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VOL. XLI., NO. 18.

### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1890.

### PRICE, 5 CENTS.

## A Crisis in Irish Affairs.

GLADSTONE'S STRANGE CONDUCT.

Statements and Counter Statements.

#### FRIENDS AND OPPONENTS MEET.

London, Nov. 25 .- A meeting of the Irish Home Rulers was held to-day before the opening of the session of the House of Com. lendly cheered as he entered the room. A motion was made that Mr. Parnell be reelected chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party. It was carried unanimously. It is announced that Mr. Parnell will retain the leadership at the express desire of his fel.

Mr. Parnell made an address, in which he thanked his followers for his re-election. He said it was for the Irish members to decide whether he should lead them. If their decision had been a negative one, or there had been any diversity of opinion among them he would chaerfully have withdrawn from pub-He life. Nothing but the conviction that his colleagues desired to still utilize his service in the common cause induced him to resume a position which, under his altered circumstances, exposed him, and them through him, to attacks of their opponents.

The Nationalist meeting was held in a cemmittue r om of the House of Commons. Every Nationalist member in town was present and the room was crewded. Mr. Power the chief Nationalist whip, presided, with Mr. Mo-Carthy on his right. Mr. Parnell was cheered as he entered the committee room and took his seat on the left of the chairman. There was a general impression beforehand that Parnoil would be asked to preside se usual, private, but out dere 'n the corrider heard if a vete is taken it is expected a large obsirman was accopted. The sitting was constant cheering as Mr. Power explained majority will be found upon his side. the feeling of the laten party toward its leader. Mr. Power referred to Parnell's services in behalf of Ireland and said he helived there was an nauntmous feeling that Parnell should be re elected chairman of the Irish party. The meeting re-sleeted Mr. Parnell by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Parnell, subsequent to his re-slection to the Ideh leadership, had a conference with John Meriey and Sir Charles Russell. Notwithstanding his endorsement by the Nation. allet party Mr. Parnell may for a time withdraw from Parliament. At the request of Mr. Gladet one Mr. Morley has communicated to Mr. Parcell

#### THE FOLLOWING LETTER,

written Monday: TDEAR MORLEY-Having arrived at a certain conclusion with regard to the continuance of Mr. Parnell's leader hip of the Irish Party, I Mr. Parnell's leader hip of the Irish Laty, I have seen Mr. McCarchy on my arrival in town and have enquired from him whether I am likely to receive from Mr. Parnell humself any communication on the subject. Mr. McCarchy replied that he was unable to give me any infor mation. I mentioned to him that in 1882 after the terrible murders in Phonix Park Mr. Parnell although totally removed from the idea of responsibility, had spontaneously written and offered to take the Calbern Hundreds, an offer much to his honor, but which I thought it my duty to decline. While clinging to the hope of a communication from Mr. Parnell to whomso-ever addressed I thought it necessary, viewing the arrangements for the commencement of the session to morrow, to acquaint Mr. Morley with the conclusion, after using all the means of obfervation and in reflecting in my power I had myself arrived. It was that, notwithstanding the splendid services rendered by Mr. Parnell to his country, his continuance at the present moment in the leadership would be productive of consequences disastrous in the highest degree to the cause of Ireland. I think I may be warranted in asking you so far to expand the conclusions given above, as to add that Mr Parnell's continuance as leader would not only place many hearty and effective friends of the Irish cause in a position of great embarrase-ment but would render retention of the leadership, based as it has been upon the prosecution

of the Irish cause, as almost a nullby.

This expansion of my views I begged of Mr. McClarthy to regard as confidential and not intended for his colleagues generally, if he found that Mr. Parnell contemplated spontaneous action, but I also begged that he would make known to the Irish party at their meeting to morrow that such was my conclusion if he should find that Mr. Parnell has not in contemplation his withdrawal. I now write you in on e he should be much to communicate with Mr. Parcell, as I understand you may possibly have an opening to morrow through another channel. Should you have such on open ing I heg you to make it known to Mr. Parnell the conduing stated in this letter. I have thought is heat to put it in terms simple and direct, much as I should have liked, had it lain in my power, to alleviate the personal nature of the situation. As respects the manner of conveying what my public duty has made it an obligation to say. I rely entirely on your good

feeling, fact and judgment.
(Signed) WILLAIM E. GLADSTONE. (3:gned) It is learned that Mr. Gladstone had an interview with Mr. Parnell before the publicatien of the letter to Mr. Merley and that he urged Parnell to retire from the leadership of

the National party. The publication of the letters caused intense excitement in the lobbies of the House of Commons. Too Per-nellites gathered in groups and informily discussed the situation resulting from Glacstone's action. Finally a formal meeting of the N-tionalist member was called for 10 e'clock to-night.

Mr. Parnell entered the House of Cammons at 2 o'clock. The first member to greet him was Caningham Graham, who accosted him in the lobby and shook him

#### WARMLY BY THE HAND.

Mr. Pa nell, after congratulating Mr. Cerbett, a home rule member, upon bis recent marriage, managed to clude the crowd of journalists waiting in the labby in the hope of chraining an interview with the Irish leader and left the house accompanied by Ja tn McCarthy. The Parnellite members did not know until after the reading of the Queen's speech at what time they were to meet Mr. Parnell, who had not communicated with his followers since the sending out of the circular calling the meeting. The Nationalists members all declared that if Parnell were elect d to the leadership he would receive the fair support of the party. Individual Nationalists however recognizing the feeling of the Eaglish Liberals in the matter, expressed them selves as opposed to Parnell's retaining the leadership. No one knew what Parnell's de mone. Mr. Parnell was present. He was claims would be, but all de lired he would do the right thing. The Liberal members were almost unanimously of the conviction that P rnell would have to go.
LONDON, N ivember 26 - Fo-days preceed.

ings have not relieved the tension but rather have accentinated the complications of the situat on. Mr. Gladerone'e latter produced strong impression upon the Nationalists last evening, and from the indications given at the bustily summoned meeting it seemed that there was every reason to believe that to-lay would bring about new developments which would lead to an amicable arrangement of the t ouble. Bit, although the conferences held to day prove that great divergence of opinion exists, they show that Parnell is firmly resolved to adhers to his decision, and that nniess a vote of ne confidence is passed by his followers he will not abdicate the leadership. To day after a long and earnest discusalou of the situation, in which the most candid and entepoken opinions were given, Parnell positively gained a victory. The members, however, also advocate his reten-tion and deprecated the idea of a final decision until the opinion of the entire party shall have been recorded. The meeting adjourned after nearly three hours of speech making in order o obtain the views of the absent members of

the party.
A partial enquiry brings out the fact that little dount exact as to the upshot of the mater. When the party reassembles Monday it is probable Parnell will again be urged McOarthy's preposal that Mr. Power be made to retire by a section of his supporters. But

The meeting held to day was the result of a reconsideration by Mr. Parneil of his refusal last night

#### TO CALL A MEETING

of the Nationalists. It was held in a committee room, which was carefully guarded frem intrusion, a member of Parliament standing guard. Mr. Parnell presided. Slience was observed by every member as he entered the room. After calling the meeting to order Mr. Parnell explained that he had reconsidered his determination and had called the meeting at the request of the members ef the party. The meeting lasted for half an There was great divergence of opinion manifested throughout the discussion. Ne definite autien was taken and the meeting adjourned to reassemble at 5 o'alook.

Mesers. Barry and Commins were the first speakers to urge Parnell to retire. Mr. McCarthy followed with an elequent and impassioned appeal in behalf of Farnell, upon whose sacrifices for the Irish cause he laid the greatest atreas, but Gladat me's latter to Morley had materially changed the situation. McCarthy's appeal failed of its desired flact. Mr. Sexton spoke forty minutes. Mr. Lane appealed to Parnell to think of the Irish tenants who were waiting anxiously for a change of government to improve their

posttion. At the five e'click meeting Mr. Sheedy depted the same line as Mr. Line and asked Parnell to reconsider his position, if it was only for the sake of the evicted tenants in Tipperary, who were walting for the restora-tion of their homes. All the speakers dilated elequently upon Parnell's past services.
John O'Conner spoke strengly in favor of Parnell's retaining the leadership. Several members objected to postponing the deci sion until Monday, but a mojority favored a

postponement. It is stated that et the mid day meeting of the Parnellites at least fifty favored retaining Parnell as leader. Several others, however, had written their resignations, and were roady to present them in the event of a decision that Parnell should remain. In the latter case a moeting of the Liberals was to be called to express confidence in Gladstone, and to appeal to him to continue as leader of

the party. Attormy scene occurred at the meeting ef the Parnellite members last evening after the letter from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Morley had been made public. The action of Mr. Mc-Carthy in not making known the contents of Mr. Gladatene's letter at the meeting of the Parnellites yesterday morning

#### WAS SEVERELY CRITICISED

A majority of the Nationalist members present at the meeting last night said they had believed previous to the meeting in the morning that Mr. Parnell, after his reelection, would not take an active part in pelitics for a few menths. They now believed if Mr. Gladstene's letter had been read proneuncing against him. He henced them at the morning meeting the result on the for not is a moment threwing over their metien to retain Mr. Parnell in the leader- leader. When the higher consideration of abip would have been different.

Mr. McCarthy explained that he did not interperation they would respend to the and day of the pro-communicate the contents of Gladstone's peal of the English Liberals and ask Parnell despeat veneration,

letter to the Parnellite meeting yesterday because Gladstone had requested him to consider it as confidential if he found that Parnell centemplated spontaneous action. At the beginning Mr. McCorthy says that his collingues were ignerant of the course Painell would pursue, the prevailing impression being that after receiving prectically a vete of confidence he would retire from the head of the party, at any rate temporarily. After Parnell's unanimous re-election Mr. McCarthy found himself in a difficult position and conoluded that nothing would be gained by reopening the question.

DUBLIN, November 26.—The Freeman's surnal, in a leading article on Mr. Gladtone's letter, says: Mr. Gladstone, in his letter to Mr. Morley in regard to Mr. Parneil's position, assumes that the Irish party back and abstained from veting, while Parts a pertion of the Liberal party, and that neil, Mr. Pawer and about thirty others aupthe latter party is qualified to depose the ported the Government.

Irish leader or veto his acts. The principle After the House rose a hurried meeting of of independent apposition would be isolated and broken down if this power of veto is admitted. We must never forget that Gladstone came to Parnell and that Parnell did not go to Gladatone. It took many years of independent opposition from Parnell and the Parnellites to convert Gladatone and his party to Home Rule. How can the Liberals return to power er retain it when they get there without the Irish vota? If Parnell remained at the head of a loyal and homegenous party numbering eighty-five members he could

#### COMPEL GLADSTONE

or any other Liberal leader to submit to the Iriah leaders.

The Landon correspondent of the Freeman's Journal says the Parnellities, although accious to avoid if possible the catastrephe of Mr. Gladetone's retirement, are determined to remain steadfast in their support of Parnell. It is stated, however, that nothing will be done until advice is received by cable from Mesers. Dalan, O'Brien and O'Cennor, who are at present in American in the interests of the Iriah canas.

The Express says it will be interesting to phaerve how the Liberals will behave when Parnell tramples upon them in the manner which he is soon tomed to trample upon his Irish followers.

United Iteland says :- "The decision of Mr. Gladetone and other most faithful friends of the cause of Homo Rule alters the situation. It is useless for us to shut our eyes to the fact that their defection will indefinitely pro long the reign of ourreien in Ireland and postpone the triumph of the Home Rule move-ment. Only fidelity to Ireland overrides fidelity to Parnell"

After paying a tribute to Parnell's services to the cause, the paper expresses great regret at the absence in America of Dillon and O'Brien, whose opinion, it says, would have much weight.

KILDYCART, November 26 -If Parnell retires from the leadership of the Irish party the branches of the National League in West Clare will dissolve. Al the leaders declare that Parnell, having received such marks of sympathy, should remain at the head of the Nationalist party notwithstanding Gladitane's letter.

CINCINNATI, November 28 .- A reporter called on William O'B len to-night and presented a cablegram at sting that the assembled Nationalists in London were expecting to near from the delegates in America before the meeting acjurned. Mr. O'Brien said the subject was a delicate one and he did not care to express himself further than what was centained in the following despatch, which he sent this alternoon to his friends on the other side :

In view of our obligations to Mr. Gladstone. the interest of our cause and the responsibilities we have contracted to the Irlan tenantry on the talth of a general election fought in cordial alliance with the Liberal party, I would earnestly recommend the party to open immediate friendly communications with Mr. Gladstene.

Mr. O'Brien added that he had wired Mr. Dillen the substance of the foregoing mes-

LONDON, November 28 .- Many Parnellit: numbers of Parliament have declared that they would gladly see the alliance with the Liberal party broken so the Irish party could

#### RESUME ITS INDEPENDENCE.

One of Mr. Parnell's closest friends declares that Parnell regards the movement to expel him as Radical revenge for his support of the Royal grants last summer, and he will resist to the last this attempt to destroy the independence of the Irish p rty and make them a mere appendage to the Liberal party.

The Chronicle, commmenting on the division of Labouchere's amendment, says Parnell has speedily given the Gladstonians a Reland for their O.iver. Regarding the new Irish land bill, the Chronicle says it is probable Balfeur will preve mere aqueszable in

It is understood that at Monday's meeting of the Parnellites a resolution will be pruposed recognizing Parnell's great services, but calling upon him to resign the leader-

ship. Lurd Spencer, in a speech at Bromley this evening, said the epinion of the Liberals of England was clearly and unmistakably against Parnell's continuance in the leader ship of his party. The electors rightly put a high vilue upon the character of public men. Gladitene's letter had struck a note in harmeny with the feelings of all Liberals. The Irish party, Lord Spencer said, had been too severely or to zed on account of the attitude they had taken, but he would not blame them for not repudiating Parnell at once. (Ories of "Hear, hear.") They owed a dupt of despest grat tude to Parnell. The members of the leich party were not lad if rens to the permanent welfare of the country oams

to retire. If they did not do this the Irish cause would be rolled back and the ship, which was just at the mouth of the harbor, would be ariven by sterms into the ecean. It would be a mighty misfortune to beth Ireland and the Empire. The Liberals, even if Parnell remained at the head of his party. would not alter their opinions They would still resist operolog, but they would out away the old policy and

#### TRY A NEW ONE.

When the Parnellites were flooking into the division lebby to-day to vete on the amendment to Mr. Balfour's Irlah Land bill there was a sudden unusual movement, seem ingly instigated by Mr. Healy, who with Mr. Sexton and a large centingent turned back and abstained from voting, while Par-

the Nationalists was called in the conference room Parnell was not present. The meeting was held ostensibly to arrive at an agreement not to mention recent events publicly until after the meeting Monday. But great secrecy was observed as to what was really done. Mr. Sixton emphatically depies that he was aware of the existings of Gladstone's letter to Morley at the time the Nationalist meeting was held Tuesday. The whole party is annoyed at the breaking out of the proceedings of the meeting, as it indicates a

viclation of the pledge of secrecy.

Mr. Davitt will publish in the Labor World to-morrow an appeal to the Irish race at heme and abroad. In this he implores the people to rise and show themselves causl te the present emergency, and says that if Par-nell remains at the head of the party there on he me hope of saving the cause of Iroland. The Irish party, he says, contains more than one man who is capable of leading it to victory and there is sufficient patriotism in the party to follow a leader chosen from its own ranks by a majority of its members. In conclusion, he says whatever decision may be made the Irish cause is imperishable, and he a:ks the prople to pray to God that wiedom and conrage may guide those upon whim Iroland's hopes are centred

to another article Davitt says :- "Mr. Parnell declines to yield to the prayers and quests to his friends. The promptings of duty, patriotiem and honor are at fied and in their place are the workings of hidden influences which, if permitted a free role, will

#### RUIN FOR A GENERATION

the chances of home rule. I'me Untholic hierarchy, it is expected, will ake action before next Monday to influence

Mr. Parnell, in conversing with colleagues. combate the inference from Gladet me's letter that the Liberal leader threatened to resign in case Parnell continued to lead the Nation

Mr. Gladatone had intended to go to Hawarden to-morrow, but has decided to awate in Landon the settlement of the crisis in the Home Rule party.

DUBLIN, November 27.-The Freeman's Journal suggests that T. P. O Connor's return from America he hast ned and that the Nationalists wait until he arrives before taking definite action in the metter of the Iriah leadership.

It also says that a majority at yesterday's Nationalist meeting in London favored the retirement of Parnell.

A movement is on foot to hold meetings shronghout Ireland Sunday next for the purpose of expressing on filence in Parnell. The priests are opposed to the scheme.

The Eveniog Telegraph asks why Parnell was elected unaminously to the Irish leader. ship twenty-four hours befere he should have voluntarily officed himself by ret'ring I cont nues-"If the Irish party on Mr. Gladstone's demand wishes to recent Mr. Parneil is right to demand a solemn vote of want of confidence in which every member must take part, each memb'r assuming the responsibility of his vote before the Irish people. The business is also too gigantic and momentime to permit of the acceptance of a clandes. tine adjustment as a final settlem of Whatever is done must be declared openly in the presence of the nation. The Irlan race everywhere meet know bow each member of a party elected to support and not to depose him deals with him. When a conclave of the Irish party shall have decided the issue, the Irish nation will demand the

### RIGHT TO BE HEARD

in final review of the decision. A National convention has been held in Ireland far the solution of less perilous problems." Celegraph vehemently urges the country to stand by Parnell and stiffon the waverers.

LONDON, November 28 -Canon Doyle, in a letter to the Nationalist press, denounces as the most shocking of scandals the fat-l's attempt; made to whitewash the unfertunate Painell, and strongly condemns Mr. Mo-Caltry's hints that the O'Shea divorce might have resulted differently. Canon Doyle cails upon Mr. McCarthy not to stab an innocent man in the dark, but to make his charges openly and hencetly give Uapt O'Shea a chance to defend himself.

#### Ontinued on fifth page.

We shall be tried by that which we have known and done; and we shall be compelled to lay our hand upon our month, and to cet fees that in all our life we never did evil. tu thought, word or deed, but we might have retrained from doing it, and might have done good instead if we had the will; that every not of evil was a free act, and an irrational and immeral abuse of our will.

The Cathelic Church, the true Mother of senis, onerishes with loving memery all her departed. Never does a day pass but she prays for them at the altar; never dees a year gone by that there is not a special com-memoration of her children departed, on one selemn day, which is neither feast nor fast, but a day of the profoundest plety and of the

#### FAREWELL.

Father McGlade Bids Adleu After Illis Stay in the City-An Address Presented

Wednesday evening last Mr. and Mrs. P. Mc-Crory entertained with genuine Irish hospitality, at their house on Cathedral street, a large party of ladies and gentlemen for the purpose of waying farewell to the Rev. Father McClade, of Omagh, Ireland, who has been in the city for some time past on a mission of obtaining some aid from former residents of his native town to assist in the building of a new and muchneeded church in that place.

After dinner the guests assembled in the parlors, when a surprise awaited the rev. gentleman. Mrs. McCrory placed a small table before him, and Miss McKenna entered from a side door with a paper in her hand, which she began to read to the rev. Father, and when the proper passage in the address was reached Mrs. McCrory placed on the table a morocco covered box, and drew out from within its plush linings a gold Chalics of rare and coasty workmanahip and handed it to the rev. gentleman, who, to put it mildly, was dumb struck, as the matter was kept a profound secret by the lady donors, as they were determined to surprise the rev. recipient. The rev. Father, in accepting the valuable and appropriate gift, feelingly replied, and said it was impossible for him to find words to express his thoughts and chanks for the extreme kindness he had met with since he came to Montreal. He assured the ladies that the precious gift would be a cherished relic and daily would remind bim of the kind and gener ous donors.
Miss McKenns, who penned the beautiful

ddrees, also read it with much poetic grace and flect, as follows :-

#### Rev. J. J. McGLADE, C.C., Omagh:

REVEREND FATHER, - Permit us, a few o the ladies who have had the happiness of meeting you since your arrival in our city, to express the great pleasure it affords us to encourage and assist you in the laudable undertaking with which you have been entrusted. Wearisome as your mission may sometimes be, r quiring often so much fatigue for so little gain, we know that to you it is a labor of love. All can understand and appreciate your sentiments, for in no holier work could God's chosen minister engage than in that of erecting for the worship of his Divine Master a noble edifice, whose spire, surmounted by the emblem of Christianity, shall stand a mute but eloquent tribute to the generosity of the Irish people at home and abroad. Reverend Father, perhaps you, who are

even for a very short time a traveller in a foreign land, can understand the emotions of the "exclusion Mrin" when some unexpected event, some meeting such as this, touches a silent chord in their hearts and brings to their minds, with irresistible force, recollections. sweet though sad, supposed long since to have been forgotten. In tancy we visit once more the cherished somes of our happy childhood, when, with hearts as light as the fairies themactives, we wandered gail or climbed the green hills of our own native land. Dear familiar faces rise again before us. D flicult, indeed, it is to believe that the deep waters of the Atlantic now roll between us and the home of our dreams. You, Reverend gether. Your kind words and ever ready sympathy have won for you friends whose affection time nor distance can never lessen. As a souvenir of this, to us, most mem-

orable visit, we beg your acceptance of this Chalice. It has been our earnest desire to present you with some little offering which would in future years recall to your memory the ol-asant hours which we have spent together. We hope that our choice will meet with your approval, and that each day, when, fulfilling the sacred functions of your exaited carling, your hands shall hold our gift, made precious by its Heavenly Visitant, we, your distant friends, will not be largatten in your prayers. Accept also our best wishes for your sappiness and success. Through the long journey you propose taking may you always meet with friends as kind as those whose bonored guest ou have been while here. And when, samefied with the truits of your mission, you return at last to your descold home, may you toon have the happiness of beholding the grand result of your noble efforts—Omagh's heautiful new church—the realization of your fondest hopes.

MRS. P. McCRORY, MRS. ALEXANDER SCARLETT, MRS. THOMAS MCKENNA,

MRS. P. MULLIN, MISS M KAVANAGR, MRS JAMES MCCRORY,

MRS. P. MOYNAUGH. MRS JOHN KAVANAGH, MRS. THOMAS MULLIN. Montreal, Nov. 26th, 1890.

It is with feelings of the despest gratitude I thank you for your beautiful address and rich

The reverend gentleman said in reply : MRS. MCCRORY AND KIND LADY FRIENDS,-

presentation. We read in history that a great general, when his victories were celebrated in Rome, caused a herald to go before his chariot to check his vanity by reminding him that he was mortal. I think "the folks" as home, when they hear of this second act of units of the part of my friends precedented kindness on the part of my friends n Montreal, will consider a similar reminder not unnecessary for me. You had quite com-pimented me already by the promptuoue with which you received, and the untiring zeal you evinced in trying to fill the collecting books for the new church in Omagh, but to present me with such a custly gift as this precious Chalice is kinduers beyond measure on your part and which more than surprised me when I was first informed of it. This kind act, which shows the religious sentiments that inspire you, brings vividly to my mind an incident related to me by the Rev. Father Nugent, of Liverpool, just a few days before I started for Canada. "A few years ago," he said, "I attended the wife of a young man on her death bed. After her death, in recompense for my ministrations to his poor sick wife, he presented me with a Chalton. This Chalice he got made out of the gold and jewelry belonging to the deceased lady, and was valued at £300. He had in his college days the idea of becoming a priest, but now, as if he had merited the grace of a second vocation the idea saddenly returned to him. He again commenced his studies and after completing his course was privileged to say his first mass with that same Chalice, which, as a layman, but a few years before, he had presented for the service of the Altan." Surprising as this incident appeared to me, I can assure you that no less surprising to me was the revelation.

Mrs. Rolph. widow of the late Hon. Dr. Rolph, of 1837 rebellion fame, died as Cincinnati last Friday, at the age of 75 years. Her funeral took place at Toronto an Monday.

that I too was to become the recipient of a similar gift. Such kindness on your part shows how strong are the bonds, and how tender the radigious sympatics that bind to Faith and Fatherland the shadlvided Gael, when the presence of such a poor r presentative of the presents of such a poor representative of the first priesthood as myself should have awakened those emotions as have found so noble expression in the presentation of this costly gold Chalice. In return I can only say that I shall always cherish the memory of those kind friends who have not only extended me their hospitality but given me this rich gift. The first time I say Mass with it will, of course, be for them, and its presence will always recall them to my mind when using it in His honor for Whose sake they have given it. If any one in a strange land has a right to be thankful to a kind Providence I think it is sucely I For He has not only guided me safe over the stormy deep but placed me in the midst of friends almost kinder than those I left behind me. Therefore may I with reason conclude this reply in the words of holy David, which the priest says every day when receiving the Chalice : "What return can I make to the Lord for all He hash rendered unto me; I will take the Chalice of S dvation and call upon the name of the lard; praising, I will call upon the name of the Lord and shall be saved from my ene

#### C. M. B. A.

The Grand President, Dr. MacCabe, has is-ued the following circular with reference to the open letter of Branch 24, Thorold, published in the TRUE WITNESS :-

To the Members of the C. M. B. A. in Canada, Office of the Grand President, Ostawa, Nov. 17:h, 1890.

My DEAR BROTHERS:-The open letter of Branch 24, Thorald, addressed to me, calls for

I may say. Brothers, that any discussion, just now, of the relations between the Grand C uncil of Canada and the Supreme Council is premature. I would ask, therefore, that branches do not discuss this matter or anything connected with it. Branches may rest assured that the Board of Trustees of the Grand Council of Canada is fully slive to the welfare of the C. M. B A. in Canada, and it may be trusted to take such ac ion as will be for the best interests of the association. Many questions of importance are now under considera-tion by the Board, the result of whose deliberations will be made known in due time.

## Yours fiat mally, JOHN A. MACCALE, Grand President.

Branch No. 1, C. M. B. A., Windsor, Ont., at a meeting on the 20th inst., unanimosely parsed a resolution approving of the issuance of the following "open letter":—

### To JOHN A. MACCABE, Esq., LL D., President of the Grand Council of Canada.

DEAR SIR AND BRO. :- Branch No. 1 of Winds, r of the C M B. A. applauds your wisdom in a-king the branches and their members in this Grand Council to withhold all harty action on account of the letter addressed to you by Branch 21 of Thorold, and sincerely hope that wiser counsels will prevail. Branch No. 1, with the deference due to your exalted position and well known ability, suggest, that with a view toward maintaining harmony of action and of preventing a division of the branches in this Grand Council, and looking to the preservation intact of the hest Catholic Mutual Benefit Association in existence, that you would deem it advisable to invite the Board of Trustees to convene at some early date in the City of Toronto That you would also solicit His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, the Grand Spiritual Adviser of this Grand Council, to grant the said board an audience, and that they be then invited to state the position of the Supreme Council in relation to matters in disjute. That each council represented have the privilege of presenting their views in person, or by counsel. Branch No. 1 believes that such a meeting would result in the harmonious adjustment or all difficulties. Respectfully submitted by order of the

#### J. M. MRLOCHE. Recording Secretary.

L'Association, the French efficial organ of the C.M.B.A., publishes the following episcopal endorsement of the association:— "We, the undersigned, having given our

official sanction to the Catholic Mutual B neft Association, known under the title C.M.B.A., the principles and work of which we have approved, authorize the establishment of branches in our respective archdioceses and diocesas.

+ E. A. CARD. TASCHEBRAU, Archbishop of

C lebec

† C E. Fabre, Archbishop of Montreal.

† J. T. Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa.

L. F. Lafleche Bishop of Three Rivers. L. Z MORKAU, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. ANTOINE RACINE, Bishop of Sherbrooke. N. Z. LORBAINE, V.A., Bishop of Puntisc.

L. N. BEGIN, Bishop of Chicoutimi.

#### Serious Oberge.

Four boys have been arrested in Montreal, on a charge of incendiarism in connection with the recent burning of the High school.

Solicitous for the unred emed -Above the anthems of the celestial choir Jerovah heurs ur feeblest cry; and amid the glories of the upper sanctuary Christ's eyes turn less on the glittering crowns His redeemed ones cast at. his feet than on the people here, fighting in the field of battle, weeping in this vale of tears. Therefore let us pray on, nor cease praying till we cease living .- Guthrie,

The points which were reserved in the care of Arthur Day, the Niagara Falls wife murderer, were argued at Toronto on Wednesday.
The Chief Jastice rendered judgment dismissing the objections to the conviction, and holding that the admissions of the prisoner to detectives while in custody were admissable as evidence. The conviction was consequently confirmed.

The petition against the return of Mr. Richard Tooley as member of the Provincial Legislature for East Middlesex was dismissed saterday.

#### YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

THE STORY OF OMAR.

Long centuries ago, three Persian boys, Thinking upon their hopes of future joys, Between them—Omar, Abdul, and Hassan—A lasting compact made, and thus it ran:

Abdul and Omar and Hassan. These three School mates and friends do solemnly agree That to whichever one success may come Honor or Wealth—she hand of Ailah from. This one to each companion dear shall make Some worthy offering for Friendship's sake.

The years slipped by, and when good fortune Is brought to Abdul honor, wealth and fame;

Vizier the Sultan made him, 'twas then He thought of Omer and Hassan again, And they, 'tis said, remembering the old Agreement, came, their wishes to unfold.

First spoke Hassan: "Of thee, O Friend, my Would crave of power to have some goodly month drawe of power to an array part !"

But Omer said to Abdul, "It were well

With me, O Friend, if I might ever dwell

Within the shadow of thy happiness,

And from Life's grape the wine of Wisdom

To each was granted that for which he prayed ; The vow fulfilled, the promised debt was paid.

But soon Hassan, grown greedier, forgot His love for Abdul, and began to plot, Against the Sultan and the kind Vizier. Whose hand had helped him to his high

career; And at his bidding did a rascal's knife Undo the thread of gracious life.

Now Omar, he in peace and comfort sought Wisdom—a school boy still by Allah taught; Studied the course of planet and of star, And for his Sultan made the Calendar: But most he loved, at the propisions time His gathered wisdom to record in rhyme.

To day, of all these three 'sis he alone Whose name is honored and whose work is known Modest he was, and being modest, wise

Therein the moral of his story lies.

-Frank DempsterSharman, in Harper's Young

A FORGOTTEN IRISE MERO.

It is somewhat strange that in the recent "revived remembrance" of the neble Six Hundred ne mention has been made of the brave soldier whe, undismayed by the inatingtive knowledge that " some one had blundered " in giving the erder to the cavalry, led en the gallant treepers at the werd of command-

"Into the jaws of death, Into the mouth of bell."

Captain Edward Nolan belonged to the old Milesian clan of O'Nelan, whose territory in the bygone time was in that part of Leinster which is new the county of Carlow. Like many Irishmen, he began his career in the Austrian service in one of those Hussar regiments for which that army has always had a reputation. He subsequently entered the British army, in which his father held a cemmission. The beek on cavalry referm, which Captain Nelan published, shewed how disgusted he was with the arrangements presided over by the old women warriors at Whitehall many of whom had I t le practical knowledge

of campaigning.
Captain Nelan received the fatal order from Lord Ragian. Of course, Lord Ragian, in hurriedly writing the order, make a mistake, for he could not mean that a few squadrens of herse should alone dash at the batteries of the Russian army in semething like something of exultation he carried the message to the ernamental head of the Light Brigade.

dering" message from Lord Raglan he read the order and stared about him. "Where is the enemy I am told to attack?" "There, sir," replied Nolan, scornfully, and pointing to the batteries in front—"there is our ene-But to make sure that the mevement would take the right course, he would pieneer it himself. Then it is related that, getting off his herse's back, he tightened the girt, and remounting, as the trumpet sound, he rode some sixteen yards in advance, heading the charging quadrons, until the Ru slan batteries opened fire and the brave fellow was torn from his saddle by a cannon ball. England is justly proud of the exploits of her army at Alma, at lokerman and at Balaklava, but the exploit of which she is most proud is the "Charge of the Six Hundrod," which Capt. Noisa brought about. Yet the name of that Irish soldier of guiding head and hand is now almost unmentioned, and posts and critice conjoin him with the Raglane and Cardigans in the dreary statement that "somebedy blun

TWO LITERARY PUZZLES. Here is a curious combination of words:

AREPO TENET OPERA ROTAS

Observe they read across, down and up, commencing at the last letter of the last word and backward.

Sometimes the fellowing combination of figures is offered to the anspecting

and you are asked to pick out a combination of any six of the figures and to make a total of 21. The result is long effort and failure, for the simple reason that as the figures stand, such a result is impeasible. But the way to do it is by turning the figures upside down. The threes fives and sevens become mere meaningless marks, but the enes remain and the nines becomes sixes. Se there are then three sixes and three ones making in all the required 21.

#### A TIGER STORY.

A correspondent sends the Rangoon Gazatte the fellowing tiger story, for the truth of which he vouches:—"About 20 days ago Burmas, living at Meda, was out outling grass in the jingle with the manil agricultural dab. Woule stepping to rest himself for a moment, he discovered that a tiger had stalked him, and was just springing at him. He immediately gave a back-handed streke with all his ferce, and caught the tiger right across the eyes. The tiger sprang on him and seized him by the back of the head and neck, when the plucky Burman planted his dah twice in the brute's belly. Mr. Stripes let go, and the Burman hit him over the head again, and then fainted. On recovering consciousness he found the tiger had gone, and he managed to orawl toward his willage, till seme people met bim and carried

him heme and on to the pelice hespital at Thabethyin. Although he has some ghastly wounds, the decter hopes to pull him through. He was doing will when I passed through. The tiger, a full-grown one, was found dead two days after by the villagers, and its akin and head were shewn to the police officer at Thatetkyin."

#### THE LICENSE LAWS.

Father McCallen's Third Lecture

On the Proposed Amendments to the Provincial Laws Coverning Licenses.

In his third lecture on the preposed amendments to the Quebec License law. Rev. J. A. McCallen discussed last Tuesday in St. Patrick's ball, befere a large audience, the means that should be taken for the enforcement of the present liquor laws and of these which may hereafter be passed by the Legislature. The reverend father began by laying down as a first principle, that every law of serious impertance should be rigorously enorced. He explained at some length the difficulties new to be met with in the enferce ment of the liquor laws. The saloen was admitted by all to be here, as everywhere else, a potent factor in politics. Too many men, slaves of drink, did not hesitate to barter their vetse for a glass or two of liquor. Being frequenters of the saloon, these men naturally came under the influence of the saleenkeepers, whe no less naturally used their for them to enter a saleon on Sunday, and Influence is favor of the candidate, whe, if say to the busy man behind the bar; elected, might be relied on, if not to vote in the interests of the liquor trade, at least not to antagenize these interests. There were, of the law. You are selling liquor to these course, some few saloen keepers who would men whom I find drunk en your premises—to not descend to se base a means of controlling votes as to purchase them for liquer. There was also the well known danger that these who in the halls of legislation gave their vete for better license laws might be made to feel at a future election the resentment of the liquor sellers. The reverend lecturer believed that the majerity of our legislaters. rising to the height of their honerable pealtion, would without fear or favor pass such laws as in conscience they believed to be for the best interest, not of the few, but of the As every voter, on election day, many.

CAST HIS VOTE INTELLIGENTLY,

and in the full pessession of his mental faculties, it was important that all saloons should be closed from 6 p.m. on the eve of election tili 6 a m. on the day after election. Every citizen should, on election day, use his influence to keep his friends sober, so that they might cast their votes conscientiously and as men fulfilling one of the most solemn and important duties of citizenship. The enforcement of the liquer laws by increased fines was found to be practically of little avail. Men who did a good business could afford to ge on as usual defying the law. In Baltimore, before the high license law went into effect, a saleon-keeper who did a thriving business every Sunday with opened deors entered the Mayer's office every Monday morning with a cheque of \$50 (the amount of the fine), paid the meney, and did not wait to have his case tried. A saleen keeper in Mentreal net qu'te se generous kept his Sunday saleen opened in the same way, and on conviction paid \$550 during a single year. Fines being of no avail, some people auggest imprisonment. Imprisonment fer a first offence might be found odious. But are not repeated infractions of less serious laws eften punished by imprisonment ? Howline of battle. And the able veteran efficer ever leniently our courts are disposed to treat who bere that order from him, of course gaw a first infraction of the law, do not their that there was a mistake; but it seemed to records go to show that men who persist in selves. him that, under existing of commutances, it breaking the law are finally sentenced to imthe order, and literally carry it cut. The street brawler, the common scoid, the pugnabranch of the service in which he was an clous character, even when he dees not break That enthusiast had been slighted, and with any one's bones, are first fined, then warned, and finally served with a free pass to Montre-al's jail? How eften is not liquer the cause of these faults? The man who tumbles out When Lord Cardigan received the "blun-lef sasleen drunk en Sunday-the husband who leaves the saleon to vent

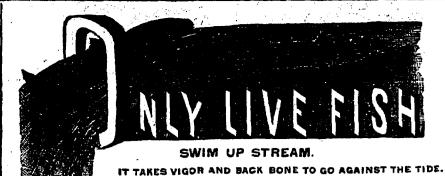
HIS DRUNKEN BAGE

en an uneffending wife—the minor, who gets into a Sunday quarrel | because his orazed brain makes him pugnacious --- are often found in the Recorder's court on Menday morning, and after repeated warnings, not heeded, are marched or carried to the penitentiary. Meantime, the saloen keeper who breaks the Sunday law, the law in regard to selling to miners, pays his fine (seldom, indeed, is he asked to do that much), and with the unholy profits of his Sunday sales, prepares to lay in a new steck of intoxicating drink for the orgies of the coming Sunday. Let the police necessity of this city on a given Sunday be directed to hverance, visit the saloess and numerous groceries—

It is a n make no arreste, but report under eath what their eyes beheld-and there would be a revelation in Monday's papers which would make every citizen blush to think that such desecration of the Lord's day is

telerated. I don't know how long Mentreal is going to put up with this state of things. I den't know whether we are ever to have a Sunday law strictly enforced, but if increased fines are net sufficient to make the salcon-keeper, like every other business man, give up descorating the Lord's Cay, by all means let him be sent to prison. For there he will find time to meditate a little on his sine, and on the majesty of Canadian law. The police, I bewve, are supposed to enforce the Sunday and other loner laws. A most gratuitous suppoposition! Perhaps they are not aware that toe majority of saloons and groceries do a thriving business on Sunday. Perhaps they are not aware that the minors whom they see drunk on Sunday, must necessarily have pre-cured liquor from some body on that day? They don't generally get it at home. Now if the police of this city cannot, or dare not,

bring the Sunday SALOON REEPER BEFORE THE COURT, would it not be well for the Legislature to police of Mentreal are of necessity either the | avail



THE SICK MAN IS SELDOM THE SUCCESSFUL MAN. THE POINT IB: GET WELL AND KEEP WELL THIS CAN BE DONE; HERE'S A NATURAL WAY: INHALE NATURE'S VITALIZER-OXYGEN. NOT THE AMOUNT WHICH YOU GET IN ORDINARY BREATHING BUT A CONDENSATION OF 17. THIS IS FOUND IN COMPOUND OXYGEN. THIS POWERFUL REMEDIAL AGENT IS NOT ONLY AN INCREASE OVER THE NORMAL SUPPLY, BUT IT IS VITALIZED BY CHARGES OF ELECTRICITY. IT MAKES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT. THE BEST FEATURE OF VITALITY GAINED IN THIS WAY IS THAT IT REMAINS AFTER THE USE OF COMPOUND OXYGEN IS DISCONTINUED.

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relatives or the friends or the neighbors of the saloon keeper. It is, no dentt, edious this minor who with his older brethren wenid be better employed in church, in bis own home, eramong his seber friends." Is not this a real explanation of the continued infraction of the Sunday and the minor laws? If so, let us by all means have a revenue police. Let them be changed from the city to another every three men he. Let them get a big salary, and lot a high license tax pay that salary. It would be hardly fair to t x the sober law-abiding citizens, in order to make the saloon-keeper respect the majesty of the law- The Rov. lecturer closed his practical and interesting discourse by advocating cancellation of license for third offence, as perhaps the only effective means

of enforcing the l quer laws.

Before and after the lecture some very exdelient vecal inst amontal masic was given by the Misses. Jensen, Wall and McCaffrey. Senator Murphy presided, and stated on the platform were Meers. James Connaughtor, J. J. Costigan, John L. Jensen, James Tiernay, and other officers of the St. Patrick's A. A. & B. society.

Father McCallen announced that rext Tuesday he would deliver the last of the present series of lectures and resume only after the Ohristmas helidays.

It is dangerous to neglect catarrh, for it leads to bronchitis and consumption. Sarsaparilla cures catarrh in all forms.

#### CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Cems of Thought From Hely Men Past and Present,

Imitation is a necessity of nature; when young, we imitate others; when old, cur-

The good hate evil, but not evil people; the would be a far greater mistake net to avail of prisonment? Thus the noisy individual, the evil abhor both good and good people.—Abbe

ing daily—is being neulded or marred according as we yield to or resist the working of His Word and Spirit—is taking the eternal stamp of good or ill—Cardinal

The softness, and the glere, and the temptations, and the licence, and the lax examples that are about us, are more seducing and dangerous than the winter of penal laws. They harden the manhood of Catholic parents The summer sun relaxes many.—Cardinal Manning.

In your prayers and in your works of char ity remember the souls in Pargatory. Nothing is more pleasing to them or more heneficial than the offering of the Holy Stori-fice of the Mass. Many have been the graces obtained through their souls. Ramember they cannot pray for themselves, hence the necessity of our prayers for their early de-

It is a masterly stroke to triumph over our own bodies, that we may parry all blows in the other combats in this life. In my opinion this advantage is so great that all who have equired it will make little account of the labors they must endure in this first wer, and it must, merecver, cause them to everywhere

er joy great peace. The beauty of a religious life is one of its greatest recommendations. What does it profess? Peace in mankind. It teaches us these arts which will contribute to pur protant comfort as well as our future happiness. Ite greatest ornament is charity; it inculcates nothing but love, and sympathy and offection; it breathes nothing but the purest spirit of delight, and in shart, its syatem is perfectly calculated to benefit the beart, to impreve the mind, and enlighten the understanding.

All depends on perseverance. Without this nothing avails. The grace and perfection and spleador of the angels could not move them. The daily fellowship w to Jacus, His doctrine and miracles, and three years of His presence did not save Judas. The gift of regeneration, and of the sacraments of grace, were all in vain to Anunias and Supphira. All alike lacked one thing, and that one toing lacking lest them all things. They had consider whether a special revenue police not perseverance; and though they had every-might not be found more effective? The thing else, acthing without this was of any not perseverance; and though they had every-

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years of letters received from patients; some are long, too long to publish, some are short, short and good. Rainy days I sit down and read them, and have learned a good deal about the human body from poor, sickly women or over-strained man. Here is one of them. I call it a good letter:

TRENTON, TEXAS, Sept. 28, 1886. "To Kennedy of the Medical Discovery, Mass. I am so proud of my recovery as to express my feelings in thanks to you. The RHEUMATISM has made me four legged for six years. At last I have traded off two of them to Bell-Druggist-for four bottles Kennedy's Discovery. I am yours, gratefully and unso-J. R. Ivv."

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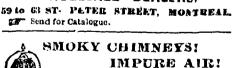
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### THE MYSTERY OF KILLARD.

PART L-THE RACE OF LANE.

CHAPIER V .- Centinued.

"Whe?" demanded one of the fishermen. When Tom happened to be greatly excited he invariably employed prenouns for nouns, at though he fancted other people should see at clearly as he the images before his imagina-

tien.
"Lane, David Lone, David Lane, the dummy of the Bahop's Island, and his wife, a dummy toe."

It was another pscullarity of Tom's, that when ence he found people did not unner. he became unnecessarily explicit, his accents at the same time rising, and his eyes glowing through their vacuous duliness in a kind of wild protest against the stupidity of those

"What is she like, Tom?" demanded another of the fishermon, as he shifted his pipe from one side of bis mouth to the other. and laz ly stooped to raise a cork float off the net at his feet.

"Well made and likely, with a yellow skin and white teeth, and red in her checks, and the sound of her dumb voice, and the hearing of her deaf ears, in the fire of her

"Faith, Tom!" oried the fisherman whe had last spoken, as he straightened his body and winked at his comrades; "but I think 'tle jealeus of you David Lane would be if he heard you say those words."

Fer a moment the unshapely frame of the Funi shock with rage; then words rushed from him so quickly, one upon the heels of the other, that it was difficult to follow him.
"How dare you say that! how dare you

may that! You! Do you hear! David Lane is my friend, and his wife's good name is my friend, let whe will gainsay me and auffer. And the Bishop's Island is my friend, and all the fish that come to his lines are my friends, and the airs above the Bishop's to his seat. Island are my friends. All-all! all friends. And eitan, when my she wolf of a grandmother threshes the island with the thousand flails of the wind, and scoops up the water in her skinny hands and tries to dask the water ever the island and wash away my friend, I lle upon the cliffs with my chin over the soa, wife; and, to make a long story short, he and laugh to hear that old she wolf yell in the storm as the waters fall down again and leave the island and my friend safe. Ah, spet. you villainous old hag!" he shook his fit at the dull, gray mist beyond the bar, "I'll my hand and went down for some tarf. meet you for all this yet; I'll be even with David Lane was out at the time, but I found you for what you do for me and my friends. his wife in the back-room. She isn't a bit I'll hand the faggets to burn up your wrinkled like his morner, but healthy looking and wickedness."

He was foaming at the mouth, and his dull, pals face had grown white with rage. Ine vacant eyes were perplexed with heat, but no fire came. L'ke the white vapor hinging over the place where a fire has been extinguished with water, the opaque heat was emoke from the ashes of reason extinguished for ever.

The fishermen were somewhat startled and awel by this outburst, and they countdered it prudent to pureue the jesting no further. F.om that time ferward the elightest approach to this subject roused Tom into lury, transcending even that occasioned by his persecution at the hands of that "eld she-walt" of his disordered imagination.

When Pat Casey heard that the bridal party had reached the Island, he turned to his wife and said, "Tnat's a change in old another, and then he seemed to be aware of Lane's plan. I hope there will be another Clauge, too, and that we shan't let our backruom to him that was born in it."

The spring and summer months of that year passed away wishout any remarkable event in the village of Killard. No one ever crossed from shere to the island except Tom the Fool, and Lane's wife had never been down to the village. Hence, beyond what Tout teld, there was it the known of her Tom told, there was little known of her.

Tom was reticent, and seemed to see in any question, however guarded, an attempt to David Lane, "sent Tom the Fool to me, all the savings of the talk and gold he'll be a repeat the old insinuation. True, some fishermon reported that once, from a distance they had seen a woman's figure on the low ledge of the island, but the distance had been too great to allow of any particulars being gathered. It would be possible for any one on the cliffs near the island to see a person en the level ground above the but, and during the time Divid Line had been seen there mere than once; but people seldom went along the barren cliffs. The road which led tiem Killard to Cleamore, the town in which the village seld its fish, went from the centre of the latter at right angles to the

co at-line of the bay.
In the meantime, Edward Martin bad been taken into the employment of Cantillen, and now fished in one of the latter's boats. The young man lived at the end of the yillage furthest from Cantill n's house, that is to say, at the other side of the little bay. He had made a most favorable impression on his master. The sider man saw in him sion on his master. The elder man saw in him a resolute spirit and a good heart.

Mrs. Usatilion, too, had taken a liking to him, partly because of his gentle, sad manners, and partly because she felt he had been tillen, and draw the dresser across it." sent to them as a kind of substitute for bis "I did as I was bid, wondering the whole dear dead brother. This latter thought time what could be the meaning of all caused her to behave towards him more like thisa mether than a master's wife. Often in the evening, when the boats had been hauled in on the stand and the oars carried away, and the fish sent up to Carey's, from which place the cart for town started, the young man found his way to his employer's house, sitting on : in the wide chimney-corner, or upon the bench facing the sea at the back of the house the family and he talked over such little news as their menotonous lives afforded, er as reached them, wonderfully transformed, from the great outward world of Clemmore. It may be that as the winter slipped into

the spring, and the spring into the summer, there gradually grow upon the young man feeling of interest in the quiet, subdued, light-haired daughter of Cantillon. He looked upon her as a child, but in his quiet nature there lay, out of his own knowledge, a certain grouphed sentiment, which, when time had dawn the child into girlhoed, might awaken and reuse up and teach him to regard her with different eyes.

The year's fishing had been successful.

Mrs. Cartillon said Edward Martin had brought them luck, at all events matters had laugh. gene so well that towards the end of September the fisherman made up his mind to build an additional cerrach for the next year. So he set out for the city of Limerick, to purchase nets and gear and canvas. He was gone a whole week.

Upon his return, after embracing his wife and daughter, and aethling himself comfersably in the chimney place, and answering some question concerning the wenderful sights afforded by the wonderful city, the eagerness to know died out much sooner than he had anticipated, and before he had well bruken into his magazine of astounding facts dischassi to his eyes and ears in his

"There's nothing the matter, Biddy!"
he asked, looking in surprise from daughter to wife, "Nething amin, with you here,
or any one down at the village! Tell travels.

"Oh, me ! there's nothing wrong ; at least, mothing wrong that any one is to blame for,

birring these who have to may it, and they're

eutside serrew."
"What is it! Come, tell me! Don't be making me wander all ever misfortune to try what would frighten me meet." He turned to his daughter, "What is it

"It isn't a fit thing for the child to talk cheut, if she can't help hearing such scandale.

"Whe-e-ew!" he whistled, "I'm sorry, whoever she is."

"It's no she, but a he," explained the woman, in acrimonious mystery-the acrimony being for the offender, the mystery for her husband. "A man! Who is he, and what has he

den: ?" "No man, but a child, and he hasn't dene saything, sa yet."

"Upon my conscience, Biddy, but you're saying a let and telling me but little. Why den't you speak out at ence? A boy tout barn't done anv wreng, but is going too it his wu good time ? I feel like a blind horse at the bottom of a stone quarry, with ne neigh bur near to ask the way out."

The family were siting to the huge chim-ney-place, the daughter osside her father, the mother epposite te him

"There was one goed thing dene, anyway," centinued the womar, looking calmly into the fire as though she were communing with her-

" All right, B-idget, ' said Cantilion rising; "I'm geing down to Pat Casey's to hear the news, and when I come back I'll tell you all about it"

Cusey's disobarged the duty of circulating library to Killard. The freshest news of the village was always to be found there, duly elaberated and edited.

At the man's threat, Mrs. Captillon turned towards him, and said: "You haven't had a blast of the pipe since you came in, John Mary, get your father his tobacco, and I'll bring my knitting."

The husband understood what this meant, smiled quietly at his daughter, and drepped, with an expression of relief and resignation.

When the needle had been sut to work and the blue tobacco smoke rose slowly into the o pacious flue, Mrs. Cantillon began :

"The evening after yeu started for L'merick who should come down to Casey's out David Lane, Tom the Fool, and David Lane's bired the back room for a fortnight, and paid Pat Casey's wife ten shillings down on the

"Wnen I heard of this, I took a basket in well-favored and strong.

"A. you may understand, there were few words netween her and me ; but she leaked friendly, and glad to see me. No wonder ! She hasn't seen the face of living woman for nearly a year. Do all I might, I coulin't help pitying the poor officted creature. It is no blame to her. I dare say, to be dumh; and as to her marrying David Lane, maybe she had no choice, bu: was forced into it by her people to get rid of her. I took her hand and amnothed her hair, which is very brown and bright She smiled. She was sitting on a obsir near the window, looking

irto the back yard. "Wille I was keeping her company, in comes Lane, hocking very cross at me, and on raing a large atick, with a heavy nob en the end of it. The couple made signs to one his bad manners and unreasanableness, for ha come over and caught my hand squeezed it, and then put his wife's in mins. I am free to confess that I felt a kind of leaning towards them then, taking into account what was going to happen; and had as things were, werso wouldn't botter them, as the

saying goes. "Wellatter a while I left, and as I was and I'm to stay a fortnight. You know Mrs. Cantillon, it isn't for one like me to say No. I daren's but come out of regard to the un-

been, not to think of anything else." " W li, to make a long story short-" "Faith," broke in her husband, "I don't see much age of the shortness. I'd bet a penny on yeu against any woman in the parish to give a story its natural dimensions, and put Kitty B. ff rean heraelf to it; and I knew what she can de at a yarn since our

Mary was sent to us, bless the duy." He put his arm affautionately round her fresh young cheek.

Mrs. Cantillon took no heed of the interraption, but went on . "Two days after-that was Friday last-Mrs. Casey sent up for me, and I went down. David Lane could hardly be kept out of the

some one frem the village to be with the poor creature, so I went in. " 'Now,' said Kitty Heffernan, the minute

"That's just my disease at present," in-terrupted the husband, "I'm wondering what all this is about. She coughed in half-protesting reorgaltion of his intrusion upon her narrativ, and went

"As soon as the door was bolted and the dresser drawn across it I walked over to the windew looking it to the back yard, and whe should I see standing in the yard, wetching the window, but Elward Martin. He was just in front of the stable door, and every dow and spoke to someone in the stable. I

now and then he turned round from the winonuld not see who this person was. When Edward Maitin saw me at the window, he smiled and nodded his head and pointed to the stable, as much as to say, "It's all right; but what he was driving at or intending to mean I hadn't the gnust of a glim-

"My disease all over again, only I'm getting to know less and less the more you say," the husband muttered with a low

"I cannot make or mar what was, and I'm



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45; St Antoine Street,

MONTREAL.

telling you as it fell out. Be casy. Well, to mak. a long story abort..."
Y u will have your joke, Biddy; far be It from me t gaineny von. B . go on, any way, either making a long story short, or a short story roug! What broug! Elward shert story tone. What brought Edward Martin into Pat Casey's back yard is where

I'm blackest lost. "You're to hear shortly."

"Amen!" "Le about two hours (Edward Martin standing in the same place all the time, and talking, now and then over his shoulder) there were four instead of three living beings in the ruem. Kitty Heffernan said to me Lerdship Bishop Dewling, Vicar-Ganer. after a time, "Wrap up the child in that Heenan, Chancellor Craven, at St. Patrick' flannel there, and hand him through the win-

dew to young Martin, outside.
"I was atruck all of a heap with surprise, and, moreover, I feared semething wrong might be intended. . What fer?" I asked, and I knew my thoughts were on my face, plain to sea.

" Den't ask me now, dear, I'm net to say. I'll tell you before you leave this room, but net at present. You're not straid Edward Martin would have a hand in any wickedness?

What's going to be done is all for the best and ne harm will come to the child." Thinking ever everything, and remembering that Kitty Heffernan was a good and heartful weman, and would ir jure no ene, and that E iward Martin would stand idle if goodness wasn't warting his arms, not to speak of his doing evil, I made up my mind, wrapped the new-born infant in the finnel and handed bim through the windew to Edward Martin, without opening my

lips.
"The young man took the child as tenderly as a woman might, and carried him across

the yard into the stable. . Kitty stood by the bedshie of the mother, and I remained at the open window. I wa-going to put it down, but K'tty said, 'Don't' That's all was spoken in the room, and I left the window up.
"In a few minut a Edward Martin came

out of the stable, carrying the new born as tenderly as a woman might. Just as he handed me the child through the window, I saw Father Murtagh leave the stuble and cross the yard. He was very pale, and trem bled all over; but his face was more quiet, and his eyes more satisfied than I have seen them for many a long day. As he went round the corner of the house he lifted his two clasped hands to heaven, and his face was full of thankfulness. F ther Murtagh passed out of sight as I took one child from the arms of Elward Martin. "I came back and laid the new-born by

the side of the mether.

" Now, said Kitty Heffernar, 'you way go. Let David L ne know to has a son; but you are not to let Tom the Fool hear that Father Murtagh has baptized him in the stable, yonder.' And that's the story of the helr to the Blehop's Island."

"Well, I'm alad it is a Christian hair this time," responded the bushand, "Maybe, good will come of this. But there is nothing in the story Mary might not knew ot." "Is's my heilef that no good will come of

this boy," said the wife.
"Is he deal?"

"I don't knew, but he can't talk."
"Small blame to nim for that as yet, although the family has great savings of talk

for them semewhere.' "And other savings, tee. I saw three

all the savings of the talk and gold he'll be a wonderfully rich man and a speech maker."

'There now," said his wife, "leave off, and don't be joking about such people,"

"I'm not joking at alt. I'm wondering; that's no slo."

CHAPTER VI.

THE TWO GENTLEMEN OF CLOSMORE. In the year 1854, that is to say, a decade after event, recorded in the last chapter, there lived in a dingy, unwhelesome street near the eld Cathedral of Limerick an elderly man described as a "gentleman," for he din not work at any trade or profession. If he had been saked to furnish a reason why he should not fall out of the world's economy, he would have replied that he was a philosopher. Among the poer and uneducated people surrounding him he passed for a miracle of learning; for there was no event or cirou metance or lact, latent or passing, that he could not clothe in half a dezen names, not one of which conveyed a more definite idea to his hearers than that the speaker was a very learned man and ought to be in the Church, or the law courts, or Parliament, according to the subject he treated of. He was tell, erect, this, with dull white com-plexion and small round restless eyes.

He lived in a large bleak upper back room; across its thresheld come of these who knew

him ever passed. As far as his neighbors could learn, he had no friends nearer than those with whom tue supplying of his slight daily wants, or chance meeting, brought him into contact. And yet no man was less independent of society. He would converse freely and fully with any man, woman, or child fortune threw in his way. He was the most simple and guileless of men, and although he considered the whole circle of acience and art lay revealed to him, he assumed no airs beyond one of bland, impartial, imperturbable infallibility.
When mention of any branch of thought, er inquiry, or discovery unknown to him by name, arose in his presence, ne declared it to be either an ignoria superstition, a vulgar invention, or an idle and fruitions divergence of the schoolmen from the broad and open paths of knowledge.

(To be continued.)

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An old physician, resired from practice, had placed in he hands by an East Indian mission-ary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy ary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the specity and permanent oute of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung aff-ctions, also a positive and radical cure for aerveus debility, and all nervous complaints. Having tested its wonderful curacive powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve numan suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in Gerssan, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Norks, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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dicated to divine services on the 23.d. The

building is situated on the northwest corner of Ploton and Mary streets facing the south, and rank; among the foremost of the sacred edifices recently added to the city's fine church buildings. It speaks volumes for the UENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS, energy and zial of His Lordship Bishop Dawling, and is a credit to the Cathello peopl , to Architeo Rebert Clesoy and the builders. His Lerdship Bishop O'Capnor, of London, performed the selemn and interesting corement of consecration, and at 10 30 the church was formally spensed and Mass ol brated. Among the dignitaries who took part in the services were His Grace Archbishep Walsh, of Teronto; Bishep O'Comor, of London; Dian McCann, of Terento; Father Marijahn. Provincial of the Bishim Order; and Father Kloepfer, head of the College at Bullo. Tours were also present Father Daugherty, Gualph; Father Daugherty, Arthur; Father Bat, Niagara Falla; and the following clargy of the discome: His Heenan, Chancellor Craven, at St. Patrick's Courch; Fathers McEray, B-ady, Coty and O'Sullivan, of St. Mark's; Fath. Zalm of St. Jo eph'e; and Father Laley, or ist. Patrick's

Bishop Diwling sang the High Mass and Archbishop Walsh preached. The other clergy who assisted were: Vicar General Heenen, assistant priest; Father Brady, descon; Father C.ty, sub-descon of honor; Father Dougherty and Dean McOann, assistant to the Archbishop; Chancellar Oraven and Father Brennan, assistants to the Bishop of Londer.

M.z.rt's twel/th Mass produced by the combined choirs of St Mary's, St, Patrick's and St. Joseph's churches with an orchestra of twelve pleas. The sermen was preached by the Aronbishop of Taronto who chose for his text first platta of Paul to the Carinthiane, I., 23 d and 28th verses "But we presch Christ ocuelfied, auto the Grocks feel shoess; but unto them which are called, both Jews and Grocks, Obriet, the power of God and the wisdom of God." An address was atterwards read to the Archbishop on behalf of the congregation and His Grans replied in suitable terms. At Vespors Dian McCann SEND FOR CATALOGUES of Toronto proceded. The new church is in the Norman Romanagua. The south and I fty tower on the eastern eide, giving the whole a grand appearance. The building exclusive of tower and vestries, is 55x129 feet. It is sclendidly finished and the internal decorations are very striking -Times.



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WEDNESDAY....DECEMBER 3, 1890

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, St. Francis Xavier, Centessor. THURSDAY, Dec. 4, St. Barbars, Virgin

and Martyr.
FRIDAY, Dec. 5, St. Sabas, Abbot. SATURDAY, Dec. 6, St. Nichelas, Bisher

and Oppiessor, SUNDAY, Dec. 7, (second Sunday of Advent), St. Ambrese, Bishop, Confessor,

Monday, Dec. 8, The Immaculate Conceptien. TUESDAY, Dec. 9, St. Leocadia, Virgin and Martyr.

WE are glad to note that the Boston Pilet has once mere passed into the hands of Mr. Patrick Donahue, of Donahue's Magazina who established it many years age, but less centrel ewing to business necessities. During the editorship of the late John Boyle O'Reilly the paper was chiefly owned by Archbishen Williams, who new sees it pass back into the hands of the veteran publisher of years gone by. Mr. Denshue is to be congratulated and the readers of the Pilet also.

A QUEBEC journal informs its readers that the candidature for the mayoralty of Mentreal is now the "burning question" in civic circles. The Quebec paper is in error. So far from the question of the mayoralty being one of a "burning" character the citizens appear to be treating it with a degree of apathy and indifference which in view of its importance, is inexplicable. We trust that a representative meeting of the civic electors will be convened with as little delay as possible so that a nomination, if a new one is to be made, may definitely be before the public,

THE American authorities seem to find it next to impossible to maintain a respectable army, and the recruiting officers are unable to find men fit to enrel. In the annual re port of the general commanding he deplores the desertions of more than two thousand men, and says there is but one cure for this, namely; "to make the service worth seeklog." But in face of the fact that the farmers' help and the mechanics and others can all make more money than the State is ever likely to pay the soldier, this solution of the difficulty seems far off. The United States have not yet reached that stage in their exintence when the trade of war is likely to discussed the question of the leadership of flourish. That will come later.

THE Canadian service of railways and steamships in connection with Europe and Asiatic countries-soon we trust rise Austral sais-is approaching perfection, and premises to be equal to, if net better, than any on the globe. It is to be hoped that like enterprise will, ere long, be extended to telegraphic services in connection with the press. The demand that our newspapers should be put in a position enabling teem to obtain news other than that filtered through United States channels or conducted by the fabricators of "combinations" and fakers has been made before. The need is emphasized by the recent failure of L'Electeur of Quebec to improve its telegraphic service on sources of fereign intelligence lying almost wholly in New York. The newspaper proprietors should bestir themselves.

THE self-appointed ergan of true-blue Protestantism in this city never tires of beating the no popery drum, but it now and then introduces variations which give to its everlatting devil's tattoo a grote queness that might be annoying were it not for the comicality of the performance. Catholics have long turned a deaf ear to its drummings, and many respectable Pretestants have grewn weary at its iterations, as the best-tempered people tire of the watchdog that is forever baying the moon. Occasionally, however, it centrives to mingle offensive personalities us hope that the Irish race, at home and with its tirades against Catholicity which demand rebuke. Thus, in its recent attack on | lost, through the sacrifice of a trusted chief. Mgr. Langevin, Bishop of Rimouski, it fairly wallowed in its favorite pastime of slandering and misrepresenting the bishop, the clergy and the Cathelic lairy of that diocese. The interference of a paper se notoriously inimical to the religious peace of the prevince in matbers purely affecting the bishop and curer of a distant Cathelic diocese, is offensive, not enly for its experalls bad taste, but also on account of its misrepresentation and perversion of facts. For a secular newspaper, whose Catholic, to attribute partizen political metives to a bishep in regard to the discharge of his sacred function, is a piece of unadu teremenating from a source which he knew was in and the necessary legislation with regard orived that brought us to reflect on the won. | trouble, unless it dealt honorty, Equarity, | Montreal, 29th November, 1830.

WIIN ISS implacably hostile to both? It is not neces-sary to defend Bishop Langevin against such sary to defend Bishop Langevin against such he sever, to understand why the Opposition lish habits of thought within the last forty bigefry, intelterance and untruthfulness in all and court disaster. They must knew that Gladstone's proposition has been received, reintation el it: statements.

> prevails. In passing we may note the recent fire at the Protestant High School, an event which ought to be regarded with some degree of ithankininess. How such a structural menace, to say nothing of its absurdity. could have been permitted day by day to endanger the lives of hundreds of innocent ohildren, perhaps the "proper authorities," whoever they may have been, may explain. It is painful to think upon what would have been the result had a fire broken out in the building at a time when the little pupils were prowded in its extraordinary labyrinth. It is said that incondiaries are suspected of being the cause of the fire. If so, we are not quite certain that for once an incendiary has not been a public benefactor. It is to be heped that the government will see that the new bailding will be constructed with due regard to the important subjects of egress and ingress and convenience of internal arrangement. Another public need is a Beard of Supervision in the matter of plans. permitted to be constructed without the design being first approved by a competent board, and so the streets, without being needleasly monsteness are saved from any incongraces hideoneness, Had such a board existed in Mentreal our Place d'Armes would p-obaby have been spared the presence of the ugly monstrosity which now, with the about it and utterly destroys the architectural symmetry of what once bid fair to be one of the mest striking spots in the city. Some other buildings would also have been vetned or amended. If Montreal is ever to be made an attractive city so far as its general architecture is concerned, something of the sort tals is done the better.

THE Paris correspondent of The Daily Graphic states that-

"A society formed of leading Portuguese Republicans, is responsible for the constant attacks that are being made on the Portuguese Minister of Finance. For the last year the walls of Paris have been covered with gigantic posters accusing Portugal of bankruptcy. Every means have been taken by startling announce ments to bring about a panic among French holders of stock, the object being, it appears, to bring the country to bankruptcy or to the verge of it, so as to further discredit the Monareby in the eyes of the Portuguese people, and to prepare the way for the establishment of the Republic."

This is a fair speciman of radical patriotiem. "Only let us get power and office, no matter how we may degrade our own country or how we may humiliate her in the eyes of the world." We have the same kind of creatures in Canada, though happly the herd is not a large one. What a pity these " leadlog Portuguese Republicane," cannot engage some of the misleading members the Canadian Opposition. They would be quite after their ewn hearts.

### Ireland.

The news from across the Atlantic, in reference to Irish affire, is far from conselling. The Irish members, after having met and the party, arrived, it appears, at the conclusion that they must stand by Parnell. It they had adhered to that resolve all might have been well, but Mr. Gladstone's attitude caused some of the Irish representatives to waver, and more than one of those who were the loadest in their professions that Parnell alone could control the destinies of the party, are now to be found ranged on the side of bishops of Ireland would have maintained a dignified silence, but in the present condition of divided counsels they may feel called upon to issue a joint pastoral to the people. Amidst all the bewildering despatches that reach us we see no reason to alter the opinion has ever dreamt of accusing him of selfseeking, or, in any instance, to have acted finally repealed. The British public had outotherwise than in the best interests of his grawn the straight jacket of a parliamentdowntrodden country. For one fault, grave Imposed religion, and scorned the idea of its though it be, it seems madness to gratily those who are seeking in his destructien the rain of the Home Rule cause. To those who are asking for his effecement the which, taking its rise among the most carnest, question may well be asked, "who can fill his place?" Up to the present time the only question seems to have been : Shall he go or stay? without regard to the question of his tinued, like a mighty wave, to carry thousuccession. In a few days the mementous issue will have been brought to a determination. Whatever course may be pursued, let abroad, may not have to weep over a cause In the midst of the dangers that threaten, it only remains for us to pray, "May God help cident: of this remarkable period. They are peor Ireland !"

### A Miserable Faction.

The Opposition press and its party backs are just new very anxiously debating the into the House of Commons, to enable question of dissolution and the assembly of Parliament. They may rest in peace. There is strong probability that there will be no only stock in trade is enmity to everything | meeting of Parliament until late in February, in order that the Government and members mey be more fully acquainted with the intentions of the Americans, as influenced by the ated malignancy. What reliance would any recent elections and for other reasons, gensible, fair-minded man put in statements I There is certainty that ne general election concerning Cathelio bishops and prisate will be held until the final consus figures are

to representation enacted. It is not easy, | derful change that has taken place in Eug. an accuser. Its established character for are se anxious to underge further defeats things affecting Catholic affairs is ample they have absolutely no hope of success at the polls and that the discredit that attaches te the R-form party, se called, from its miser-MONTREAL serely needs some better system | able five-years in office record, is not in any of architectural supervision than at present | degree wiped away, and is, in the public estimation, only augmented by the outrageous and unpatrictic tactice it has, in its despair, been wicked and foolish enough to purene of late. Treachery towards the integrity of the country and pandering to the heatile designs of a foreign and "unfriendly people," to olte Mr. Mewat, is not the way to win either the confidence or esteem of the Ounsdian people, and if the party new in eppealtien suppose that their lust for office is likely in any way to be gratified by a line of conduct so base and unworthy of reputable citizens, they are appreaching the time when they will have rather a rude awakening. So long as party government, with its advantages and defects, prevails, there must necessarily be an Oppealtion; but fer eppesition purposes, in the strict sense, the following of Mr. Laurier has apparently ceased to be such. It is factious: its motives are, in a mational sense, those of enemies and traiters to their country. And it is gratifying to know from the results of repeated by elections, that it in no degree In certain cities in Europe no buildings are represents the feelings of these who are generally supposed to belong to the semetime Referm party. But until the Referm party referms its parliamentary representation and presents a pelicy which, however it may oppose the ministers of the day, will be a true and leyal one, it may consider itself effected. Old Reformers are to-day weeping at the entrageous conduct of the Opposition grace of a factory chimney, dwarfs everything | champions, and asking what can be the ultimate result. The Conservatives have nothing to regret in all this, because they naturally gain by the errors of their opponents. But even though these errors work to the advantage of the Conservatives, they cannot but lament that there should be Canadians capable of acting as the allies of the will have to be established, and the seener avowed enemies of their country and of besmirching her goed name, and all this for greed of political position and chagrin at continual defeat and humiliation at the hands of the electorate.

#### Catholicity in England.

A wonderful change has taken place in English habits of thought within the last forty years. Many of those under whose eye this article will fall will remember the furious outburst of lusular British prejudice when the lata Pape Pius IX, divided Great Britain into Cathelic ecclesiastical provinces and appointed archbisheps and bishops to the several sees and dioceses. A perfect hurricane of No Poperylem swept over the nation. and so noisy was it that the government of the day, of which Lord John Russell was Premier, could obtain peace only by passing an Act of Parliament knewn as "The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill." But, after the storm had subsided, it was discovered that neither the appointment of English prelates to titular English sets, nor the statutory enactment designed to deprive them of their titles, had any perceptible effect on the nation at large. One fact, however, the passing excitement did bring prominently to public attention, namely, the wenderful strides Catholicity had made since Catholic Emancipation throughout the British I-les.

For years after the Emancipation Catholic congregations in England were few. far apart and poor. A few noble families had preserved the ancient faith during the dark centuries of religious eclipse, but among the people of England Catholics were hardly known. Looking back at those days of poverty and atruggle and comparing things as they were then with what they are now, the change appears truly miraculous. Indeed, his most violent opponents. Had the party it might be said without incurring the charge remained solid, it is quite probable that the of exaggeration, that in the history of national conversions there is nothing more wonderful than the growth of the Catholio Church in Great Britain between the years 1830 and 1890. The collapse of the anti-Catholic movement alluded to above, was fittingly laughed away by a cartoon in Punch expressed in our last issue. On all hands it reprotenting Lord John Russell as-"a boy is admitted that Parnell's services to Ireland | who had chalked No Popery on a door and have been of the very highest order. No one then ran away." The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was a dead letter from the start and was imposition en others.

Some years previously the hand of God was visible in the Tractarian Movement able and erudite schelars at the great seats of English learning, spread through all classes of the people and has ever since consands on theusands of seuls back inte the one true fold. Genius, learning, noble rank led the way, the masses have followed, and will follow, let us hope and pray, till England shall be restored to her ancient place among the Catholic nations of Europe and the world. We need not dwell upon the history of inrecall the main facts here and now only to emphasise the latest phase in the grand march of Catholic progress in England. We refer to the Bill, just introduced byiMr. Gladstone Catholics to occupy the position of Lord Chancellor of England and Vicercy of Ireland Jews, amancipated at a later date than Catholics, are eligible for these offices, and Mr. Gladstone rightly thinks that Englishmen should not be debarred on account of their religious opinions from places open to the eccupancy of the children of Israel.

It was the introduction of this Bill and the perfect composure with which it has been reyears. The quistiens with which Mr. compared with the furore that was raised ever the appointment of bishops in the days of Cardinal Wiseman, eloquently indicates the growth of intelligence as well as the rise of Catholicity among the people of England.

This is not astonishing, for, as the distinguished convert, A. Welby Pagin, enys, Catholicism is so fot rwoven with everything sacred, honorable, or giorious in England, that three centuries of Puritablem, indifference and infidelity have not been able effectually to separate it. It clings to the land and develops itself from time to time, as the better feelings of a naturally honorable man who had been betrayed into sin. An English. man, rightly considered, is an anachronism as a Protestant. He is divided from the glorious past of his ancesters and deprived of that sweet communion of soul with the sanctified spirits who brought his native land frem Pagan obscurity to the brightness of Christian light, -who covered its once dreary face with the noticet monuments of plety and akili .-- who gave these lands which yet edu oat; the youth of England, support the learned, and from whom Englishmen have received all toey have yet left that is glerious, even to their political government and privileges.

It is not to be expected, however, that Mr. Gladstone's Bill will be permitted to pass into law without opposition. There is still a residuum of bigetry in England that is ready to take fire and blaze up on the application of the faintest spark. Indeed, there is a melanchely truth in the saying that any feel or knave can always get a mob to fell w him, like that which followed Lord George Gordon, by sheating "No Popery!" on the etreet But educated Eiglishmen now understand that the Pape and the Catholic Church represent most truly the best and safest principles for the preservation of religion and the State amid the turmell of an age when the wildest and mest destructive theories are openly advecated. Without this supreme regulative power opposing the forces of snarchism, statesmen of the present day perceive that there would be no bulwark adequate for the salvation of society and the preservation of civil zation.

#### Ireland First.

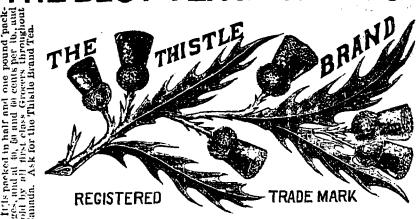
Parnell's manifesto has completely changed the situation. It was a bembahell charged fall with political dynamite. So thorougly has it shattered the whole fabric of party alliances that some time must elapse before the noise and dust created by the explosion can subside and give men opportunity to understand the true position of affairs.

The broad fact that strikes everybody in

the revelations made by Mr. Parnell is that the scheme of Home Rule contemplated by Mr. Gladatone was not what he had led the Irish people to believe he was willing and prepared to grant. Reduced to plain terms Mr. Gladstone's design was to cut down Irlah representation at Westminster to a mere fig. mert, thus practically silencing the voice of Ireland in Imperial affairs, and, at the same time, withhold fram the proposed Irlah Par Hament the right and the power to deal with the very questions which contain the wholsum and substance of what is meant by Home Rule. Of what use would an Irlsh Parlia ment be without power to settle the land question? What sort of Home Rule would that he which vested the appointment of the Itlah magistracy in a ministry at Landon and fixed the control of the constabulary is the hands of English officials? The whole thing would be a farce, a travesty on popular govgrament, a fraud, a delusion and a anero. The Irish people would never accept a maimed and worthless a substitution for that system of self-government for which they have talled, struggled and suffered for ninety years. To the people of Ireland and their friends all over the world the Parnell man' feate will be a startling, but not unwelcom. revelation. It will not be unwelcome, because all will be glad to know exactly what Mr. Gladatone and the English L'herale meant by Home Ruly for Iroland. It is arrans humbug for certifa Eiglish news papers to contend that Mr. Parnell has noted dishonorably in giving to the would the scheme of Irish government revealed to him by Mr. Gladatone. Viewed from a Nationalist point it would be treachery on his part to conceal it and thus allow his people to be misled by a falce hope. The effournitances which brought about these disclosures alnk into atter insignificance is the light that has broken over the whole till. There is an longer any need for discussing slieged private moral delirquencies. Ireland first is the ocception that overshadows all cthors.

Il. as now appears, the English Libera's merely sought to use the Irish party for the purpose of ousting the Tories on the pretance of being willing to grant Home Rule, Mr. Parnell is right beyond the shadew of question in his attitude of maintaining the ictegrity and independence of the Irish party. In its solidarity and freedom from the control well known to all reading Catholics. We of English parties lies its power to compel submission to the just demands of Ireland. Cable despatches point to the probability of Mr. Gladatone abandoning his advocacy of the Irish cause, in which case it is said the dissident Liberals would return to their allegiance under his banner, old party lines would be refermed on the old grounds and Hems Rule would be indefinitely postponed. Very well. If so it must be, then so be it. The situation thus created would be merely a return to the status quo ante the Gladatonian episode. The solid Irish delegation! would still hold the balance of power in parllament. It could make the life of any ministry, Tory or Liberal, shore and full of

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theroughly, with I teh grievances, and granted the not extravagant demand of the I sh people to manago their own affairs in their own way.

#### A Retreat.

The Rev. Father Strubbe has been conducting a retreat for English speaking Catholics at the St. John Baptisse parish during the past week, terminating on Sunday morning. It was very largely attended. In his closing remarks the reverend father strongly advecated the C. M. B.A., and urged his hearers to become mem-

DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS FOR SIXTY CENTS.

Until the end of this month I sell as above. Those engravings are all copies of the best works of the most celebrated artists. Large size, 22x 20, and above 200 subjects to choose from. Some of them: Mater Dolorosa, The Penitent, Magdalen, Ecce Homo, The Angelus, Penitent, Magdalen, Ecce Homo, The Angelus, The Communicants, The Life Boah, Women and Children First, The Last Prayer, The Roll Call, Quatre Bras, Thin Red Line, Wedded, Mydis, Duck Shooting, Woodcock Shooting, When Merning Gilds the Sky, Chilly October, Morning, Noun, Landscapes, Cupids, Jrsey Cattle, Alderney, etc., etc., All by such artists as Rusa Bonheur, Millais, Jules Dupes, Millet, Elizabeth Thompson, etc. I also frame at about one-third less than regular frame at about one third less than regular prices. A wide 41 inch frame for \$1 90 and Joz-n other scyles equally low. J. T. HEN-DERSON, Publisher, 139 St. Peter street, one door from Crarg Street.

#### Catholic Order of Foresters.

Sarsfield Branch, No. 133, of the Catholic Order of Foresters, intend giving a grandenter tainment in St. Ann's hall, on Wednesday evening, 10th inst. Among other attractions the dramatic section of the St. Ann's Young Men's society will present a strring and patri-Bold Bay of Wicklew," in the course of which a number of songs, choruses, dances, etc., will be introduced. A very enjoyable evening is anticipated and a large attendance is already

New songs (second edition) received this day, cabled for to England. Fresh supplies of our 10c. edition of Down on the Dear Old Farm. Last new song just in, Now, That's What I Think, Don't You? (from The Little Tycoon.) We also have some other famous Irish song-, We also have some inner lamous land some, viz: My Little Irish Queen; There Goes Major Casey; Gallagher's Baby; Bravnigan, I Trink You're Stuck; Hulio, Riley; Down Wens McGinty; I Say, Mike. All, with full niano accompaniments, 10c, or 11c. by mail. W. Striet, 21 Bleury.

It is again reported in Toronto that the Mail is about to be amalgamated with the Em-

Catholic Prayer books, at Street's, 29 Bleury,

name of Sir Donald Smith is being put forward for Montreal's mayoralby,

Christmes cards in packets, 12 for 5c.; 20 for 5c.; 20 or 24 for 10c; 18 for 25c.; 3) for 25c; 36 for 25c.; or 60 for 25c. W. Street, 29 Bi-ury. 3c. to 5c. extra by mail.

The licenses from American fishermen under the m dus vivendi last sesson were \$16,000, compared with \$9 (10 last year.

# The importance of

blood. The fatot of serie via salt rheam, or

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NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the paid-up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking house in this city on and after Friday, the second day of January, 1891.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 81st December next, both days in-

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[Continued from 1st page.]

## PARNELL!

#### Crisis in Irish Affairs,

PARNELL'S MANIFESTO. LONDON, November 28 .- Mr. Parnell has

Issued the following manifesto :-To THE IRISH PROPLE, -The integrity and independence of a section of the Irish Parliamentary party having been apparently sapped and destroyed by the wire pullers of the Liberal party, it has become necessary for me, as leader of the Irish party, to take counsel with you and, having given you the knowledge which is in my premation, to ack your jungment upon a matter which now solely devolves upon you to decide. The letter from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Marley, written for the purpose of influencing the decision of the Irish party in the cheice of a leader and claiming for the Liberals and their leaders the right of veto upon the cheice, is the immediate cause of this address, the purpose of which is to remind you and your Parliamentary representatives that Ireland considers the independence of her party as her only safeguard within the constitution, and above and beyond all considerations whatever. The threat in that letter, repeated on many English platforms and in numerous British newspapers, that unless Ireland concedes this right of veta to England she will indefinitely pestpene her chance of obtaining home rule. compels mel while not for a moment admit ting the elightest possibility of such a less, to put befere you information which, until new, so far as my oclleagues are concerned, has been solely in my possession, and which will enable you to understand the measure of the less with which you are threatened unless you consent to threw me to the English welves nor howling for my destruction. In November last year, in response to a repeated and long standing request, I visited

#### MR. GLADSTONE AT HAWARDEN

and received the details of the intended proposals of himself and his colleagues of the late Liberal Cabinet with regard to home ru'e in the event of the next general election favoring the Liberal party. It is unnecessary for me to do mere at present than to direct year attention to certain points of these details, which will be generally recognized as embracing elements vital for your information and the Termation of your judgment. These vital points of difficulty may be sultably arranged and considered under the fellowing heads:
1. The retention of Erish members in the

Imperial Parliament. 2. The settlement of the land or agrarian d fficialty in Ireland.

3. The control of the Irish constabulary. The appointment of the judiclary, lacluding judges of the Sapreme Court, county court judges and resident magistrates.

Upon the surject of the retention of Irish members in parliament, Mr. Gladstone told me that the epinion-and the unanimous opinion-of his colleagues and himself, recently arrived at after the most mature consideration of alternative proposals, was that in order to conditate English public opinion it would be necessary to reduce Irleh representation from 103 to 32. Upon the settlement of the land it was held that this was one of the questions which must be regarded as questions reserved from the control of the Irien Legislature, but at the same time Mr. Gladet no intimated that while he would re new his attempt to settle the matter by Imperial legislation on the lines of the Land Purchase oul of 1886, he

#### WOLLD NOT UNDERTAKE

to put any pressure upon his own side or insist upon their adopting his views. In other and shorter words, that the Irish Legislature was not to he given the power of solving the agrarian difficulty. With regard to the constabulary, it was it tod by Mr. Gladstone that in view of the necessity of conciliating English public opinion he and his colloagues fel that it would be necessary to leave this force to the appointment of its officers under control of the Imperial authority for an indefinite period, white funds for its maintenance, payment and equipment would be compulserily provided out of the Irisa revenues. A period of ten or two lvs years was suggested as the limit of the time during which the appolarment of judges and resident magistrates would be retained in the hands of the Im penal authorities. I have now given a sours account of what I gathered of Mr. Gladstone's views and there of his colleague during the two hours' conversation at Hawarden, a conversation which I am bound to admit was mainly menopolezed by Mr. Gladstone, and will pass to my own expictsions of opinion upon these communestions, which represent my views then and now and, firstly, with regard to the resolution of the Irish members. The position which I have always adopted, and which I then represented, is the concession of full powers to an Irian legislature equivalent to those enjoyed by a State of the American Union. The number and position of the members so retained would become a question of Imperial concern, and not of presstug or

IMMEDIATE IMPORTANCE for the interests of Iroland, but that with the important and all engrossing suljets of lewed to suffer, and I believe the Irish peoagrarian reform, constabulary control and judiciary appointments, left eit er under Imperial control or totally unprovided for, it unperfed control or totally unprovided for, it of all English on the Tenglango I was would be the height of medness for any Irien elected leader to imitate Grattin's example and control dishard an army that had cleared to sent to disband so army that had cleared the way to victory. I further undertock to use every logitimate influence to reconcide Irish public opinion to the gradual coming into force of now privileges and to the postponements necessary in English opinion with regard to comstabulary centrol and judicial appointments, but I strongly dissented from the proposed reduction of the number of mambers during the interval of probation, and I cointed to the absence of any suitable prespect of land settlement by either parliament as a centitutional and everwhilming drag upon the prespects of permanent peace and procperity in Ireland. At the conclusion of the interview I was informed that Mr. Gladstone and all his coloagues entirely agreed that, pending a general election, ellence should be absolutely preserved with regard to any points of difference on the question of the retention of the Iciah members. I have dwelt at some length upon these subjects, but not, I think, disproportionately to their importance.

Let me ray, in addition, that if and when full powers are concaded to Ireland over her own democtle affairs the integrity, number and independence of the Irish party will be s matter of no importance. But until this ideal is reached it is your duty and mine to hold fast to every safeguard. I need not

say that the question-the VITAL AND IMPORTANT QUESTION,

of the retention of the I tah members on the of any prevision for the settlement of the price to place level and provided any policy—on the part in future to place level. The wheeled ner bullted lote a cowardly sur. Gladstone Saturday to reopen negotiations,

at the commencement of the last session, Mr. Morley communicated with me as to the course to be adopted. Having regard to the avowed absence of any pollry on the part of | fellows :the Liberal leaders and party with regard to the matter of the land bill, I strongly advised Mr. Morley against any direct challange of the principle of state aided land pure ase, and finding that the fears and alarms of the English taxpayers as to state aid by the byposhecation of grants for local purposes in Ireland as a counter cuarantee had been assuaged, that the hepsless struggle against the principle of the measure should be maintained, and that we should direct our sole efforts on the second reading of the hill to the assertion of the principle of last control. In this, I am bound to say Mr. Morley entirely agreed with me, but he was at the same time much hampered and expressed his sense of his position in that direction by the attitude of the extreme sec. tion of his party, led by Mr. Labouchere, and in a subsequer interview ha impressed upon me the necessity of voting on the second reading of the bill with a direct negative, and asked me to undercake the metion. I agreed to this, but en condition that I was not to attack the principle but to confine myself

#### CRITICISMS OF DETRIES.

I think this was false strategy, but it was the strategy adopted out of regard to English prejudices and Radical pecultarities. I did the best possible under the circumstances, and the reversi days' debate on the second reading centrasts favorably with Mr. Labouchers's recent abortive attempt to Interpose a direct negative to the first reading on a similar bill yesterday.
Time went on, the Government allowed

their attention to be discructed from the question of land purchase by a bill compeneating English publicans, and the agrarian d ffinal-y in Iroland was again relegated to the future of another session. Just before the commencement of this session I was again favored with another interview with Mr. Morley. I impressed upon him the policy of an oblique method of procedure of land purchase and the necessity of providing for the question of local control and of limitation in the application of funds. He agreed with me and I off-red to move on the first reading of the bill an amenument in favor of this local control, advising that if this were rejected it might be left to the Radicals on the second reading to oppose the principle of

This appeared to be a proper course and I left Mr. Morley under the impression that this would fall to my duty, but in addition he made a remarkable proposal. In referring to the probable appreaching victory of the Liberal party at the polls he suggested some considerations as to the future of the Irish party, and he asked me whether I would be w.lling to assume the

#### OFFICE OF SECRETARY

to Ireland, or whether I would allow any other member of my party to take the position. He also put before me the desirability of allowing one of the law offices of Inland to be a legal member of Parliament, I told him, amazid as I was at the proposal, that I could not agree to forfeit independence for the party or any of its members, that the Irish people had trasted me in this movement because they believed that the decise ation I had madeat Cork in 1880 was a true one and represented my conviction and that I would on no account depart from it. I considered that after the declaration we had repeatedly made the proposal of Mr. Morley that we should allow surselves to be absorbed into English politics was one based nnen on entire mis-conception of our position with regard to our Irish constituoncies and of the pladges we had given. In conclusion, he directed my attention to the plan of cam palgn estates. He said it would be impessible for the Liberal party when it attained power to de anything for these evicted tenants by direct action, and that it would also be impossible for the Irish Parliament, under the powers conferred, to do snything for them, and, flinging up his hands with a been in Tipperary, I do not know what to propose in regard to the master."

Itali him this question was a limited one : that I did not see he need allow bimrelf to be hampered by its future consideration; that funds would be available from Amer of for the support of those tenants as long as a light he necessary; that, of course, I understind that it was a definalty but it was a builted one and should not be allowed to interfere with the general

### INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY,

The last low days a strong argument in many minds for my expulsion has been that unless the Liberals come into power at the next general election the plain of campaign tenan's will suffer. As I mive anown tho Liberals propose to de notting for the pian of campaign tenants by direct sotler when they come into power, but I am estitled to ask that the existence of these tenants, whom I have supnorted in every way in the post and whom I shall continue to support in the future, shall not constitute a rescon for my withdrawal. I have repeatedly pledged myself to stand by these existed ten inte and they shall be alple throughout the world will support me in this p liey. Sx'cen years ago I conceived the life of an Irish parliament independent tris party has long a time in me. I believe that the party will obtain home rule only provided that it remains independent. I as not believe any action of the I leb people in supporting me will endanger home rule. But even If the danger with which we are threstened by the Liberal party of to-day were to he real zad, I believed the Iris' people compromise of our national right by the accoptance of a measure which would not realize the aspiration of our race. I have the honor to remain your faithful

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL,

ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

DUBLIN, November 28 -Archbishop Waish Wr tos to the press as follows :--The Parnell matter is altogether the grave to enable me as an individual bishop to feel warranted in making any public statement of my opinion with reference to it until I have had an apportunity to consult with my Episcopsi brothren. I understand that the Irish parliamentary party will meet e. Mondny to decide what action shall be taken in the lamentable crisis with which it stands confronted. It is easy to conceive that the decision of our parliamentary representatives d organ z d and desultory action. Parnell, may have the effect of opening up a new better than any living man, can guage the phase of the Irish national mevement, end present situation. It is Ireland, not self, that the situation resulting from their decision | that dictates the course be is pursuing. His one hand, and indefinite delay in granting may be one that will put upon the bishops of Ireland, coilectically as well as individually, afficied by the threats or solicitations of other, gave me great concern. The absence the very grandatty of considering whether Gad tone. His party will not desert him in

and apprehension. On the introduction of have felt justified in placing in it in the past. grateful and substant al service than any the Land Purchase Bill by the Government. The Archbishep ands that he would be under the man it has produced since the Irish crown able to support in any conceivable circumstances the suggested new Irish National Liberal party. He concludes mysteriously as

> Let me, in conclusion, say that for the last few days certain events of net very remete occurrence -- which seem, however, just now to have simest passed from public attentionhave been very preminently before my mind. With the recollection of these before me I am, I confere, unable as yet to feel absolutely | In reference to convinced that we are even new in a position to ferm a final judgment on the case out of which the present unhappy orisis has arisen. In this I may be illegical, but it is bet er to be illegical than to run the risk of being uncharitable or uninet. At all events this is a matter that in the circumstances of the time must new be decided one way or the other before many days.

#### THE REPLIES.

LONDON, November 30 .- Mr. Gladstone's in Mr. Parnell's manifesto is made public of one mind. His principles, his attitude In it Mr. Gladstone says that he will not apply a single epithet to Mr. Parnell, not being his judge. He believes, however, that the shower by bis course in the matter of the he snews. by ble course in the matter of the apacial commission appointed to investigate Archbishop Walsh tells us that the time has the charges made against Parnell growing out of the Pigots letters that he had no indiaperition to de Parnell just'os.

Mr. Gladstone then comes farthwith to a recital of the proposal alleged by Mr. Parnell in his manifesto to have been made to Hawarden, lust November, in regard to the intended proposals with regard to home rule in the event of the Liberal party winning at the next general electors. Mr. Gladstone declares that no single suggestion was offered by him to Parnell, either as a formal or as a final one. Mr. Gladstene simply made a statement perfectly free and without prejudice of the points on which he or such of nie colleagues as he would consult were inclined to believe the home rate plan of 1886 could be improved, and concerning which he was desirous to know whether any serious raise a serious objecujon. Gladetone donies that he made the statements which Parnell's memory ascribes to him, or anything substandally resembling them, either as to the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, or as to the settlement of the land question, of the agrarian difficulties, or the control of the constabulary, or the appoinment of the judiciary. The conversation between them was strictly confidential. To publish even a true account is to

BREAK THE SEAL OF CONFIDENCE which alone renders politicial co operation possible. Every suggestion made to Parnel was from written memoranda to which Gladstone can rofer. Neither Parnell nor himself was bound by the conversation to an absolute acceptance of the proposals canvassed. During the past year he had never received from Parnell any intimation of an alternation of his views regarding any of them. In conclusion, Gladstone says he has always held both in public and in private that the National party of Ireland ought to remain entirely independent of the Libera party of Great Britain. It is their duty and his duty, conformably with the spirit of Grattan and O'Connell, to study all adjustments in the great matter of home rule which may tend to draw to their side mederate and equitable men, but for him to propose any measure except such as Ireland could approve on the lines already laid down would be fatal as regards himself.

#### MR- MORLEY writes to the press as follows :-

The m nifesto of Mr. Parnell contains two or three statements affecting me which I desire without loss of time to correct.

First-I made no sort of at empt to father Mr. Parnell's action with reference to the land bill. He agreed with me in all our cenversations that the bill ought to be opposed has emitting the principle of I wal control and gesture of despair, he exclaimed :- "Having for other reasons specified to his speech of April 21. The only question of the bill. 1 pointed out to him on April 14 that, as many Liberals objected to the whole principle of the bill, an amendment stating that their restens would be less suitable than a metlon for its rejection simply recognized Irish independence.

Parnell as entid. Two days later he explained to me his alternative plan for fining down rents and this, at his request, was immediately communicated to Mr. Gladatone. The same evening I wrote to Parnali that Mr. G adetone f It we could have nothing to say abset his ilse one way or another, but that, of course, he was perfectly free to propound is on his own responsiblity, so completely did we recegnize that our relations with the Irish party were those of an independent altiance and not of a fusion.

Second-Mr. Parnell Imputes to me in our conversation of November 10, five days before the proceedings in court were begun, a remarkable proposal with the eljet of absorbing the Irlen party in English politics by means of effice. I made no proposal. It was natural that in a free confidential discussion of the possible future, I should wish to make sure for Mr. Gladetone's Information that Parnoll at II held to his sel'-denying declaration of 1880. His answer to my enquiry was wnat I telly automoated.

foird-Mr. Paramil's account of what evicted tenants on the plan of campaign estates is whally incorrect. I observed that sime direct action might become necessary. Though I foresaw d flimities in the way of 1 gielation, I never said that I or any of my cilleagues had formed any conclusion against legislation. I never said or binted that it would be a scheme generally acceptable to Great Britain.

T. P. O CONNOR, M P throughout the world would agree with me in a letter to the Inter Ocean on the existing that postponement would be preferable to a crisis in Icien affairs, save :- Parnell as long as the Irleh poul stand by him is the die talur of both the Eagl sa parties. Salisbury oan afford to sacrifice the Hartlegtons, the Combeilains et hoo genus omne to secure Parnell and his following, and this he will de and Parnell knows it. It is as certain as tomerrow's sun will rise that the English Torles, to retain power, will nutrival Gladstone for the settlement of the Irleh question. Repudiation of Parnell would be disastrous t the hopes of Ireland. No other man of the Icish party concentrates within himself the capacity for leadership. Able and eloquent men there are among them, and oubt, but for statesman-hip and the capability to not it's statesman-hip and the capabil ty to unit; "a Gladstine and Morley will do. I know there heap of uncomenting sand" Parnell is and has isn't a single one of the lot to be trusted unless been matchiess. Ignore him and the invincible parliamentary phalanz would smush up ist, warring and powerless rquads that could only ancoy the enemy by country will stand unfl achingly by him, un-

was first worn by an English severeign. On the ultimatum of the exiles of Ireland depends the life or death of Charles Stewart Parnell and the speedy accomplishment or definite precrastination of home rule. The people who defied Gladatone's tyranny in the part will despise his dictation in the present. Percell will live and lead.

NEW YORK, November 30 .- The Sunday Union and Oatholic Times will say te-morrov

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S LETTER to the press:-" There is intimation here that

there is something belied; that the case against Parnell is not fically settled; that broad charity is necessary to avoid being unjust to him in the premises. If an Archbiscop of the Catholic Church takes position assuredly it is right and wise for us all to be little reserved. Clearly there is something within Archbishop Walsh's knowledge that we do not know. Clearly that something is not unfavorable to Parnell. Possibly it may change matters very much as respects the pri-LONDON, November 30.—Mr. Gladatone's vate sin with which he seems now so badly reply to the atrictures upon him comprised branded, and as to his public position all are not yet come when we are in a position to take final action against the leader of our national forces. The word for the hour is, have patience, have charity; remember if Parnell never be trayed Ireland to Liberal or to Tory; remember if Parnell had betrayed the trust placed i him cortog his visit to Mr. Gladstone at him by the Irish prelates, the Archbishop of Dublin would never have written the words which it is our privilege here to place before our readers for their sulightenment and guid ance. If Parcell has sinned, we deplore and condemn the sin. God bates sin and leaves the sinner. Ireland will never cease to love Par-

#### THE MEETING.

LONDON, Dec 1 -The meeting of the Irish party in the House of Commons was held today and was very stormy, and an effort was mode to have the meeting a journed to meet in Dublin. The deposition of Mr. Partiell from or justice had arisen in the mind of Parnell. (the Indership was advocated by Mr. Sexon. To none of these suggestions did Parnell Mr. Redmond and others upposed the proposition, and after he had spoken Mr. Pariolit said: "The sine has come when

I must speak one against the opposition within our party which has been orested by Mr. Glad. aton-'s letter Those responsible for the division in the party appear to forget what is due to themselves and to their country and to me. The men whose ability has been the most oun spicuously against me-Messrs. Healy and Sexton—will have to hear their responsibility in all these proceedings. Mr. Healy has teen trained in this warfare. Who trained hun? Who saw nis gentus? Who telegraphed to him. n America to come back? Who gave him his first chance to enter public life and got him s seat in Parliament, promoting, rebuking and restraining him? That Mr Healy is here to day to destroy me is due to mys-if. glad he is, even to destroy me, if he understands the meaning and effect of his proceedings. Mr. Healy reminds me of his services He has not been slow to remind me of them at any time. I understand he attended the recent meeting in Dublin calling on me not to retire. (Cheers.) Who asked him to do so! Did I? (Theers.) Who asked Mr. McCarthy to travel to Dublin and any he would be able to give information which would throw a differ ent complexion on hidden events? Did I (Oheers) Where was Sexton at this same meeting? Where were you al.? Why did you ncoarage me to take my position on the bridge if they were going to act as traiture and hand me over to another commander in chief?
(Cheers) I did not sak them for the certificate of character given at the Dublin me-ting. Our POSITION IS AWKWARD,

but the whole blame for the creation of this position does not rest with me. A leader killer, Barry, has been put up to stab me as he stabbed that old Lon. Issue Butt, in days gone by. I remember well that though Butt arraigned me I never by word or deed counselled attacks upon him. I allowed the old man to go down honored to his grave rather than seek to step grave his faults, created a great movement and has given me and many others power to partici therein. (Cheere ) What is now to be said about the request for my temporary retire ment? Mr. Sexton, at a recent meeting here, told me I could re-ume the leadersnip and that the leafers were with me by saying he believed I would reject the leadership. (laughter and cheers) "I have been asked about the conference at Hawarden. am told there that Gladatone's communication is not to be divulged to any of my colleagues, yet because I did not dep anne his proposal at once I am accused of deceiving the party. Mr. Gladatore told me that none it the proposal were final. The chief proposal of all—the retention of the thirty members in Westminish i -was subject to revision. For me it was a question of diafting a bill. It was a question tweak judgment on the part of an English politician. It was a question of dealing with garrubine old gentleman, who monophiz d the conversation and with whom as everybody who knows him knows it is difficult to get in a word edgeways. Before you vote for my depositson he sure you are getting value for it. On Satur nay we were all agreed that we would not have this Gladstone bill. (Cries of hear, hear and cheers.) Not a man here has said a word in favor of it. Are you sure you will be able to get anything better? If Healy or McCarthy or Sexton sees the way to

GET ANYTHING BETTER. for God's sake let them say it. I won't stand a moment in their way. O's Saturday I made this proposal to Mr McCarthy. Let Gladstone, Harcourt and Morley give him letters declaring that in the event of the return Taird-Mr. Paramil's account of what of the Liberals to power a Home passed on the same occasion on the subject of Home Rule Bill would be proposed by which the convol of the constabulary would be vest d in an Iri-h executive who would be responsible to an I-ish Parliament. Empiwered to settle the land question Mr. McCarthy went to Mr. Gladstone with these proproposals with my assurance that, these concresions made, I would retire from public life. Mr. Giadstone has replied that he will not hold any communication with me as the leader of the

Mr McCarthy (interrupting) -No, No. Mr Parnell He is pe feebly welcome. The same proposals were placed before Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who replies that under no circumstances will be give any promise whatever, now or hereafter, to any Irish party. member, Harcourt will be your leader when

Gladstone dies.
Mr. Condon-Not our leader. Mr Parnell-It will not be Morley, You will not deny that this great man, Harcourt, whose chain you are going to put on your neck, has the reversion of the Liberal leadership. The same man has declared that his limits to home rule are in Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of local government. If Harcourt ever comes into power he will give you local government with plenty of opercion. (Uries of hea, hear.) I know what Harcourt will do for you, and what Gladst ne and Morley will do. I know there you trust yourselves. Be to your own selves true, and it must follow as the night the day; thou canet not then be false to any man.

If I am to leave you to night I would like to leave you in security. It is not an unfair thing for me to ask to see you within sight of the promised land or that I should come with you, having come so far, until you are absolutely sure of Ireland and I can go no further.

An enthusiastic outburst of cheering followed

Parnell's remarks. MR M'CARTHY

of the Liberal leaders filled me with concern | Party that confidence which, as a body, we | render of a chief that has rendered it more | although he was unwilling to undertake the mission, believing it would do no good He thought the party ought to settle quarrels among themselves without reference to English statesmen. Mr. Gladsome told him be regretted the disorganization of the Irish party, but could not regard him as representing the party and therefore could not treat with him. He would offer no anggestion, nor would be sign any document, or give any message to be con-

weyed to the party.

Alr. Parnell—I do not wish any document.

Only your word if Mr. Gladstone assented

Mr. McCarthy, continuing, said Mr. Gladstone informed him that he could not give any locument with any certainty that it wight not be printed by some of those concerned. He (Mr. McCarthy) also saw Harcourt, who did not say he would not make any promises of any kind to any Irish member, but simply said that in view of the disclosures made in the manifesto he would not give anybody verbally or in writing assurances which were to be brought to the notice of Parnell. As to the reneral question of Parnell's retiring Mr. Mc-Carthy said Parnell's leading error had been his kaeping private until now the Hawarden con-

Mr. Parnell-I am perfectly willing to admit the blame, but I am glad I have told all now before the full mischief has been done.

The motion for the retirement of Parnell was made by John Barry, member for South Wexford, who aided the late Lease Butt in founding the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain Joseph Nolan, member for North Louth, sub-

mitted an amendment to the effect that the question of the represent of Paraelt should be postponed until the members had personally ascertained the views of their constituents on the suijes the party then to meet in Dublin and decids the matter.
Parnel ruled out of order any reference to

his conduct in the O'Shea case and this brought him into frequent collision with the different speakers, expecially Healy, with whom Parnell schanged hos words. Parnell displayed great passion throughout.

At 11 30 p.m. the meeting adjourned until

#### NO DECISION.

excitement and the uproar could be distinctly neard in the adjoining committee rooms. Previous to the meeting Mr. Parnell men his stalwart supporters in caucus by themselves, when the matter was fully discussed and it is understood a plan was determined upon for fighting the anti-Parnellites. At the moment is is understood that the anti-Parnellites have not yet organized, but they will probably do so. the meantime the ill feeling between the two factions is increasing, and it is difficult to

imagine what the future will be.
The Star, Mr. O'Coun r's paper, in an article inspired by Prof. Stuart, to day repulliates Parnell's statement that there was a courpiracy in the House of Commons between tunnell Labouchers and cirtain members of the Nationalist party. Labouchers and Squart baye is-ued a card denying the statement made by Parnell that they were engaged in intrigues in the anti-Parnelline section of the Irish mem-bers of the House of Commons. When the Commons opened this afternoon the Nationalists' meeting adjourned to enable the Irish memoers to take part in the discussion of the Land Purchase Bul, which came up to day.

The meeting resumed after recess.

New York, December 2—A London departs to the Sun says:—"The Irish Parliamentary party, until a week or so ago the most united and harmonious political body in the world, has spent a full day in passionate recriminations, heated alternations and undurified wrangling. Parnell received over 200 tole grams yesterday encouraging him to hold on to the leadership, and assuring him of support Nine out of ten of the meetings held in Ireland have been in his favor. The other side besitate no embark in the civil war. Their loyalty to Ireland and their pity for Parnell have given him an immense INITIAL ADVANTAGE

or which he is making good use. He is forcing the fighting, and has had the best of the skir mishes. If his opponents do not soon take the field the Parneliitee will be in possession of some strongholds from which it will be hard to dislodge them. The absence of Dillon and O'Brien is most deplorable, and has a numbing effect on many of their friends, who are a kinif it would not be impossible for them to si p past the p-lice at some port if they rhould make the altempt. It is thought they could evade capture for weeks during which their presence and connel in Teland would be of enormous benefit to the cause. Next to O'Brien and Dillou, the anti Parnellites are looking to Divite for help." The one thing needed for the moment on behalf of the anti-Parnellites is the presence in Ireland of members of Padlament like Sex on and Heaty, who cannot well leave London units the a decision shall have been taken in recard to the andership. This fact win explain Paraell's obstructive tactics at yesterday's meeting. A very strong impression previata and, g P are IPs ad serems that Timothy Harrington will sail for Ireland imme ristely to lead the explement movement in Ireland. The absence of his signature from the American delegates' member to se taken to mean that he has b rown in his lot with Parnell, who thus oblaios control of the valuable machinery of National league. With the help of the League officers, Paraell is so confident of success that he is ready to take the chances of a general election in Ire and it all members of the Parliementury party will agree to resign their seats simultaneously. Percaps the most example ration feature of the situation in the remained the Givernment is making of it. The which the Government is making of it. Irish members are no buly with other matters to afterd to the House of Coursons sessions. The Bricish Liberals are too di heartened and disgusted to fignt, and the result is that the Government business is being disposed of with such phenomenal celerity that Baltour was able to spacence last night that the Government proposed to press by Corrections both the Trad-and Billiand the Titles B.I."

The Times thinks that Parcell is the besnucleus of a new party and that he still retain a powerful and useful following. It adds that bre point of yesterd y's mieting was the whole the adjurament of the meeting Parnell's

some refuction of Gladstone's proposals. friends expressed themselves more confident of success than earlier in the day.

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DIED.

SHANAHAN—At the residence of her son, Michael Shanahan, Brockway, Mich., Mrs. Thomas Shanahan, at the advanced age of 85 years, She was born in the town of Clahard, County Limerick, in the year 1895.

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Corner Bleury and Dorchester streets. Branch,

469 St. Lawrence street.

Manufacturers of Woven Wire Spring Beds.

Manufacturers of Woven Wire Spring Beds.

The trade, institutions and shipping, supplied on the shortest notice. Every description of Mattresses, Beds, Rolsters, Pillows and Sea Beds, made to order. Folding Beds, suitable for camping, 603 St. James street, Montreal, (near G. T. R. Station). Federal Telephone 500.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

#### FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week were 8,815 bhis against 21,000 bhis for the week previous. The recent advance in the price of wheat in the West has helped the flour market for Ontario gradere, a few sales of which have taken place at 50 per bri better figures than the taken place at 5c per bribetter figures than the lowest forced prices referred to last week. Straight rollers have been placed all the way from \$4.60 to \$4.80, the latter figure for 90 per cent, and the formers for ordinary brands. Winter patents are quiet at about last week's quotations, namely \$5.10 to \$5.25, and apring patents tell a little better at \$5.35 to \$7.60 as they are not plantiful. Regarding strong bakers, however, the market has had a weak tendency, city strong bakers having being offered at \$5.40, while certain Manistoba brands have been offered by millers at \$5.25. Still it is been offered by millers at \$5.25. Still it is claimed by some that certain holders are still getting \$5.50 for choice bakers delivered. There has been some enquiry from the Maritime Provinces, but dealers here say the bulk of the business transpires direct from the mills in the west. Enquiries have all a been received the west. Enquiries have all deen received from England for spring patents, but we did not learn of any fresh transactions. It is stated that the sales of straight rollers quoted by us last week at \$4.55 for ordinary, were owing to holders wishing to close out before the last boats left, and that the sales were not a tair criterion of the market. It is stated that sales to the sales were not a tair criterion of the market.

criterion of the market. It is stated that sales of old flour have lately transpired in this market abowing a loss of over \$2 per brl, consisting principally of carrying charges
Patent, winter, \$5 10 to 5 25; Patent, spring, \$5.30 to 5.50; straight roller, \$4.55 to 4.80; extra, \$4.40 to 4.50; superfine, \$3.90 to \$4.80; extra, \$4.40 to 4.50; superfine, \$3.90 to \$4.80; fine. \$3.15 to 5.55; city strong bakers', \$5.40 to \$5.50; medium bakers', \$5.25 to 5.35; Ontario bage—extra, \$2.05 to 2.25.

OATMEAL.—Receipts during the past week were 313 bbls against 126 for the week previous.

The market has remained quiet but steady, and some dealers do not anticipate lower prices, owing to the firmness in case and their scarcity in the west. We quote ordinary standard in bris at \$4 60 to \$4.70, and in bags \$2.30 to \$2.40. Granulated in bags \$2 40 to \$2 50.

Bran, &c — Bran continues in small compass

with sples of broken loss delivered ar \$18 per ton. In car loss \$17 on track would be paid. Millers in the West are now obliged to supply farmers with bran for their cows, and consequently they have very little surplus for this market. Shorts are also scarce at \$20 to \$21, and moultie steady at \$27 to \$28 for best qualities, and \$20 to \$25 for less desirable qualities.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 55,785 bushels, against 42,445 bushels for the week previous. Manitoba wheat is now quoted at \$1.03 to \$1.05 for No. 2 bard on spot, and the lot referred to by us last week as being placed at \$1.00 for December delivery is con-sidered a good purchase by some. Since buyers in Manisoba dropped their prices from 70c to 60c per bushel farmers' deliveries have almost completely ceased, and one miller had an advance his price 32 per bushel in order to supply his wants. Canada red and white winter wheat is quoted at \$1.03 to \$1.04 here. A lot of No 3 Manitoba hard was effered at 90c delivered here but the best bid was 85c. The Chicago market has gone up 5c to 6c per bushel since our last issue although yesterday it had fallen back about 22 or Sc.

CORN.-Receipts during the past week were were nil aga nat 218 Obushels for the week pre-vious. Prices here are more or less nominal at

700 to 72c duty paid. PEAS.-Receipts during the past week were 6,906 bushels. Now that navigation is closed peas here are lower being nominally quoted at 72: in store per 66lbs. In England hower they have improved and prices west of Toronto are steady. There have been sales reported in the Stratford district for through shipment to English port through shipment to English ports via Pornland and Boston, on the basis of 57c to 58c per 60 lbs f.o.b. About 16,000 bushels went

forward to Hamburg by the last boats.

OATS—Receipts during the past week were
20,342 bushels, against 15,285 bushels for the
week previous. The market holds very steady
41c per 34 lbs having been paid for white oats
f.o.b. in the West, or equal to 461c per 32 lbs
here. A lot of Ontario mixed oats are sold at A lot of Ontario mixed oats are sold at 430 per 82lbs to arrive, and we quote 430 to 440 bundles of 15lbs each. Straw has sold at 420 to 43, Soarcity of railway cars is stopping shipments. Manitoba oats are quoted at 420 to 43 per 32 lbs.

BABLEY — Pagint A lot of Ontario mixed oats are sold at 420 to 450 per 82lbs to 450 per 82lbs. A lot of Ontario mixed oats are sold at 420 to 450 per 32 lbs.

BABLEY — Pagint A lot of Ontario mixed oats are sold at 420 to 450 per 82lbs are sold at 450 per 82lbs are sold

BABLEY .- Receipts during the past week were 33 126 bushels against 13,916 bushels for the week previou. Brewers are holding off as working much in their favor. We quote malting barley 65c to 70c and feed do 50c to 55c.

Ryz—The market is quiet, all that buyers offer being 62 bridges however ask much higher them. About 0000 but work to Harbert buyers.

To Liverpool 1899.

prices. About 9000 bush, went to Hamburg by the last steamer. BUCKWHRAT—The latest feature in the market is the shipment of about 32,000 bushels to Hamburg. Sales here have been made at 48c per bu hel. One car selling at 46c, but we quote

48c as a fair rate. MALT—The market is steady. We quote prices firm at 75c to 80c per bushel in bond for Ontario and 80c to 90c for No. 1 Montreal.

SEEDS—The market is quiet and unchanged.

Oandian timothy is quoted at \$1 90 to \$2 per bashel. Red claver seed is quoted nominally at \$4.75 to \$5 per bush.

### PROVISIONS.

POBE, LARD, &c.—Receipts of pork during the past week were 80 bbls, against 600 bbls for the week previous. Business in pork during the week has been limited, and sales have transpired on a lower hasis, Western short cut clear being quoted at \$15 to \$16, according to quantity. Old Western mees has been offered as low as \$13. Canada short cut is still scarce and quoted at \$17. In lard there has been little or no change, Fairbank's selling at \$1.65 per pail of 20 lbs, and cuty brands at \$1.60 to 1.65 per pail, or 80 tendency of partake more or less of a normal

character.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$00 00 to \$17.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$15.00 to \$16.00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$15.00 to \$15.50; Hams, city cured, per lb. 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9½c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 80 to 8½c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 12c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5½c to 6c. refined, per lb. 5gc to 6a.

Dressed Hoos-The first car load of hogs

sold this season for this market was quoted by us last week to arrive at \$5 90 per 100 lbs, and has just been delivered. Since then a car was sold at \$5.75 and two cars are offered at \$5.65 with no takers. Small lots of choice butchers' hogs under 160 lbs are quoted at \$5.85 to \$6 per 100 lbs. Hogs are beginning to be offered more freely in the West, and lower prices are antici-cipated by bayers here.

### DAIRY PRODUCK

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 1,725 packages, against 5,454 packages for the week previous. There is a steady feeling on all choice grades of both creamery and dairy with a fatr local business at 220 to 230 for choice selections of creamery to the fancy grocery trate, less desirable parcels of creamery to the face of creamery to the face of creamery to the face of creamery the confered in loss at 19c to 20c. In Region fraction over having been paid for really fancy tube. There is still a good quantity of butter in farmers hands in certain sections of the Eastern Townships, one buyer running across over 200 tube in about 16 or 17 dairies lass made to the German market by the Hamburg haddies 720 to 80 per lb. steamer. It appears that present prices for

making the total shipments for the season 22.51 pkgs against 42,469 pkgs for the same period in 1889. We qu to as follows:

Ureamery, September and Ostober, 21c to 22c; do earlier makes, 19c to 20c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 20c; Morrisburg, 16c to 20c; Western, 14c to 15c; Inferior 9c to 11.

For choice selections of single packages 1c to 2.5 miles against 16c.

2c per lb more is paid.

ROLL BUTTER—Several lots have come for-ROLL BUTTER—Several lots have come forward during the past few days, sales of which have been made of Western in baskets and cases at 15c to 16a, while choice Morrisburg have brought 17c to 18c.

CHEENE.—Receipts during the past week were 14,657 bixes against 62,885 boxes for the week previous. The exports for lastweek and this, which closes the St. Lawrence shipments.

were 98,592 boxes, making a total of 1,885,647 were 98,592 boxes, making a botal of 1,385,647 boxes after deducting that portion of the Idaho's cargo that was brought back from the wreck and re-shipped. The total shipments for the corresponding period last year were 1,182,424 boxes, showing that this season's shipments were 203,243 boxes more than in 1889. A lot of finest Eastern Townships consisting of 350 boxes was sold at 48 here. Very few cheese is now left in first hands and the balauce of trading from this cut will be done on c.i.f. English ing from this out will be done on c.1,f. English orders, or consignments.

We quote prices as follows:—
Finest colored, 9½ to 9½; finest white, 9a to 9½; fine, 9a to 9½c; medium, 8a to 8½c; inferior, 6a to 8c.

Liverpool cable 48a 6d.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.-Receipts during the past week were 33 packages against 126 packages for the week previous. The firmness noted last week continues to form the leading characteristic of the market, sales having been made of held fresh at 20c to 22c, and new laid from near by points 230 to 25c. Montreal limed have been placed at 18c to 19c, a few single cases of choice bringing 20c. A lot of Western limed was received. yesterday and offered at 18c. Further returns of coneignments have been received from London netting shippers here 20% to 20c per doz:n. By the last s:eamer to London there were shipped 232 cases, and by the Liverpool steamer 100 cases, so that it appears shippers are doing well on their trial shipments, notwithstanding the statements made by some dealers to the effect that prices here are above an export

DRESSED POULTRY-There is a good demand for turkeys which sell well at from 8c to 92, the latter being an outside figure for choice birds, sales of ordinary stock being reported at 7c to 7½ by the case. Chickens have sold at 6c, a tew choice lots in small packages bringing 7c, while a lot of flightly discolored stock brought 5c per ib, and we quote 5c to 7c as to quality. Prine geese are quoted at 5c to 5½; per lb.

Docks are not plentiful and sell at 7c to 9c per
lb. Country shippers may expect pretty low
prices when the bulk of the applies arrive here.

GAME - Offerings of partridges are not large and under a fair enquiry sales have been made at 555 to 60c for No. 1, and at 30c to 355 for culis. Deer carcases are quoted at 5c to 6c per 1b and saddles at 8c per 1b.

Brans—The market keeps quiet with a few sales of Eastern reported at \$1.50 per bushel, Chatham being quoted at \$1.70 to \$1.85 as to quality. There are still a few lots of inferior offering at from \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel. Honey—Business is very slow, a few time selling at prices rauging from 8c to 10c per lb as to quality. Comb honey has been dealt in but in limited quantities at 185 to 15c per section for white clover and at 12c to 125c for buckwheat

Hors—A few osles of choice Canadian hops have been sold at 37½c per lb, and it would be difficult to get over that figure for the very choicest. There is a lot of about 100 bales held in this city for 50c per lb, but of course the time has not come for realizing that figure yet. In New York prices are 2: to 35 per lb down from the highest points, and cable advices report the foreign markets dull with an easier tendency and unsettled prices. Old hops are quoted at 15c in this market, and last year's hops 6c to 15c in this market, and last year's hops

to \$6 per ton.

### FRUITS, &c.

| 1               | 189 <b>0.</b> | 1889.   |
|-----------------|---------------|---------|
| To Liverpool    | 119,372       | 203,842 |
| " London        |               | 39,742  |
| " Glasgow       | 62,372        | 84.49.  |
| " Various ports | 2,043         | 21,671  |
| 1               |               |         |
| Total bris      | 232.823       | 349 850 |

The above shows the large decrease of 117,027 barrels. The market here is quiet with sales of choice winter varieties at \$3,75 to \$4, a car being sold at the latter figure. Sales of ordinary to good fruit have been made in car lots at \$3.15 to \$3.40.

EVAPORATED APPERS-Market dull at 12c to DRIED APPLES-Market quiet, we quote 7c

ORANGES-The market is quiet but steady, and a fair s-asopable business is in progress
Jamaica \$5.50 to \$6, per bbl, Florida \$4.50 to \$5
per b x. Brazil \$4 to \$5.
Lemens—A fair trade reported at \$3.75 to

\$4 50 for fancy in boxes, and ac \$2 to \$3 50 for good.

Figs—We quote 8c to 15c per lb in boxes as to quality. In mass there have been sales at 5c to 5c per lb.

NUTS - Grenoble walnuts, new 151 to 17c; Bordeaux 11c to 12c; Barcelons Sc and Sholys 12c per lb; Pecans 17c; Tarragous almonds 15c; peanuts 10c green, 11c resided; coccanuts \$5 to \$5 50 per 100, and Outario chestuuts 20c to 22c per lb.

TURNIPS - Quebec turnips \$7 per ton in car lots, and at 25c to 35c per bushel in jobbing lots.

CRANBERRIES.—Country berries are selling a: \$4 to \$6 per orl. and Cape Ood \$9 to \$11 as to quality and color. BANANAS-Trade quiet at \$1.50 to \$2 per

Sweet Potatous -The market remains steady at the late advance, with sales at \$3 50 to \$4 per bbl.

GRAPES—Almeria \$5 to \$7 per keg as to quality and weight. California \$5 to \$6 per Oane of 8 baskets.
ONIONS—The market is quiet at \$2 50 to \$2 75 per bbl for Canadian red and yellow Spanish unions are steady at \$3 per case, and \$1 per

POTATORS—Sales of car lots have transpired during the week at 50c to 55c per bag of 90 lbs, and at 60c to 65c in small lots. Holders in the West are asking 55c to 60c per lb

### FISH AND OILS.

Pickien Fiss.-Labrador herrings are firm with sales at \$5.40 to \$5.50 per bri Shore herrings have changed hands at \$5.25 to \$5.35. being offered in loss at 19c to 20c. In Eastern ord is fitm at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per 112 lbs, and green period loss are confined chieffy to small one lot of 300 bbls selling as \$5.50 per bbl of 200 lbs, jobbing loss at a range of 18c to 20c. Townships sales are confined chieff to small one lot of 300 bbls selling at \$5.25. See front, jobbing loss at a range of 180 to 200. Fancy in light request but steady at \$8 to \$8.50 per tall ends are scarce and command 200 easily, a bell and Newfoundland sulmon, \$14 per bell.

and \$21 to \$22 per merce.
FRESH FISH -Small receipts tend to keep up

the market. Prices are firm and steady, from haddeck and cod 50 to 7: per it over 200 tube in about 18 or 17 deires lass. Dries Figh.—The market for dried fish is week. There has been some export enquiry for western, and the purchases previously reported unchanged at \$1.25 per 100. There is a good Western, and the purchases previously reported a fundanced as a 25 per 100. There is a good at 140 bo 1440 have gone forward by last demand for boneless dod, which is quoted as 70 steamers to Eugland. A thipment was also to 80 per lb, and boneless fish 50. New Finness

One-Newfoundland ood oil is quoted at 870, Telephone 1705.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending Nov. 29 were as follows:-

Cattle. Sheep, Hogs. Calves. 769 657 315

Over from last week. 700 250 51 Total for week..... 1469 9.7 315 Left on band..... 35

The close of navigation has left a hull in the cattle trade generally. The local markets were well supplied bus with a decidedly poor class of stock, nothing of any quality being offered: lower prices resulted, 4c being best sales. Hogs with a larger supply dropped in, market inclined to be unatedly. Good demand for

We quote the following as being fair values: Buschers' good, to to 64c; Bunchers' med., 34c to 34; Butchers' calls, 3c so 34c; Hogs, \$4.75; Calves, 6.00 to \$12.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Nov. 29 were 63; Lett over from previous week, 14; total for week, 77; shipped during week, 25; left for city, 45; on hand 7. The horse trade continues dull. Some inquiry for good drivers, out few of this class offered for sale. Two loads expected in the early part of theoreming week

Naval Balm is an aspecial boon to the ladies, who feel the disagreeable effects of Catarrh mere kernly t an the stronger exx. t never fail; to effect prompt a cure.

"Did you call me a riob leafer ?" "No care. I was not ackywainted with ze American tengue. I meant to say you were rich baker.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Lt le Liver Pills after eating; is will relieve dyspepela, aid digastion, give time and vigor to the system.

"Is Deborah related to Charley Hendersen ?" " Y 69. She is his sixter by a refusal of marriage.



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Kalonyanyanya ya<mark>anaanaanaa alaa</mark>aan Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

ESTABLISHED 1824 TOTAL ASSETS......\$37,277,143 51

INVESTED FUNDS.... 10,932,923 52
INVESTED IN CANADA 1,252,674 51

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Special City Agents. FRANK BOAD .... WILLIAM STAFFORD ŽODO OD ZODIO ŽODIO ŽODIO ŽODIO ŽODIO ŽODIO ŽODIO Ž

Brooms, Whisie, Feather Dusters. Heather Sink Glean-ers. R. 8. 8497 B & 610., Imperters and Manufac-turers, 754 Craig street (epposite Taus Taus Winnas.)

G11'96

# choice creamery and Townships are too high for export. The shipments from this port last week and this were high for export. The shipments from this port last week and this were high for export. The shipments from this port last week and this were heavy, amounting to 8,444 pkgs, against 1,889 heavy, amounting to 8,444 pkgs, against 1,889 blo. Cod liver oil is quiet but steady at 50c to pkgs for the corresponding period last year, making the total shipments for the season 22, to making the total shipments for the season 22. Norway.

THE SIXTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE DECEMBER 10th, 1990. LIST OF PRIZES: 3134 PRIZES Prize worth \$15,000-\$15,000.00 \$52,740.00.

CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00

Ticket, 11 Tickets for 48 Ask for Circulars.

100 100 \$10.00

13,000—5,000,00 5,000—5,000.00 2,500—2,500,00 1,250—1,250,00 500—1,000.00 250—1,250.00 25—2,500.00 15—3,000.00 10- 5,000.00 Approximation Prizes. 16— 1,560 00 10— 1,060 00 5-- 4,995 00 5-- 4,995.00 999

3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00

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Isaac Radford, 35 Adelaide st. east—Butterfly Belt and Insoles cured him of Inflammatory Rheumatism in four weeks. Samuel W. Abbott, Milhenamp's Building, cured in six weeks, rheumatism in knees and feet—knee pads. In disoles A. E. Caldwell, engraver, 71 King street, City, rheumatism in the knee cared. Goo. H. Lacas, veterinary Dentist, 188 King street west, had dyspepsia for six years, entirely cured in cival weeks—Butterfly Belt and Insoles. R. Austin, 84 Adelaide st. west, City, dyspepsia six years; thaterfly Belt cured him. W. J. Gould, Gurney's Stove Works, City, notable to work for targe weeks, cured in four days—sciatica. Mrs. J. Swift. 87 Agnes st., City, cured of sciatic in six weeks, Jas. Weeks. Parkdale, scritica and lame back, cured in fifteen days. Josiah Fennell, 27 Queen st. cust, City, could not write a letter, went to work on the sixth day—neuralgia. Mrs. Geo. Planuer, City, fliver and kidneys, now free from all pain, strong and happy. Mrs. Hatt. 342 Charence ave., cured of blood poisoning. E. Riggs. 220 Adelaide st. west, city, catarra cured by Actina. Miss Annio Wray, Manning ave., inds Actina invaluable. Richard Hood, 46 Stewart st. city, used Actina three months for a permanent cure—catarra. John Thompson, Toronto Junction, cured of lumor in the eye in two weeks by Actin 1. Miss Laura Grose, John St., city, constitutional sore eyes, cured in one month. C. C. Rockwook, is Bulwer st., city, cured of lame back in a few days. Thommas Gutthrie, Argyle, Man, says our Butterfly belt and suspensory did him more good than all the medicine he baid for by twelve years. Thos. Bryvan, 541 Dundas street, nervous debility—improved from the fast day cardi cased. J. A. T., by, cured of emissions in three weeks. Your helt and Suspensory cured of impotency, writes G. A. I walled not be without your belt and suspensory for sh, writes J. McG. For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are chem at any processays S. N. C. Belt and Suspensory gave H

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PRIZES VALUE, - - - - - \$55,000. CAPITAL PRIZE, .....ONE REAL ESTATE WORTH \$5,000. LIST OF PRIZES:

 1 REAL ESTATE worth
 \$5,000
 ...\$5,000
 10 REAL ESTATES
 ...\$300
 ...\$3,000

 1 " " " 2000
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 APPROXIMATE LOTS. 100 SILVER WATCHES. \$25...\$2500 | 100 SILVER WATCHES ...\$10..\$1,000 100 TOILET SETS, \$5.....\$5,000.

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Attainable by those who take Food that contains Strength-giving qualities.

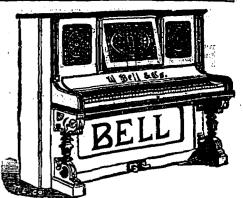
MINISTONS.

EASILY------ABSORBED--BY---:--THE---:--SYSTEM,

# ITS CAUSES AND CURE.

Scientifically treated by an arrist of world-wide reputation. Deafness eracloated and entirely cured, of from 20 to 30 years standing, after all other treatments have failed. How the difficulty is reached and the case removed, fully explained in circulars, with affidivits and testimonials of cures from prominent people, mailed free. 1 Ton-11 Ton,-2 Ton-3 Ton,-5 Ton. HAND AND STEAM POWER. MILLER BROS. & TOMS,

Dr. A. FORTAME, SA Wort 14th St.; N.Y.



The Mechanical Excellence

## "BELL" Pianos and Organs.

Woods, double veneered, the grain crossing at right angles; 150 styles of Reed Organs and Church Pipe Organs.

Of necessity deals with scientific terms not familiar to the general public. In what, then, do the "BELL" Planes and Organs excel? They excel in

TONE, TUUCH AND DURABILITY. Sole Agents, Wholesale and Retail. WILLIS & CO.,

1824 Notre Dame Street. (Near McGill Street), MONTREAL.



Established 1850

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Key's Low Water Alarm, Van Duzen's Steam Jet Pump, " " Loose Pulley Oilers, Hot Water Furnaces,

Hot Water Radiators, Penberthy Injectors, Hydrants of all Kinds, St. George's Street Gulley,

Kearney's Pneumatic Street Stop Cocks. Curtis' Water Pressure Regulator Asbestos Packed Cocks,

Watson's Steam Pressure Regulators. and all kinds of Brass and Iron Goods for

IRON FOUNDRY

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Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c. Prices very low at L. J. A. SURVEYER'S, 6 St. Lawrence St.



CINCINNATEBELL FOUNDRY CO. Church, School and Fire Alarm Bella, Catalogue with over 2200 testimonials. NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLA.
2-26cow, Aug '90, Please mention this paper.

### CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY.

TROY, N.Y , U.S.A., Manufacture Superior CHURCH BELLS This Company is now making a Chime of 15 Bells. 40 weigh 30,000 pounds, for St. Patrick's Cathedrs!, New York City.



GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST. "By a therough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our Breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladles are floating around us rendy to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with holling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Hommopathic Chemists,

BILL-HEADS. : : : : PROGRAMMES,

**CIRCULARS** 

: : : : CATALOGUES. And every description 1

Printing at THE TRUE VICTABLE Office.

#### THE HOLY SOULS.

Lord of the living and the dead,
Thy children seek Thine aid
For souls who, in Thy justice dread,
Suffer for debts unpaid.

Shut out from Thee, their one sole Love They always languish sore For cooling streams of blies above, And heaven's wide opened door.

In twilight gloom they patient wait, Oross-neasers of their Lord; Stricken, until the prison gate Be opened as Tny word.

Not yet so cleansed and purified That they may see Thy face; Not yet made n.eet, by suffering tried, For Thine all pure embrace.

Yet Thou dost love them, and Thy love Is blies smid their wee;
And for Tay sake the joys above
They readily forego.

U, then, make baste, dear Lord, and hear Our De Profundis cry!
Release the souls, to Thee so dear, Who patient waiting lie.

Refresh them parched, with gracious rains-They long and thirst for Thee ; Unloses their bonds, remis their pains, And see thy captives free.

Lone at Thine alters here we bow, With tears Thy Passion plead; The spotless Victim lifted now We offer for Their need.

Soon give them welcome up above In home of blissful rest, Fruition of eternal Love, And eight of Vision blest.

E. Louisa Lee, in Ave Maria,

DO YOUR OWN MARKETING

"I wonder why it is that when I can find time to go to the outchers in the merning, I generally manage to get a fairly good attak, and when the butcher's bey takes the order, It comes thin and screggy, without a bit of tenderloin, and worse than that, there is so much bone and fat that I am often ashamed to put it on the table."

It is to be presumed that the good woman who makes this dolorous complaint does a " book trade" with her butcher and by pursuing this course allows the knight of the cleaver to cater for her family according to his own ideas -- and simply with an idea to his ewn enrichment. It he can get 25c a pennd fer the bone and far, just the price he charges for his choicest porterhouse, and nobody the wiser or to blame, ne would consider himself an idiot not to "sooop" in the surplus every

time. It is just such careless marketers as the weman referred to-who represents a large class—that the "butcher and baker and candlestick-maker" like to have on their list of outtomers. The little Jenny Wren of a housewife though, who bles out every morning right after breakfast and has her meat out right before her ewn eyer, has clearly the advantage, though she is not a faverite with the She looks on calmly, while he, knowing that he must, tilms her steak, er chops, er other meat, properly, before weighing shem, and there is a certain amount of personal magnetism masked behind that battery of blue eyes that warns the purveyor of meat-that one woman at least proposes to look after her own affairs even to the minutest detail, and she is not to be trifled with. When the proper out is placed on the scales, her quick eye follows the hand which registera ats weight. She takes out her pocketbook, pays for it on the spet and the transac-

tion is ended. That little woman will buy a porter house or choice "flat bone" steak for 503 that would be marked down on your book anywhere from 650 to 750, with great lumps of bone and fat charged for at the same rate as the tenderloin. The butcher is looking out for his own laterests, and it his customers de not care to take the trouble to attend to the details of their own business, he cannot logically understand why he should be expected to de so, and he don't. He calmly dots up the bill, and it is invariably more

Wherever the little book comes and goes instead of the ready cash, the same unsatisfactory conditions exist. At the grecer's a little more, it may be only a cent or two, is charged for every item, and when the bill comes in on Saturday night it never brings a pleasant sort of surprise by being smaller than was expected.

The milkman, too, is not behind the lighthouse, in taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by the unual credit system. It is so easy for a busy housekeeper to forget when the last milk bill was paid. If she takes a receipt she usually loses it, and as he is an honest fellow she gives him the benefit of the doubt. He "waters his stock" very early in the morning and finds easy salve for his conscience when he thinks of the "big toads" down in the Wall street puddle whe do the same thing on a much larger socis.

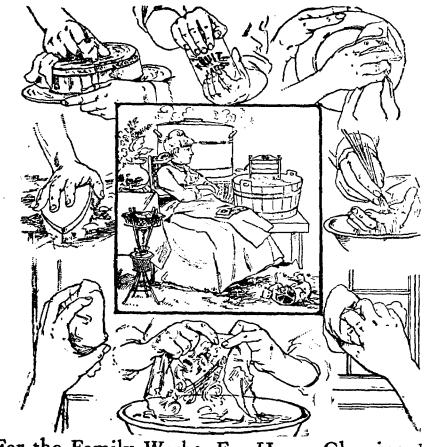
The best way to avoid all troub?e is to pay as you go. If this cannot be done, keep the weekly accounts well in hand by taking the back with you when the order is given and having it recorded at once.

The tradesman will often suggest that it be lift to be "written up" et leieure, but in the interest of both parties this is not a good

GIRLS WHO NAKE POOR WIVES. I never use a pritted, pampered girl who is yleided to in every whim by corvents and parents, that I do not sigh with pity for the man who will some day be her husband. It is the worshipped daughter, who has been taught that her whites and wishes are supreme in a househ ld, who makes marriage a fullure all her l fe. She has had her flavoring, cook gently for an hour, seacon, way in things great and small; and when the desired drouges, pleasures or jeurneys which were beyond the family purse, she carried the day with toars or salks, or postog as a martyr. The parents sacrificed and suffered for har sake, hoping finally to see her well married. They carefully hide their faults from her suiters who seek her hand, and the it ever ready with amilies and allurements to win the hearts of men, and the average man is as blind to the faults of a won't ext is." It was the butcher. average man is as blind to the faults of a pretty girl as a newly-hatched bird is blind to the worms upon the trees about him. He thinks her little pettish ways are mere girlish moods; but when she becomes his wife and reveals her selfish and ordel nature he is grieved and hurt to think fate has been se unkind to him.-[Elis Wheeler Wilcox, in

#### Ladies' Home Journal. THINGS FOR A PRETTY BED.

Sheets are hemstitched, and if a monegram is embroidered upon them, it is a very small one, and is done in white cotton and placed just near she surner. A very beauti ful pair of ourtains specially embroidered to be put en a Chippendale bedatead, are ef belting cloth, and show upon the upper ones



For the Family Wash; For House Cleaning done by mistress or servant; for china; glassware; fruit jars; nursing bottles; windows; silver; oil paintings; paint brushes; straw hats; wool hats; bead trimming; sinks; closets; wastes pipes, and a thousand other things-in fact, for anything washable-Use Pyle's Pearline.

#### Makes white goods whiter Colored goods brighter Flannels softer

Paint last longer

Pearline means perfect cleanliness—quicker—better—with more ease and comfort than anything known; makes a saving all around -no soda-eaten holes in linen; no frayed edges; no buttons and strings rubbed off. Millions use it. Do you? 157 JAMES PYLE, New York

arise and go forth, fer they were awake with the sun. Night-dress cases are occasionally seen on the bade, but are much oftener put ou the small, square stool that stands just at the isot of the bee, and upon which one is supposed to elt when shoes and stookings are assumed. The cases are no longer made of linen, but are very large scented sachets ether of brocade elk or bolting cloth suitably embroidered. They exhate the favorite perfume of the gert's lady, and in this way the rebe in which she sleeps is made daintly odorous. Some mettees for cases made of [Ladies' Heme Journal.

#### THE KITCHEN.

KENTUCKY KITCHEN PIR. Fry two spring chickens until a nice brown, Line a five quart pan with rich crust. Put in the obicken with gravy and half a teacup of butter. Season with pepper and salt. Cover with a crust, over which lay bits of butter. Bake until the crust is brown.

HAM BALLS. Chop fine some cell belled ham, add an egg for each ball and a little flour, beat together. Make in balls and fry in het butter.

set in the even to brown. Garrish with

hard boiled eggs.

MINCED CHICKEN. Tako celd chicken, miace tine, add half as than you expect-but it has to ne paid all the | much chapped ham and stale bread crumbs as you have chicken, moisten with cream; neason with pepper and salt. Put in a baking dish and spread butter over the top, set in the oven to brown.

CHICKEN SANDWICHES.

For lunch or too, spread some thin slices of bread with butter and a little dressing madof melted butter and vinegar. Par a layer of chopped editry and a layer of minced enteken. Cover with another alter of bread and butter. HOTCH POTCH.

Take cold lamb or neutron, cut up with equal parts of cabbage, lettuce, turnips, potatoes and onlon, put la steakettle with a slice of fat bacon, a pod of red pepper and a little sals, let cock slowly nutil the vegetables and facon are done.

BREAKFAST TOAST,

Ohop celd fresh mest and cold boiled ham together, put to cook in a little water, and young wife had plunged him in deep sadness; baif a teacup of cream, a tablespoonful of butter and flour sach, with one beaten egg, stir over the fire until thick; season with salt and pepper. Pour over slaces of buttered

VEGETABLE SOUP.

Put a good-sized soup bone, which has been crushed, into the sonp pot with a gallon of cold water, and cook for two hours. While it let a king need also and stew until smooth, a quantity narrows; add to them a pint of scraped or grater to , stew up and remove from the nice. When the meut has cooked two hours add to it a few small potatnes, posled and out up, let it orok until they are quite soft, then take out the coup bone, skim all grease from the l quor and add the corn and tomatoes, and haif an onion for atrain, and serve.

INDIGESTIBLE.

"Take back the heart thou gavest !" "Why should I take it back?" There was a hush or expectancy and the litiners leaned for out over the veranda to ontoh the dying note of leve's lyric. "Be-

Catsurh In the head Is a constitutional Disease, and requires A constitutional remedy Like Hood's Sarasparilla, Which purifies the blood. Makes the weak strong. Restores hearth.

Try it now. Johnny, how many seasons are there? "Tares: Popper, sale and the base-ball

...... I don't see the cense of calling any vesbunches of popples here and the state of the sel a 'tramp steamship.'" "Wuy t" "Simlewer ones display purple, plub and pole-blue ply because its impossible for them to get morning-giories, as if to call the sleeper to slong without water."

THE GRAND CHARTREUSE. A Description of the Noted Alpine Monatery.

A few menths ago the papers recounted an attempt that had been made to destroy the monastery of La Grande Chartreuse by a dynamits explosion. The monastery was founded just about eight hundred years age by a monk named S. Bruno. He was highly educated and very telented; he had studted in two of the most femous schools of Europe -at Rheims and at Tours-and might have reached a very high position. But all Europa was in a turmoil with wars, famines and pesbelting cloth are these: "Sieen Tay kill and Take Thy Soft Repose"; 'Sleep in Peace and Wake in Joy"; 'Let Me Sieep and De tilences. St. Brune determined to seek the net Wake Me Yet"; "Night Bids Sleep."—

belting cloth are these: "Sieen Tay kill and turnoil with wars, famines and peace and peace and quick his gentle and studious nature."

suffering from materin in any of its spages should lose a moment in giving this remedy a trilence. St. Brune determined to seek the peace and quick his gentle and studious nature.

James Smart, Esq., Brockville, Sheriff of the United Counties of Leeds and Genville, says: craved in the Chartreuse mountains, a range of the Alps. About fourteen miles porth of Grenoble, France, in a beautiful spot 3,323 tect above the sea, and sbut off from all from a seuere cold in the head, which, despite the world by mountain peaks, St. Brune, the use of their remedies, was becoming worse with six friends, built a chapel. But he was not allowed to remain there long. The Pope, Urbano II., comanded him to appear at court, and with much corrow he left his companions. He afterwards founded another monastery of the Cartehosian Order at Calabria, and there he died, at the age of seventy one years. The monks of La Grande Chartrenee lead stern, hard lives. They skep ical. If your dealer does not keep Nasal wear white hair oloth garmente, and live Balm is will be sent on receipt of price—50 chicfly on eggs, cheese and balled norbs; on cents small size and St large size booth—by BREAKFAST STEW.

Wednesdry and Friday their only food is addressing Fufford & Co.. Brockville, Ont. minutes and put boiled rice around the dish, cloth shirts next their bodies, remove their cloathing only when ill, have no sheets on the beds, and rise twice every night in the year to attend service in the church. At midnight and again at two e'cleck in the morning

THEY LIGHT SMALL LANTERNS

and pass into the chapel, chanting their lianles. Then at six e'cleck they again rise fe the day Taxir time is principally spent in gathering herbs for and preparing their famous wine of the same name as the menart-ry. The profit received from the manuincence of this, it is sold, does not enrich the Monks, but goes entirely for charity. Millions of dollars. It is said, have been off red for the recret of the preparation of this cordial, but the Monks have never yielded it. There are now thirty-five men living in this great building; some of them are never seen by each other, except at their devotions and during the weekly promenade. Tueir food is passed through an iron slide. Over each sometring similar. Among these hermits is do good. the engineer who built the road leading to the Grande Chartrense. The loss of his nis only interest in life seemed to be taled flioult read which he was building through the mountain, and when it was finished, as though he believed his life in this world was completed, he entered the monastery of the Cartnusian Monks. The chapel of S. Brune stands a mile or two distant from the great convert, in the darkest part of the forest. It is a tiny church built on the feundation of an old convent, and has but one door and three windows. On the wall are freecose of the founder and his six friends who lived here eight centuries ago.

Irish Catholics Build a Palace.

It may not be generally known that one of the reyal pulsoes of England was built by the money of Irish Catholics. This interesting fact was mentioned some time ago by Most Rev. De Merle, Cathelie bienep of Danedin, New Zaaland, in a discourse on education in his cathedral church. The history of the matter as given by the hishop to briefly as full was: Among the Catholic church property seized and confiscated in France during the revolution was the property of two or three colleges founded to Franco by Irish Cathelies for the education of their children at a time when Eighth ponal laws prevented them from gerting Cathelic education in their own land. After the revolution, England claimed from the Fremon government, and got com-pensation to the expant of \$2 500,000 for the property of Biltish subjects seized by the r volutionists. In this sum was included \$1,350 000 in Hen of the Iriah Catholic College property, Irish Catholics being British autjects, although banned by British law. Instead of paying the money ever the Irlan Cath, lie emers of the property thes compensated for, or to their heirs or representatives the British government used every cont of it in building Backingham pal see, which is now one of the Queen of England's royal residences. Many efforts have been made from timo to time by Irish members of parliament to induce the government to make restitution but those effects have been all in vain. Not a dollar of the money has been restored. What

is the proper term with which to designate this? The answer will enggest steelf to all minds that recognize common homesty and common decency.

They Can Count Canada Out.

We have all the foreign elements we can govern new, and we do not want Canada, at least net until she becomes thoroughly Americanized.—[Buffale Express. Then you'll never have her.

Canadiana will not consent to become part ef a republic the president of which is elected by Tammany Hall.

Canadiana will never consent to the election of judges and the turning of her crimical court itto a farce.

Osnadians will never listen to a proposisition to treat the marriage tie as lightly as it is treated in the courts of the United Canadiane will not consent to have the

yeurs. Canadiana will not consent to be governed by a president who has more power than Queen Victoria, and whose cabinet is not

entire civil service turned out every fou:

Canadians will not consent to become a part of a people whose chief end in I fe is the pursuit of tae mighty dellar-they want a little time to eat and sleep and enjoy them-

Uanada will not consent to become part of a country that is new too large to be entirely

The Express may as well count Canada permaneutly out of the deal .-- (Hamilton Spectator.

A STARTLING CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR, -There is an old adage that says country," and the saying is generally accepted as containing much truth. Indeed it is expanded into the generally accepted belief that true merit, whether it be that of an individual, or that of some medicinary preparation, is much more likely to meet with popular approval as a distance than at home. Nasai Balu, acknow ledged as being the greatess remady for cold to the head and courted, over tills od the people of Oansta, iff irds a striking meaning of the fact that not ulas up mon, for one, as least, is wrong. From the ours to its popularity in it is bone of a manufacture has been unuounded and constantly is creasing. In evidence of this wealf-r teen nounds from two Brockville genы выпра нь вы выпра загодичи със Dominion.

D. Derbyshire, Eq., Mayer of Brockville, and for the past two years President of the Outaria Creamery Association, says: "Your Nasal Balm is truly a wonderful remety. I may say that I was allicted with a discressing date of catarrh, accompanied by a number of the disagreeable symptoms. I had tried other remedies, but without avail, and well nigh dis-paired of a cure, when I was induced to give Nacal Balma trial. Its effects were wonderful, and the results arising from its use surprising. Briefly stared, it stops the droppings into the throac, sweetens the breath, receives the head-aches that follow estarrb, and in fact makes one feel altogether like a new man. No one who is suffering from catarrh in any of its stages

James Smart, Esq., Brockville, Sheriff of the United Counties of Leeds and Genville, says: "Ic would be impossible to speak too extrava gantly of the wonderful curative properties of Nasal Balm. I suffered for upwards of a month and developing into catarrh. I procured a bottle of Nasal Balm and was relieved from the first application and tancoughly cared within twenty-four hours. I cheerfully add my tes-

timony to the value of Nasai Balm."
These are but two illustrations out of the hundreds of testiniceials the proprietors of Nasal Balm have had from all parts of the Dominion, but they ought to convince the most

-It is unfortunate for a shocmaker when his customers are unable to foot the bills.

> A LETTER FROM THE EAST. NEW YORK City, Nev. 27, '1888.

Sometime ago I received Koenig's Nerve Tonic I ordered from you and began to use it allouce. Its effect is almost wenderful and certainly, all you claim for it, and I am thankfull for its good results. I take pleasure to recommend it to all my friends and acquain tences. Yours truly,

HENRY W. RERELE.

-" What would we do without dectors?" "Will, we might got along, but what would the druggists do?"

That tired, languid feeling and dull head-ache is very dieagrecable. Take two of Carter's Ltde Liver Pills before retiring, duer is the motto: "O, happy solitade !" or and you will find relief. They never fail to

"And what's my part to be?" Asked

Capilie. 4 I've written the part for you and I know you'll do it well. You are to be the Idint Boy who witnesses the murder and doesn't till until the lest set," reblied Scribuler.

TO MOTHERS

## PALMO-TAR SOAP

Is Indispensable for the Bath, Toilet or Nursery, for cleaning the Scalp or Skin. THE BEST BABY'S SOAP KNOWN. The weather the way to the search of the

Physicians strongly recommend Wyeth's Malt Extract, (Liquid)

To patients suffering from nervous exhaustion; to improve the Appetite, to assist Digestion, a valuable Tonic. 40 Cents per bottle.

The most satisfactory BLOOD PURIFIER is Channing's Sarsaparilla, It is a Grand HEALTH RESTORER. Will cure the worst form of skiu disease; will ours Rheumatism; will cure Salt Rheum-

Large Bottles, \$100. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all diseases of the Lungs.

In three sized bettles 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. FOR HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA;



Each plaster in an air-tight tin box. 25c.

#### THE FARM.

THE MUMMY PLANT.

The present mummy pea, which is exciting so much attention in some quarters, was first introduced into Europe in 1871. Ap officer in the British army happened during that year to visit the tombs of the Pharashe, and in the course of his explorarions to come across some seeds of peas and wheat in the hands of the mummier, which he carefully preserved until he reached Europe. He gave seeds of the pust to a friend in Guernsey, and others elsewhere. The Guernsey friend and cueded in raising plants from the seeds,

which flowered very freely.

This, then, is reputed to be the origin of the mammy pea, which has found its way into hundreds of gurdens during the ourrent year. In habit of growth it differs from all of the cultivated prar, the upper part of the atem being broadly fasciated or flattened, and the lower part round and very stender. The flowers, which are white, pink and crimson, are berne at the top of the stem, forming a dense head of blossom extremely pretty to look upon. The upper part out-off with a foot of the main stem attached, makes a lavely object when placed in a vase, and on that account the mucmy pea is sure to be largely grown in the future - | Amateur A SCRUB COW.

It may be always said that the sorab cow ts such by reason of its scrub owner. The cow always does as it to done by. In my neighborhood the scrub cow reigns suprema It is born and reared a scrub and is fad or eorab; that is, on browse summer and wint r, and never learns the smell of hay or the taste of meal. Consequently it is bred to acrab bull and rears a scrub calf, and given a gailon of milk a day at the best, for twe or three months after which a pint tin cup holds all the milk. The poor celf gets half the milk for a month, when it is turned into the woods, and when a year old is perhaps al tile emailer than it was eleven men'he betere. Possibly, as scrubs, the common cattle of my present legality can scarcely be beaten. But us a prouf of my statement on the first ilon I as a prect of the statement of the first libral law place Schill-Ambinative DRAYST-GB give this record of a seron new which I have regenerated during that time into a very fair milker. At first, at three years old, she gave me, three months after calving and on the best fearing, and at the Academy of Music, New ax quarts of milk per day. By good teeding.

Attested as follows: alx quarts of milk per day. By good feeding on elever pasture, clover hay and norn meal, as much as she can use profitably, she has come up in five years to her sixth calf, and her noder has gradually increased in size until it is now forty-two inches around at its upper part, and with her fifth helf ricall, all of which I have reared, her yield tweightern quarta of milk duly, from which is made eleven pounds of butter in a week. One sornb helfer, with hor first calf, and two years o.d. is inliking fourteen quarte a day.

NOT TOO MANY.

De not attempt to keep any larger and bir thin you can accomodate. Overcroweing always results unfavorably, says Country Home. If you live in the city or in the sub urbe, keep a cock and ton hens. Do not keep twenty hens and two cocks for one will be 'cowed." and of no use, the consequence be Ing that the strongest cock will be compelled to keep twenty hens, and consequently the eggs will not not howell. For eggs, the hene may be increased to fifteen, and turre will be ne necessity for a cock with them if the egge are not to be hatched. But do not keep more than the room sllows. Ten lowis should have a coop six feet square, and can be well managed in an ordinary lot fifteen feet equare. Where they can be turned into an ordinary field, or upon a piece of waste land, quite a number can be provided for, especially if the coops are large enough to make them comfortable et night. A small number of fowls properly cared for will produce more eggs than double the number neglectid. Orowding the fewls calls for the much competition, too many struggles for existence, and the weaker ones will be upprofitable. In the suburbs there are many enemies to be fought. The family cat allows the chickens to eat from the same dish, but the clyly makes away with one coessionally when the owner does not suppose her guilty, and his neigh but's cate are no respecters of persons nor property. Rate also carry off the chicks, and a young brood soon becomes reduced to a very emall number. The plan to be persued is to keep only so many as may be easily managed and no more. Do not attempt a wholesale business with retali facilities. Bat r to I t poultry alone than made take what cannot be art noted to. There he both pleasure and profit in poultry, bullalso lots where they are mismaniged. Every one who has a small lot should have a few, for they create edjoyment and benefit to all Enry family should have its own fresh eggs, for we can assure our readers that strictly freen eggs are at all times

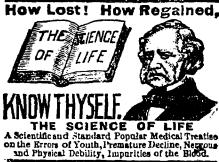
SHELTERING GRAPES.

A row of vinas on one side of my back yard covered a high board fence, and the vines ran rampant over some tall trees. Others were situated in an open apace, were trained to short stakes or trimed into low bushes, and were much exposed to the sun. Those or the trees hung under a canopy of leaver. The outtrast in the condition of the grapes was striking. One hundred bunches of each had the berries counted, and those on the pruned and expead views had not on an average two prou borries to the banch, that ir, only 141 beines were found on the hundred hunches. The hundred bunchewhich hong under the canopy had 1247 berries, or an average of over twelve to cann cluster. This contract was the effect of the exposure and rot. Last year, a mason in which the rot was very prevalent, a similar o nirast was observed on our grounds. Near ly all the grapes of several well known var teties where expend come to nothing, whill the same or similar varieties, running over a covered frome, with the bouches hanging below the dense cover of leaves, were scarce ly injured. Other examples occurred in other years, although they were less strik-

There is another damage which has been done by too much summer pruning. In past years the great mistake was made of pruning vines severely in summer to let in the light of the sun, on the supposition that the ray hastened and improved the ripeniug and added to the flavor. A three acre vineyard in a fine growing condition was reverely pruned by cutting back closely on the bearing thoets, reducing the foliage which should have been I it to feed the growing bunches. The result was small growth and poor quality of fruit; the vines were checked and the vineyard was ruined. A free growth given to strong native grapes produces larger and finer bunches than vines kept in a cramped and reduced condition. This subject is well known to skillful vineyardists, bus by others it is imperfeatly understood.

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of the Louisiana State Lattery Company, and in person manage and southed the Drawings (between that the same are conducted with honesty, farmed and
in good faith toward all parties, and we am horse the
Company to use this certificate, with facts while for
elimpoticists all above the advertises and; signutures attacked, in its advertisements



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may

de presented il our counters. R M WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisto va Bat'l Bk PERRER LANASE, Pres. State National Same. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Aut'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Enion National Back.

MAMMOTH DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, Sen Orients, Tuesday, DECEMBIR 16, 1490,

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIRT OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF 570,000 18. 200,000

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1 PRIZE OF 10 1000 18. 1000 1.

1 PRIZE OF 10 1000 18. 1000 1.

2 PRIZES OF 20,000 18. 40 000

5 PRIZES OF 10 100 are. 40 000

10 PRIZES OF 10 100 are. 70,000

20 PRIZES OF 2,000 are. 50,000 100

20 PRIZES OF 2,00 are. 50,000 100 100 PRIZES OF 100 are. 100 000

20 PRIZES OF 400 are. 50,000 100 100 PRIZES OF 100 are. 200,000

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ATTESTION—The present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which is part of the Constitution of the State, and, by decision of the Statement (CODET OF THE USTIED STATES, Is an involuble control be ween the State and the Lottery Company, will remain in force under any circumstances. FIVE YEARS LONGER, USTIL 1-95.

The Louisians Labilators, which adjourned J. ly 10th voted by twistimins majority in each rouse to let the propic decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 inth 1-199—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR TONTINUANCE.

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This Great Househole Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessaries of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully yet scottingly, on the SCOMACH, LIVER, KUNEYS and SOWEL, giving core, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRING: OF LIFE. They are con to these great MAIN SPRING OF the Life. They are considering recommended as a never-felling romedy in all cases when the constitution, for in whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all aliments incidental to fermies of all assessments. LeanLLY his Dillink, are unsurpassed.

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throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers

This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chief, as salt into meat, it curves some THROAT, Diphilib Pla, Bronchitts, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistura

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#### CURIOSITY SHOP.

[EDITED BY JOHN IVEAGH ]

MILITARY BADGES.

OLD SOLDIER-The badge "Rising Sun," carried by the regiments styled "Prince of Walse," was one of the devices of Edward the Black Prince. It was ordered in 1751 that corps bearing the Prince of Wales plume should also bear the badges of the Black Prince, the Rising Sun and Rad Dragon.

NAMES APPLIED TO IBELAND. MUNSTER-Ireland has been known various names. The Argenautics (B.C 500) describe her as Jernis. By the Welsh it was ence known as Yver-den. It was also described by the name of Scotia before it was applied to Soutland. It has been asserted ed to forward us for publication that this name is a variation of "Soythis," by others that it was derived from Scotta, the mether of a race of Milenan chiefs. It is hardly necessary to olte the names Erin and Hibernia or the "Emerald Isle," which latter appears in a paem written by Dr. W. Drennan, of Belfast, in 1795.

A STORY-PREBAGES. CURIOUs-(1) The book "Ill won Peer ages" was published in THE TRUE WITNESS five or six years ago., (2) Peerages were not created in such numbers in eld days as now. When Queen Elizabeth died there were only sixty peers and during her forty five years reign she created only seven. More than two hundred creations have eccurred during the present reign.

THE GODDESS OF REASON.

McD-It has been stated that Madame Mailiard, the woman who personated the Goddess of Reason in Notre Dams during the French Revolution, died in September, 1863 in abject wretchedness and imbacility, It is, however, deserving of note that Limertine asserts that she was compelled by threats to play the part she did. Mdll-. Candellie, Madame Mormoro and etners enacted the same role in different churches in Paris, Lyons, Toulon and other | I sees.

#### "Vive le Roi."

Lord Bracenefield advanced the theory that the age is one of meastablest teadency in government but not dynastic. It is perhaps a little hard to separate the two though the idea of Kingship is not necessarily bound to that of a dynasty. But that the theory of Lord Beacensfield is a true one there can be but little doubt and as the Western countries advance in civilization and, if it is possible, the degenerate peoples of the Southern bemispheres are rebuilt physically, intellectually and socially, the present unstable order of affairs will give lasting and trusts system which gives a nation a magistrate independent of the irresponsible and delusive largely increased foreign trade is accessible to popular voice. This tendency of medern us without bartering for 10 either our home society, which aitsr all is but the Divine plan, is largely due to the benign influence of the Church and her rapid increase in new countries and the conversion of countries which have temporarily lapsed from the faith. The Angilcan schism retained much that was Oatholio in spirit and as form and this saved the menarchy after the R publican conspiracy had everthrewn alter and throne and gained remedy for all defective action of the digestemperary supremacy. The fall of the tive organs. They augment the appeart, French metarchy was the immediate work attempthen the stomach, correct billoneness. of the revelutionaries who ensurined courterans on the slare of churches here and there in France and the same spirit has been seen elsewhere. But the reaction has set in Pail Mall G.zette which says :-

Human nature does not seem to have greatly changed since the time some three thousand years ago when the Israelites clamoured for a King to reign over them. The propagandism of our Modern Republicans seems to have had little more effect than had Samuel's warnings of old " " Republicanism is not contagious, it seems. Monarchy is, and does not become less so with the progress of what is called de-morracy. England is becoming democratic enough in all conscience, but the devotion to the Orown is certainly not becoming less. The French Republic was recently victorious at the polls, but the victory was largely due to the unscrupulous and monarchical pressure brought to bear by M. Carnot. Both in Spain and in Italy, the countries which a generation ago seemed the most hopeful fields for Republican missionaries, the Monarchical principle is steadily growing. In Germany nothing can realize an in the Corner follows are qually and weaken it; the German folk are equally en-thusiastic over "Frederick the Noble" and William the Fidget, for is not each alike "unser Kaiser!" The new nations of Europe are as enamoured of a King to reign over them as the old. Indeed, the great trouble in the Balkan is that the demand for suitable Kings has been greater than the supply. And as for Greece, which is bent on reviving its "classical past," the way it does so is not by dreaming of a League of Republics, but by calling in a Danish League of Krpublics, but by calling in a Danian King with a Russian wife to rule over them \* \* \* Not many people now-a-days, in free countries at least, openly avow the Divine right of Kings; but most of us are as susceptible as ever to the glamour that doth hedge about the wearer of a Crown. The vast majority of the people of this country are probably only half convinced that the Queen and the Royal family are mere human beings. the Royal family are mere human beings.

### BALFOUR'S LAND BILL

Passes its First Stage in the House of Com mons-An Amendment Defeated,

LONDON, Nevember 27.—In the House of Commons to day Mr. Ballour introduced the Irish Land bill. He said the Government's pelloy was the same as in 1889, but for simplicity the bill had been out in two. Both portions, however, were practically the same as in the bill of 1889 One variation of the present bill from that of last year was that it met in some degree Mr. Parnell's views. Mr. Parnell had suggested that the privilege of purchase he confined to tenants whose holdings were under £50 valuation. Though he (Balfeur) could not accept exactly the limitation he had altered the scope of the bill by excluding all purely grazing farms and farms whose tenants did net reside on them.

Among other, changes sembedied in the new bill eno had reference to the objection taken at the last session to a limit of twenty years purchase then 'proposed. That bill did not appear in the new bill. Farther power would he given the Vicercy to extend the period five years during which eight per cent of the percease money was payable. In regard to increasing the powers of the local authorities Mr. Balfour said he considered that the original preposals thereof in the bil were the best that could be devised. Land purchase in Ireland was not a local question stail The Government was using the British credit to carry out this vitel reform, not primarily for the henefit of this country or that, but for

the Empire as a whole. Another consideration was the fact that the and question in Ireland was largely used for political objects. It would be absurd, therefere, to leave to communities under the inoitement of agitators to determine whether they shoul i adopt a remedy going to the root of agrari n discontent. (Parcellite laughter.) If they were to give local centrol in any form it ought to be by a pleb solte of rate payer, enabling them under the asteguard of the balanching them. lot to vote upon the question of granting a centingent portion of the guarantee fund for each country.

Mr. Labenchere moved an amendment against pledging the Imperial credit for the purchase of land until the country should have given its consent at a general election

The emendment was rejected, 268 to 117, Mr. Gladetone, Sir William Vernon Har-court and Mr. Moil-y walked out before the vote was taken. Mr. Parnell and about thirty Parnellite

members voted with the Government. The

bill was then given its first reading amid the

cheers of the Government supporters.

The Clergy, and our readers in general, are respectfully requestreports of proceedings of interest

to the Church and education that may take place in their respective localities.

#### U.S. Congress.

Washington, December 1.—The extra session of Congress opened to-day with the usual message from the President. It contains nothing particularly new, the paragraph of chief interest being one on the McKinley tariff as follows :

The mininformation as to the terms of the act which has been so widely disseminated at home and abroad will be corrected by experience and the evil auguries as to its results confounded by the general prosperity of our people. Already we begin to hear from abroad and from our custom houses that the prohibitory effects upou importations impated to the act is not justified.
The imports at the port of New York for the first three weeks of November were nearly 8 per cent greater than for the same period in 1889 and 29 per cent greater than in the same period of 1888. And so far from being an act to limit exports, I confidently believe that under it we shall secure a larger and more profitable participation in foreign trade than we have ever enjoyed, and that we shall recover a proportionate participation in the ocean currying trade of the word. The criticisms of the bill that have come to us from foreign sources may well be rejected for repugnancy. There is no disposition among any of our people to promote prohibitory or retaliatory legislation. From the time of my induction into office the duty of using every power and influence given by law to the executive department for the development of larger markets for our products, especially our farm products, has been kept constantly in mind, and no effort has or will be spared to promote that end. We are under no disadvantage in any foreign market except that we pay our workmen and workwomen better wages than are paid diswhere—better abstract-ly, better relatively to the cost of the necessaries of life. I do not doubt that a market for such products as our own people can supply or the wages of our working people.

Helloways Pills-Uhanges of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who are most careful of heir bealth, and partioular in their dist. These corrective, purifying, and gently aperient Pills are the best strengthen the stomash, cerrect bli'oueness, and carry of all that is noxious from the system. Holleway's Pills are composed of rare baleams, unmixed with baser matter, and on that account are peculiarly well adohlef radical papers published in Lendon, the Pall Mall G-zate which save: part, so will it preserve is in the future by its renovating and invigorating qualities, and the impossibility of its doing harm.

> -"What are you trying to play Jane?" called out her father from the next room. "It's an exercise—'First steps in music?" she answered. "Well. is there nothing you can play with your hands?"





Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILE are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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

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

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other eruptions.

The PERSIAN LOTION is a bona fide preparation, unique of its kind—It is a true specific for the skin.—Is not a white powder suspended in water, or perfume. The PERSIAN LOTION, on the contrary is a medicinal preparation, transparent and limpid like water.

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#### QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The Financial Position-Labor Legislation-

Laval and Victoria-Projected Railways. QUEBRO, Dec. 2.—The session continues to go slowly on its way. The governmental people say it is to end by Christmas, and as it is a first session, and there is not much to detain the Opposition apparently, it may be that the opening of the new year will see the usual ont of session winter dulness reigning supreme in this northern city. Mr. Hall, of your city, caused a notarial bill to be sent back to committee on account of the majority baning ignored minority. count of the majority having ignored minority rights. The public accounts have been brought down and show that the total receipts for the year amounted to \$3,588 920, and the total payments to \$5,273,595, leaving a deficiency of \$1,684,675. On Wednesday last Mr. Mercier of \$1,634 675. On Wedne-day last Mr. Mercier stated, in reply to a question, that since July 1, 1889, there had been several temporary loans negotiated, as follows:—On November 4, 1890, \$500,000 was borrowed from the Bank of Monttral at 6 ppr cent., payable May 4, 1891. On November 8 \$50,000 was borrowed from the Caisse d'Economie, of Quebec, at 6 per cent., maturing May 8, 1891. On November 15, \$50,000 was borrowed from the Caisse d'Economie, with interest at 6 per cent. maturing May 15. with interest at 6 per cent., maturing May 15

A committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr. Blanchet, to consider the test means of en-couraging the introduction of ensilege in the country. A sharp discussion ensured as to the Laurentides Railway, Mr. Nantel asserting that the Government had promised certain ramissions on the eve of the general elections, in order to obtain votes. Mr. Mercier denied this. The difficulty is one between the Government and municipalities, \$40,000 being the amount at

On Thursday Mr. Blanchet presented a bill having for it object the relief of overworked judges of the Court of Queen's Bauch. Mr. Hall objected to the details of the bill, which was read a first time. Mr. Mercier introduced a bill, respecting employees of factories, to prevent night work, and also one to extend the suffrage to certain classes of workmen granted a half-holiday on the day of voting. A discussion enaued on the oft-debated subject of sugar beets, and certain correspondence was ordered. On Mr. Mercier introduced a bill respecting exproprietion by church a reportions. The estimates were brought down, amounting to \$5,554,008—a decrease over those of last year of \$168,532. The bill to amalgamate the Laval and Victoria Universities was passed amid applause.

A railway is projected from Deummendville to Richmond, and is opposed as antagonizing existing routes. A measure proposing a tax of 25 cents on

every name to be taken off or put on the votera lists was killed. The bill to incorporate the Montreal and Pacific Junction Railway Company authorizes the construction of a railroad from some point in the Hochelaga ward in the city of Montreal to

point on the Canadian Pacific Railroad he print on the Casalian Land Lain and the Christon Lain and the names mentioned in the christon are A. Desjardins, M. P; Theo. Vian, P. B. Cargrain, R. Pretontaine, J. O. Dupnis, T. F. Trihey, G. W. Parent, and C. N. Armstrong.

The Provincial Board of Health proposes

several amendments to the sanitary laws.

The recount in the Vandreuil election care before the courts has resulted in a sufficient number of votes being given to Dr. Latonde to elect him.

Efforts are being made to obtain the repeal of the charter of the Ship Laborers' Society. It is said the Government proposes to substitute life assurance for pensions.

On Monday, in answer to Mr. Duplessis, Mr. Mercier stated that the amount of money in the treasury belonging to the consolidated fund on the 4th of November was \$107,277, and on the 29th, \$513,357 14 A bill to amend the jury law was read a first time. It is designed to remove difficulties such as recently occurred at Quebec The remainder of the business done was insignificant. In the evening the sole buriness done was passing items in supply, the item "Charities" being passed.

A Mysterious Case. Detective Cinq-Mars, of Montreal, has a little white elephant upon his hands and the authorities are in a quandary as to the disposal of it. Some days ago an unknown woman, probably 50 years of age, and apparently from the country, came to a boarding house on Juros street try, came to a boarding house on Jurors street kept by Madame thingras and remained all night. Next morning she went away and securned with a little dumb girl, who, she said, was being breated by a certain medical gentlemen of the city. Both woman and child alsprin the boarding house just indicated, and next morning the former disappearer, leaving the helpless little one to the care of days. headquarters, and Detective Cinq Mats immediately set out to find the mysterious woman. It soon came out that the same woman and It soon came out that the same woman and child had put up for a day or two at the Breadway Hotel, near Bonaventure depot, but the couple were accompunied by an old man probably 85 years of age. The woman told the manager a good many different stories. She said that the old gen leman was her husband, that that the old gen leman was her hunbard, that she was from St. John, N. R., and had married him for his money. While in the city the woman appeared to have a good supply of ceeb, and all sorts of suppositions are afford.

Word has come to the police that the child is from the Eastern Townships, and that she stands in the way of a large estate falling into the hands of parestate falling into the hands of parties who would give a good deal if the little girl were to disappear. No further trace, however, of the woman and her aged husband has since been discovered, and it is the general impression that there is crooked work somewhere. Judge Demontigny has in the meantime ordered the desective to care for the child awaiting further developments. She is English, and appears to understand all that is said to her, although the little unfortunate is incapable of uttering a single word.

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at Rome and GALENDAR University Washings at ton, D. C. Each daily Calendar FOR 1891 tion, D. C. Each daily Calendar FOR 1891 tion has the name of Saint, par-FOR 1891 tion are devotion: also, the Feast, Fast and Ember Days, Holy Days of Obligation and Devotion of the Month; also the Mowable and Immovable Feasts, and other data of interest. For Sale by all booksellers, at 50 cents, or will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of price, by EDWARD STERN & CO., 31, 33, 35 North Tenth St., Philadelphia.



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### NEWS IN BRIEF. CARSLEY'S GOLUMN

From all Quarters of the Universe.

the disability preventing Catholics from becoming Lord Chanceller of Eugland.

Immense damage has been done by floods

The influence is spreading rapidly in Buda Pes:b, Hungary, two thousand cases having been reported. The disease has a distinctly typhoid character. Thus far few cases have resuited fatally.

The Dublin Express says the measures adopted by the Government to relieve the distress in the western part of Ireland arising from the failure of the postto crop will be put into operation before Christmas.

Atblone, Ireland, and the towns situated on both sides of the river are submerged. Hundreds of sores of land are under water, and the crops are destroyed. A large number of causis have perished.

The Paris Star says the Pops will shortly make a definite statement in favor of Cardinal Lavigiere's poncy of a union of church and state, and the Papal Nuncio at Paris h s requested B shop F eppel to cease his extreme opposition to the republic.

Mr. J. M. Williams, registrar of Wentworth, formerly M. P. P. for Hamilton, died at his residence in the Ambitions City, in his 71st

Rev. Father Dawson, of Ottawa, who cele brated his golden jubilee several years ago, will shortly be presented with a handsome testi-monial. The subscribers include many prominent citizens.

mer. Mon real; H. O. Hammond, Toronso; J. McFee, Beileville, and Thomas Wasson, Montreal, have applied for letters patent of incorporation under the pame of the Ontario Gold and Iron Mining Company.

Mount Forest is agitated over the finding of the dead body of a child two years old, in a cistern, and William Curtis, father of the little one, has been arrested on suspicion of having made away with his off-pring, he traving told a neighbor that the child had been placed with a farmer for adoption.

#### AMERICAN.

A receiver has been appointed in New York for the property of O'Donovan Rossa. Secretary Windom has decided to deny the privilege of consular seal to merchandise anded in Canada for transit through it to the United States.

Prot. H. P. Elliott, of the Smithsonian In-American waters, and will report to Congress recommending that catching in the rookeries be

which passed in the capes of Delaware last week, signalled that the British atsamer Fal con had been abandoned by her crow. The Falcon sailed from New York for Glasgow November 2.

A bottle picked up on the beach at Marble-bead Neck, Mass, contained a slip of paper, on which was the following: "Foundered at sea, barque Waterwitch, 15th September, '90. Forward to 12 Bow street, London. Adrift in a boat. Top lost. A. Carber."

Forward to 12 Bow street, London. Adrift in a boat. Ten lost. A. Ogster."

All the coal miners in Alabama, 8,000 in number, have been ordered on strike. Some of the men were not pleased with the order, but the leaders say the men will all go out. The Mine Workers' Union asked for an advance in wages, which the operators refused.

ment should give them enough to est, and that contentment cannot be expected otherwise.

#### THE APPREHENDED FAMINE IN IRELAND.

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| Raleigh, Almonte                      | \$10 | 00 |
|---------------------------------------|------|----|
| . J. Curran, M.P., Q C                | 20   | 00 |
| lon, Edward Murphy (Senator)          | 50   | 00 |
| A. Donaldson, Terento                 | 5    | 00 |
| A. Brogan, N.P.                       | 2    | 00 |
| lergt, Hughes, No. 10 Police Statten  |      | 00 |
| L. A. M. L                            |      | 00 |
| V. H. Humphreys                       |      | 00 |
| A Sympathizar                         | _    | 50 |
| Cwe Little Girls                      |      | 50 |
| R. O'Hara, Albany, N.Y                | 1    | 00 |
| D. & J. McCarthy, Sorel               | 100  |    |
| Mrs. M. A. H. Teronto                 |      | 00 |
| Poiless Theoerge, O tawa              |      | 00 |
|                                       |      | 00 |
| O. Macdenald, Mentreal                |      | 00 |
| J. Lanning, Montreal                  |      | 00 |
| J. McKiernan, Eganville               |      |    |
| Barrete Flyon, McGrath Mountain,      |      | 00 |
| Sather 1. O'Connor, Almonte           | T    | 00 |
| Rev. P. L. F. V. zina, St. Francis da |      | ~~ |
| Saler, Que                            |      | 00 |
| ). McCarchy, Repryville               |      | 00 |
| A Sympathizer                         | 15   |    |
| Michael Caraher, sr., Guelph          | 2    | 00 |
|                                       |      |    |

### COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from sixth page.) HIDES, &c.

At the beginning of the week the hide mar-At the beginning of the week the fide market developed further weakness, and Quebec buyers refused to pay over 5c per lb for No. 1 cured and inspected here. Last week, however, a change occurred, telegrams being received from Quebec offering 5tc, when one of our dealers at once attempted to buy up all offerings, and consequently values have stiffened at 6c to tanners. Chicago hides are also firmer, and at the moment the market has a few tone. Dealers are paring 5c. 4c and 3c.

### LEATHER.

The weakness of the market noted last week The weakness of the market noted last week still convinues, business ruling very quiet. Choice B. A. sole is offered at 22c. We quote No. 1 B. A. 20c to 22c, and No. 2 17c to 18c. In black leather, sales of splits are made at 15c to 22c. Buff is now offered at 13c to 14c, and common at 11c to 12c. Peboled is quiet at 13c to 14c and common 10c to 11c. Waxed upper is quoted here at 26c to 32c.

The market continues very quiet and presents the same drooping tendency as last week. Small parcels of Cape wool have changed hands at from 15½c to 17c, one very choice lot of extra fine Cape fetching 18½c. Northwest wool is scarce with quotations unchanged from 15c to 16c. Natal wool is quiet and unchanged at 18c to 19c. New Zealand scoured 88c to 41c. Rusness Avenues accured 87c to 89c, and Ruse. Buenos Ayresus scoured 87c to 89c, and River Platte white 480 to 44c.

Control of the Control of the Control DRESSMAKING.

是被引 解释的 化物口可配

Our Dresemaking Rooms are now completely remodelled. New Cutters and Fitters, also a number of New Sewers have been employed.

S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' SHORT DOLMANS.

DOLMANS DOLMANS DOLMANS

Now showing a large variety of new cloth dolmans, in all the most Recherche patterns, and materials at remarkable low prices. Cloth dolmans with braid; cloth dolmans with silk velvet : cloth dolmans with new ornaments : cloth dolmans with fur, etc., etc.

At S. OARSLEY'S,

Notre Dame at.

LADIES' SHORT DOLMANS. SHORT DOLMANS

SHORT DOLMANS

Buy your Short Jackets where the largest stock is kept and best value given and we are sure of your custom.

At S. CARSLEY'S.

Notre Dame st.

LADIES' SHORT JACKETS.

SHORT JACKETS SHORT JACKETS SHORT JACKETS Busy! Busy! Selling ladies Short Jackets

> S. CARSLEY. Notre Dame street.

FUR LINED CLOAKS FUR LINED CLOAKS FUR LINED CLOAKS

The right place to go for choice Fur Lined Cloaks, at moderate prices, is at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street.

S. CARSLEY's,

Notre Dame street.

FANCY BLACK CLOAKINGS. FANOY CLOAKINGS FANOY CLOAKINGS FANOY CLOAKINGS

Hundreds of pieces of Black Fancy Cloakings

to be sold at special quotations next week. S. CARSLEY,

FANOY ULSTERINGS FANOY ULSTERINGS FANOY ULSTERINGS

200 pieces of New Fancy Ulsterings in all the leading shades and most tashionable designs to select from, at special quotations.

S. UARSLEY,

Notre Dame street.

Notre Dame street.

CASHMERE SHAWLS

CASHMERE SHAWLS CASHMERE SHAWLS

Now showing a large assortment of new Black Cashmere Shawls at special low prices. S. CARSLEY.

Notre Dame street.

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The largest and best assortment of new Travelling Wraps can be found at S. Uarsley's, Notre Dame street.

> S. CARSLEY, Notre Dame st.

OPERA SHAWLS OPERA SHAWLS

UPERA SHAWLS A large lot of Opera Shawls in all the leading evening shades to be sold at remarkable low

> S. CARSLEY. Notre Dame street.

TEA AND COFFEE FREE DURING THIS MONTH.

PUBLIC NOTICE. S Carsley has only One Store in Montreal.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then you are sure of the best Thread in the narket.

Chapperton's Speel Cotton never breaks, never knote, never ravels, and every apool is warranted 300 yards. Always ask for CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775, 1777, NOTRE DAME STREET

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

EUROPEAN. In the House of Commons leave was granted to Mr. Gladstone to introduce his bill removing

throughout Holland. A large number of bridges and many dykes have neen desproyed. The island of Warken, in the Zuyder Zee, is inundated.

The Shannon has overflowed its banks at

#### CANADIAN.

Peter Alexander Paterson, Charles R. Hos-

suspended for seven years. The steamer Pennsylvania, from Liverpool,

wages, which the operators refused. Gen. Brooke, after ascertaining the quantity of rations issued to the Indians by the Pine Ridge agency, exclaimed: "Too little—en-tirely too little." The general says the Govern-

## Miss McL., Toronto...... 1 00

firm tone. Dealers are paying 5c, 4c and 3c per lb for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, tanners paying 6c, 5c

The market continues very quiet and presents

FITS All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline s Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 981

46. 网络格尔托克 静脉点性的点