rightly, we before of its enemies: the real danger is think that Mr. M. F. Egan is able to take to the found within, to be discovered in care of himself and to tilt with any or that Indufferentism, which is the parent dinary layman in the religious tourna and precursor of Irreligion. If we stand not up for our own rights, who is to do so for us? We mean to breathe constantly upon those smouldering embers, until the flame of Catholic exertion is fanned into an undying life. If our voice is low, and our influence limited. still the "widow's mite" was acceptable, and we purpose contributing our mite to what we deem a truly Catholic cause, It is only right that an organ, bearing the title of this one, should strive to advance the cause for the advocacy of which it was established.

But we do not wish it to be understood that we make a declaration of war upon any persons, or establishments, or printo their views, we simply ask the same concession on their part. One can surely defend the principles that he was taught, and in which he believes, without offending the most delicate sentishall never attack any individual or establishment: and should our principles be the object of any unnecessary or unjust attack, then we shall defend them with all the courtesy, yet all the firmness, we can command. We hope sincerely that Intolerance shall soon disappear from our midst, that broader ideas may spring up, that all species of away past, and that the TRUE WITNESS. while pleading the cause of its own people and its own creed, may never use n harsh expression, nor convey an ungenerous sentiment, and that it will so direct its course that men of all creeds and nationalities may find in it a true Canadian tone and a sincerely Christian and Catholic spirit.

MR. Spurgeon, almost of world-wide

A POET OF "THE NATION."

We referred last week to Thomas several of our readers were pleased with nent benefit to literature. Consequently, we have decided to now and again call up the shades of departed bards and to awaken anew their songs, that their mcmories may not die and their works may not perisb. Of all the poets who flourished in the earlier days of the good old Dublin Nation, none was sweeter in his rhythmial in his rhymes or more sincerely patriotic and religious than Denis Florence McCarthy. Unfortunately few of his poems are known to the men of our day, and it would be a worthy act it some publisher would reprint the old and almost extinct edition. In school-books and in magazines we do sometimes meet with his "Pillar Towers of Ireland: " his "Waiting for the May;" and some of his shorter and generally more religious pieces. But beautiful as these may be, we can glean no idea from them of the grandeurs that lie hidden in the casket of his gems-" The Bell Founder: " "Alice and Una;" "The Vale of Shanganah;" "The Voyage of St. Brendan;" "The Foray of Con. O'Donnell;" and a hundred other such productions, worthy of immortality, that should be rescued from oblivion and stereotyped on the minds and hearts of all Irish Catholics throughout the world.

Let us see but a few short samples of his different styles, then we shall compoems upon the people of his day. Take truthful expressions of noble forgive-

" Mae John I stretch to you and yours, This hand, beneath God's blessed sun,-And for the wrong that I might do, Forgive the wrong that I have don-

Let us for a moment linger with him, as he caused St. Brendan to pause on a moonlight night, upon the deck of his | vessel and contemplate the skies! As the Saint's bark is bounding over the waves towards Hy Brasil, "The home of a Blost," a weary mariner laments that they have no temple wherein to pray, and the Saint replies, in McCarthy's verse : --

What earthly temple such a roof can boast: What flickering lamp with the rich starlight vies,

When the round moon rests, like a Sucred Host. Upon the azure altar of the skies!

Try and imagine the rest of a poem, long as "Childe Harold," and conched in that strain! Again for description of the beauties of nature and at the same time of these duties which man owes to God, to his family and to society, we will quote one stanza from his "Vale of Shanganah : "

When I have knell in the tenrile of duty. Worshipping honor and valor and beauty,

When, like a brave man, in fearless resist

When a home I have won in the conflict of

cy Atmorand Though

my Sabre; Be that home a calm home, where my old.

age may tally. A home full of peace in a sweet, pleasant

sweetest of vales is the vale of Shangarah? Brightest of Vides is the vale of Shanganah;

May the accents of love, like the drops pings of Manna. Fall soft on my heart in the vale of Shotis

"Ah ! the pleasant time has vanished Thre our wretened bodings banished All the graceful spirit-people, children e

the earth and sea. Whom in days, now dim and olden, When the world was fresh and golden Each mortal could behold in haunted rath, and tower, and tree;

They are banished, they have vanished; Ah! how sad the tale for thee, Lonely Celmaneigh."

Yet we have a new romance, in Fireships through the tame seas glancing And the sporting, and the prancing Of the mighty engine steed; Still Astolpho-like we wander Through the boundless azure yondar, Realizing what seems fonder Than the magic tales we read-Tales of wild Arabian wonder, Where the fancy all is freed-Wilder far indeed.

Ah! the Past shines clear and pleasant, And there's glory in the Present, And the Future like a crescent Lights the deepening sky of time; And that sky will yet grow brighter If the Worker and the Writer, And the Sceptre and the Mitre Join in sacred bonds sublime; With two glories shining o'er them-Up the coming years they'll climb Earth's great evening as its prime."

beautiful story to the world.

these upon people who were suffering reveal a single confessional secret, so none and tell what a day may bring sorrows untold? While famine's gaunt of them ever wished to deny—nor could forth—a sun umbrella or pair of skates.

figure stalked over the hills, and the he if he so desired—that he was, is and poison breath of disease and blith swept ever shall be, a priest. So, whenever the valleys; when the dead were found you meet a man who proclaims himself by the wayside, and the fiving were all to be an ex-priest of Rome, you have an but dead; when the struggle, that followed the dark days of 1847, was exciting | Trace his pedigree and you will find we the young blood of the country and are right. This is merely a piece of adthat Meagher's voice rang clarion-like throughout the Island; when the slightest consolation from friends would be a solace, and the smallest elevation in the eyes of enemies would be a source of encouragement; when such was the state of things, let us ask ourselves what were the effects of McCarthy's poems upon the people at bome and upon those of the treasury. How could we blame songs, more touching in his pathos, more abroad? Some day or other, God willing, we will return to this subject, but now we must bid farewell to the last of the "Clan of MacCaura." May his memory be ever green as the sod above him!

FIAT JUSTITIA.

not safely lodged within the walls of some | Longfellow says, secure fail to await their trial for having \$100,000 has been dwarfed into insigniticance by the series of barefaced plunderings under the guise of letters of credit illegaly issued, cashed and the major part of the proceeds pocketed by tic sum squeezed out of Mr. John P. ment briefly upon the effects of these the payment of the sum awarded to him lange, which was the stay and support of for example in the "Foray of Con O'Don- cover the amount the new Government prosecuted foes. And all that time they nell," that verse which is one of the most has to face. Every honest man in the were hattalioned into faction, drilled of the country constituencies, but it will be all in vain. The Ontario liberals are ontvicing the conservatives in their denunciation of the Mercier stealings. Their organs cannot find words sufficiently strong to characterize the conduct of the late provincial Government, Mr. Laurier II still unfairness, or even injustice. is in a wretched plight and has had to renot denounce as he would wish. So much of the stolen money was used for the purpose of trying to defeat the Dominion that it is hard for those who benefitted by the plunder to frankly condemn the plunderers. All the same the condenuaation will come from the people and from Eve tought the good light on the field of no section more emphatically than from those who feel that the sacred name of religion has been prostituted by a vilepolitical charlatan and his rockless on

THE EX-PRIEST.

We noticed often, during the pas, years, that men styling themselves expriests, or converted Catholic elergymen. have been infesting society, blaspheming God, insulting the intelligence of respect-Now as a sample of his rhythmical able Protestants, and to use a slang powers we will give one or two stanza | ohrase, "taking in" the public in general, from "Asice and Una," a fairy story. The These men go about a Le Bluett, and scene is in Ceimaneigh in Ireland, and poison the atmosphere which they the bard laments the loss of the fairy breathe, with their putrid ideas, their erentures. Not Edgar Alien Poe could foul and false language, and their daring surpass the flow of rhyme in this pre- impositions upon the credulity or fanaticism of a certain class of people. It would be well to warn our Protestant friends against these religious tramps, these, men, who never were members of the Catholic priesthood, but who make use of that easily-adopted title in order to eke out a dishonest living at the expease of our separate brethren. There have been priests of our Church who fell. away and who preached doctrines other than those of Rome; but not one of these ced priests ever styled himself an expriest. Mr. Chiniquy even, retains the prefix of Father, although long years have rolled passed since he became a pervert. The one who was actually a priest of the Church of Rome, knows full well that he bishop Croke, he was recognized by a is ordained, not only for time, but for number of Parnellius who followed him. is ordained, not only for time, but for eternity. When he howed his head at O'Brien was surrounded by a menacing the altar on the day that he took the most important step that man can take on earth, he heard those words described and all manner of epithets were take on earth, he heard those words pronounced over him: "Thou art a prioritized over him: "Thou art a priest unto all eternity, according "renegade" and "munderer," and between to the order of Melchisadeck. His soul was then and there stamped with a scal that no action or desire in E. Redmond, and other prominent Parlife could efface, and that must continue We must reserve, for space will not to exist throughout the endiess cycles of permit, the comments we would like to the yet to be; to endure forever, either make upon his masterpiece, "The Bell as an nimbus of glory or a diadem of Founder;" but we hope some day in the fire. Not the unfortunate Pere Hyacinthe, future to have occasion to give that not one of those who fell from sacerdotal grace ever styled himself an ex-priest. What were the effects of poems like Even as none of them were ever able to

infallible sign that he is an imposter. vice, for their own benefit, given to our Protestant friends, that they may not be duped by designing men.

UNION BY ALL MEANS.

One branch of the Irish press informs us that steps are being taken to unite the two factions of the Irish Home Rule party, and bring the Parnellites and McCarthyites into one camp; another branch of the same press contradicts the statement and expresses the view that these two parties, within one, cannot be united at present, and that no such steps have been taken. No matter whether such a movement were on foot or not, it The revelations before the Royal Com. is a poor policy, we think, to discourage mission on the plundering of the Mcreier in any way, that which might lead Government are simply astounding. The eventually to the cementing of the rival public have become disgusted with the | parts of the same organization. With a rank rottenness of the whole gang, and common object in view, they should forthe wonder is that the chief actors are get past differences: they should, as

"Let the dead past bury its dead,"

robbed the public chest. The scandal of and live in the present and for the the Baie des Chaleurs Railway with its future. In 1848, when Meagher was addressing a meeting at Limerick, he used these significant words: " From the winter of 1846 till the summer of 1848, the wing of an avenging angel swept our sky and soil, the fruits died as the the Government and their friends. Two shadow passed, and men, who had nurmillions of dollars, exclusive of the gigan- tured them into life, saw in the withered leaves that they too must die,-and Whelan, when he was trying to secure dying, swell the red catalogue of carby the provincial arbitrator, will not the Empire, of which they were the country who reads the evidence exclaims into distinion, striking each other above is it possible such a state of things exists the graves that yawned beneath them, inin our province "? The verdict of the stead of joining hands and snatching people will be "Mercier must go." Mr. victory from death." With the Home Laurier and the liberal leaders are trying | Rule cheers that greeted the last victory the old experiment of sitting upon two in England still ringing in our ears, it stools. They condemn the Baie des is meet that we should recall the spirit "hateurs scandal but they also condemn of Meagher and ask that union between Lt. Governor Angers for having dismissed both parties should soon be consumthe men whom they acknowledge to be imated. If there is only a hint of a the boodlers and steeped to the lips in tendency in that direction, let us not corruption. Mr. Mercier is making transprevent its final realization. Denis tic appeals to the passions and prejudices | Florence McCarthy, to whose works we refer in this issue, once pictured the state of Ireland in four graphic lines:

> " Thy children are dying or flying, Thy great ones are laid in the dust, And those who survivo are divided, And those who con, rol are unjust,"

lingers with the men who control, doturn to his home in Arthabaska, no doubt | not allow division to remain with the disgusted with the man whom be dare remnant of Irish patriots and the millions of her children, descendants of a plorious race. We hope and trust that ere 1892 beholds its last sun set, the un-Government at the last general elections | fortunate split in the Home Rule party will be cemented, and the first sun of a new year will dawn upon a united nation, tirm in its purpose, just in its cause, and successful in its action. We trust that in future no branch of the Irish press will, intentionally or not. dampen the ardor of the men who wish to see Ireland a nation--united. prosperous.

Hon. Mr. Oulmet Elected.

The opposition to the Hen. J. A. Onimet, Minister of Public Works, was withdrawn on Saturday, thus allowing the new member of the Cabinet to go in by acclamation.

Mr. Dickey Elected.

A despatch from Halitax referring to the election in Cumberland Co., which took place ast Saturday, states that the result was the re-election of Mr. Dickey. the Government candidate, by between 1,000 and 4,100 majority. Returns then received gave him over 1,000. Last year his majority was 821 when a third party candidate was running. The large increase in the Government majority was a stunning blow to the Liberals.

The Appeal To Go On.

The Hon. Thos. Greenway, premier of Manitoba, who was in the city on Monday, being asked whether it was intended to go on with the appeal now before the Privy Conneil in reference to separate school legislation in Manitoba, he replied most emplatically that it was intended to proceed with the appeal.

Wm. O'Briens Experience. A Dublin despatch states that William O'Brien arrived at Thurlock, County Tipperary, on Saturday. White on his way from the railway station to the episcopal palace, the residence of Archhurled at him. Some of the mildest the insults piled upon him the crowd amused themselves by cheering for John

Bellak's Pianoforte Tutor. The last new edition of the celebrated tutor, just issued is now for sale at Streets', 29 Bleury and 2429 St. Catherine. This edition, in its selection of airs, far surpasses all other editions. It is edited by Wm. Dickenson. See you get no other.

PROVINCIAL COMMISSION.

THE INVESTIGATION RESUMED

Into the Monetary Transactions of the Late Morder Government—Effective Means of " Raising the Wind."

The Provincial Commission consisting of Judge Mathieu, and Messrs. Masson and Macmaster, appointed to enquire into certain expenditures of the late administration of Mr. Mercier and his friends med last Thursday at the Court House Montreal.

Mr. Machin assistant treasurer of the province, was the first witness. He testified that a sum of \$37,500 had been voted for the bridge above mentioned, of which amount \$14,940 was paid on the 14th February, 1891. Mr. Machin then read the correspondence in connection with the matter, showing that in order to make the steal complete this amount had to be transferred to Mr. C. A. Geofficen, Q.C., the treasurer of Laurier's election fund in the district of Montreal, and an application from Mr. Geoffrion was necessary as trusferee to him by Charlebois of this cheque of \$14,903.50?

Certain correspondence of some length established this. The witness continuing said there was no transfer recorded in the department by Charlebois, the contractor, in favor of Mr. Geoffrien. The cheque was not paid to Geoffrion and the warrant was not issued in his favor. "By whom was the warrant acquired?"

asked Mr. Stewart.

"By the Hon. H. Mercier on the 14th
February, 1891."

"Have you any entries recorded that will show to whom this cheque for the subsidy in question was paid?"

"Mr. Meicler acquired the warrant in my presence, and I handed him the channel by order of the treasures.

cheque by order of the treasurer, the Hon. Mr. Shehyn. I made a minute of

this on the records at the time."

Other correspondence was produced, after which Mr. Machin declared that this was the official record, but he added that he had the orginal cheque, which he produced. Mr. E. Webb, cashier of the Union Bank, at Quebec, deposed that the Treasury cheques, dated 14th February, 1891. for \$14,953,50, had passed through its bank. "Mr. Ernest Pacaud brought it to the Union Bank, and he may have been accompanied by A. Charlebois. It was Pacaud, who spoke about it."
"It was either unendorsed or bore Charlebois' emiorsation only." Pacaud wanted to get money, and as it was not endorsed by the railway company it could not be paid, so Facaud offered to give his note for eight days, endorsed by Hon. Mr. Mercier, the same to be discounted and retired by the Treasury cheque in ques-tion, as soon as the endorsement could be secured. The bank discounted it, and it was dated February 14 and made to mature February 25. Pacaud accounted for being in possession of the cheque by saying the cheque was being prepared as the department, and he came down to advise me of the deal, so that the bank might not be closed, as he was in great need of the money. On the 21st February the cheque for \$14,953,50 was placed against the note and on the 25th the balance of \$36,50 was charged to balance of \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$10,000 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$10,000 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was charged to be a constant of the cheque for \$36,50 was cheque for \$36,50 was cheque fo Pacand's note, Mr. Pacand withdrew the amount of account, \$14.904, the same day it was made. There was a wire transfer that day of \$7,000 to our Montreal branch for C. A. Geoffrion. Q.C., and the balance was drawn out by Pacaud, and the amount was paid to

Pacand's suggestion. Mr. Prendergast, Hochelaga Bank gave evidence as to the sale of a collection of coins by Mr. Breton on which it came out he was to pay a toll of

him. The eight-day note was probably

TORTY PER CENT.

Montreal, testified to the reception of \$25,000 to the credit of the Hon. Mr. Mercieche Feb. 1891, and also \$7,000 to Mr. Geoffrion, (These sums relate to the Langlois payments.)

Mr. A. Derome told how his firm had sold 18,000 copies of a health manual to the government through Mr. Daveluy of which the broker received 40 per cent, or the money. Mr. Gouin, the premier's son-in law, was to receive half the commission.

Mr. Seneral, printer, said he had sold a inualier of copies of the Municipal Code to the Government and was told that Mr. Godin was preparing another edition which would prove dangerous in competition. By making an arrangement with Mr. Gooin whereby he was to re-ceive 45; per cent, on all sales he made to the Government this was prevented. In all he paid

FOUR THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS on this account.

Mr. J. P. Whelan was examined at his house and repeated the tale of the numerous demands that had been made on his purse for political services.

Tabulated the amounts were as follows

o Mr. Merci	er :			
June 11, 286				350
Partie 7 mar				520 400
July 7, 86				4000
27, 780	3. note			
Sept. 14, 386 ((Cnumo	A GIGGUI	on)	1000
26, 38,			• • • • • • • • •	200
27, '86 t				1000
	do	do		300
Oct. 21 '80	do	do		3000
25, 86	do	do		S000
1a, 78a	da	do		50
Dec. 2, 85	(Mer	cler)		300
17, '80			11)	500
April 4, 187			111111	1000
5, 187		0		1000
1888			11)	1000
44)	2500
Mar. 30, '91			11)	7000
Later on	(1/01 1)	" HILLIAN IC	*********	
THEOL OIL	(ber	nores)	8	0,000

The third item of \$17,000 paid to Mercier and Pacaud was then taken up.

Paid to Pacaud 16th September, 1886...... \$100

.... 100 The next sum was \$10,000. "Pacaud came up to my house, and, having de-manded this sum, I said I would consult

was morally responsible, and it would make the party very happy if I paid. I therefore gave the money to Pucaud. I believe he gave half to Tarte and pocketed the rest. Tarte, in fact, admitted to me that he got \$5,000. Pacaud, however, came back on the 11th February and wanted \$5,000 more. I kicked first, but at length gave in, as he said Mercier's drafts and cheques were coming due at the National Bank, and in fact I was satisfied that such was the case. It was at this period that Pacaud wired Mercier that all was O.K. The week following Pacaud came for \$15,000, and Prefentaine told me to kick him out of Prefentaine told me to kick him out of doors, when he wired to Mercier: 'Once more deceived; nothing down." Witness then detailed payment of \$2,500 to Archile Carrier, \$2,500 to Charles Langelier and \$1,500 to Hon. P. Garneau. Mr. Whelan also retailed out \$2,500 to Hon. A. Turcette and his explanations went to show that out of the sum of \$15,500 due to P. Prefentaine and partners \$5,000 of to R. Prefontaine and partners, \$5,000 of this was squeezed out of him because Attorney-General Robidoux was a member of the firm.

The next item was one of \$6,100 for the Hon. J. McShane.

"On July 22, 1887, said Mr. Whelan, I paid McShane \$2,500 into his own hands for the Laprairie election. On March 11, 1887, I gave him \$500 to pay Beausoleil legal fees, but he afterwards told me he used it to pay for a dinner at Quebec on St. Patrick's night. Again on the 15th October I went into the Government buildings, St. Gabrielstreet, and McShane said, 'You are just the man I want. Have you any money?' 'How much do you want?' 'I want \$3,000.' I told him I had none, as the banks were closed. He said, 'I will get it for you,' and telephonsaid, 'I will get it for you,' and telephoned to James Baxter, who said he could let me have the three thousand. Mc-Shane at the same time tokl me that this money was for the Ottawa county election, and showed me a despatch from Mercier, but there was nothing on the face of the despatch that hinted money. I always thought Mr. Baxter paid Mc-Shane the money, but the former informed me the other day that he paid the \$3,000 into Mercier's own hands.

"Did you give any more to Mr. Mc-

"He had Pacaud's note for \$1,000, I discounted it and I am now suing Pacaud for the amount."

Mr. Whelan again explained the details of the \$2.500 which he had given to Senator Pelletier, and then explained how all the originals of the notes and drafts had been stolen from him. It was igreed that Mercier should hand them to the Hon, Mr. Marchand for safe keeping, but he had failed to do so.

The Commission adjourned on Friday ine die in consequence of the illness of Indge Mathieu.

MR. J. P. WHELAN'S POSITION. After Mr. Whelan gave his evidence before the Royal Commission, Mr. E. B. Garneau took exception to the report thereof. Mr. Whelan, in order to illucidate matters published the

following letter, in the Montreal Gazette:

in order to fluctions matters published the following letter, in the Montreal Gazette;

, Sin,—I see that Mr. E. B. Garneau is making a monotain out of an ant fill. I never stated what he appears to think I did. I subjoin an extract from the official stenographer's report of my evidence before the Royal Commission; it is the only place where Mr. E. B. Garneau's name occurs, and reads as follows;

Q. When those payments were made to Mr. Carriere were they supposed to be on account of this sum of three thousand dollars to the two?—Carriere and Langeller.

A. Well, at first I gave him [Carriere] an order at the Windsor hotel for one thousand dollars \$1,300, that was on one of his periodical trips to New York, and then be came back and wanted it increased five hundred [\$500] and he said he had to help a friend, and I did so.

Q. Did he say who his friend was?

A. He did.

Q. Was it any one of the ministers?

A. No, sir.

Q. Whom did he say it was?

A. It was a friend of a minister.

Q. Who was he?

A. Not Garneau, but I did not believe him [Carriere].

Q. That is the son of Pierre Garneau, commissioner of public works?

A. Yes.

M. E. B. Garneau is, therefore, "mixed,"

A. Yes.
Mr. E. B. Garnoau is, therefore, "mixed,"

because, as I have already stated, the above extract is the only place in my evidence where extract is the only place in my evidence where he is more and its money and too meet the promise Mr. C. A Geoffrion \$1500 to the election fund if he would aid him in getting the money. It would not have invested that sum into the said business without security but for Mr. Garneau's pressure on me.

Mr. G. H. Balfour of the Union Bank, Market it is a light of the said business. February 1st.

Mr. McShane, Mayor of Montreal, caused Mr. James liaster to write and publish a letter conveying the idea that Mr. Whelan never gave Mr. Baster (83,00) three thousand dollars, to mand to Mr. McShane. In consequence of this course on the part of Mr. McShane, Mr. Whelan was obliged to publish in the Gazette a letter containing the following, referring to Mr. Baxter's letter, he said:

was obliged to publish in the (inzette a letter containing the following, referring to Mr. Baxter's letter, he said:

This letter (James Mesinane's) is misloading. I gave James Baxter on the 15th of Septemb 1857, a cheque on the Bank of Brillish No th America in Quebec torepay lith the sume sum which he had advanced on my order, as stated in my evidence before the Royal commission. The eneque was collected by Mr. Baxter, A nether it was paid to Mr. McShane or Mr. Mercice, or to either of their orders, it matters little to me. I paid the money on Mr. McShanes request, and until a very recent period the payment was never questioned.

Mr. Meshane also dealed that he received the two thousand five hundred (\$2.50) and that five hundred dollars with which he paid for that famoussts. Patrick's day dinner, but fortunately he admitted recently those two sums and, if I am not greatly mistaken, the three thousand also. I was always under the impression that Mr. Haxter handed that money to Mr, Meshane until within a very short time, when Mr Meshane dealed ever receiving the same. I called on Mr. Baxter, who said, "I did not pay the money to Meshane but pheed thin the bands of Mr. Mercier," This was news to me, and on the day it was paid over by Baxter, Meshane meeting mesaid, "Altright," It Mr. Baxter never paid Meshane or Mercier, to whom did he pay that sum? It must account to me for it.

J. P. WHELAN.

J. P. WHELAN.

There has been so much humbugging and patent nonsence in all this affair, that it is time the public should know the true circumstances of the case, and that Mr. Whelan should do, that which certain delicacy forbade for a time, namely to expose to the fallest degree, they who not only robbed him, but plundered the Province.

Sonos.—Our cheap edition ready of "Just another comie," and "Teaching Mc-Fadden to waltz," both sung at the Theatre Royal this week 10 Theatre Royal this we tre Royal this week. 10c each or 11c mail. W. Street, 29 Bleury.

Urben: "I wish to buy my wife a pre-sent, can't you give me an idea? It must be something very old; she is dead crazy just now on the antique."
Valentine: "How would a nice assortment of the latest jokes answer."

If sick hemincho is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take,

It being conceded that snow is good a friend before paying it. This friend for the grip, it would be inconsistent to said itwas to meet dobts for which Mercier say that they fall togother. This friends to said itwas to meet dobts for which Mercier say that they fall togother.

THE CONTEST OVER.

The Aldermautic Elections for Montreal's Five Wards.

This year there was no mayorality election, the ex-chief magistrate of the city being elected again by acclamation. But if the excitement of last year did not run into 1892, still in the different wards great interest was taken in the contests.

Mr. I. G. A. Cresse is now alderman for Centre ward by the largest majority ever re-corded in that ward. His opponent, Mr. Joseph Melancon, polled a very poor vote, despite the fact that he had the active support of Ald. Prefortaine told me to kick him out of loors, when he wired to Mercier: 'Once more deceived; nothing down." Witasses then detailed payment of \$2,500 to Archile Carrier, \$2,500 to Charles Langelier and \$1,500 to Hon. P. Garneau. Mr. Whelan also retailed out \$2,500 to Hon. A. Turcotte and his explanations went to show that out of the sum of \$18,500 due to K. Prefontaine and partners, \$5,000 of this was squeezed out of him because Attorney-General Robidoux was a member of the firm.

The next item was one of \$6,100 for the Hon. J. McShane.

A VERY ACTIVE MEMBER Hamelin, the retiring alderman, and Mr.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD. Kennedy, 657; Anderson, 326; James, 831; giving Ald. James a majority of 171.

CENTRE WARD I. G. A. Cresse, 460; Joseph Melancon, 127. Ma-jority for Ald. Cresse, 223.

ST. LOUIS WARD. J. R. Savignac, 1,007; E. Lavigne, 89. Majority for Ald. Savignac, 198. St. Gabriel Ward.

P. Bubuc, 614; E. X. Berthiaume, 597. Majority for Ald. Dubuc, 47.

HOCHELAGA WARD. J. D. Rolland, 426; A. L. Hurtubise, 608. Majority for Ald. Hurtubise, 182. Jority for Ald. Hurinbise, 182.

Some of the successful candidates were called upon by their friends on Monday hight and much rejoicings took place. Ald. Savignae opened his bospitable door to all comers. Ald. James was called upon at his residence, Palace street, by many of his friends and supporters, who were received by Mrs. James and her daughters. Ald. Cresse, the successful candidate in the Centre ward, was called on and congratulated by about 200 people at his residence, 189 champed Mars street. He was presented with a booper and a congratulatory address by his only daughter, which needless to say, was very acceptable.

very acceptable.

Now that the election is over, it is to be hoped that friends and manicipal opponents will stack arms upon the deld, and that all will join in assisting the aldermen for 1892, in carrying to realization the best interests of the fair city of Montreal.

MARY

THE MOTHER OF CHRIST,

In Prophesy and Its Fulfilment.

In Prophecy and its Fulfilment.

Before us to-day is a volume that we think is of great importance, at this present juncture, and that extrainly shall eventually be productive of much good. It would be well that such a book should be found in the hands of every Catholic and that the table in every Catholic household should have upon it Mr. Richard F. Quigley's work. Mr. Quigley is not a clergy-man; ho is a Bachelor of Laws, a graduate of Harvard and Boston Universities; ho is a Barrister-at-law, in St. John, New Brunswick Ris legal training has scemingly developed his faculties, and to that of judgment he adds the other of reason. We have few Catholic laymen who are capable, or willing, to defend the true doctrines of the "Ancient Fatth," when they are attacked by prejudice or bigotry. Here is a volume of four hundred and seventy odd pages, that tells in language clear, but often very foreible, the story of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. Mr. Quigley's work, ossued by Pustet & Co. of New York and Cincinnath, is a complete and entire refutation of the laise idea that certain people hold with regard to one of the sublimest and yet most unisunderstood dogmas of our Church. The press notices of the volume are innumerable, but each and all of those that comment upon it are stamped with the scal of sincerity and they all are unlimited in their praise of Mr. Quigley's splendid effort.

The book is well bound, in large type, and printed upon fine paper. However theaxterior appearance of the volume sinks into insignificance when comtrasted with the logical argument and the theological as well as philosophical conclusions that are drawn from all his promises.

We cannot possibly enter into a full disensation of the ounsellound they may sim-

ment and the theological as well as philosophical conclusions that are drawn from all his premises.

We cannot possibly enter into a full disension of the question at issue; but we may simply say that it arose out of a statement made by the Rev. Bishop Kingdon, who, while lecturing upon "Misprints," look occasion to attack the dogma of the Immediate Conception. He chained that the letter a being substituted for the letter e, in the valgate rendering of Genesis III 15, whereby we read Ippa for Ippa-"She shall crush thy head," led the Catholic Church to promulgate the doctrine of the Immediate Conception, and that it was founded on this alleged misprint. In a series of letters, Mr. Quigley replies to and refutes the expressions and arguments of Bishop Kingdon.

Without entering any further into the labyrialth of argument and proof we advise all Catholic readers,—persons who have a real and intelligent respect for their creed and its sacred dogmas, to read this volume.

It is not as a matter of mere puff that we so advise; it is for the sake of those doctrines that we all cherish and which too many do not properly understand.

We must state positively that the dogma of the Immediate Conception does not, in any way, owe its promulgation to that text, and this instructive, learned and delightful work clearly proves us to be correct.

We hope and trust that all who venerate and love the Mother of Him who saved us, shall strive to learn aught that might enable them to refute all attacks upon her; and no attack can be greater than thint which assails the dogma of the Immediate Conception. We feel almost inclined to quote those words of a Canadam writer:

"Triumphant, the church all thy bounty is

'Triumphant, the church all thy bounty is feeling; Milliant, the church is wrapped in thy fame; Suffering, the church all thy power is reveal-

Ing, Mary, we had thy Immaculate name!
Plus, our Pontiff-King,
Unvailed the jeweling,
Gloriously set in thy bright diadem;
Mary, thy holy face,
Mirrors the Saviour's grace!
Mary, our pure, our Immaculate gem!

If ever the truthfulness of that pure brillancy of the Mother of God was explained it is in that volume by Mr. Quigley, entitled I pre, I practice. We wish it success, for the giory of the Church, for the good of the Faith, for the honor of the One who was destined to be "called Blessed," from the dawn of Redemption till the sunset of Time.

CATHOLIC DIRECTORY.

The TRUE WITNESS has been favored with a copy of "Hoffman's Catholic Directory," a volume of some seven hundred and odd pages, published by Hoffman Bros., of Milwaukee, Wis. The work is of the greatest utility, not only in the United States, but also in Canada and Newfoundland. A mere synopsis of the index would occupy fully a column. The first part refers to the United States, the second to Canada and Newfoundland. It opens with all the information, a complete almanac could furnish, followed by the necrological account of the prelates and priests who died during 1891, illustrated with portraits of the same. Then comes the history of the American Hierarchy beginning with the Archdloces, then Dioceses, and the Vicariates-Apostolic. In the second part, referring to Canada, we have in addition to the above the Profecture-Apostolic of St. Lawrence, Quebec. The volume is not only of

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER.

KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING IS THE BESTHAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS.

- Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle .— - R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.

PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, Rue VIVICINE, ROUEN, France.

interest, but of use to members of the ciergy of the different professions, and of the pres-also to all who may have any desire to com municate with any special Catholic ciergyman in North America.

Train Robbery.

As a train on the Lake Eric and Western road ran past Fort Recovery, on Saturday evening, last, and as the caboose swept past the station, Conductor Reed was seen to flip small piece of paper from the window. It fell apon the platform, and when picked up station Agent Brownile read as follows: "Gang of tramps taken possession of my train. For God's sake get a party of officers together and

Agent Brownile read as ioliows: "Gang of tramps taken possession of my train. For God's sake get a party of officers together and help——." Here the message broke off, Conductor Reed having evidently been unable to write more. Sintion Agent Brownile sent a message to Marshai Woods. Then a despatch was received from Conductor Reed, at the next station, saying the tramps had almost beaten to death Sam Weedon, a brakeman.

As the train slackened up and before it came to a stop the tramps saw the posse and a wild break for the timber on each slide of the track was made. Marshai Woods dashed toward the nearest of the tramps, yelling to the posse, "Don't let one of them escape if possible," at the same time grabbling a feeing rascal by the cultar. The traing turned and let out his right with a vicious swipe but Woods avoided the blow and in a moment had his man by the throat on the ground. Nearly every member of the posse had a similar or worse tussle with one or more of the tramps, half a dozen of the dirty, ragged scoundrels being finally captured and bound hand and foot. The train crew, who had also endeavored to round up some of the tramps, were not so successful in their effects, seven of the desperadoes munaging to escape into the woods. One of these was, however, without doubt badly hurt, a brakeman having hit him on the head with a coupling pin and knocked him down. The wounded tramp's companions kept the trainmen at hay and he was carried off by his pais into the woods, the gang swenring they would shoot anyoue who dared to follow.

The way in which the train was boarded, was darling. When the train was pailing out of Portland in the evening the trainsy who had evipently been lying in wait for it, suddenly appeared and elimbed on the cars, five entering the raboose and the others scattering themselves along the train. Three mounted the engine, the leader, a gigantic ruffian with a stubby beard all over his lace, shovieg the engineer aside and taking churge of the icosmotive, the working of which he evidently

Makes the Weak Strong

The marked benefit which people in run down or weakened state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves the claim that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fletitious strength from which there must follow a reaction of greater weakness than before, but in the most natural way Hood's Sarsaparilla overcome:

That Tired Feeling creates an appetite, purifies the blood, and,

in short, gives great bodily, nerve, mental and digestive strength. "I derived very much benefit from Hood's

Sarsaparilla, which I took for general debility. It built me right up, and gave me an excellent appetite." ED. JENRINS, Mt. Savage, Md.

Fagged Out

"Last spring I was completely fagged out. My strength left me and I felt sick and miserable all the time, so that I could hardly attend to my business. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it cured me. There is nothing like it." R. C. BEGOLE, Editor Enterprise, Belleville, Mich.

Worn Out

"Hood's Sarsaparilla restored me to good Pealth. Indeed, I might say truthfully it sived my life. To one feeling tired and worn out I would carnestly recommend a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. Phene Mosher, 20 Brooks Street, East Boston, Mass.
N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsa-

parilla do not be induced to buy anything else instead. Insist upon having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. Bly rix for 65. Propared only by O. I. HOOD & CO., Apotheouries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

THE GREAT

Worm Remedy DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

For Sale by all Druggists25c. a box.

Citizens Insurance Company of Canada. SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Directors of this Company of the first day of February instant, a special general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's offices, No. 181 St. James Street, in the City of Montrail, on MONDAY the Fitzenth day of February Instant, at TWO o'clock in the afternood, for the purpose of ratifying preliminary agreement for the re-insurance of the Company's fits-insurance risks in Canada and Newfoundland and of empowering the Directors to complete definite contracts in accordance generally with its terms.

Montrael 2nd February, 1892.

Montreal, 2nd February, 1892. WILLIAM SMITH, Sec.-Treasurer. 1. 38 6 3 8 1 mg



SHAMROCK

Tombola.

-FOR BENEFIT OF-

NEW GROUNDS

February 22nd, 1892, -IN THE-

WINDSOR HALL, MONTREAL.

The gentlemen's committee in charge beg to acknowledge the following con-

tributions: PRESENTED BY C. W. Lindsay, " Heintzman "

50.00 20.00 40.00 Gallery Bros., Suit..... 25.00Shamrock A.A.A., Land............. 2105.00 B. E. McGale, Shetland Pony 125,00

John Dwyer, Fancy Pony Cart... Simpson, Hall and Miller, Silver Water Set..... Geo. H Pearson & Co., Suit...... P. T. McGoldrick, Suit.....

two seats in Queen's Theatre

for year......Sparrow & Jacobs, Sole control of two seats in Theatre Royal L. E. N. Pratte, Fancy Piano

J. S. Scriver, Gas Stove..... P. Coleman, Handsome Drawing Room Chair....

M. Loughman, Pair Fancy West
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Mrs. M. J. Polan, Large Framed Picture of Shamrock team,

R. Hemsley, " " Miller & Bremner " " Theo. White " " R. Hemsley,

S. R. Parsons, Fancy Chair...... Contributions may be sent to the undersigned or to the office of the TRUE WITNESS.

TOMBOLA DRAWING will take place at close of Bazaar.

TICRETS, - - - \$1 Each. Sent by Mail if necessary. B. TANSEY. W. J. McKENNA,

CHAIRMAN,

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Austria is endeavoring to induce Italy and the Vatican to make up their differ-

The Right Hon. Sir John Lambert, K.C.B., P.C., is dead in London, aged 77 years.

Henry G. Dowd (Jack the Slasher) was put on trial in New York last week. The defence will be insanity.

England is said to be aiming at the control of the Mediterranean, and desires to obtain possession of Tangier.

Mr. Walter Dewdney, brother of Hon. E. Dewdney, accidently shot himself last week at Vernon, B.C., and died instant-

Hon. T. Chase Casgrain has notified Hon. Charles Langelier that he will run in the Conservative interest in Montaic-

Mr. William A. Lee, the well-known real estate broker of Toronto, died last week of paralysis following an attack of la grippe. It is said the Emporor of Germany will

abandon his scheme for sectarian educa-tion, owing to the objections of several Cabinet ministers. The Belgian Chamber of Deputies the other day voted in favor of the commercial treaties between Germany and Bel-

gium and Austria. Mr. George Gale, head of the firm of Gale & Sons, wire mattress manufacturers at Waterville, Que., fell dead while at the telephone in his office last week.

It has been decided to allow the importation of liquor into the Northwest Territories from now until May 1, when the new license law comes into force. The New York State Assembly has passed Mr. Stein's bill allowing represen-

tatives of newspapers to witness electric executions. The vote was unanimous. Seven flint glass factories in Pittsburg were closed yesterday as the result of the dispute with the employes over the "time limit." Two thousand men are

now idle.

Mr. Sparling, M.A., principal of the Strathroy High School, died a few days ago, and his successor, Mr. D. L. Leitch. was just been cut off by la grippe a day

or two later. A Chicago despatch says a rate war has been begun by the Soo and Canadian Pacific railroads against the Michigan Central, which may involve the other roads. The former companies have cut rates from St. Paul to Detroit, Boston, New York and other eastern points via Mackinaw from \$5 to \$7.

Retrogression.

Napoleon once said: "scratch a Russian and you'll find a Tartar." These words were truer than some people imagine, for according to advices from St. Petersburg, the Czar intends to initiate measures for the restoration of serfdom among the peasants. Reports from 50.00 district officials have concurred in the 25.10 statement that the increase of population in the villages is so great that the land belonging to the "mirs," or local communes, is insufficient to support all the members. The Government, with the view of remedying the evil, proposes to allocate to the peasants vast tracks of land under conditions similar to those of self tenure. One-third of the harvest is to be stored in the communal magazines for the support of the peasants, onethird is to be sold by the Government for the payment of local debts to the state, and one-third is to be retained for the payment of Government taxes. The peasants will not be allowed to move from their communes but will be bound to the soil and will be obliged to fulfil their contracts with the state. The sys-tem will be first applied in the provinces of Samara and Saratoff and if successful will be extended all over the Empire. The execution of the new law will be entrusted to the district official. As these are recruited from the nobility, who, being in favor of the restoration of serf-16.00 dom, they are certain to report the.

The "Labrador" in Peril-

scheme a success.

On Saturday afternoon the Dominion: Line steamer "Labrador" arrived at Hali-fax, after a boisterous trip. On January 26th the steamer encountered a furious gale from the northwest, the wind blowing with hurricane force, with tremen-dous seas. The ship's head was turned. to the southward to escape the fury of the gale and while in this position she was boulded by several heavy seas, which washed away No. 4 gangway, broke the bulwarks, split all the hoat covers on the starboard side and did other damage. 15.00 During the storm one of the men while trying to secure gangways was carried over the ship's side into the sea, but for tunately for him he was thrown back on the deck by the next sea. On the 27th the ship experienced a tidal wave, during which the rolled in a frightful manner. which the rolled in a frightful manner Which the rolled in a frightful manner, causing the cargo to shift in No. 3 hold, and become badly broken. The following is a list of her saloon passengers,—E. B. Buckerfield, Miss Bulmer, W. A. Farron, R. W. Holland, J. Kaftery, George R. W. Holland, J. Kaftery, George R. Kyfiln Henry Marriott, Miss Milloy, R. A. E. Taylor, C. J. Stayner, M. R. Miles, B. Taylor, H. M. Taylor, L. M. Taylor, Miss Holland. SECRETARY, ID-105 LAVISHIQ.

AFTER WEARY YEARS.

By Most Rev. CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, D.D. Archbishop of Halifax.

CHAPTER IV .-- (Continued.) Morgan did not suffer much from seasickness. He went on deck every day, and used to experience a strange feeling of solemnity as he felt the ship ploughing with a subdued, rushing sound, through the water. How isolated and helpless one feels on the deep! The ship is but a speek on the inverse waste of waters. a speck on the immense waste of waters which sport with her weakness. A few inches of wood that may be riven by the straining of the vessel, or consumed by fire, is all that intervenes between you and death.

There is sublimity and danger in a squall on the Atlantic. A fitful wind is abroad on squally days. For an hour or more the sky will be clear and the sea Anon, in the distance, a dark spot will be seen which rapidly grows in in size, and quickly develops into a cloud of dark mist. On it will come, seeming to glide phantom-like over the agitated bosom of the waters, and gradually hiding the bright beams of the mid-day sun. Jets of spray and huge billows theeled with a creamy foam, come dashing madly forward, like savage heralds of the advancing storm-king. The broken waves wash over the decks: the mist envelops the ship, and winds roar hearsely through the rigging. But the sailors had seen the danger: the sails had been seen the danger: the sails had been lowered and furled ere the squall struck, and the vessel kept before the wind. Disaster is thus usually averted; but persons unused to such scenes are filled with awe, and feel for Æneas when relentless June obtained from Æolus the release of the winds from their rocky prison-house

Morgan had witnessed one of these squalls, and wished that Virgil could have seen it, in order that his description of the Trojan hero's perils might have been yet more vivid. But the worst was to come. During the day the wind veered round all the points of the compass, and settled at the northwest. This caused a heavy swell of sea, and when after nightfall the gale increased to a hurricane, the gallant ship tossed about as aimlessly as a bubble disporting in a zephyr. Towards midnight the storm reached its height; it was impossible to keep before the wind, for the waves were washing over the deck and drenching the cabin. Sail was furled, and the ship was

Poor Morgan felt slightly sick and somewhat unnerved. He thought it would be a dismal fate to sink, on that wild night, beneath the surging sea, amidst the crash of timbers, the hissing of the vaters and the screeness of the page. of the waters, and the screams of the passengers: to have all the aspirations of youth rudely buried in the seething caring for the occasional wayfarer who wayes; to perish on the pittless ocean so passed from Switzerland to Italy. waves; to perish on the pittless ocean se so far from home, where loved ones were perhaps wondering where he might be, or perchance offering up a prayer to the Almighty for his safety : to think, as life was departing, that no one would be left tion of knowing how he had died.

These thoughts coursed quickly through his mind, and awoke all the tender affections of his soul. It is in such moments as these that one becomeaware of the real nature of one's love for

Morgan was resolved not to die in his sta eroom, but to go on deck and be prepared to battle for life, or at least to be able to look up to the sky when sinking But soon an unaccountable something dispelled all gloomy thoughts; he felt his time had not yet come; he felt that the pretection of the Immaculate Virgin. under whose patronage he had placed himself, was not withdrawn.

towards dawn. presented by the sea at daylight was terrinc. No one who has not seen an Atlantic storm can imagine its untained fury. At one moment the ship would rise on the crest of a towering wave, hundreds of feet above the natural level; next moment it would descend with a giddy whirl into the trough of the sea while the mighty billows rose far above its masts on each side. One would fancy escape impossibe; but in a moment the swell of a wave from behind would rise under the vessel's keel, and quickly shoot her aloft on its advancing tide. The water molonger appeared liquid, but seemed to be pressed into a firm substance, and to a state of the pressed into a firm substance, and to surge to and fro in solid masses, like great bodies of snow, emitting a hissing of the zig-zag path, that one begins to sound not unlike the the noise of a snowdrift on a rough day in February.

After the storm had subsided a favor ing breeze soon wafted the ship into the magnificent harbor of Liverpool. Without delay Morgan started by train to London, and quickly passed on to Brus-sels. Thence he went to Cologne, and up the banks of the Rhine by railway.

Arrived at Bale he resolved to pass into Italy by Mount St. Gothard, one of the Alpine range. He cressed the beauteous Lake of Lucerne, which quietly nestles in the bosom of snow-capped Alps, like a lovely child asleep in the arms of a hoary grandparent. At Altorf, a small village he took the stage-coach, which conveys passengers who desire to ride over these rugged heights up the frowning moun

The road is, in great part, cut out of the rock along the edge of the ascent, and runs zig-zag up its almost perpendicula sides. As you ascend it becomes more steep; the path is quite narrow, the outer wheel of the carriage being only a few inches from the brink. The moun tain falls down with alarming steepness. Far below rushes a wild torrent, plunging and hissing through its rocky gorge. Jagged rocks and stunted trees offer, here and there, a precarious tooting for a dar-ing climber. One slight push over the edge of the road and all would be over u-this world. The torrent, thundering se far below, would receive the shattered fragments of what had once been a human lody and bear them to the Rhine, and thence to the German Ocoan.

The drivers of these conveyances have a starth e to: of pr te-siona playfulne's, great doth thine appear! not always appreciated by travellers. It is this: when a timid passenger remarks that the wheel is dangerously near the dotsed Lago Maggoire in the morning. brink, the driversays, "Look here!" and This is after Lake Como, the most beauerks the horses until the wheel grazes tiful in Europe. The scenery around its created by the fierce rattle of advancing

the extreme edge. Your only consolation is the certainty that an upset would involve the death of the coachman and horses, as well as your own.

Along this mountain track traces of

human habitatations are to be seen. A rude shed supported by a jutting rock, serves the hardy mountaineer for a dwelling; scanty patches of clay 'mid the clefts of the stone, and table rocks covered with soil carried from far below, afford a little space on which to grow a sparse crop of vegetables. The wi'd goat, which, by some process known only to itself, ekes out a livelihood on these barren heights, supplies meat and clothing. Blasted trees are good fuel; what more is wanting to thos who require no better?

The free air of heaven blows coldly at times, over their exposed brows; the sharp frost pinches their gloveless hands; the wild goat may clude their pursuit.— but what of that? Is there no misery in towns and cities?

Freely he climbs his rugged patrimony; sweetly he sleeps in his rude hut; fervently he prays in the little oratory or than the millionaire.

When Morgan and his companions had arrived at the summit of Mount St. Gothard, a wild and rugged panorama was presented to view. They were thousands of feet above the level of the sea. The mists were thickened and congealed in the cold upper air. Snow was on the ground: snow was in the air; snow was drifting in eddying whirls down the gorges of the mountain.

The various bald peaks of the Alpine bills looked as cold and cheerlees as the broken shafts and draped funeral urns which, unrelieved by the cross or any emblem of hope, may be seen in so many cometeries. The sublime savagery of un reclaimed nature stood forth in all its massive strength and beauty.

What a puny being man appears when considered side by side with one of these dark, frowning mountains! yet what a noble superiority is his which enables im to triumphantly scale these giddy reights, or to pierce a track through their rocky bowels along which screeching engines may rattle and labor, a fitting

teart for such enduring hills. But even these savage wilds have been yarmed and brightened by Catholic charity. Ages ago, ere yet steam and electricity had become the servants of duties. The son had profitted first by man, and ere an ungrateful world had the "glorious free schools" to the extent began to persecute its benefactors-the religious orders—a community of monks was established on these barren peaks, hey employed their time in glorifying God amid these howling solitudes, and in

We often hear sneers and gibes against hose generous men who; renouncing all worldly comforts, dedicate themselves to the service of God, and to the care of his suffering creatures. Men who have rareto tell the story of his fate, or to give to serrowing friends the mournful satisfactor wrought at any useful trade, or assistor wrought at any useful trade, or assist-ed a fellow-being in distress, will prate about "lazy monks" and political econo my. Unable to appreciate a noble spirit of self sacrifice, they declaim against it as unreal. With long drawn faces they will le iberately swindie day after day, falsibank accounts, impoverish and crush without remorse, and then cant and whine at prayer-meetings about the evils of monasterns. Had such as these ever been exhausted in the dreary waste of Alpine snow and felt the cold shadow of death from frost-bite gradually projected ver their bodies, and been roused to consciousness by a huge but gentle dog acking the snow from the r face, and by a draught of warm wine and milk proffe-All night the storm raged but gradual | red by one of these abused monks, permaps even their devilish malice against God's holy ones might be softened. Hundreds, aye, thousands of human beings nave been saved from death by those devoted men who left cheerful rooms to wander out into the cold blasts of the Alps in search of lost travellers.

At the old monastery the poor are fed gratis, and ordinary travellers can procure an excellent dinner at a small cost. A fresh relay of horses was procured for the descent towards Italy. The road was cut out of the mountain in a manner similar to that already described. Naturally the descent is more expeditious han the ascent, but it is perhaps more trying to weak nerves. The horses are jerked so often and so sharply around the corners fear that they may grow dizzy and

As the coach in which Morgan rode passed near a small but, a little girl, with all the wild beauty of a mountain sprite, came out and nimbly ran for a distance it its side, holding up for sale a few flowers which she had just cubed. They had none of the rich coloring or luxu riant foliage of the flowers which grew in the plains beneath; they were cold and chaste and rendolent of the mountain snow.

Towards nightfall Morgan alighted and wasked for a short time, whilst the driver was engaged in mending a broken strap. He gazed around on a scene well calculated to inspire awe. Far below him, to the south, stretched the Italian plains, limly lighted up by the autumn twifight. Lago Maggoire faintly glistened in its seauteous recess; the Ticino hopelessly chafed down its gloomy ravine; little greamicts which, through an open valley would have babbled peacefully onward, leaped with a sharp hissing sound from crag to boulder, and frothed and foamed in their puny strength. digh above him the grim peak which he and descended stood frowning and stern, espite the glow on its summit which

Every object around, the beetling crags the thundering river, the foaming nooks, the pregular mass of unshaken mountain, spoke of strength and great-

O God! bow little does man's power seem amid the Alpine heights! how At the foot of the mountain Morgan

remained all night, and crossed the isle-

ness of the Italian shores, every phase | ved in museums as a monument of a of natural beauty is to be seen.

and on he went to Venice.

venturous Doge pilots her fleet to distant | enemy. lands; no martial sailors sweep down the Gulf to bear supplies to an army of Crusaders. The Lion of St. Mark sleeps listlessly at his post; the great square which once resounded with the tread of Russia, and India, shall be firmly con heroes, now echoes at times the footfalls of scheming revolutionists, who plot, in dark lodges, the downfall of that Church to which Italy owes all its glory. Yet there is a lingering of old-time beauty and majesty and beauty around Venice still; she is a discrowned Queen, but traces of royal greatnees remain. The song of the The mountaineer is not haunted by the gondolier is still heard on her canals, and tax-gatherer; he is not dunned by the the great Church of St. Mark still tells of oaker; he is not bullied by the butcher. past glories, and speaks from its every stone a hymn of praise to God.

It was while visiting this cathedral that Morgan met a party who were his before a picture of the Madonna set in fellow travellers afterwards to Rome, some rocky recess. If contentment of Said party consisted of an elderly man mind be a true measure of happiness the mountaineer is more blest in this regard daughters and a son. They were from daughters and a son. daughters and a son. They were from the United States, and were a good specimen of that class of vulgar persons the acquired money during the late Civil War.

Newspaper scriblers would, probably call Mr. Drew a "self-made" man. By this phrase you often find designated creatures who are composed, so to speak of ninety-nine parts beast, and one part man. So that the individual has made money, whether by honest business, or by defrauding the Government, or by cheating the Indians, or by robbing a credulous multitude, he is frequently styled a "self-made" man. A gushing reporter will give a sketch of his life, and propose it as a model to rational beings. Small wonder that dishonesty is rampant when it is fawned upon instead of being denounced.

Mr. Drew had made his "pile" as he called it by supplying bad army-shoes at an enormous price. He was shrewd, ignorant, and unprincipled. His wife was vulgar but good-natured. The daughters had been sent to a boarding school, where they had learned to hammer a little on the piano, and to forget English and to dabble in French and German, to dress extravagantly, to talk about the "beaux" of being able to stammer tolerably well through dime novels, and vicious habits. Then he had been sent to a mushroom university, where he chewed tobacco, swore great oaths, frequented low haunts and otherwise improved his mind for three years. At the expiration of that period he laid down titty dollars and picked up a parchment dubbing him A. M. The "secular schools" of the United States have produced many such fami-

The young ladies had been looking at something which they pronounced "awfully nice," and "fearfully pretty." Designing to know more about it, they endeavored to ask the custodian its history. Evidently their French was not very strong: "Vous savoir le history du strong: "Vous savoir le history du cette...." but here the jargon lailed. Morgan seeing their difficulty, kindly came to their rescue,

Mr. Drew, hearing an English voice, at once introduced himself and party. His appreciation of time arts and of the grandest monuments of human genius was on a par with that of his country-man "Mark Twain." Doubtless there are some with whom Mark's vulgar attemps at wit in "Innocents Abroad" for gems of the purest water; but they rapid like and hits the fly every time. belong to the class of Mr. Drew.

"What a tarnation line shoe-factory this would make! you could put in a couple more lofts: ram your engine in

in that nook'; cram your leather here: stuff your shoes round there." "Lawk, Daniel," said Mrs. Drew, you are always thinking of shoes. Me and and the girls think it would be just the go for a surve," probably soirce.

"Yes, quite ow feet," said the elder;

words which Morgan at length supposed were intended for en jait.
"What a nice cool place to keep the

rin rine," said the younger German being her strong point.
"How that little chan is skedaddling," said the heir to the house of Drew, as he

pointed to an angel. Poor Morgan telt it useless to point out the beauties of St. Mark's to such uncul-tured minds. With a keen sense of pity or such animal men of whom the United States can boast thousands, he got out of the church as soon as possible, closely followed by his new found friends. Next morning they started for Rome. Mr. Drew, with easy familiarity, asked Morgan his object in going to the Eter-nat City. When told it was to fight for the Pope, he "guessed it was quare the old fellow could not do his own fighting, wished to know how expected trouble had been brought about. As many of our readers may wish to know the same thing, we will

CHAPTER V.

tell them in the following chapter.

HOW THE TROUBLE HAD BEEN BROUGHT ABOUT.

There is something exhibarating in the motion and clatter of an express train. To be whirled through a lovely country at the rate of fifty miles an hour; to feel the quick rush of a balmy atmosphere faming one's brow; to catch fleeting g impses of ruined towers, bold mountain ridges, and glistening lakes; to know that you are fast drawing near to your yet caught the sun's expiring beam. It journey's cud,—to experience all this was not unlike a gloomy misanthrophe in a well-lighted drawing-ro-m.

Every object around, the beetling enough to cheer one's spirits—The pulse is quickened, the heart beats in unison with the rattling music of the wheels and the play of thought keeps time with the rapid change of scene.

It generals were to bring their men to the field of battle on an express trains they would on alighting, make the most gallant charge yet witnessed. This will doubtless, be part of the tactics of the future. The roar of cannon will be drowned in the swelling wave of sound

banks and on its fairy heights, is varied and magnificent. From the bold grandeur of elided by the shrill whistle of puffing enmagnificent. From the bold grandeur of elided by the shrill whistle of puffing enthe Jura Mountains to the smiling leveling engines. Krupp cannons will be preser-

clumsy German invention. Englishmen, Morgan landed on the Italian soil, and swiftly sped by train to Milan. The great cathedral was hastily inspected, shall be yoked thereto. The scythes of early Britons will be succeeded by electric The Queen of the Adriatic still attracts batteries which shall discharge artificial the tourist and the lover of art. No ad-

> In the great battle of the future, by a Catholic British Empire, comprising, in addition to the United Kingdoms, America, North and South, Germany, solidated, and the Church shall receive her greatest worldly triumph, the English strategist will employ tactics similar to these herein foreshadowed. Some may smile at this fancy, but we believe in a mighty future and an almost universal dominion to be attained by England after her return to the faith of her forefathers.

> Feelings and thoughts akin to those expressed above were experienced by Morgan, as he sped from Ancona towards

It was late in November, but the spirit of summer seemed to be still hovering in the air, and warming it with her gentle breath. Summer never dies in Italy : she sleeps for a season whilst the rains descend; but every glancing sunbeam wakes her from her slumber, and she smiles over the valleys in every warm gleam.

The verdure was fresh and green; wildflowers were growing by the roadside and many species of vegetables were flourish-ing in the garden. Morgan accustomed to the cold of a Canadian November, almost fancied that he had fallen asleep somewhere for six months, and that it was now May.

For some time he had sat gazing out at the countrythrough which they were passing so rapidly, when Mr. Drew questioned him as to his reasons for going to Rome-Then he wished to know how the expect-

ed trouble had been brought about.
"It's a long story," said Morgan "and its primary cause is very remote; possibly it might tire you to hear it related." Mr. Drew protested that he "rayther

liked a long-spun, hifaluting sort of orra-tion," and would listen with "tarnation butter than on, or better than butter, tion." and would listen with "tarnation butter better than bread.

Having said this he spat out of the window the jellied products of half a stance in vsin."—Exchange.

'plug" of Virginia, and as Morgan, who was between him and the window, foreseeing the discharge was about to move, he quietly said, "don't move, I guess I'll clear you," and true to his word shot it fairly over his head out into the harmless Morgan looked aghast at this novel

mode by which Mr. Drew avoided disturbing his fellow passengers. That gen-tleman appeared to enjoy his surprise, and Mrs. Drew laughed until big teardrops coursed down her flabby cheeks. When she recovered the power of speech she said:

"That's nothing that ain't to what I see Daniel doing once at a hotel in Nevada There was three long fellows from the alls smoking in the bar, and boasting of how truly they could spit and squirt into the spittoon. Daniel he walks in a kind of a careless way and says, 'I ain't much in the smoking line myself but I guess I can spit about as true as any of you.' Then the barkeeper begets a fly and pins it to the wall. He marks off three yards and tels them to toe the scratch. The man as spits the widest from the fly the most times out of three pays for the drinks says the bar-keeper. One tall miner spits first and hits the fly twice. The next hits only once. Then comes Daniel's turn; and winking to me (lauk how I laughed!) he stepped up to mark and standing with his hands behind his back, he spits three times, quite

(To be continued.) This story can be had in book form from J. Murphy & Co., Baltimore, or Knowle's book store, Halifax, N.S.J

WHEN the merits of a good thing are considered, it only requires proof like the following to convince and settle any doubt.—Constantine, Mich. U.S.A., Feb. 18, 187: "Was troubled 30 years with pains in the back from strain; in bed for weeks at a time; no relief from other remedies. About 8 years ago I bought St. Jacobs Oil and made about 11 applications; have been well and strong ever since. Have done all kinds of work and can lift as much as ever. No return of pain in years."

D. M. REARICK.

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Improved Billiard Cushions patented Nov.

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The Two Misers..

A miser living in Kufa heard that in Bassora also there dwelt a miser more miserly than himself, from whom he might learn much. He forth with journeyed thither and presented himself to the great miser as a humble beginner in the rt of avarice, anxious to learn, and un-

der him to become a student.
"Welcome," said the miser of Bassora we will straight go into the market to make some purchases."

They went to the baker.
"Hast thou good bread.
"Good, indeed, my masters; and fresh nd soft as butter.

"Mark this, friend," said the man of Bassora to the man of Kufn, "butter is compared with bread as being the better of the two; as we can only consume a small quantity of that, it will also be the cheaper, and we will therefore act more wisely, and more savingly, too, in being satisfied with butter."

They then went to the butter merchant and asked him if he had good butter. "Good, indeed, and flavory and fresh as is the finest olive oil," was the

answer. 'Mark this also " said the host to nis guest, oil is compared with the very butter, and therefore, by much ought to be preferred to the latter."
They then went out to the oil vendor.
"Have you good oil?"

"The very best quality: white and transparent as water." was the reply.
"Mark that, too," said the miser of Bassora to the one of Kufa: " by this rule water is the very best. Now, at home I have a pailful and most hospitably therewith will I entertain you."

And, indeed, on their return nothing but water did he place before his guest because he had learned that water was better than oil, oil better than butter

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A LITTLE CIRL'S DANCER.



Mr. Henry Macombe, Leyland Gt., Blackburn, London, Eng., states that his little girl fell and struck her knee against a curbstone. The knee began to swell, became very painful and terminated in what doctors call "white swelling." She was treated by the best medical men, but grew worse. Finally

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ST. JACOBS OIL

was used. The contents of one bottle completely reduced the swelling, killed the pain and cured her.
"ALL RICHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."



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O'NEILL'S DEFIANCE.

The following stirring lyric—commemorative of Hugh O'Neill's deflance of the English Queen Elizabeth—first appeared in the Gaiway Vindicator, in 1845. The name of the author is unknown, but he is supposed to have been a zenteman name Dillon. In realding the poem it must be borne in mind, that in many parts of Ireland, the name O'Neill is even still pronounced O'Naie. In the Sixteenth Century, that was, no doubt, the general pronounciation, as it can be found so spelled in divers old chronicles:—

"Go tell your surly, Saxon queen
I value not her might;—
My arm is strong, my sword is keen,
To fight for Irehand's right.
Go say I serve not as she wills—
Her bribes shall not prevail,
I tread my own, my native hills—
My title's THE O'NEILL!

The Hy-Niall* race, for agos trod
Those hills and mountains blue;
They lived and loved and worshippped God,
As freemen still should do;
And tho their graves are fround us now,
There souls still guard our weal,
And, by their souls, no bawd shall bow
The glorious Clan O'Neill!

I'll chase the wolf, I'll hunt the roe
From mountain pass to plain,
Norflood, nor fen, nor fence, nor foe
Shall dare to check my rein!
These hunds are inthe—these wild woods all,
From Maghera to the Paio;
And there I'll stand, or there I'll full
As should the Chief O'Neill!

Then back, then back to England's queen—And tell her this from me—My own, my maive isle of green
Shall from her chains be free;
Go, say the "Red Hand" dreads not death—No tyrant makes it quall—
"My foot is on my nailve h-ath,"
My title's The O'Nethal! Cuchullis.

CUCHULLIN.

"This name, in Gaelic, is pronounced as a word of two syllables—equivalent to the geni-tive of the name O'Nelli.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

To Set a Table.

February Ladies' Home Journal. The cloth should be snotless. At each person's seat place a knife, fork, teaspoon or dessertspoon, tumbler and napkin, and if dessertspoon, tunibler and napkin, and it fresh fruit is to be served, a finger bowl if there be no servant. If you have a waitress, she will place the finger bowls on as you linish the fruit. If fresh fruit be served there must also be placed at each seat a fruit knife and plate. The knives and spoons should be placed at the first and the forks and playing of the right and the forks and napkins at the left; the tumblers to be at the point of the knives. There should be space between the knife and fork for a breakfast plate. Have the dish of fruit in the center of the table. Have a tray cloth at each end of the table. Spread little butter plates at the top of each plate. If individual saft and pepper bottles be used, place them at the side of each plate. If large ones place them at the corners of the table. Put four tables propose on the table, either in two corners, sales identifications that they will be or beside the dishes that they will be used in serving. Put the carving knife and fork at the head of the table and the cups and saucers, sugar and cream, coffee pot, hot water bowl, etc., and the mush dishes at the other end.

A Sunny Dinling-Room.

The dining-room, writes Maria Parloa in the February Ladies Home Journal, should be light and sunny. The most essential pieces of furniture are a table of generous width, capable of being en-larged, comfortable chairs and a sideheard. After that, if the room be large enough and the purse will admit of the purchase of a cabinet or two, with glass fronts and sides, so much the better. In these there can be kept dainty bits of china and glassware. These cabinets will brighten a dining-room more than anything clse you can put into it, possibly excepting pictures. If there be no room for a cabinet, a corner cupboard and some langing shelves will be a great addition. Pictures that suggest pleasant things are, of course, always desirable, A few thristy ferns, flowering plants or evergreens add a great deal to the brightness and become of any room, but par-ticularly in the dining-room. Have them there if you possibly can,

Something About Making Soap. A few years ago, when on one of my lecturing tours, I boarded with a family where the ladies did their own work The housekeeping was perfect; the table was exceptionally good, the food being well cocked and in generous quantities; and there was no waste. Now, these folks made their own hard soap. One might have known it would be good, but it was more than that; it was of such superior quality that I asked about the process they followed. I had always made soft soap for cleaning purposes, and had been accustomed to save my grease, as I shall explain. For nearly three years now I have made the hard soap, and should be sorry to have to use any other. I have a stone jar for frying fat and a few five pound laid cans for soap grease. All the beef fat is clarified and strained into the stone jar; all mutton and other kinds of fat for which I have no other use are strained into the tin cans. When a can is full I put it aside and begin with another. When I have three canfuls I make the soap in this way: Three canfuls of clarified soap grease (litteen pounds) is put on the back part of the range, that it may melt slowly. The potash from three one-pound cans is put into a large earthen or stone bowl or jar. Upon this is poured three quarts of cold water, and three tablespoonfuls of powdered borax is added. This mixture is stirred with a wooden stick until the notash is diswooden stick until the potash is dissolved, then it stands until cold.

potash is added; should it be, it must stand until so cool that it will hardly run when poured. When the potash mixture is perfectly cold pour it in a thin stream into the fat, stirring all the while. When all has been added continue stirring for about ten minutes, when the soap should begin to look thick and ropy. At this stage pour it into a box, having it about three or four inches deep. Let it stand a few hours; then cut it into bars, and the bars into pieces of a convenient length for handling. It will still be very soft, and should not be removed from the box for for at least two days. It will be hard and white. If you attempt to combine the fat and potash mixture while the latter is at all warm it will take a long time to make the soap, and the result will not be so satisfactory. It is well to put paper under the soap tub and bowl in which

the potash is prepared. Remember that potash is very strong, and do not spatter it on yourself ar on the floor.

Possibilities Within Easy Reach.

One can buy half a pound of sausages, a thin slice of ham that will not weigh more than half a pound, a quarter of a pound of dried beef, a quarter of a pound of smoked bacon, half of which can be used with chicken livers, while the other half may be cooked another time with one pound of calf's liver. A quarter of a pound of smoked salmon or halibut to be broiled for breakfast or tea, will be a generous allowance. One pound of sait codfish will answer for three or four dishes—lish balls, fish in cream, fish hash, etc. One thin slice of round steak weighing about a pound can be made into beef olives. A slice of veal from the leg can be used in the same way. A piece of beef cut from the shoulder, and weighing about two or three pounds, can be braised. About a pound and a quarter of fresh beef, cut from any of the tough parts of the animal, can be prepared in a stew. Mutton and veal can be used in the same way; indeed, any of the cold meats can be used in a strew. One grouse or partridge, a pair of pigeons, a pair of quail, a rabbit, a duck, etc., all come within the range of the family of

Trade Returns.

The trade returns for the month of December and for the first six months of the fiscal year have been made up by the Customs department, and show that the exports continue to increase in the most satisfactory manner, and are now \$5,898,839 in excess of what they were at this time last year. For December the Breakfast being the plainest meal of the day, the arrangement of the table should always be simple, writes Mary Parloa in her domestic department in the

	Produce o	
	Canada.	co'ntri's
		S
Products of the mine	3.824.178	157,740
Products of the fisheries	6.692.807	61,903
Products of the forest	.18.415.993	647,689
Animals and their produce.	. 20.893,475	996.151
Agricultural products	.13.425.928	71.032.848
Manufactures	. 8.370.319	398.734
Miscellaneous	. 100 139	114,663
Coln and Bullion,		1.102.363
Total	\$61,222,8993	\$80,575,150

Compared with the first six months of the last fiscal year this shows an increase of \$5,379,305 in produce of Canada and \$3,517,534 in produce of other countries. In the latter the increase is almost wholly in agricultural products. In products of Canada the increases have been gen-eral with the exception of products of the forest and miscellaneous, as the following shows. The increases are :-

 Mine
 \$ 523,080

 Fisheries
 \$27,815

 Animals and their products
 1,120,521

 Agricultural products
 5,484,770

 Manufactures
 255,534

 Products of the forest show a decrease

of \$2,793,524, mostly caused by the Chaudiere strike last summer, and miscellaneous a decrease of \$38,921. The statement of goods entered for consumption for December shows:—

 Dutlable goods
 \$4,591,491

 Free goods
 3,470,285

 Coin
 78,495

Easily Caught.

Croup, colds, sore throat and many painful allments are easily caught in this changeable climate. The never-tailing remedy is just as easily obtained in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which is indoubtedly the best or all the many remedies offered for the cure of colds or pains.

Public Accounts for 1891.

The public accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891, were distributed this atternoon, from which it appears the revenue on account of consolidated fund was \$38,579,310.88, and expenditure year of \$2,235,742.02. The expenditure on capital account was \$3.112,958.62, and subsidies to raitways \$1,265,605.87. The gross debt of the Dominion on June 30 was \$289,899,229.62; assets, \$52,090,199,-11; nett-debt, \$237,808,030.51 an increase of \$275 818.74 in the year, accounted for

as follows:--Expenditure on public works, capital Spenditure ratiways and canals, capital Spenditure Dominion lands capital Spenditure Dominion lands capital Spenditure Tailway Subsidies 1,255,705 87 Expenditure Northwest rebellion 2,901 42 Transfers to debit of consondated fund 68,074 32

Total \$4,449,640 23
Lest staking fund investment \$1,938,078 57
Surplus 2,235,742 92

\$4,173,821 49 \$ 275,818 74 Total.....

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formun of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronenitis, Caturrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and destring to refleve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using, Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y. (12-15-e o w)

Live Stock.

The receipts of live stock at the Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, for the week ending January 30, 1892, were as fol-

lows:-Cattle, Sheep. Lamb 511 284 387

No improvement in the cattle market for week. Large receipts of inferior stock but no demand, this influencing the sale of anything of better quality and lower prices ruled all round. For Sheep and Lambs the trade was better, best value for the former, 3½c. Live Hogs heavier receipts, closing 15c, better than previous week. We quote the following as being fair values:—

The good cook should be given a wide

NO OTHER Sarsaparilla has effected such remarkable cures as HOOD'S Sarsaparilla, of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and other blood diseases.



Down in the mouth -the woman who doesn't use Pearline. Her work brings weariness and complaint— Pearline brings cleanliness with case and comfort. It makes light of washing and cleaning. It saves wear and tear to your clothes, your muscles, your cash, and your temper. Ask some of the mill-ions who use it. Pearline can do no harm to the finest fabric —it can do no harm to try it. Beware of imitations. 215 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR. GRAIN, &c.

Flour.—The market remains quiet all round and prices continue unsatisfactory to sellers. It is stated that although the nominal quotation for city strong bakers is \$5 it can be bought for lower prices and we quote \$4.75 to \$5 as to quantity. In Manitoba bakers' the sale is reported of a lot of straights at \$4.55, and quotations range from \$4.50 to \$4.75 as to quality. Straight rollers are still in abundant supply and all sales that transpire are decidedly in buyers' favor, as low as \$4.85 having been accepted for a car lot, and one dealer stated that for a large quantity that figure would be shaded. A fair range of values, however, would be from \$4.55 to \$4.60 as to quantity and quality.

Winter Wheat patent ...\$4.85 \$5.10 \$5.10 \$5.10 \$1.60 as to quantity and quality.

Winter Wheat patent ...\$5.00 \$5.15 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75 \$1.75

Corn.—Business is still quiet and prices are unchanged at 62c and 65c for No. 2 and No. 3 western duty paid.

Pous.—There is very little doing in this market and prices are unchanged at 72 to 75c 66 fbs in store. In the west prices are quoted at 59 to 60c per 60 lbs.

Oats.—Figures are about the same as last week, with small spot transactions, and in the West business is still slow. We quote white bats 35c to 56c, and Manitoba mixed 3ic. Barley.—Brewers continue to pick up quelly but there is no very active demand feed barley is quiet at 47c to 50c; malting bar-ey is 55c to 60c.

Buckyheat.-Duliness still prevails both

here and in the country, prices being nominally about the same as last week, at 52c to 53c. Ryo —Prices are unchanged at 90c to 93c with a very quiet feeling.

Mult.—Some business is passing in Ontario Malt.—Some business is passing in Ontario mait at 70c to 75c; Montreal mait is unchanged at 75c to 80c.

Seeds.—Red clover is selling fairly well at \$5.75 to \$6 in the city, and at \$5.25 to \$5.75 in the West. Alsike is quoted at \$5.75 to \$6.25 in the city and \$5.50 to \$6.25 in the city and \$5.50 to \$6.25.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Hutter.—Recelpts during the past week were 1,551 pkgs, against 1,68 pkgs for the week previous. The market has been characterized by a very strong tone, owing to the demands which are being made by England upon our limited stocks. The enquiry, however, has of late been chiefly for dairy goods, with sales this week of round lots of Eastern Townships at 21c to 22c for fine full goods; under priced goods have been selling at 17c to 19c. Western dairy has changed hands at 16c to 174c, but we understand that higher prices have been paid for closely selected. A round lot of summer mide dairy has changed hands at 15c. Creamery has been a slow sale, probably owing to the fact that it is very difficult to get the quality that is asked for, most of the stocks held here being said to be toppy and sldy. A sale of a large quantity of creamery is reported at the end of last week at 24c; but holders of finest lots say that there is no profit to them at anything below 25c.

Roll Butter.—Considerable quantities of roll inditer have been arriving from the West

has tweek at 23c; but holders of finest lots say that there is no profit to them at anything below 25c.

Rolf Buttor.—Considerable quantities of roll butter have been arriving from the West, but prices are about the same as last week, at about lee to 17c, with a cent or so more for choice Morrisburg.

Cheese.—The market remains very strong, English buyers having been compelled to advance their limits by is to 18 de per cwd. Most holders here are not offering, as they believe in high a prices in the near future. There can be no question that the English make has been much below the average and stocks here are much lighter than they were at this time last year, and unless the higher range of prices which are almost sure to follow checks consumption, a nyely time may be expected.

Dressed Hogs.—The market has made a further advance since our last report, sales of car lots having been made at \$6.25 to \$6.35 per 100 lbs. Car lots are offering at points Wost of Toronto to-day at \$6 which is equal to \$6.35 laid down here. Advices from shipping points within the past few days state the supply is rapidly dimunishing furners having availed themselves of the late cold spell and rushed their hogs to market. A few country dealers are holding back in order to get the full benefit of the recent advance; but all agree in stating that the great bulk of hogs have been sent forward to the pricipal receiving countries.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—The cold weather has greatly reduced receipts and improved the teeling somewhat. There is no demand for England and the market there is dult. Limed here are salling at 15 to 16c; held fresh of good quality are worth 16 to 17c though some very old stock is offered at 13c. New laid are worth 2c.

11ops.—The sale was reported of a small let in this city at 26c. Yearlings are quoted, at 20 to 22c and old at 12 to 15c and old old 6 to 10c.

11ny.—The market is good and prices romain about the same as last quoted; pressed hay \$6.00 to \$40.50, loose hay \$7.50 to \$0.50. Straw steady at \$5 to \$6.

Ashes —The market is quiet and we quote \$4.30 to \$4.40 for pots; pearls \$6.15.

FRUITS, &c.

Apples.—The market is quiet, car lots are still being offered from the west, but it is difficult to get over \$2.25 for the best red fruit, and we quote \$1.00 to \$2.25 as to quality.

Cranberries.—The demand for these berries has been during the past week and we quote \$6 to \$7 per bbl, fancy stock \$8 to \$8.50.

Potntoes.—The market remain very quiet, the supply being in excess of requirements, and we quote car lots 45 to 47 jc per bag.



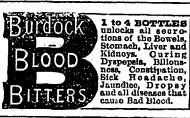
They are now receiving their full supply of the beautiful

Weber, Decker, Vose and Hale PIANOS.

Fine speciments of which can be seen in the stores,

No. 228 ST. JAMES STREET. It is a fact not generally known to our read ers that this Company sells beautiful new Upright Planos at \$225. They have also a largenumber of

Second-hand Pianos at from \$50 upwards, Our readers should call and examine the stock and prices at N. Y. PIANO CO'S stores.



We are now showing an

EXTRA CHOICE STOCK of

Fur Coats, Mantles, Capes,

Muffs, Caps, etc.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

All of our own manufacture.

ROBERTSON & CO.,

220 St. James Street,

Opposite Alexander's.



DOHERTY & DOHERTY.

Advocates: and: Barristers,

180 ST. JAMES STREET. City and District Bank Building

Registered. A delight-fully refreshing preparation for the hair. It should be used daily, promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cts. per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence atreet, Monreal.

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Fattening Lambs and Leakages on Farms.

Some time ago at Guelph, Prof. Shaw, of the Agricultural Coplege, gave a very interesting address on the subject of "Fattening Lambs;"

Valuable hints were given in which he recommended rape for food for sheep and lambs. He told of some experiments they had tried on the experimental farm, to see the amount that could be produced per acre. They fitted up a piece of ground and sowed it with rape, about one-sixth of an sare. They put six lambs on it and left them there for 42 days and gave them nothing but sait, not even any water, and they came out at the end of 42 days twenty pounds heavier than when they went in. One-sixth of an sare made 120 pounds of meat. He said this was an extraordinary crop. There was another plot upon which they grew wheat. That ground was ploughed after the wheat was removed and sown with rape on the 12th of August. It was cultivated twice, but got no hand-hoeing. They then put in the middle of September 30 lambs for 27 days, and the lambs made an average gain of five or six pounds apiece. He said this was also a favorable season.

On the same occasion Mr. Raynor spoke on Agricultural College, gave a very interesting

on the same occasion Mr. Raynor spoke on

On the same occasion Mr. Raynor spoke on the subject of "Leakages on the Farm."

He advised the farmers to keep their wood ashes on the farm, and to provide their barns with eave troughs to prevent a waste of the water coming down through the yard, thereby saving the elements of fertility. He said the cause of another leakage was in the outting. curing and management of clover hay, and that the best results could be derived from it if cut when in full bloom, and if allowed to be washed by heavy rains it loses a great deal of its nutriment. He also advised the farmers not to be feeding their horses all the time, and that they would thrive well on two pounds of hay per day, also that too much hay was the most prevalent cause of heaves in liorses. He said there was another leakage in the shape of weeds, thistles and cough grass. He gave his experience in getting rid of the obnoxious grass: As soon as the crop is taken off after harvest they put on the gang plow, then the spring tooth cultivator, and work it all they can, and if it is very thick they put on the horse-rake and rake it up and, if the weather is dry, burn it. He said there was no use in treating cough-grass when the weather is wet.

Cattle Dehorning.

Cattle Dehorning.

treating cough-grass when the weather is wet.

Cattle Dehorning.

Much discussion has taken place of late with regard to the question of dehorning Cattle. At the cattle dehorning investigation, at London, Ont., County constable Allen gave recently an account of his visit to William York's farm in North Devonshire. York said's head had been dehorned, and explained the operation in which the cows were fastened in stanchions and their heads hauled out by a rope and windlass, the rope being fastened to the cow's neck and taking a half hitch around the animal's nose. The cow was held by the horn and ear while the operator sawed the horns off with a small handsaw. He saw the cows on the 2ind of December and he believed the operation took place on the 6th of November, six weeks before. Three were in the stable still. York told him that one of the cows had died, that she had hurt the stub of the horn and had bled to death. Witness understood him to say the cow's death took place about three weeks after dehorning. All the cows outside had their horns off exceptione. They seemed to be standing still in the yard between the house and the barn. The cows looked stupid and shook their heads in a peculiar manner. He thought it was the air getting into the cavities left by the sawed off horns. There was a trace of something like pus down on the jaws of one of the animals, and there was dirtover their eyes and most of their heads as if they had rubbed in the dirt. When he went to put his hand on the head of one of the three cows in the stuble she jumped back, so that he let alone. It would seem that a great deal of unnecessary cruelly takes place, in cases where, for either the improvement of the animal's appearance, or for other purposes, the cow is subjected to this operation of having its horns taken off. It would be well if the question could soon be decided, as to whether it is right or not to thus treat the dumb brutes, in o der to secure un imaginary improvement in their appearance.

ARE YOU DEAF

Or do you suffer from noises in the head. Then send your address and I will send a valuable treatuse containing full particulars for home cure, which costs comparatively nothing. A spi-budid work on dentices and the ear. Address PROF. G. CHASE, Box 230, Orilla, Ont.

A General Overcome.

DEAR SIRS.—I suffored from general weak-ness and debility and my system was complete-ly run down and I found B.B.B. the best medi-cine I ever tried. I would not be without it for a great deal.

MISS NELLIE ARMSTRONG.

Dublane P.O., Ont. The hen doesn't seem to have much

trouble in picking up a living. Attacked By An Enemy.

DEAR SHIS,—About a year ago I had a very bad attack of dyspepsia. For nearly four mouths I never ate a meal without suffering pain after. I had got so weak I could scarcely walk, when one day I saw an advertisement for B.B B and thought I would try a bottle. Four bottles cared me completely, and I am strong and healthy. ong and healthy.
MISS JANET STUART, Muskoka Falls, Ont.

Epitaph on a Dead Letter.-It died

Suitable Dower for a Widow.-A

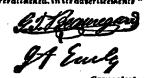
UNPREGEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTES

Louisiana State Lottery Company incorporated by the Legislature for Educational as de Jharitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take piace Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER buawings take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music. New Oricans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY TRARS POR INTEGRIFF OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES. Attented as follows: -

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Seve-Annual Drawings of the Loutstana State Lottery Company, and in per-on manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with fas-similes of our structure attached. In its adverticements."



To the understand Banks and Bankers will pay a "tree drawn in The Lauriana State Lotteries which make presented at our counters.

R M. WALWSLEY, Pres. Louisio 18 Mat'l Ro PIRREE LANAUX. Pres. State National Bank. A BALDWIN Pros. New Orleans Hat'l Ranh.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.

CARL KORN, Pres. Union National Rank.

WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans.

FEBRUARY 10, 1892. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIET OF PRISES. 100 are 3,134 Prizes, amounting to......\$1,034,800

Price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets at \$20; Haives \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. Clubrates, 55 fractional tickets at \$1, for \$50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT. Send Money by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars,

on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Re-press Charges on TICKET; and LISTS OF PRIZES for-warded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD,
NEW ORLEASS, LA

REW ORLEAGE, LA
Give full address and make signature
plain,
Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the
use of the mails to ALL LOTTENES, we use the Express
Companies in answering correspondents and sending
lists of Priz-s, until the Courts shall dedice Our
RIGHTS AS A STATE INSTITUTION. The Protest suthorities, however will combine to deliver all GRDINARY
letters ddress d to Paul Courad, but will not deliver
REGISCREED letters to him.
The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application
to all Local Asents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Rxpress, FREE OF CO T.
ATTENTION—The present charter of the Constitution of the State, and, by decision of the SUPEREN
COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, is an inviolable
COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, is an inviolable
CONTROL between the State and the Lottery Company,
will remain in force under any circumstances FIVE
FRARS LONGER, UNITLE 1806.
The Louisiana Legislature, which adjourned July
10th voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let
the people decide at an election whether the Lottery
shall continue from 1805 until 1918—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR JONTINUANCE.

CURE FITS!

USE IT FOR

Difficulty of Breathing Tightness of the Chest Wasting Away of Flesh Throat Troubles Consumption Bronchitis, Weak Lungs Asthma, Coughs Catarrh, Colds

DR. T. A.

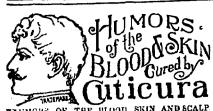
OC UM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure



TASTELESS

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS LABORATORY, TORONTO, ONT.



HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN AND SCALP, whether itching, b r i g, bleeding, a raly, crusted, pinnye, bleedy, or capper-colored, with loss of hair, either simple, scronicus, hereditary, or contagions, are specific, cranane, try, conomicarly, and in fallibly cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an expulsite skin Purifier and Beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood a d skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Rem does, when the best physicians and all other remedies Li. CUTICURA SIMEDIES are the raly infallible blood and skin purifiers, and deby effect more great cures of bloom and skin diseases than all other remedies c a binard Sold recrywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 750; SOA! 350; HESOLVENT, SLEO, Propated by the POTTEI DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, B-ston Mass.

Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Blood and Skin Diseases. Pinples, blackbeads, chapped and oily skin Strong prevented by Cetterra Soar.

Backache, kitney pains, weakness and rhou mutism relieved in one minute by the celebrater cracera Astr-Pass Plaster 30c.

LOCAL, CHURCH AND SOCIETY NEWS

Wader this heading will infuture be found reliable reports of all the events in the Arch-diocese which are likely to be of interest to the readers of THE TRUE WITSESS.]

Prof. McKay's Lecture.

We purpose, next week, beginning the publication of Prof. W. McKay's Instructive and graphic lecture on the subject of "Irish Literature." The lecture being somewhat lengthy our space obliges us to give it in scriat form.

Shamrock Bazaar and Tombola.

Owing to the immense number of articles coming in and the fact that un unprecedented success and popularity for the bazaar is now beyond doubt, the committee of management has considered it absolutely necessary to cancel the arrangements made with the Victoria Rities' Association for the use of their armory owing to the fimited dimensions of that hall, The Windsor Hall lately erected in connection The Windsor Hall lately erected in connection with the palatial Windsor Hotel, and the most spacious and sulfable place in Montreal, has been secured and ample accommodation thus assured to the thousands of friends of the Shamrocks who will patronize their bazaar. As the time for the Tombola approaches the sale of tickets becomes even more rapid, many sympathizers taking advantage of this mode of concribating a dollar towards the new grounds and at the same time become the probable owner in the near future of a valuable and useful article from amongst the prize list. article from amongst the prize list.

Dynamite Accident.

A man named Dupre, employed as a blaster at the Cote St. Louis quarries, on Monday, went home to dinner, his residence being on the outskirts of the village, carrying in his hand two dynamite cartridges. When he sat down to dinner he put the cartridges on the stove to thaw out, as they were frozen. All went well for a few moments, but all at once the neighborhood was startled with what was at first thought to be an earthquake. All rushed to their doors when they saw the house of Dapes fumbling to the ground. A rush was made to the falling dwelling, where it was discovered, strange to say, that no one was killed, but two of the three childen who were siting at dumer with their father and mother were badly bruised by the falling Umbers. Doctors were at once summoned, the first to answer the call being Dr. McDuft, who, after seeing what the case was, sent for the Notre Pame hospital ambulance, which soon responded to the call, and the children, one of two years old, and the other a body of nine months, were taken to the hospital. The only injury the father received was a flow on the head from a pice of falling wood. The mother was struck in the stomach with a piece of stove, but luckily she was not severely injured. Recently a similar accident look piace in the County of Ottawa, not far from Hull, when the Patten Dynamite works were blown up. These examples should warn all who use that combustible to act with utmost caution. the neighborhood was startled with what was

The Grlp Amongst the Judges.

The "grip" is playing sad havoe with the health of our judges. Mr. Justice Jette has not yet recovered from his long prostration not yet recovered from his long prostration with the malady, although it is satisfactory to be able to say that he is now making rapid progress fowards complete restoration to health. Mr. Justice Mathien has been suffering this week, and has been obliged to postpone the sittings of the Royal Commission of which he is president. And Chief Justice Johnson has just been ordered by his medical advisers to take a trup to Florida, in order to recuperate his strength, which has been impaired by the prevalent complaint.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

A University to be Established at Montreal.

The details of a bill which we understand, it is intended to bring before the Quebec Legislature at its next session have just come to light The particulars are as follows, so far as they have been given to our representative; but we publish them under reserve.

publish them under reserve.

The object in view is to establish in this city a university independent allogather of that at Quebec, although preserving, so far as appearances go, a union with that institution. The new university is to be governed by a corporation consisting of Archbishop Fabre, and his mifragan bishops, Mgr. Rachie and Mgr. Moreau; the very roy. Superior of St. Sulpice, the Rey. Abbe de Fauville, Dr. Kingston, Dr. Rottot, Judge Jette and Judge Pagnuelo. The aim sought to be attained by the helf fusion of all the mentices of the late Victoria and the present Laval universities, under the supreme direction of the hierarchial authorities. It is anticipated that the measure will meet with most determined opposition.

THE GREY NUNS.

Their Noble Work-A Reply to Malicious

Slanderers. La Semaine Religiouse states that besides the regular staff there are at present in the different establishments of the Grey Nuns, in this ctr, 1,403 poor, all, or almost all, getting gratuitously their lodging, food and clothing. At the Ropital General, Guy street, there are 201 old persons, 266 orphans and 55 helpers; at the Navareth Asylum, 100 blind inmates and 72 orphans; at the St. Joseph Asylum, 142 orphan girls; at the St. Henry Asylum, 40 orphan girls; at the St. Henry Asylum, 40 orphan girls; at the St. Charles Asylum, 155 aged persons; at the St. Bridget's Asylum, 125 opphans; at the St. Bridget's Asylum, 125 opon. Besides these are the dispensaries where remedies are distributed, the special asylums where hundreds of young children are daily left with the nuns while the mothers go to work; visits to sick persons which are almost always accompanied with substantial help, the Houses of Refuge and the Notre Dame Hospital. The 1,403 poor persons above mentioned are simply those who receive from the Grey Nuns complete and permanent hospitality. Reckoning at \$100—and who will find this too much?—the value of the maintenance of each of those persons, the sum of \$140,3 0 given annually in charities by one single religious community, is reached. La Semaine Religious community, is reached. La Semaine Religious elimination to the other charitable institutions, it is difficult to say that the nuns are not doing wast they can and that more can be askedfrom them. It then adds that this is a reply to a malifelous instituation published in some newspapers inst week. girls; at the Bethlehem Asylum, 95 orphan

The Blessing of St. Blaise.

The customary ceremony which takes place on the anniversary of the feast of St. Blaise will be held in the Cathedral this afternoon, when the blessing of the throats will be proceeded with by his grace the Archbishop. St. Blaise was a bishop in Armenia in the early part of

the fourth century. While undergoing a term of imprisonment at the hands of the soldiers of Agricols he rendered himself famous by miraculously healing a child who was been smothered by a large fishbone which it had swallowed. Since his death his intercession has from time to time been implored in cases of throat disease, and there are on record a large number of wonderful cures attributable to the saint's aid.

Death of a Venerable Priest.

The death is announced of the Rev. Norbert Barrett, who was paster of the parish of St.
Luc for about twenty years. The sad event
took place a few days ago at St. Thomas de Jollette. The deceased priest had passed the ago
of seventy, and would have celebrated the
fifteth anniversary of his ordination in a few
months more.

The Better Part.

His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, presided last week at the religious profession of the following postulants, at the Hotel Dien or the following posturation at the Hotel Dieu in that city: Miss Rose Folsy, of St. Charles; Miss Albina Bonin, of St. Hilaire; Miss Celina Joubert, of St. Guillaume d'Upion; Miss Geor-gine Sicotte, of Sherbrooke; and Miss Alise Larochelle, of St. Victoire.

Feast of St. Francis de Sales.

Friday last being the feast of St. Francis de sales, Solemn High Mass was celebrated at the Seminary of Quebec city, by Mgr. Begin, of Chicontimi, assisted by Mgr. Hamel and by Rays, Fiset and Simard, as Deacon and Sundeacon. His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau was present and the sermon was delivered by Mgr. Paquet. The attendance of clergy and critzens, including many old pupils of the institution, was large. Low Mass was said in the morning by the Cardinal at 8-30.

Nearly Reached the Century.

There died at St. Sulpice in the county of "Assomption, a few days ago, a Catholic gentleman who had almost reached the great age of a hundred years. He was Mr. Francis or a numerry years. He was Mr. Francis Robillard, and he was uinety-nine years old. The funeral was very largely attended, the de-ceased having been extremely popular among those who knew him. He was the father of the Rev. Simeon Robillard, procurator of the college of Varennes.

St. Mary's Y. M. S.

Although it has only just been formed, the membership of St. Mary's Young Men's society is already numerous, and applications for enrollment in it are coming in fast. A proof of the great interest which is being taken in the society by the people of the parish was afforded on Sunday afternoon last, when a public meeting was held in St. Mary's hall under its anspices. There was a very large attendance, and the species which were made were earnest and enthus instic and evinced the true Catholic spirit. There can be no doubt that much good will result to the young men of the parish from the establishment of the society, and great credit is due to the Rev. Father Salmon, the popular paster of St. Mary's, for the zealous efforts which here read who had been suffering for a few weeks from the effects of a bal attack of La Grippe, which here is and pleations for entrolling for a few weeks from the effects of a bal attack of La Grippe, which here society saled been suffering for a few weeks from the effects of a bal attack of La Grippe, which here society and proposed the skill could do proved of no avail and the deceased closed his eyes in death on Friday morning astrounded by a number of friends, his bereaved wife and tamily. The deceased was a large-hearted Trishman and took a lively interest in the welfare of his mative land. He was a native of County Left-ram, emigrating at an early note of County Left-ram, emigrating at an early note of this substitute of the was beloved and respected by all who emioyed his acquaintance. His friends were the was befored by the large number who followed the remain to their last resting place. Cote des Neiges Centerry on Sunday affernoon. In the cortage were many of Montreal's most prominent citizens who were there to pay their last tribute of respect. The local offerings were very numerous. A grand could be the promotion of the spiritual, moral and social interests of its members. A public entered to the promotion of the spiritual, moral and social interests o society by the people of the parish was afforded on Sunday afternoon last, when a public meeting was held in St. Mary's hall under its auspices. There was a very large attendance, and the speeches which were made were carnest and enthusiastic and evinced the true Catholic spirit. There can be no doubt that much good will result to the young men of the parish from the establishment of the society, and great credit is due to the Rev. Father Salmon, the popular paster of St. Mary's, for the zealous efforts which he is putting forth in furtherance of the success of the society. The objects of the organization are stinilar to those of kindered bedies of young men other parishes, and include the promotion of the spiritual, moral and social interests of its members. A public entertainment will shortly be given, and it may safely be predicted that it will be a great success.

Catholic Young Men's Society.

The monthly literary entertalument of the C. Y. M. S., was held in their hall, 92 St. Alex. ander street, on Thursday evening, January 28, Mr. J. J. Ryan presiding. Before the curtain was raised every seat in the spacious hall was taken and the gallery was also crowded to its utmost capacity. Precisely at 8-15 the orchestra under the direction of Mr. F. W. Holland opened the entertainment. The talent which took part was mostly composed of members of the society. Mr. L. McDonald one of the rising elocutionists of Montreal gave a recitation that elocutionists of Montreal gave a recitation that was worthy of his ability. The vocal and instrumental solos of Miss Floreace Whittel and Miss Martha of Brien were no less apprechated, white Mr. H. Smith and Mr. R. B. Molley hi their humorous songs and sketches fairly brought down the house. The most important event of the evening was the lecture by Prof. McKay, on Goldsmith, and the manner in which he prepared and delivered the lecture displayed most conspictously the ability and superior genius of that talented gentleman. After other songs and instrumental music by Messrs. Therney, Smith and Holland, the programme was brought to a close by a colored sketch given by Mr. W. Wall and Mr. L. O'Brien who with their original jokes and funny sayings did tull justice to the happy occasion.

The Archbisnop's Academy.

on Monday the names of the pupils who by their conduct and their application won for theory selves the distinction of being inscribed on the Roll of Honor, were read out. They were as follows:

were as follows:

First Class—Arthur Turcot, James Walsh, Owen Tansey, Albert Marino, J. Rheaume, Edward Sullivan, Oscar Laramee.

Special Chass—Arthur Brodeur, John Evers, Joseph Husereau, John Clement, David Rohlllard, Henri Auge, Jos. Telmosse.

Second class—Joseph Lusignan C. McCarthy, C. Carmel, N. Palgneault, J. Phelau, F. Scanlan, Walter Mullen, Isaic Trudet, James McCarty, Useph CNell, M. Hicks

Thurd class—Patrick McCrory, Albert Lemoine, Charles O'Plaherty, Alexandre Dufiesne, David Barry, Avila Dufresne, J. Gahard, Arthur Cassidy, Charles Nener, T. Wickbam, Domald Inssel, Aristide Sauvageau.

Fourth class—Leon Lagace, Parnell O'Flaherty, Thomas Kearney, Joseph Donnelly, Willie Styles, Thomas Hewitt, Lawrence Russel, Paul Charles Charlebois.

Firth class—Raoul Latin, Freddie Symons, Rootl Thibault, Henry Fitzgeratt, W. Alty, Engene Robitalle, Richard McShane, John Macdonell, Mastal Benoit, Louis Boivin, Guy Hurtubise.

CARTER'S IVER

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bijous 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 Carren's Little Liver Plus are equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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

So Fig. 18.

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

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Norbert Barrette.

Barrette, formerly cure of St. Luc. He was born at St. Cuthbert, March 16th, 1822, and was or-

Dunn.

It was with regret that we learned of the death of an esteemed citizen of Sorel, Mr. Peter Dunn. The deceased was in his sixty-sixth year. On the 24th instant he passed away quietly and amidst the deep sorrow of his

George Rainboth, sen., which very sad event occurred on the loth, at her residence on the Aylmer road. Mr. and Mrs. Rainboth settled in Aylmer during an early period of their mar. In Aylmer during an early period of their mar-ried life, and for over forty years have been re-sidents of that place. The deceased lady was in comparatively good health up to within about three days of her demise, when a severe cold was contracted which resulted so fatally. She was a perfect Christian and Catholic, and devoted wife and mother. On the lifth, Mrs. Rathboth, strengthened by the last rites of the Church, passed away, in her 6ist year. A luss-band and nine children are left to mourn her death.—R. I. P.

Arthur Clendinneng, son of Ald Clendinneng, Clendinneng took ill last Friday evening and was conveyed to the hospital, where, amidst the sorrow of his friends and the deep sympathy of all who knew him, he, on Monday succumbed to the fell desease. We tender his family our sincere condolence in their sorrow.

The Late Patrick Smith.

highly respected citizen passed away at the age of 54, on Friday morning last, at his late residence No. 30 Arcade street. The deceased who

Mr. H. J. Kavanagh has been elected a member of the council of the Bar association of Montreal, to succeed Judge C. J. Doherty.

Mr. B. J. Coghlin has been appointed by Judge Pagnucio a commissioner to replace the late William Wilson in the Cathedral street

OUR SCHOOLS.

Geelong.

Speaking of the Protestant Mission school work amongst the young, this gentleman, says the Advocate, said that love was the great command, and he wanted to see the teacher of the Mission school a little more loving. He had visited many schools, including Catholic schools, and he was impressed with the fact that the essence of power in the Catholic schools was the love which permented the sys tem. That was where this mission school was a little deficient. They wanted a little more love, a little more kindness and carnestness. These were the marked characteristics of Catholic schools, and in these they were superior to any other. He was now speaking as a man of the world, and could therefore speak with a degree of authority, not altogether possessed by those who moved in more restricted circles. Those present, of course, might not see it, but he did, because he was cosmopolitan. In the Catholic schools the children behaved nicely, and gave evidence of true discipline and the power of true love in their training. The Pro-testant workers in the same field were just a little deficient in these qualities. Roman Catholic denomination was going ahead of them in everything, for they spared neither money nor trouble. The ladies of that denomination, in a spirit of self-sacrifice, gave their whole time and their money to thoroughly advance the interests of their religion. The Protestants, he was afraid, were behindhand in this. He only pointed out the defects in a loving spirit, for he was much afraid they did not value their privileges. They must bestow more loving kindness on the rising generation. He wished they would consider his words. He liked a strict discipline, inspired and guided by love, and this he found in the Catholic schools, where the scholars followed implicitly their teachers' directions and wishes. This was due to the kindness and love which the nuns, the rev. mother and sisters, evinced towards the children, in whose interest they labored day and night. No trouble was too great for them in their efforts to train the scholars in their religion. Why were not they as Protestants, similarly occupied? Why did they not do their work with the same earnestness? They did not do their utmost: they did not try as effectively to bring their children on to Jesus as the Catholics did. This was an aim that should receive attention, and he failed to grasp the reason why it had not been be-fore achieved. If they could only throw away their selfishness, and truly love Jesus Christ, who had shed His blood for them, they would perhaps be able to attain the happy results of which he spoke, and he spoke from actual personal knowledge, acquired in travelling throughout the colony. They could go to the convent school in Dawson street, Ballarat, or to Melbourne, or to Geelong, to verify

Census Returns.

The death is announced of the Rev. Norbert born at St. Cuthbert, March Londies, and who dained pries in August, 1847. He was at one time a professor in the L'Assomption and Joillette colleges. In 1866 he was appointed care of St. Luc, a position which he held until his retirement from active work in 1881.

many friends. He had been the chief engineer on the "Montreal" steamboat, of the Richelieu Company, Mr. Dunn's many friends sympa-thize sincerely with his relatives.

Rainboth.

Universal sorrow was felt at the death of Mrs

Cloudinneng.

died on Monday, at the General Hospital of fatty degeneration of the heart. Young Mr.

The late Patrick Smith, a well-known and

BREVITIES.

The Views of Mr. J. K. Hopkins, J. P., of

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills, Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

Mr. Geo. Johnson. Dominion statistician, Saturday received the census returns from Norway House, which is a Hudson's Bay pest north of Lake Winni-peg. This is the first acturn from what are known as the "unorganized districts."

As August is the last month of the summer's trade, so February is the last month of the winter's business, A GOOD MONTH! February is supposed to 'poorest months in 'BUT NOT. OUNTAIN S. Carsley's Column. GAWE POULTRY

MARKET

CORNER BEAVER HALL HILL AND DORCHESTER STREET.

Choice Malpecque and American Oysters, in shell and bulk. Oysters on the half-shell a specialty. All Fish, Game and Poultry dressed and delivered FREE OF CHARGE. A trial order respectfully solicited.

HENRY GATFHOUSE

THE EXILE OF ERIN.

Soul Pass Through Treland (**

humor and pathos. The name of the

writer of the others, so different in char-

'O soggarth aroon! sure I know life is fleet-

Soon, soon, in the strange earth my poor bones will lie;
I have said my last prayer and received my last blessing.
And if the Lord's willing 12m ready to dle. But soggarth aroon, can I never again see The valleys and hills of my dear native land?

Hand?
When my soultakes its flight from this dark world of sorrow,
Will it pass through old Treland to join the blest band?

soggarth aroon! sure I know that in

O soggarth aroon! sure I know that in heaven
The loved ones are waiting and watching for me,
And the Lord knows how anxious I am to be with them.
In those renims of joy, 'mid souls pure and free;
Yet soggarth, I pray, ere you leave me forever,
Relieve the last doubt of a poor dying soul,
Whose hope, next to God, is to know that when leaving
'Twill pass through old Ireland on the way to its goul.

soggarth aroon! I have kept through all

changes The thrice blessed shamrock to lay o'er my

And oh! It has minded me, often and often, Of that bright smilling valley so far, far away
Then tell me, I pray you, will I ever again

The place where it grew on my own native

when my body lies cold in the land of the

stranger, Will my soul pass through Erin on its way to our God?"

ANONYMOUS.

To guide you all right over mountain and lead"

" Let me fly to the hills where my soul can

nake merry,
In the North, where the shamrock more plentiful grows—
In the counties of Cavan, Fermanagh and Berry
I'll linger till called to a better repose.
And the angels you give me will find it inviting
To visit the shrines in the Island of Saints:
It they bring from St. Patrick a small bit of writing,
They'll never have reason for any complaints."

A soul, my dear child, that has pinions upon

Need not be confined to a province so

Small:
Through Vister and Munster and Leinster and Connaught,
In less than a jiffy you're over it all.
Then visit sweet Cork, where your soggarth was born;
No doubt many new things have come into

Vogue—
But one thing you'll find—that both night, noon and morn,
As for centuries back, there's no change in the brogue."

Good mother, assist me in this my last hour;
And, soggarth aroon, lay your hand on my
hend:
Sure, you're soggarth for all, and for all you
have power,
And I take It for penance for what I have
said.
And now, since you tell me through Ireland
I'm passing,
And finding the place so remarkably small,
I'll never let on to the angels in crossing
That we know a distinction in counties at
all."

FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS."

AFT AMANG THE DISCORD.

Aft manny the discord

O' a piece a' wrang, Comes a note familiar We could hand it lang

Sae among the birring O' warl's clatters date List I ling'ring longin'

For an note aye sail.

Sweet its tone and mellow Saft among the roar O'the thoosands howling o't main has the fore? Quate, contented, happy; Lovely, loving, loved, What could hear ste music What heart unmoved.

FOR SALE

Dry Kindling..... 2.00

800 Loads Sawdust.

J. C. MACDIARMID & CO,

Telephone, 8110.

830 St. James Street.

D. McK. MACARTHUR.

to its goal.

stranger

acter, is not given.

He Knew.

Teacher: "Now, Johnny, you under-Ills Inquiry of the Priest, "WIII My stand the difference between ancesters and descendants, do you not? The one comes before, and the other after us."

Johnny: "Yeth em. My ma ith a Denis O'Sullivan, of New York, wrote the first three stanzas of this piece of

Teacher: "Not at all. You've got it just

Johnny: "Nome. She'th alwayth comin alter me."

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

THE CANADA PLATING CO'Y, 763 Craig St.



Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hyster-

ics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholla, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power or nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless

and leaves no unpleasant offects.

A valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge. ris remedy has been prepared by the Reverse for Koemiz, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1870 an ew prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, His Cold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. Cler ! Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.



become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

Palatable as Milk. AS A PREVENTIVE OR THE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. Contine made by Scott & Bowne. Belleville. Salmon Wrapper: at all Druggists, 50c, and \$1.00.

KNABE PIANOS. UNEQUALLED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability, BALTIMORE, 22 and 21 East Baltimore Street, Washington, 817 Market Space. NEW YORK, 118 Fifth Ave.

WILLIS & Co., Sole Agents, 1824 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Que.

Best Body Brussels

Since my anouncement of best, choice, five headache, billionsness or constitution, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small and easy to take. Don't forprices, salesmen have been benefit as prices, salesmen have been booking large and numerous orders, measurers, cutters and fitters overrun with pressing de-of the purchasing capacity of the public when prices reach a point below the standard.

THOMAS LIGGET. 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET

and make February of 1892 one of the very best months of the whole year. S. CARSLEY.

HOW ? HOW ? HOW ? Our plan for making February the best month for taking money will be to

sell goods at such low prices as will COMPEL PEOPLE TO BUY COMPEL PEOPLE TO BUY COMPEL PEOPLE TO BUY COMPEL PEOPLE TO BUY COMPEL PEOPLE TO BUY

and to buy at S. CARSLEYS.

A DASH THROUGH FEBRUARY S

We are this day ARRANGING OUR FORCES and LOWERING OUR PRICES, to go through the month of February with a regular dash, and finish up by the first of

MARCH IN GOOD FORM. Ready for the spring and summer trade

S. CARSLEY.

WHAT THIS DASH MEANS!

To the firm it means a sacrifice of profit to the extent of many thousands of dollars. BUT TO THE MONTREAL PUBLIC

it means so many thousands of dollars saved money. AS ONE LOT IS SOLD OUT. others will be marked down in price and

brought forward, so as to keep trade

lively during the whole month. S. CARSLEY.

READ THE PRICES BELOW!! Good, useful, warm Bed Comforters,

reduced to 75c. Men's Buffalo Cloth Coats, reduced to \$10, worth \$30.

Pretty flamellettes, good quality, from 54c, 64c and 74c.
Twenty cases good Fast Colored Prints,

Carpet Squares, fair size, handsome patterns, only \$1.50.
Children's Wool Hoods, pretty and good, 10e.

DURING FEBRUARY ONLY We will, in addition to the bargains, we

Arrah! bless you, my child! sure I thought it was heaven
You wanted to go to the moment you died;
And such is the place on the ticket I'm giving.
But a coupon for Ireland I'll stick to its

Side. Side.

Your soul shall be free as the wind o'er the prairies.

And I'll land you at Cork, on the banks of the Lee;
And two little angels I'll give you, like fairies.

To embly you at the state of the large of the

terqualities equally cheap.

Ladies' Button Boots only \$1.13, and

better qualities equally cheap. "Arrah, soggarth aroon! can't you do any better?

I know that my feelings may peril your grace;
But, if you allowed me a voice in the matter, I won't make a landling at any such place.
The spot that I long for is sweet County Derry;
Among its fair people I was born and bred;
The Corkies I never much funcied while living,
And I don't want to visit them after I'm dead." Travelling Trunks at a great bargain, from \$1 each. Wide Carpets, same on both sides, only

12c. Now is the time for cheap Brussels and Tapestry Carpets.

S. CARSLEY.

Tapestry Carpets, 27c yards. Brusssels Carpets, 75c yard.

 Ladies' Flannel Skirts,
 \$0.68

 Black Quilted Skirts,
 1.05

 Flannellette Night Dresses,
 1.25

 Ladies' Striped Skirts,
 0.67

 Ladies Striped Skirts, -

> Large Grey Blankets, \$1.35 pair. Useful White Blankots, \$1.75 pair. All Wool Grey Blankets, \$2.10. Large-Sized Comforters 77c. Extra Heavy Comforters, \$1.04.

Silk Neckties, 15c. Men's Woollen Socks, 3 pairs, 20c. Men's White Handkerchiefs, 70c dozen.

All-Linen Towels,

Checked Glass Linen,

THE GREAT LINEN STORE OF CANADA.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS. Large Colored Quilts

Brass Mounted Curtain Poles - 20c S. CARSLEY.

THE GRAND SPECIAL!! The great special bargain in the store is the Men's Buffalo Cloth Coats at Ten Dollars, guaranteed equal to any \$30 Winter Coat in Canada.

Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Hours of business:-from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Carsley's Column.

CARPETS. Neat Hearth Rugs, 25c. Reversible Scotch Rugs, 29c

Pretty Reversible Squares, \$1.50.

S. CARSLEY. LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

S. CARSLEY. BLANKETS & COMFORTERS.

S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Men's Undervests and Drawers, 25c ea. Heavy All-Wool Tweed, 40c yard. S. CARSLEY.

LINENS.

Fancy Tickings. Unbleached Table Linen, Cotton Diaper.

S. CARSLEY.

Large White Quilts - - - 80c Chenilie and Coth Table Covers, 53c Odd lines Window Shades - - 35c

S. CARSLEY. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779