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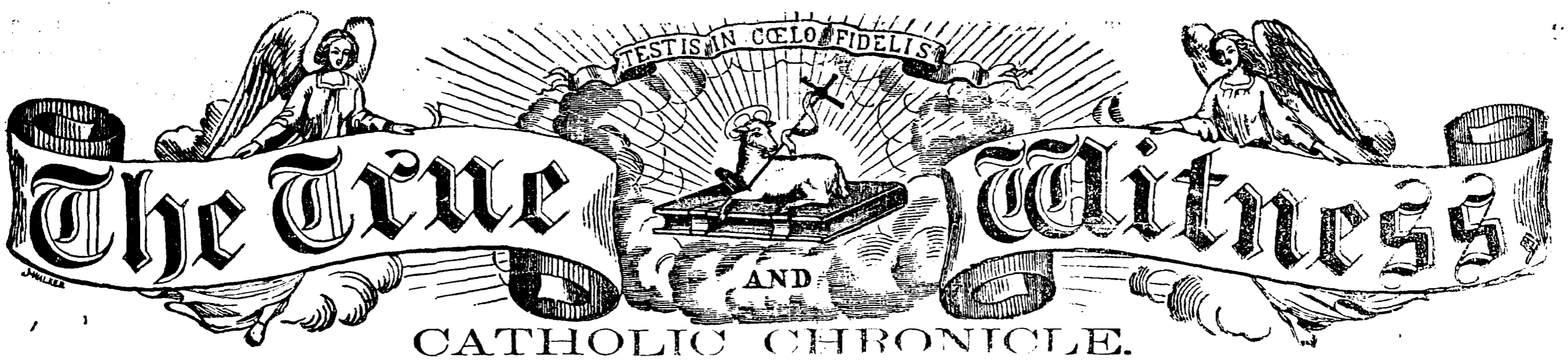
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VOL. XL., NO. 18.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

PARNELL!

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 Commons. Mr. Parnell was present. He was loudly cheered as he entered the room. A motion was made that Mr. Parnell be re-elected 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 followers.

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their decision had been a negative one, or there had been any diversity of opinion among them he would cheerfully have withdrawn from public life. Nothing but the conviction that his colleagues desired to still utilize his services 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 committee room of the House of Commons. Every Nationalist member in town was present and the room was crowded. Mr. Power the chief Nationalist whip, presided, with Mr. McCarthy 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 Parnell would be asked to preside as usual, but when the members had assembled Mr. McCarthy's proposal that Mr. Power be made chairman was accepted. The sitting was private, but outside in the corridor heard constant cheering as Mr. Power explained the feeling of the Irish party toward its leader. Mr. Power referred to Parnell's services in behalf of Ireland and said he believed there was an unanimous feeling that Parnell should be re-elected chairman of the Irish party. The meeting re-elected Mr. Parnell by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Parnell, subsequent to his re-election to the Irish leadership, had a conference with John Morley and Sir Charles Russell. Notwithstanding his endorsement by the Nationalist party Mr. Parnell may for a time withdraw from Parliament. At the request of Mr. Gladstone Mr. Morley has communicated to Mr. Parnell

THE FOLLOWING LETTER,

written Monday:
DEAR MORLEY—Having arrived at a certain conclusion with regard to the continuance of Mr. Parnell's leadership of the Irish Party, I have seen Mr. McCarthy on my arrival in town and have enquired from him whether I am likely to receive from Mr. Parnell himself any communication on the subject. Mr. McCarthy replied that it was useless to give me any information. I mentioned to him that in 1882 after the terrible murders in Phoenix Park Mr. Parnell although totally removed from the idea of responsibility had spontaneously written and offered to take the Children's 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 whomsoever I mentioned 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 observation 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 embarrassment but would render retention of the leadership as it has been upon the prosecution of the Irish cause, almost a nullity. This expansion of my views I begged of Mr. McCarthy 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 his meeting to be known to the Irish party by my conclusion if he should find that Mr. Parnell has not in contemplation his withdrawal. I now write you in direct, not as it should be, to communicate with Mr. Parnell, as I understand you may possibly have an opening to-morrow through another channel. Should you have such an opening I beg you to put it in my hands to give me your opinion as to whether I should like to see him, and if I should have liked, had it been 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, tact and judgment.
 (Signed) WILIAM E. GLADSTONE.

It is learned that Mr. Gladstone had an interview with Mr. Parnell before publication of the letter to Mr. Morley and that he urged Parnell to retire from the leadership of

the National party. The publication of the letter caused intense excitement in the lobby of the House of Commons. The Parnellites gathered in groups and infernally discussed the situation resulting from Gladstone's action. Finally a formal meeting of the Nationalist members was called for 10 o'clock to-night.

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

WARMLY BY THE HAND. Mr. Parnell, after congratulating Mr. Corbett, a home rule member, upon his recent marriage, managed to elude the crowd of journalists waiting in the lobby in the hope of obtaining an interview with the Irish leader and left the house accompanied by John McCarthy. The Parnellites 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 Nationalist members all declared that if Parnell were elected to the leadership he would receive the full support of the party. Individual Nationalists however recognizing the feeling of the English Liberals in the matter, expressed themselves as opposed to Parnell's retaining the leadership. No one knew what Parnell's decision would be, but all believed he would do the right thing. The Liberal members were almost unanimously of the conviction that Parnell would have to go.

LONDON, November 26.—Two days press logs have not relieved the tension but rather have accentuated the complications of the situation. Mr. Gladstone's letter produced a strong impression upon the Nationalists last evening, and from the indications given at the hastily summoned meeting it seemed that there was every reason to believe that to-day would bring about new developments which would lead to an amicable arrangement of the trouble. But, although the conferences held to-day prove that great divergence of opinion exists, they show that Parnell is firmly resolved to adhere to his decision, and that unless a vote of no confidence is passed by his followers he will not abdicate the leadership. To-day after a long and earnest discussion of the situation, in which the most candid and outspoken opinions were given, Parnell positively gained a victory. The members, however, also advocated his retention 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 to obtain the views of the absent members of the party.

A casual enquiry brings out the fact that little doubt exists as to the aspect of the matter. When the party reassembles Monday it is probable Parnell will again be urged to retire by a section of his supporters. But already a reaction in his favor has set in and if a vote is taken it is expected a large majority will be found upon his side.

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

TO CALL A MEETING

of the Nationalists. It was held in a committee room, which was carefully guarded from intrusion, a member of Parliament standing guard. Mr. Parnell presided. Silence 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 of the party. The meeting lasted for half an hour. There was great divergence of opinion manifested throughout the discussion. No definite action was taken and the meeting adjourned to reassemble at 5 o'clock.

Messrs. Barry and Connors were the first speakers to urge Parnell to retire. Mr. McCarthy followed with an eloquent and impassioned appeal in behalf of Parnell, upon whose sacrifices for the Irish cause he laid the greatest stress, but Gladstone's letter to Morley had materially changed the situation. McCarthy's appeal failed of its desired result. Mr. Sexton spoke forcibly, Mr. Lane appealed to Parnell to think of the Irish tenants who were waiting anxiously for a change of government to improve their position.

At the five o'clock meeting Mr. Sheedy adopted the same line as Mr. Lane and asked Parnell to reconsider his position, if it was only for the sake of the evicted tenants in Tipperary, who were waiting for the restoration of their homes. All the speakers dilated eloquently upon Parnell's past services. John O'Connor spoke strongly in favor of Parnell's retaining the leadership. Several members objected to postponing the decision until Monday, but a majority favored a postponement.

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

A stormy scene occurred at the meeting of the Parnellites members last evening after the letter from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Morley had been made public. The action of Mr. McCarthy in not making known the contents of Mr. Gladstone'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 re-election, would not take an active part in politics for a few months. They now believed if Mr. Gladstone's letter had been read at the morning meeting the result on the motion to retain Mr. Parnell in the leadership would have been different. Mr. McCarthy explained that he did not communicate the contents of Gladstone's

letter to the Parnellite meeting yesterday because Gladstone had requested him to consider it as confidential if he found that Parnell contemplated spontaneous action. At the beginning Mr. McCarthy says that his colleagues were ignorant of the course Parnell would pursue, the prevailing impression being that after receiving practically a vote 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 concluded that nothing would be gained by reopening the question.

DUBLIN, November 26.—The Freeman's Journal, in a leading article on Mr. Gladstone's letter, says: Mr. Gladstone, in his letter to Mr. Morley in regard to Mr. Parnell's position, assumes that the Irish party is a portion of the Liberal party, and that the latter party is qualified to depose the Irish leader or veto his action. The principle involved in this view of Mr. Gladstone's is admitted. We must never forget that Gladstone came to Parnell and that Parnell did not go to Gladstone. It took many years of independent opposition from Parnell and the Parnellites to convert Gladstone and his party to Home Rule. How can the Liberals return to power or retain it when they get there without the Irish vote? If Parnell remained at the head of a loyal and homogeneous party numbering eighty-five members he could

COMPEL GLADSTONE

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

The London correspondent of the Freeman's Journal says the Parnellites, although anxious to avoid if possible the catastrophe of Mr. Gladstone'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 Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien and O'Connor, who are at present in America in the interests of the Irish cause.

The Express says it will be interesting to observe how the Liberals will behave when Parnell tramples upon them in the manner in which he has accosted to trample upon his Irish followers.

United Ireland says:—The decision of Mr. Gladstone and other most faithful friends of the cause of Home Rule alters the situation. It is useless for us to shut our eyes to the fact that their defection will definitely postpone the reign of coercion in Ireland and prevent the triumph of the Home Rule movement. 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.

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

CINCINNATI, November 26.—A reporter called on William O'Brien to-night and presented a cablegram stating that the assembled Nationalists in London were expating to hear from the delegates in America before the meeting adjourned. Mr. O'Brien said the subject was a delicate one and he did not care to express himself further than what was contained in the following dispatch, which he sent this afternoon 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 Irish tenantry on the faith 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. Gladstone.

Mr. O'Brien added that he had wired Mr. Dillon the substance of the foregoing message.

LONDON, November 28.—Many Parnellites members 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 party and make them a mere appendage to the Liberal party.

The Chronicle, commenting upon the division of Liberator's amendment, says Parnell has speedily given the Gladstonians a Roland for their Oliver. Regarding the new Irish land bill, the Chronicle says it is probable Balfour will prove more accessible in committee.

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

Lord Spencer, in a speech at Bromley this evening, said the opinion of the Liberals of England was clearly and unmistakably against Parnell's continuance in the leadership of his party. The electors rightly put a high value upon the character of public men. Gladstone's letter had struck a note in harmony with the feelings of all Liberals.

The Irish party, Lord Spencer said, had been too severely or too leniently dealt with in the attitude they had taken, but he would not claim them for not recognizing Parnell at once. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") They owed a debt of respect to Gladstone. The members of the Irish party were not indifferent to moral considerations, but loyalty to their trusted leader had made them bestir themselves before pronouncing against him. He honored them for not to a moment throwing over their leader. When the higher consideration of the permanent welfare of the country came into operation they would respond to the appeal of the English Liberals and ask Parnell

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 driven by storms into the ocean. It would be a mighty misfortune to both 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 coercion, but they would out away the old policy and

TRY A NEW ONE.

When the Parnellites were flocking into the division lobby to-day to vote on the amendment to Mr. Balfour's Irish Land bill there was a sudden unusual movement, seemingly instigated by Mr. Healy, who with Mr. Sexton and a large contingent turned back and abstained from voting, while Parnell, Mr. Power and about thirty others supported the Government.

After the House rose a hurried meeting of 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. Sexton emphatically denies that he was aware of the existence 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 violation of the pledge of secrecy.

Mr. Davitt will publish in the Labor World to-morrow an appeal to the Irish race at home and abroad. In this he implores the people to rise and show themselves equal to the present emergency, and says that if Parnell remains at the head of the party there can be no hope of saving the cause of Ireland. 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, whether Parnell remains at the head of the party or whether he is removed, the Irish people must rise to the height of the cause and show to God that wisdom and courage may guide those upon whom Ireland's hopes are centered.

Another article Davitt says:—“Mr. Parnell declines to yield to the prayers and requests of his friends. The prompting of duty, patriotism and honor are at hand 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.

The Catholic hierarchy, it is expected, will take action before next Monday to influence the weavers.

Mr. Parnell, in conversing with colleagues, combats the inference from Gladstone's letter that the Liberal leader threatened to resign in case Parnell continued to lead the Nationalists.

Mr. Gladstone had intended to go to Hawarden to-morrow, but has decided to await in London 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 be hastened and that the Nationalists wait until he arrives before taking definite action in the matter of the Irish leadership.

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

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

The Evening Telegraph asks why Parnell was elected unopposed to the Irish leadership twenty-four hours before he should have voluntarily offered himself for re-election.

“If the Irish party on Mr. Gladstone's demand wishes to retain Mr. Parnell it is right to demand a solemn vote of want of confidence in which every member must take part, each member assuming the responsibility of his vote before the Irish people. The business is also too gigantic and momentous to permit of the acceptance of a clandestine adjustment as a final settlement. Whatever is done must be declared openly in the presence of the nation. The Irish race everywhere must know how each member of a party elected to support and not to depose him deals with him. When a candidate 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 for the solution of less perilous problems.” The Telegraph vehemently urges the country to stand by Parnell and stiffen the waverers.

LONDON, November 28.—Canon Doyle, in a letter to the Nationalist press, denounces as the most shocking of scandals the fatal attempt made to whitewash the unfortunate Parnell, and strongly condemns Mr. McCarthy's hints that the O'Shea divorce might have resulted differently. Canon Doyle calls upon Mr. McCarthy not to stab an innocent man in the dark, but to make his charges openly and honestly give Capt. O'Shea a chance to defend himself.

O. continued 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 mouth, and to confess that in our life we never did evil, but thought, word or deed, but we might have refrained from doing it, but we might have done good instead if we had the will; that every act of evil was a free act, and an irrational and immoral abuse of our will.

The Catholic Church, the true Mother of souls, enriches with loving memory all her departed. Never does a day pass but she prays for them at the altar; never does a year pass but there is not a special commemoration of her children departed, on one solemn day, which is neither feast nor fast, but a day of the profoundest piety and of the deepest veneration.

FAREWELL.

Father McGuire Bids Adieu After His Stay in the City—An Address Presented.

Wednesday evening last Mr. and Mrs. P. McOrory entertained with genuine Irish hospitality, at their house on Cathedral street, a large party of ladies and gentlemen for the purpose of saying farewell to the Rev. Father McGuire, of Omaha, 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 much-needed church in that place.

After dinner the guests assembled in the parlors, when a surprise awaited the Rev. gentleman. Mrs. McOrory 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 Mr. McOrory placed on the table a memento covered box, and drew out from within its plush linings a gold Chalice of rare and costly workmanship and handed it to the Rev. gentleman, who received it gratefully, and 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 thanks 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 him of the kind and generous donors.

Miss McKenna, who pinned the beautiful address, also read it with much poetic grace and effect, as follows:—

REV. J. J. MCGUIRE, C.C. Omaha:

REVEREND FATHER.—Permit us, a few of 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. We assure you that our mission may sometimes be requiring often so much fatigue for so little gain, we know that to you it is a labor of love. All our understand and appreciate your sentiments, for in no holier work God's chosen minister engage than in that of erecting for the worship of his Divine Master a noble edifice, whose spirit, surmounting the elements 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 “exiles of Erin” when some unexpected event, some misadventure, such as this, catches 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 fancy we visit once more the cherished scenes of our happy childhood, when, with hearts as light as the faeries themselves, we wandered gaily through the willow or climbed the green hills of our native land.

Dear Father, facing again before us, though distant, indeed, it is to believe that the deep waters of the Atlantic now roll between us and the home of our dreams. You, Reverend Father, seem to have brought us closer together. Your kind words and ever ready sympathies have won for you friends whose affection time nor distance can ever lessen.

As a souvenir of this, to us, most memorable 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 pleasant hours which we have spent together.

We hope that our choirs will meet with your approval, and that each day, when fulfilling the sacred functions of your exalted calling, your hands shall hold our gift, twice precious by its Heavenly Visions, we, your distant friends, will not be forgotten in your prayers.

Accept also our best wishes for your happiness and success. Through the long journey you propose taking may you always meet with friends as kind as those whose honored guest you have been with here. And when you recall the fruits of your mission, you return at last to your dear old home, may you soon have the happiness of beholding the grand result of your noble efforts—Omaha's beautiful new church—the realization of your fondest hopes.

Mrs. P. McOrory,
 Mrs. ALEXANDER SCARLETT,
 Mrs. THOMAS MCKENNA,
 Mrs. P. McOrory,
 Mrs. M. KAVANAGH,
 Mrs. JAMES McORORY,
 Mrs. P. McOROUGH,
 Mrs. JOHN KAVANAGH,
 Mrs. THOMAS MULLIN.

Montreal, Nov. 26th, 1890.

The reverend gentleman said in reply:

Mrs. McOrory and kind lady friends, It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude I thank you for your beautiful address and rich presentation for me. We read in history that a great general, when his victories were celebrated in Rome, caused a herald to go before him to check his vanity by reminding him that he was mortal. I think “the folks” as at home, when they hear of this second act of unprecedented kindness on the part of my friends in Montreal, will consider a similar reminder not unnecessary for me. You had quite comforted me already by the promptness with which you received, and the untiring zeal you evinced in trying to fill the collecting books for the new church in Omaha, but to present me with such a costly gift as this precious Chalice is kindness beyond measure on your part and much more than surpassed me when I 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 this poor sick wife, she presented me with a Chalice. This Chalice he got made out of the gold and jewelry belonging to the deceased lady, and was valued at £800. 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 suddenly 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 Altar.” Surprising as this incident appeared to me, I can assure you that no less surprising to me was the revelation

that it too was to become the recipient of a similar gift. Such kindness on your part shows how strong are the cords, and how tender the religious sympathies that bind to Faith and Fatherland the seaward-bound Gael, when the presence of such a poor representative of the Irish priesthood as myself should have awakened those emotions as have found no 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, of course, be for them, and its presence will always recall them to my mind when I pray it in His honor for Whom 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 surely 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 my David, which the priest says every day when receiving the Chalice: “What returned can I make to the Lord for all He hath rendered unto me; I will take the Chalice of Salvation and call upon the name of the Lord; I will call upon the name of the Lord and shall be saved from my enemies.”

C. M. B. A.

The Grand President, Dr. McCauley, has issued the following circular with reference to the open letter of Branch 24, Thorold, published in the FREE WISCONSIN:—

To the Members of the C. M. B. A. in Canada, Office of the Grand President, Ottawa, Nov. 17th, 1890.

MY DEAR BROTHERS.—The open letter of Branch 24, Thorold, addressed to me, calls for some remarks.

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

Yours truly,
 JOHN A. MACCAULEY,
 Grand President.

Branch No. 1, C. M. B. A., Windsor, Ont., at a meeting on the 20th inst., unanimously passed a resolution concerning the issuance of the following “open letter”:—

TO JOHN A. MACCAULEY, Esq., ILL. D., President of the Grand Council of Canada.

DEAR SIR AND BROS.—Branch No. 1 of Windsor feel that it is a pleasure to our wish in making the branches and their members in the Grand Council to withhold all party action on account of the letter addressed to you by Branch 24 of Thorold, and sincerely hope that wider comports will prevail. Branch No. 1, with the deference due to your exalted position and well known ability, begs leave to 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 best 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 the 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 dispute. 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 of all difficulties.

Respectfully submitted by order of the branch.
 J. M. MELCHER,
 Recording Secretary.

L'Association, the French official 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 Benefit 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 dioceses:—
 + E. A. CARD, Archbishop, Archbishop of Quebec
 + C. E. FABRE, Archbishop of Montreal.
 + J. T. DUHAMEL, Archbishop of Ottawa.
 + F. LAFLÈCHE, Bishop of Three Rivers.
 + L. Z. MORIN, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.
 + ANTOINE RAGINE, Bishop of Sherbrooke.
 + N. Z. LOUBINE, V. A., Bishop of Pontiac.
 + L. N. BÉGIN, Bishop of Chicoutimi.”

Serious Charge.

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

Solutions for the unread and—Above the anthem of the celestial choir Jehovah hears our feeble cry; and when the echoes of the upper sanctuary Christ's eyes turn down on the kneeling crowd. His redeemed ones cast at His feet as 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 case of Arthur Day, the Niagara Falls wife murderer, were argued at the Provincial Legislature for East Middlesex was dismissed yesterday.

Mrs. Rolph, widow of the late Hon. Dr. Rolph, of 1837 rebellion fame, died at Cincinnati last Friday, at the age of 76 years. Her funeral took place at Toronto on Monday.

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

THE STORY OF OMAR.

Long centuries ago, three Persian boys, thinking upon their hopes of future joys...

The years slipped by, and when good fortune came, it brought to Omar honor, wealth and fame...

To each was granted that for which he prayed; the work 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...

Now Omar, he in peace and comfort sought wisdom, a school-boy still by Allah sought; studied the course of planets and of stars...

Modest he was, and being modest, wise therein the moral of his story lies.

—Frank Dempster Sherman, in Harper's Young People.

A FORGOTTEN IRISH HERO.

It is somewhat strange that in the recent "revived remembrance" of the noble Six Hundred no mention has been made of the brave soldier who, undismayed by the fatigues...

"Into the jaws of death, into the mouth of hell."

Captain Edward Nolan belonged to the old Milesian clan of O'Nolan, whose territory in the bygone time was in that part of Leitrim which is now the county of Carlow...

When Lord Cardigan received the "blundering" message from Lord Raglan he read the order and stared about him.

an unfeeling wife—the minor, who gets into a Sunday quarrel because his crazed brain makes him pugnaçious—ars often found in the Recorder's court on Monday morning...

I don't know how long Montreal is going to put up with this state of things. I don't know whether we are ever to have a Sunday law strictly enforced...

SATOR
A R P O
T E N E T
O P E R A
R O T A S

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

Sometimes the following combination of figures is offered to the unposturing

1 1 1
3 3 3
5 5 5
7 7 7
9 9 9

and you are asked to pluck out a combination of any six of the figures and to make a total of 21. The result is long effort and failure...

A TIGER STORY.
A correspondent sends the Rangoon Gazette the following tiger story, for the truth of which he vouches:—"About 20 days ago...

Will Tone up the Nerves, Will Strengthen the Muscles, Will make you Fat,

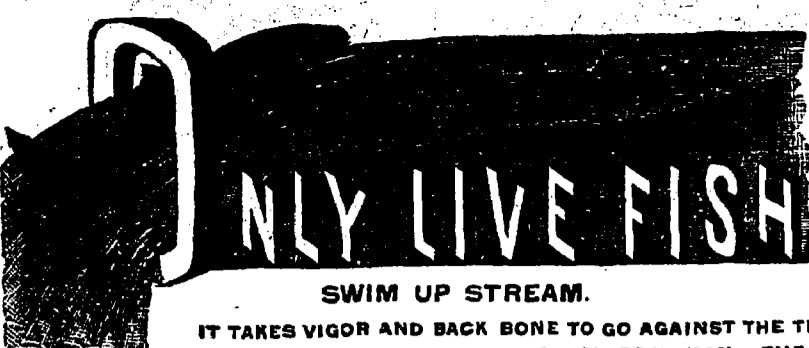
THE LICENSE LAWS. Father McCallen's Third Lecture On the Proposed Amendments to the Provincial Laws Governing Licenses.

In his third lecture on the proposed amendments to the Quebec License Law, Rev. J. A. McCallen discussed last Tuesday in St. Patrick's hall, before a large audience...

relatives or the friends or the neighbors of the saloon-keeper. It is no doubt, edifying for them to enter a saloon on Sunday, and say to the busy man behind the bar: "Father, brother, uncle, aunt, cousin, friend, neighbor, I arrest you in the name of the law..."

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

CATHOLIC CULLINGS. Gems of Thought From Holy Men Past and Present. Imitation is a necessity of nature; when young, we imitate others; when old, ourselves.



ONLY LIVE FISH. SWIM UP STREAM. IT TAKES VIGOR AND BACK BONE TO GO AGAINST THE TIDE. THE SICK MAN IS SELDOM THE SUCCESSFUL MAN. THE POINT IS: GET WELL AND KEEP WELL THIS CAN BE DONE; HERE'S A NATURAL WAY: INHALE NATURE'S VITALIZER—OXYGEN...

A BOOK OF 200 PAGES WILL TELL YOU WHO HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH BY THE USE OF COMPOUND OXYGEN. THIS BOOK WILL BE SENT ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE TO ANY ONE WHO WILL WRITE TO...

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DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says I have kept a SCRAP BOOK for a good many years of letters received from patients...

NOTMAN The best PORTRAITS in all sizes and styles at reasonable prices. AM. THER. OPTIC'S Photo Chemicals, KODAK and LIPSETT Cameras, etc.

WILL TONE UP THE NERVES, WILL STRENGTHEN THE MUSCLES, WILL MAKE YOU FAT, D. L. Emulsion. Will give you an Appetite, Will greatly help Consumptive People, Will stop Chronic Cough and heal the Lungs.

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CITY OF MEXICO December 4th, 1890. THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING \$60,000.00. PRICE OF TICKETS—American Money: Whole, \$1; Half, 50c; Quarters, 25c.

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CASTOR-FLUID! Registered—A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the Scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth of hair, and drives out, for family use, 25c. per bottle.

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SMOKY CHIMNEYS! IMPURE AIR! The Cure Rotary Ventilator and Smoke Conductor for hunky chimneys and removal of Smoke, Gases, and soot from Churches, Public and Private Buildings.

Mantels :: Grates. TILES OF ALL KINDS For Bathrooms, Hearth and Vestibules. MONUMENTS, STATUARY AND ALTARS. EDWARD EARL & CO., 89 Bury Street, Montreal.

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ASTHMA CURED FREE. DR. TAPPAN'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Address, W. B. ASSETTI, City of Mexico, Mexico.

THE MYSTERY OF KILLARD.

PART I.—THE RACE OF LANE.

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

"Who?" demanded one of the fishermen. When Tom happened to be greatly excited, he invariably employed phrases for nouns, as though he fancied other people should see as clearly as he the images before his imagination. "Lane, David Lane, David Lane, the dummy of the Bishop's Island, and his wife, a dummy too." It was another peculiarity of Tom's, that when once he found people did not understand whom he meant by "he" or "she," he became unnecessarily explicit, his accounts at the same time rising, and his eyes glowing through their vacant dullness in a kind of wild protest against the stupidity of those around. "What is she like, Tom?" demanded another of the fishermen, as he shifted his pipe from one side of his mouth to the other, and lazily stooped to rake a cork float off the net. "Well made and lively, with a yellow skin and white teeth, and red in her cheeks, and the sound of her dumb voice, and the hearing of her deaf ears, in the fire of her brown eyes." "Faith, Tom!" cried the fisherman who had last spoken, as he straightened his body and winked at his comrades; "but I think 'tis jealous of you David Lane would be if he heard you say those words."

bringing these who have to say it, and they're outside sorrow." "What is it! Come, tell me! Don't be making me wander all over misfortune to try what would frighten me most." He turned to his daughter, "What is it, Mary?" "It isn't a fit thing for the child to talk about, if she can't help hearing such scandal." "Who-e-ew!" he whistled. "I'm sorry, whoever she is." "It's no she, but a he," explained the woman, in scornful mystery—the scorn being for the offender, the mystery for her husband. "A man! Who is he, and what has he done?" "No man, but a child, and he hasn't done anything, as yet." "Upon my conscience, Biddy, but you're saying a lot and telling me but little. Why don't you speak out at once? A boy that hasn't done any wrong, he is going to his own good time? I feel like a blind horse at the bottom of a stone quarry, with no neighbor near to ask the way out."

WM. H. HODSON, Architect and Valuator, 45 St Antoine Street, MONTREAL.

telling you as it fell out. Be easy. Well, to make a long story short—" "You will have your joke, Biddy; far be it from me to punish you. Be good, anyway, and make a long story short, or a short story long. What brought Edward Martin into Pat Casey's back yard is where I'm stuck for now." "You'll hear shortly." "Amen!" "I'm 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 room. Kitty Heffernan said to me after a time, "Wrap up the child in that flannel there, and hand him through the window to young Martin, outside." "I was struck all of a heap with surprise, and, moreover, I feared something wrong might be intended. "What for?" I asked, and I knew my thoughts were on my face, plain to see.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON, J. St. Lawrence Church, Hamilton, was dedicated to divine services on the 23rd. The building is situated on the northwest corner of Platon and Mary streets facing the south, and ranks among the foremost of the sacred edifices recently added to the city's fine church buildings. It speaks volumes for the energy and zeal of His Lordship Bishop Dowling, and is a credit to the Catholic people of Toronto. The solemn and interesting ceremony of consecration, and at 10:30 the church was formally opened and Mass celebrated. Among the dignitaries who took part in the services were His Grace Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto; Bishop O'Connor, of London; D. A. McQuinn, of Toronto; Father Marjolin, Provincial of the Bullion Order; and Father Knapler, head of the College at Billia. There were also present Father Daugherty, Golph; Father Daugherty, Arthur; Father B. St. Niagara Falls; and the following clergy of the diocese: His Lordship Bishop Dowling, Vicar-General Heenan, Chancellor Craven, of St. Patrick's Church; Father McEray, Bady, Ostry and O'Sullivan, of St. Mark's; Father Taylor, of St. Joseph's; and Father Lacey, of St. Patrick's.

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NEW PHOTO-STUDIO LALONDE & SON, ESTABLISHED 1865. COR. BLEURY AND ST. CATHERINE STS. MONTREAL. CHRISTMAS PLAYS. RECITATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS.

FRECHON & CO., 1645 Notre Dame St. Montreal. CHURCH ORNAMENTS DROPSY Treated free. ELECTRICITY Life Force OF ALL ORGANIC FORMS. G. STAUNTON HOWARD, 209 St. Antoine St. MONTREAL.

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STORAGE. J. WENTWORTH HILL, Warehouseman. Cobban Manufacturing Co. FINE ART SPECIALTIES. MANTEL MIRRORS, MOLDINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, PASTEL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ETC. 148 McGill Street, Montreal.

P. N.Y. CO. PIANO Co. This Company still leads in fine American PIANOS and ORGANS. They are now receiving their full supply of the beautiful Weber, Decker, Vose & Hale PIANOS. 28 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE ROOF THAT SHELTERS, SPARHAM FIRE-PROOF ROOFING CEMENT. TAKE NOTICE. 309 St. James Street, Montreal.

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A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysteria, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness. A VOICE FROM HOME. CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1888.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. Unlike any Other. Originated by an Old Family Physician. THINK OF IT. In use over 40 YEARS in one Family.

CHAPTER VI. THE TWO GENTLEMEN OF CLOSMORE. In the year 1834, that is to say, a decade after events recorded in the last chapter, there lived in a dingy, unwholesome street near the old Cathedral of Limerick an elderly man described as a "gentleman." He did not work at any trade or profession. He would never be asked 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 poor and uneducated people surrounding him he passed for a miracle of endurance; for there was no event or circumstance of fact, latent or patent, that he could not clothe in half a dozen 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 tall, erect, thin, with dull white complexion and small round restless eyes. He lived in a large bleak upper back room; across its threshold one of those who knew him ever passed. As far as his neighbors could learn, he had no friends nearer than those with whom the supplying of his slight daily wants, or chance meetings, 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 glibest of men, and although he considered the whole circle of sciences and art revealed to him, he assumed no airs beyond infancy. When mention of any branch of thought, or inquiry, or discovery unknown to him by name, arose in his presence, he declared it to be either an ignis fatuus, or a vulgar invention, or an idle and fruitless divergence of the schoolmen from the bread and open paths of knowledge. (To be continued.)

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all chronic and lung affections, such as positive and nervous cure for nervous debility, and all nervous complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, my paper, W. A. NOTT, 520 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

There's nothing the matter, Biddy!" he asked, looking in surprise from daughter to wife. "Nothing a-tall, with you here, or any one down at the village?" Tell me.

THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: Country, \$1.00; City, \$1.50

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A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "The True Witness" at 15c per line, first insertion...

All business letters, and communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY... DECEMBER 3, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, St. Francis Xavier, Confessor.

THURSDAY, Dec. 4, St. Barbara, Virgin and Martyr.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5, St. Sabas, Abbot.

SATURDAY, Dec. 6, St. Nicholas, Bishop and Confessor.

SUNDAY, Dec. 7, (second Sunday of Advent), St. Ambrose, Bishop, Confessor, Doctor.

MONDAY, Dec. 8, The Immaculate Conception.

TUESDAY, Dec. 9, St. Leodegasia, Virgin and Martyr.

We are glad to note that the Boston Pilot has once more passed into the hands of Mr. Patrick Donahue, of Donahue's Magazine...

A QUEBEC journal informs its readers that the candidature for the mayoralty of Montreal is now the "burning question" in civic circles.

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 enrol.

The Canadian service of railways and steamships in connection with Europe and Asiatic countries—soon we trust also Australia—is approaching perfection...

The self-appointed organ 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 everlasting devil's tattoo a grotesqueness that might be annoying were it not for the comicality of the performance.

Impassably hostile to both? It is not necessary to defend Bishop Langevin against such an accuser. His established character for bigotry, intolerance and untruthfulness in all things affecting Catholic affairs is ample retribution of its statements.

MONTREAL sorely needs some better system of architectural supervision than at present 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 thankfulness.

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."

This is a fair specimen of radical patriotism. "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."

Ireland.

The news from across the Atlantic, in reference to Irish affairs, is far from consoling. The Irish members, after having met and discussed the question of the leadership of the party, arrived, it appears, at the conclusion that they must stand by Parnell.

A Miserable Faction.

The Opposition press and its party hacks are just now very anxiously debating the question of dissolution and the assembly of Parliament. They may rest in peace. There is strong probability that there will be no meeting of Parliament until late in February.

to representation enacted. It is not easy, however, to understand why the Opposition are so anxious to undergo further defeats and court disaster. They must know that they have absolutely no hope of success at the polls and that the discredit that attaches to the Reform party, so called, from its miserable five-years-in-office record, is not in any degree wiped away, and is, in the public estimation, only augmented by the outrageous and unpatriotic tactics it has, in its despair, been wicked and foolish enough to pursue of late.

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 outbreak of insular British prejudice when the late Pope Pius IX. divided Great Britain into Catholic ecclesiastical provinces and appointed archbishops and bishops to the several sees and dioceses.

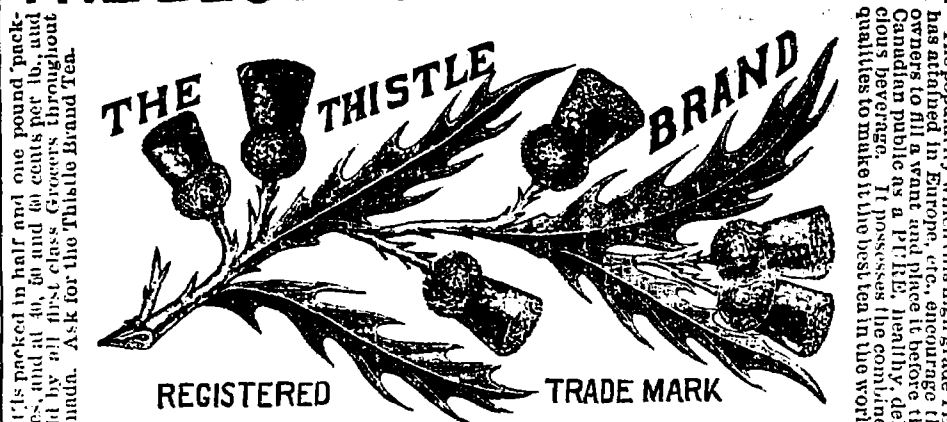
Ireland First.

Parnell's manifesto has completely changed the situation. It was a bombshell charged full with political dynamite. So thoroughly 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. Gladstone 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 Irish representation at Westminster to a mere figment, thus practically silencing the voice of Ireland in Imperial affairs, and, at the same time, withhold from the proposed Irish Parliament the right and the power to deal with the very questions which contain the whole sum and substance of what is meant by Home Rule.

It is now apparent, the English Libera's merely sought to use the Irish party for the purpose of ousting the Tories on the pretence of being willing to grant Home Rule. Mr. Parnell is right beyond the shadow of question in his attitude of maintaining the integrity and independence of the Irish party.

THE BEST TEA IN THE WORLD.



THOS. KEARNEY & CO., SOLE AGENTS For the Dominion of Canada.

thoroughly, with Irish grievances, and granted the net extravagant demand of the Irish people to manage 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 Baptist parish during the past week, terminating on Sunday morning.

UNTIL the end of this month I sell at above. These engravings are all copies of the best works of the most celebrated artists. Large size, 2 1/2 x 20, and above 200 subjects to choose from.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

Sarsfield Branch, No. 133, of the Catholic Order of Foresters, intend giving a grand entertainment in St. Ann's hall, on Wednesday evening, 10th inst.

Christmas Presents.

New songs (second edition) received this day, called for so long. 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 Lionel Lincoln)

Catholic Prayer books.

It is again reported in Toronto that the Mail is about to be amalgamated with the Empire.

The name of Sir Donald Smith.

Christmas cards in packets, 12 for 5c; 20 for 5c; 20 or 24 for 10c; 18 for 25c; 31 for 25c; 36 for 25c; or 60 for 25c.

Provisional License.

The license from American fishermen under the new laws, last season were \$19,000, compared with \$9,100 last year.

Purify Your Blood. The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have any positive knowledge of the food we eat, or the water we drink.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists, \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

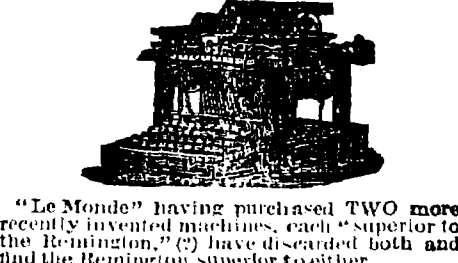
MONTREAL City and District Savings Bank. NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of FOUR PER CENT upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current year.

By order of the Board, H. BARBEAU, Manager. Montreal, 29th November, 1890.

Wedding Presents. NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING, SILVER-WARE, of every description.

Spoons and Forks and Cutlery of the best guaranteed quality. Cabinets of Cutlery and Table Ware. Presentation Clocks, Piano and Table lamps, &c.

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

to be found in Canada. IT IS A NIGHT worth seeing. Call and see the goods. Prices will be found THE LOWEST.

FURS :: FURS

We are now showing an EXTRA CHOICE STOCK OF Fur Coats, Mantles, Capes, Muffs, Caps, &c.

ASTONISHING Facts!

The effect of Turkish Baths on all forms of Rheumatism and Blood Diseases is something astonishing. Many men are walking the streets who were carried into the Baths helpless.

Headquarters for CUTLERY, SKATES, & C.

Call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FOWLER

639 CRAIG STREET (King's Hotel), MONTREAL.

(Continued from last page.)

PARNELL!

A Crisis in Irish Affairs.

PARNELL'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, November 28.—Mr. Parnell has issued the following manifesto:—

To THE IRISH PEOPLE.—The integrity and independence of a nation of the Irish Parliamentary party having been apparently assailed and destroyed by the vile perversities 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 my possession, to ask your judgment upon a matter which now solely devolves upon you to decide. The letter from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Morley, written for the purpose of influencing the decision of the Irish party in the choice of a leader and claiming for the Liberals and their leaders the right of veto upon the choice, 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 veto to England she will indefinitely postpone her chance of obtaining home rule, compels me, while not for a moment admitting the slightest possibility of such a loss, to put before you information which, until now, so far as my colleagues are concerned, has been solely in my possession, and which will enable you to understand the measure of the loss with which you are threatened unless you consent to throw me to the English wolves now howling for my destruction. In November last year, in response to a repeated and long standing request, I visited

and received the details of the intended proposals of himself and his colleagues of the late Liberal Cabinet with regard to home rule in the event of the next general election favoring the Liberal party. It is unnecessary for me to do more at present than to direct your attention to certain points of these details, which will be generally recognized as embracing elements vital for your information and the formation of your judgment. These vital points of difficulty may be suitably arranged and considered under the following heads:

1. The retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament.
2. The settlement of the land or agrarian difficulty in Ireland.
3. The control of the Irish constabulary.
4. The appointment of the judiciary, including judges of the Supreme Court, county court judges and resident magistrates.

Upon the subject of the retention of Irish members in parliament, Mr. Gladstone told me that the opinion—and the unanimous opinion—of his colleagues and himself, recently arrived after the most mature consideration of alternative proposals, was that it would be necessary to reduce Irish representation from 103 to 82. 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 Irish Legislature, but at the same time Mr. Gladstone intimated that while he would renew his attempt to settle the matter by Imperial legislation on the lines of the Land Purchase bill of 1886, he

WOULD 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 be given the power of solving the agrarian difficulty. With regard to the constabulary, it was held by Mr. Gladstone that in view of the necessity of consulting English public opinion he and his colleagues felt that it would be necessary to leave this force to the appointment of his colleagues under control of the Imperial authority for a definite period, while funds would be temporarily provided out of the Irish revenues. A period of five or six years was suggested as the limit of the time during which the appointment of judges and resident magistrates would be retained in the hands of the Imperial authorities. I have now given a short account of what I gathered of Mr. Gladstone's views and those of his colleagues during the two hours' conversation at Hawarden, a conversation when I am bound to admit was mainly monopolized by Mr. Gladstone, and will pass to my own expressions of opinion upon these communications, which represent my views then and now and, firstly, with regard to the retention of the Irish members. The position which I have always adopted, and which I then represented in the concession of full powers to an Irish 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 pressing

IMMEDIATE IMPORTANCE

for the interests of Ireland, but that with the Imperial and all constructive subjects of agrarian reform, constabulary control and judicial appointment, left either under Imperial control or totally unprovided for, it would be the height of madness for any Irish leader to imitate Grantley's example and consent to abandon a Army that had cleared the way to victory. I further undertook to use every legitimate influence to reconquer Irish public opinion to the gradual coming into force of new privileges and to the postponements necessary in English opinion with regard to constabulary control and judicial appointments, but I strongly dissented from the proposed reduction of the number of members during the interval of probation, and I contented to the absence of any suitable prospect of land settlement by either parliament as a constitutional and overwhelming drag upon the prospects of permanent peace and prosperity in Ireland. At the conclusion of the interview I was informed that Mr. Gladstone and all his colleagues entirely agreed that pending a general election, all should be absolutely preserved with regard to any point of difference on the question of the retention of the Irish members. I have dwelt at some length upon these subjects, but not, I think, disproportionately to their importance.

Let me say, in addition, that if and when full powers are conceded to Ireland over her own domestic affairs the integrity, number and independence of the Irish party will be a 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 Irish members on the one hand, and indefinite delay in granting full powers to an Irish legislature on the other, gave me great concern. The absence of any provision for the settlement of the agrarian question—of any policy—on the part

of the Liberal leaders filled me with concern and apprehension. On the introduction of the Land Purchase Bill by the Government 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 policy on the part of the Liberal leaders and party with regard to the matter of the land bill, I strongly advised Mr. Morley against any direct challenge of the principle of state-aided land purchase, and stating that the fears and alarms of the English taxpayers as to the state of the Republic should be guaranteed had been assumed as a counter-argument against the principle of the measure should be maintained, and that we should direct our sole efforts to the second reading of the bill to the assertion of the principle of land 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 section of his party, led by Mr. Lyubouche, and in a subsequent interview he expressed upon the necessity of voting on the second reading of the bill with a direct negative, and asked me to undertake the motion. I agreed to this, but on condition that I was not to attack the principle but to confine myself to

CRITICISMS OF DETAILS.

I think this was false strategy, but it was the strategy adopted out of regard to English prejudices and Radical peculiarities. I did the best possible under the circumstances, and the several days' debate on the second reading contrasted favorably with Mr. Lyubouche'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 distracted from the question of land purchase by a bill compensating English politicians, and the agrarian difficulty in Ireland 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 unique method of procedure of land purchase and the necessity of providing for the question of land control and limitation in the application of funds. He agreed with me and I offered to meet on the five reading of the bill an amendment in favor of local control, advising that if it was rejected it might be left to the Radicals on the second reading to oppose the principle of the measure.

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 approaching 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 willing 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 officers of Ireland to be a legal member of Parliament. I told him, amazed 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 trusted me in this movement because they believed that the declaration I had made at Cork in 1880 was a true one and that I would on no account depart from it. I considered that after the declaration I had repeatedly made the proposal of Mr. Morley that we should allow ourselves to be absorbed into English politics was one based upon an entire misconception of our position with regard to our Irish constituencies and of the pledges we had given. In conclusion, he directed my attention to the plan of campaign for the Liberal party when it attained power to do 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 anything for them, and, flinging up his hands in a gesture of despair, he exclaimed: "Having been in Liverpool, I do not know what to propose in regard to the matter."

I told him this question was a limited one; that I did not see how he could allow himself to be hampered by its future consideration; that funds would be available from America for the support of those tenants as long as a bill to do so was a sufficient bill; that I was a limited one and should not be allowed to interfere with the general

INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The last few 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 tenants will suffer. As I have seen the Liberals propose to do nothing for the plan of campaign tenants by direct action when they come into power, but I am entitled to ask that the existence of these tenants, which I have supported in every way in the past and whom I shall continue to support in the future, shall not constitute a reason for my withdrawal. I have repeatedly pledged myself to stand by these evicted tenants and they shall be allowed to suffer, and I believe the Irish people throughout the world will support me in this pledge. Sixteen years ago I conveyed the law of an Irish Parliament independent of all English control. The English Party, I believe, will obtain home rule only provided that it remains independent. I do not believe any action of the Irish people supporting me will endanger home rule. But even if the danger with which we are threatened by the Liberal party of to-day were to be realized, I believed the Irish people throughout the world would agree with me that postponement would be preferable to a compromise of our national right by the acceptance of a measure which would not realize the aspiration of our race.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

DUBLIN, November 28.—Archbishop Walsh writes to the press as follows:—

The Parnell matter is altogether too 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 opportunity to consult with my Episcopal brethren. I understand that the Irish Parliamentary party will meet on Monday to decide what action shall be taken in the lamentable crisis with which it stands confronted.

It is easy to conceive that the declaration of our parliamentary representatives may have the effect of opening up a new phase of the Irish national movement, and that the situation resulting from their decision may be one that will put upon the bishops of Ireland, collectively as well as individually, the very grave duty of considering whether or how far it will be in our power to continue in future to place in the Irish Parliamentary

Party that confidence which, as a body, we have felt justified in placing in it in the past. The Archbishop adds that he would be unable to support in any conceivable circumstances the suggested new Irish National Liberal party. He concludes mysteriously as follows:—

Let me, in conclusion, say that for the last few days certain events of not very remote occurrence—which seem, however, just now to have almost passed from public attention—have been very prominently before my mind. With the recollection of these before me, I am, I confess, unable as yet to feel absolutely convinced that we are even now in a position to form a final judgment on the case out of which the present unhappy crisis has arisen. In this I may be wrong, but it is better to be illogical than to run the risk of being uncharitable or unjust. At all events this is a matter that in the circumstances of the time must now be decided one way or the other before many days.

THE REPLIES.

LONDON, November 30.—Mr. Gladstone's reply to the strictures upon him compiled in Mr. Parnell's manifesto is made public by him. Mr. Gladstone says that he will not apply a single epithet to Mr. Parnell, not being his judge. He believes, however, that he would, by his course in the matter of the special commission appointed to investigate the charges made against Parnell regarding the Pigott letters that he had no inclination to do Parnell justice.

Mr. Gladstone then comes forth with a recital of the proposal alleged by Mr. Parnell in his manifesto to have been made to him during his visit to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden, last November, in regard to the intended proposals with regard to home rule in the event of the Liberal party winning at the next general election. Mr. Gladstone declines to be made the subject of any imputations which Parnell's memory ascribes to him, or anything substantially resembling them, either as to the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, or as to the settlement of the land question, or the agrarian difficulties, or the control of the constabulary, or the appointment 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 political co-operation possible. Every suggestion made to Parnell was from written memoranda to which Gladstone can refer. 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 alteration 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 Liberal party of Great Britain. It is their duty, he says, conformably to the spirit of Grantley and O'Connell, to study all adjustments in the great matter of home rule which may tend to draw to their side moderate 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 manifesto 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 attempt to father Mr. Parnell's action with reference to the land bill. He agreed with me in all our conversations that the bill ought to be opposed as violating the principle of local control and for other reasons specified in its special and general clauses. I pointed out on April 14th that many of the objections to the bill as many as I could state, and that many of the objections would be less suitable than a motion for its rejection simply recognized Irish independence.

Parnell asserted. Two days later he explained to me his alternative plan for bringing down rents and this, at his request, was immediately communicated to Mr. Gladstone. The same evening I wrote to Parnell that Mr. Gladstone felt he could have nothing to say about it in one way or another, but that, of course, he was perfectly free to propose it on his own responsibility, as completely doing so recognizes that our relations with the Irish party were those of an independent alliance and not of a fusion.

Second—Mr. Parnell impudently tells me our conversation of November 10, five days before the proceedings in court were begun, a remarkable proposal with the object of absorbing the Irish party in English politics by means of this. I made no proposal. I was natural that in a free and open discussion of the possible future, I should wish to make sure for Mr. Gladstone's information that Parnell felt held to his self-declaring declaration of 1880. His answer to my enquiry was what I have stated.

Third—Mr. Parnell's account of what passed on the same occasion on the subject of evicted tenants or the plan of campaign states is wholly incorrect. I observed that a direct action might become necessary. Though I foresaw a difficulty in the way of legislation, I never said that I or any of my colleagues had formed any conclusion against legislation. I never said or hinted that it would be a scheme generally acceptable to Great Britain.

T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P.

In a letter to the Inter-Ocean on the existing crisis in Irish affairs, says:—Parnell as long as the Irish people stand by him is the savior of both the English parties. Salisbury can afford to sacrifice the Harlequins, the Chamberlains and his own genus once to secure Parnell and his following, and this he will do and Parnell knows it. It is as certain as the English Tories to retain power, will until Gladstone for the settlement of the Irish question. Repudiation of Parnell would be disastrous to the hopes of Ireland. No other man of the Irish party so-contrasts with himself the capacity for leadership. Able and eloquent, man there are among them, but he is the statesman of the party and the man who has the power of commanding and Parnell is his matchless. Ignore him and the inevitable parliamentary debacle would smash up his warring and powerless rump that could only annoy the enemy by a series of and desultory action. Parnell, better than any living man, can gauge the present situation. It is Ireland, not self, that dictates the course he is pursuing. His country will stand on his shoulder, and his country by the threats or soliloquies of Gladstone. His party will not desert him in the hour of his agony. Ireland can neither be wheedled nor bullied into a cowardly sur-

render of a chief that has rendered it more grateful and subservient service than any man it has produced since the Irish crown was first worn by an English sovereign. On the ultimatum of the scales of Ireland depends the life or death of Charles Stewart Parnell and the speedy accomplishment or definite procrastination of home rule. The people who defied Gladstone's tyranny in the past will despise his dictation in the present. Parnell will live and lead.

NEW YORK, November 30.—The Sunday Union and Catholic Times will say to-morrow in reference to:

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S LETTER

to the press:—"There is justification here that there is something behind; that the case against Parnell is not finally settled; that broad charity is necessary; and that being unjust in the premises. If an Archbishop of the Catholic Church takes this 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 so much that Parnell's friends, and as so his public position all are of one mind. His principles, his attitude toward Ireland and toward the several English parties, accord with the judgment of every friend of Irish freedom. A man of so many essential qualities of a public leader should be seen and felt by all who are in touch with it. Archbishop Walsh tells us that the time has 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 patience, have charity; remember if Parnell never betrayed Ireland to Liberal or to Tory; remember if Parnell had betrayed the trust placed in him by the Irish people, the Archbishop of Dublin would never have written the words which it is our privilege here to place before our readers for their enlightenment and guidance. If Parnell has sinned, we deplore and condemn the sin. God hates sin and leaves the sinner. Ireland will never cease to love Parnell.

THE MEETING.

LONDON, Dec 1.—The meeting of the Irish party in the House of Commons was today held at 11 o'clock, and an effort was made to have the meeting held in Dublin. The deposition of Mr. Parnell from the leadership was advocated by Mr. Sexton, Mr. Redmond and others opposed the proposition, and after he had spoken

Mr. Parnell said: "The clock has come when I must speak on a matter of grave importance to the Irish people. Mr. Gladstone's letter is an insult to my party and to my country and to me. The men whose ability has been the most conspicuously against me—Messrs. Haily and Sexton—will have to bear their responsibility in all these proceedings. Mr. Haily has signed the letter. Who trained him? Who set his name? Who persuaded him to let America to come back? Who gave him the first chance to enter public life and got him a seat in Parliament, promising, rebuking and restraining him? That Mr. Haily is here today to destroy me is due to myself. But I am glad he is, even to the degree to which he is, in the meeting and effect of his proceedings. Mr. Haily 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 resign. (Cheers) Who asked him to do so? Did I? (Cheers) Who asked Mr. McCarthy to travel to Dublin and to be made to go to give information which would throw a different complexion on hidden events? Did I? (Cheers) Where was Sexton at this same meeting? Where were you all? Why did you encourage me to take my position on the bridge if they were going to act as traitors and hand me over to another commander-in-chief? (Cheers) Are you not going to be the certificate of character given as the Dublin no-no. Our

POSITION IS AWKWARD.

but the whole blame for the creation of this position does not rest with me. A leader like Mr. Barry, has been put up to stab me as he stabbed that old lion, Isaac 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 unharmed so that he should never be thrust into the shoes of a politician who, however grave his faults, created a great movement and has given me and many others power to participate therein. (Cheers) Who is now to be said about the request for my temporary retirement? Mr. Sexton, at a recent meeting here, told me I could be the leader of the party. I told the letters were written. Ten minutes afterwards he arraigned me by saying he believed I would reject the leadership. (laughter and cheers) "I have been asked about the conference at Hawarden. I am told there that Gladstone's communication is not to be divulged to any of my colleagues, yet because it will depend upon his proposal at the meeting of the party. Mr. Gladstone told me that none of the proposals were final. The chief proposal of all—the retention of the thirty members in Westminster—was subject to revision. For me it was a question of drafting a bill. It was a question of wide judgment on the part of an English politician. I am a question of drafting a bill. I am a question of drafting a bill. I am a question of drafting a bill.

GET ANYTHING BETTER.

for God's sake let me say it. I won't stand a moment in their way. On Saturday I made this proposal to Mr. McCarthy. Let Gladstone, Harcourt and Morley give me letters declaring that in the event of the return of the Irish party to power a Home Rule Bill would be proposed by which the control of the constabulary would be vested in an Irish executive who would be responsible to an Irish Parliament. Empowered to settle the land question Mr. McCarthy went to Mr. Gladstone with these proposals with my assurance that these concessions made, I would retire from public life. Mr. Gladstone has replied that he will not hold any communication with me as the leader of the party.

Mr. McCarthy (interjecting)—No, No.

Mr. Parnell. He is perfectly welcome.

The same proposals were placed before Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who replies that under no circumstances will he give any promise whatsoever, now or hereafter, to any Irish party. Remember, Harcourt will be your leader when Gladstone dies.

Mr. O'Connell—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, and who will be your leader when Gladstone dies, 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 coercion. (Orris of hear, hear) I know what Harcourt will do for you, and what Gladstone and Morley will do. I know there is a single one of you who is to be trusted unless you trust yourselves. Be to your own selves true, and it must follow as the night the day; you cannot 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 hope, and that you are absolutely sure of Ireland and I can go no further.

An enthusiastic outburst of cheering followed Parnell's remarks.

MR. MCCARTHY

spoke next. He explained how he went to Mr. Gladstone Saturday to reopen negotiations, although he was unwilling to undertake the mission, believing it would do no good. He thought the party ought to settle quietly among themselves without reference to English businessmen. Mr. Gladstone told him he 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 suggestion, nor would he sign any document, or give any message to be conveyed to the party.

Mr. Parnell.—I do not wish any document. Only your word from Mr. Gladstone would do.

Mr. McCarthy, continuing, said Mr. Gladstone informed him that he could not give any document with any certainty that it might not be printed by some of those concerned. He (Mr. McCarthy) also said 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 general question of Parnell's retiring Mr. McCarthy said Parnell's leading error had been his keeping private until now the Hawarden conversation.

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 Westford, who said the late Isaac Butt in founding the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain in 1872.

Joseph Nolan, member for North Louth, submitted an amendment to the effect: that the question of the retirement of Parnell should be postponed until the members had personally ascertained the views of their constituents on the subject; the party then to meet in Dublin and decide the matter.

Parnell 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, especially Healy, with whom Parnell exchanged his words.

Parnell displayed great passion throughout.

At 11.30 p.m. the meeting adjourned until noon to-morrow.

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NO DECISION.

LONDON, December 2.—All hope of the Nationalists meeting to decide a question on the leadership question to-day has been abandoned. The meeting was again characterized by great excitement and the proposal could be discussed in the adjourned sitting. Mr. Parnell was his supporters in caucus by themselves, while the matter was fully discussed and it is understood a plan was determined upon for fighting the anti-Parnellites. As the motion is understood that the anti-Parnellites have not yet organized, but they will probably do so. In the meantime the all-forging between the factions is increasing, and it is difficult to imagine what the future will be.

The Star, Mr. O'Connell's paper, in an article inspired by Prof. Stuart, today republishes Parnell's statement that there was a conspiracy in the House of Commons between himself, Lyubouche and certain members of the Nationalist party. Lyubouche and Stuart have made a card denying the statement made by Parnell that they were engaged in intrigues in the anti-Parnellite section of the Irish members of the House of Commons. When the Commons opened this afternoon the Nationalists' meeting adjourned to enable the Irish members to take part in the discussion of the Land Purchase Bill, which came up to-day.

The meeting resumed after recess and Mr. O'Connell's speech 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 arguments and unadvised wrangling." Parnell has been called in question yesterday by a group of his own party, and it is impossible to say whether he is a leader or a follower. His position is awkward.

INITIAL ADVANTAGE.

He is forcing the fighting, and he has had the best of the matter. If his opponents do not soon take the field the Parnellites will be in possession of many 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 kind of it would not be impossible for them to step into the place at some point if they do not do so. Next to the question of the Parnellites' plans, what is the question of the Parnellites' position? The one thing I did for the moment on the point of the anti-Parnellites is the presence in Ireland of members of the Parliament who will leave London until a decision shall have been taken in regard to the leadership. This fact will explain Parnell's obstinate tactics at yesterday's meeting. A very strong impression was produced among the Irish members that the Parnellites will lead the country until they can get a majority in the House of Commons. The absence of Dillon and O'Brien from the American delegation was taken to mean that he has been in his lot with Parnell, who thus obtains control of the valuable machinery of the National League. With the help of the League officers, Parnell is so confident of success that he is ready to take the chance of a general election in 1892 and to do so will be the Parliamentary party will agree to resign their seats simultaneously. Perhaps the most unexpected feature of the situation is the fact that the Government is making of it. The Irish members are so busy with other matters to attend to the House of Commons session.

The British Liberal party has not yet taken any definite action on the subject. It is thought that the Government business being disposed of with such phenomenal celerity that Parnell was able to announce last night that the Government proposed to pass by Christmas both the Irish Land and the Education Bill.

The Times thinks that Parnell is the best man for a new party and that he will be a powerful and useful ally. It adds that in a point of year-by-year, the Liberal party has some prospect of Gladstone's proposals. After the adjournment of the meeting Parnell's friends expressed themselves more confident of success than earlier in the day.

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Use Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will cure you.

DIED.

SHANAHAN.—At the residence of her son, Michael Shanahan, Broadway, Middlesex, on the 29th instant, at the advanced age of 85 years, Mrs. Mary Shanahan, who was born in the town of Clahard, County Limerick, in the year 1805.

WILSON'S COUGHS, COLDS, &c., &c., &c.

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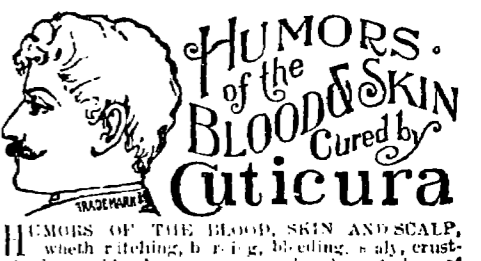
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Manufacturers of Woven Wire Spring Beds, The Trade, Institutions and Shipping, supplied on the shortest notice. Every description of mattress, Bedstead, Bed, &c., made to order. Fording Beds, suitable for camping, 603 St. James Street, Montreal, (near G. T. R. Station). Federal Telephone 500.



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HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN AND SCALP, which attacked it by its fine, scaly, crusty, pimples, blotchy, or speckled, with loss of hair, either simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, are especially pernicious, and, unfortunately, cured by the CUTICURA REMEDY, consisting of CUTICURA, the great SKIN Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite SKIN Purifier and Beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the best physicians fail at all other remedies. CUTICURA REMEDY is the only infallible blood and skin purifier, and it cures every case of great rashes of blood and with diseases that all other remedies cannot cure. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, 50c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Blood and Skin Diseases." 25c Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin. 25c. Published by CUTICURA Soap.

SKATES

Of every pattern and at all prices, to suit every body. Call and examine the NEW SKATE.

"The Achiever."

First and most perfect Skate made. Eastons on any foot. T. COSTER & CO., 106 Notre Dame Street, 185.

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK

OF—

DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANOS, Now on hand.

C. W. Lindsay's Piano Rooms, 2268 St. Catherine St.

Old Pianos and Organs

Received as part payment, Pianos and Organs sold on easy monthly payments and lowest prices for cash.

Orders for tuning and repairing receive prompt attention. Only experienced and reliable workmen employed.

Telephone, Bell House, Federal 1259. Mention This Journal.

READY FOR HOLIDAYS.

AS INTERESTING CHRISTMAS SOUVENIR Illustrated: Montreal.

Its Romantic History—Its Beautiful Scenery—Its Grand Institutions—Its Past and Present—Its Future Splendor.

The publication of "Little Montreal" in the Press has attracted the attention of the Press and the public alike. It is a beautiful and interesting work, and one that should be in the hands of every citizen.

The work has been especially illustrated by the leading artists of the Dominion, and its publication is a most timely and useful contribution to the literature of the Dominion.

To those of our readers who have been interested in this daily volume, we have the pleasure to announce that a beautiful and interesting work, "Little Montreal," is now ready for publication.

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COMMERCIAL.
MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour.—Receipts during the past week were 8,815 bbls against 21,000 bbls for the week previous. The recent advance in the price of wheat in the West has helped the flour market for Ontario readers, a fact which has been taken place at 50 per cent better figures than the lowest foreign prices reported to last week. Straight rollers have been placed all the way from \$4.50 to \$4.80, the latter figure for 90 per cent, and the former for ordinary brands. Winter patents are quiet at about last week's quotations, namely \$5.10 to \$5.25, and spring patents are a little better at \$5.35 to \$5.50 as they are not plentiful. Regarding strong bakers, however, the market has had a weak tendency, city storers having been offered at \$5.40, while certain Manitoba brands have been offered by millers at \$5.25. Still it is claimed by some that certain holders are still obtaining \$5.50 for choice flour delivered.

Cattle.—Receipts during the past week were 14,577 boxes against 12,883 boxes for the week previous. The exports for last week and this week close the St. Lawrence shipments. There were 98,592 boxes, making a total of 1,385,647 boxes after deducting that portion of the Idaho's cargo that was brought back from the week and re-shipped. The total shipments for the corresponding period last year were 1,192,484 boxes, showing that this season's shipments are up 203,163 boxes, or more than in 1889. A lot of finest Eastern Towaships consisting of 350 boxes was sold at \$4 here. Very few cheeses are now left in first hands and the balance of trading from this out will be done on c.i.f. English orders, or consignments.

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 half fresh at 23c to 25c, and new laid from near by points 23c to 25c. Montreal limited has 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 consignments have been received from London netting shippers here 20c to 20c per dozen. By the last steamer to London there were 29,232 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 basis.

Wheat.—Receipts during the past week were 55,785 bushels, against 47,445 bushels for the week previous. Manitoba wheat is now quoted at \$1.03 to \$1.05 for No. 2 hard on spot, and the lot referred to by us last week as being placed at \$1.00 for December delivery is considered a good purchase by some. Since buyers in Manitoba dropped their prices from 70c to 68c per bushel farmers' deliveries have almost completely ceased, and one miller had to advance his price 3c per bushel in order to supply his wants. Canada red and white winter wheat is quoted at \$1.03 and \$1.01 here. A lot of No 3 Manitoba hard was offered at 90c delivered here but the best bid was 85c. The Chicago market has gone up 5c to 6c per bushel since our last report, and yesterday it had fallen back about 2c or 3c.

Barley.—Receipts during the past week were 5,906 bushels. Now that navigation is closed there has been some holding of it, and it is 7c in store per 60 lbs. In England however 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 Portland and Boston on the basis of 57c to 58c per 60 lbs. About 10,000 bushels went forward to Hamburg and the rest to London.

Oats.—Receipts during the past week were 20,342 bushels, against 15,235 bushels for the week previous. The market holds very steady at 41c per 34 lbs having been paid for white oats f.o.b. in the West, or equal to 40c p.r. 32 lbs here. A lot of Ontario mixed oats are sold at 43c per 32 lbs to arrive, and we quote 43c to 44c per 32 lbs. Quaking in the West is slowly giving to bad roads and are quoted at 42c to 43c. Scarcity of railway cars is stopping shipments. Manitoba oats are quoted at 42c to 43c per 32 lbs.

Provisions.—Pork.—Receipts of pork during the past week were 80 bbls, against 60 bbls for the week previous. Business in pork during the week has been limited, and sales are restricted on a lower basis. Western short cut clear being quoted at \$15 to \$16, according to quantity. Old Western meat has been offered as low as \$13. Canada short cut is still scarce and quoted at \$17. Inlard there has been little or no change. Fairbank's selling at \$1.65 per 20 lb, and city brand \$1.60 per 20 lb, or \$1.10 per 10 lb, and small brand bringing \$1.00. Smoked meats are nearer in sympathy with the declining tendency of pork and hogs. We quote prices as follows, which parake more or less of a normal character. Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$30.00 to \$31.00; Ohio short cut clear, per bbl, \$31.00 to \$32.00; Western, per bbl, \$31.00 to \$32.00; Ham, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 12c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5c to 6c.

Dairy Products.—Butter.—Receipts during the past week were 1,725 packages, against 5,494 packages for the week previous. There is a steady feeling on all kinds of creamery and dairy with a fair local business at 22c to 23c for choice selections of creamery to the fancy grocery trade, less desirable parcels of creamery being offered in lots at 19c to 20c. In Eastern Townships sales are confined chiefly to small jobbing lots at a range of 18c to 20c. Fancy full ends are scarce and command 20c easily, a tub, or a half bushel paid for really, is a tub. There is still a good quantity of butter in farmers hands in certain sections of the Eastern Townships, one buyer running across over 200 tubs in about 16 or 17 dairies last week. There has been some export enquiry for Western, and the purchase previously reported at 14c to 15c has gone forward, a shipment was also made to the German market by the Hamburg steamer. It appears that present prices for

choles creamery and Townships are too high for export. The shipments from this port last week and this week for export. The shipment from this port last week and this week were heavy, amounting to 3,444 pkgs, against 1,889 pkgs for the corresponding period last year, making the total shipments for the season 22,541 pkgs against 49,469 pkgs for the same period in 1889. We quote as follows: Creamery, September and October, 21c to 22c; do earlier makes, 19c to 20c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 20c; Morrisburg, 16c to 20c; Western, 14c to 16c; Inferior 9c to 11c. For choice selections of single packages 1c to 2c per lb more is paid.

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MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock at the yards for week ending Nov. 29 were as follows:— Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves. 789 657 915 51

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Nov. 29 were 63; Left 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, but few of this class offered for sale. Two loads expected in the early part of the coming week.

Nasal Pain is an especial boon to the ladies, who feel the disagreeable effects of Catarrh more keenly than the stronger sex. It never fails to effect prompt relief.

Did you call me a rich idiot? No, I was not acquainted with ze Amerloa tongue. I meant to say you were a rich baker.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

In Deborah related to Charley Henderson? Yes. She is his sister by a refusal of marriage.

French Patent Medicines. MESSRS LAVIOLETTE & NELSON. Have just received their autumn importation of French Specialties and Perfumes, and invite the public to visit their establishment.

JACKSON. Baster Governor Burner, Pillar and Tip combined. Steel Governor Burner, Pillar and Tip combined.

The Gas Consumers Benefit Co., 2110 St. Catherine Street. G. W. GADEN, Manager.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE. Monthly Drawings for Year 1890 - Dec. 10. THE SIXTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE DECEMBER 10th, 1890. 3134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00. Ticket, - - - \$1.00 11 Tickets for - - \$10.00. S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE! THE ONLY Electrical Appliances HAVING ABSORBENT QUALITIES Reputation Established Over 20,000 Sold A Certain Cure Without Medicine. All Diseases are Cured by our Medicated Electric Belts and Appliances. Which are brought directly into contact with the diseased parts; they act as perfect absorbents by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body.

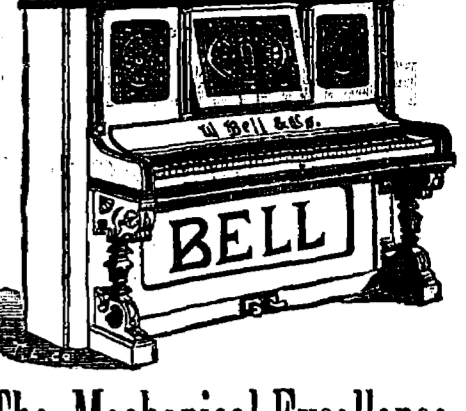
ANY BELT REQUIRING VINEGAR OR ACID WILL BURN THE SKIN. All Electric Belt Companies in Canada use Vinegar or Acids in their Appliances excepting this Company. CATARRH NO VINEGAR OR ACID USED. W. T. BAER & Co. 174 Queen St. West, Toronto.

20 STANDARD NOVELS. By Wilkie Collins, George Eliot, Chas. Reade, R. L. Stevenson, Rider Haggard and other famous Authors. ALL FOR \$1.00. DOMINION PUBLISHING - TORONTO.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY. Under the patronage of Rev. Father LABELLE. Established in 1884 under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec. THE FORTY-FIRST MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1890, AT TWO P.M. PRIZES VALUE - - - - \$55,000. CAPITAL PRIZE, - - - - ONE REAL ESTATE WORTH \$5,000.

Canada Glass Silvering and Beveling Company. WORMS DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS. Recommended by physicians. Being in the form of a chocolate cream they are pleasant to the taste. Children never refuse a chocolate cream. REQUIRES NO AFTER MEDICINE.

STRONG, LUSTY, ROBUST. A CONDITION OF HEALTH DESIRED BY ALL. Attainable by those who take Food that contains Strength-giving qualities. SUCH A FOOD IS JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEER. EASILY - ABSORBED - BY - THE - SYSTEM. Derricks Winches. DEAFNESS. ITS CAUSES AND CURE. MILLER BROS. & TOMS, 121 King Street, Montreal, Que.



The Mechanical Excellence OF THE "BELL" Pianos and Organs. Upright Pianos, in every style of natural woods, double veneered, the grain crossing at right angles; 150 styles of Reed Organs and Church Pipe Organs.

J. H. WALKER WOOD ENGRAVER, 181 St. James St. (Citizens' Insurance Building). Engraving for all Illustrative and Advertising Purposes, superior to any other price, and as low in price. Orders respectfully solicited.

DOMINION METAL WORKS GARTH & CO., 536 to 542 Craig Street.

IRON FOUNDRY CORNER OF MAISONNEUVE and LA GAUCHETIERE streets. 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 Guiley, 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 Plumbers, Gas-fitters, etc.

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

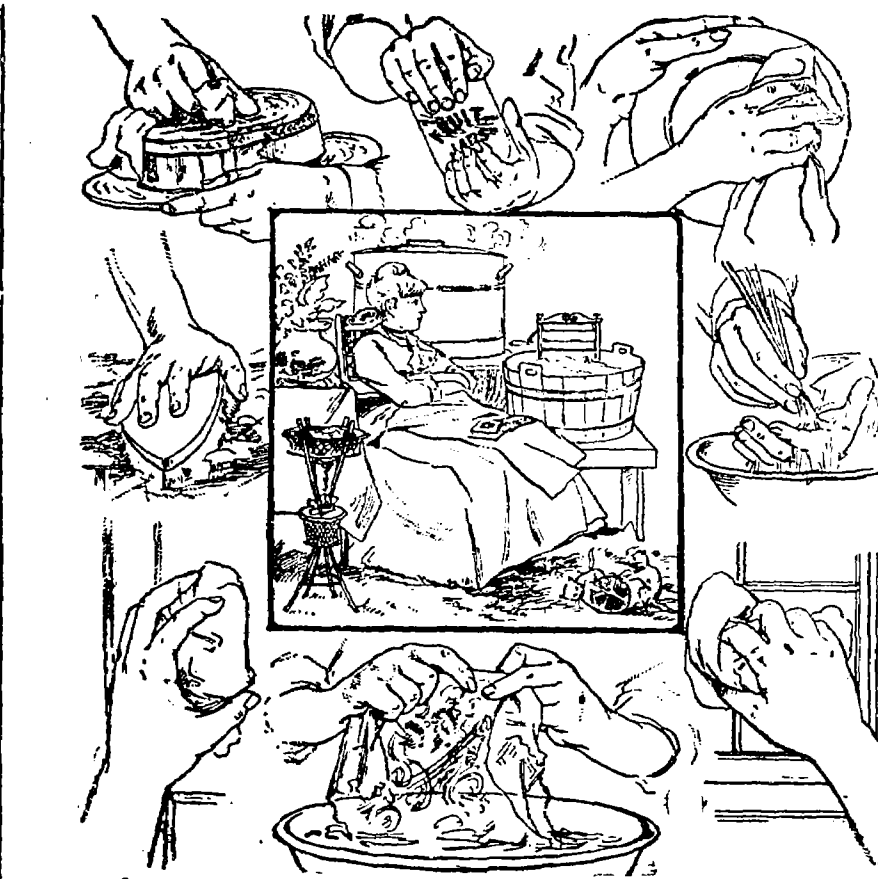
BUCKEY'S PATENT FIRE ALARMS. BUCKEY'S PATENT FIRE ALARMS. Catalogue with over 2500 testimonials. NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLS. 2-2000, Aug/90. Please mention this paper.

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 to weigh 30,000 pounds, for St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City.

BUCKEY'S PATENT FIRE ALARMS. BUCKEY'S PATENT FIRE ALARMS. Catalogue with over 2500 testimonials. NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLS. 2-2000, Aug/90. Please mention this paper.

THE HOLY SOULS.

Lord of the living and the dead, Thy children seek Thine aid...



For the Family Wash; For House Cleaning done by mistress or servant...

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

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

DO YOUR OWN MARKETING. I wonder why it is that when I can find time to go to the outchairs in the morning...

THE KITCHEN. KENTUCKY KITCHEN PIE. Fry two spring chickens until a nice brown...

CHICKEN SANDWICHES. For lunch or tea, spread some thin slices of bread with butter...

IRISH CATHOLICS BUILD A PALACE. It may not be generally known that one of the royal palaces of England was built by the money of Irish Catholics...

THE GRAND CHARTREUSE. A Description of the Noted Alpine Monastery. A few months ago the papers recounted an attempt that had been made to destroy the monastery of La Grande Chartreuse...

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Is the proper term with which to designate this? The answer will suggest itself to all minds that recognize common honesty and common decency.

They Can Count Canada Out. We have all the foreign elements we can govern now, and we do not want Canada...

A STARTLING CONTRADICTION. DEAR SIR.—There is an old adage that says "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country..."

THE FARM.

The present mummy pea, which is exciting so much attention in some quarters, was first introduced into Europe in 1871.

Do not attempt to keep any larger run than you can command. Overcrowding always results unfavorably, says Count von Hagen...

A LETTER FROM THE EAST. Some time ago I received Koenig's Nerve Tonic I ordered from you and began to use it at once...

TO MOTHERS PALMO-TAR SOAP. It is indispensable for the Bath, Toilet or Nursery, for cleaning the Soap or Skin.

Physicians strongly recommend Wyeth's Malt Extract. To patients suffering from nervous exhaustion, to improve the Appetite, to assist Digestion...

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. FOR CONSUMPTION. Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all diseases of the Lungs.

FOR HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA. The Menthol Plaster. For Lumbago, Sciatica, Crick in the Neck, Stitches, Neuralgia and Chronic Rheumatism.

THE GLORY OF MAN'S STRENGTH VITALITY.

How Lost! How Regained. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.

KNOW THYSELF. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

PAST ALL PRECEDENT! OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED. L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. The GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING FOR THE year 1891 will take place on the 15th of January...

MAMMOTH DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans. Tuesday, DECEMBER 10, 1890. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of life.

Holloway's Ointment. Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

PERSONAL DETECTIVE WORK OF A Legitimate nature in criminal and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service Agency under Government patronage.

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

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

CURIOSITY SHOP.

MILITARY BADGES. OLD SOLDIER—The badge "Rising Sun," carried by the regiments styled "Princes of Wales," 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 badge of the Black Prince, the Rising Sun and Red Dragon.

THE GODDESS OF REASON. McD—It has been stated that Madame Mailard, the woman who personated the Goddess of Reason in Notre Dame during the French Revolution, died in September, 1863 in abject wretchedness and imbecility. It is, however, deserving of note that Madame Mailard, the woman who personated the Goddess of Reason in Notre Dame during the French Revolution, died in September, 1863 in abject wretchedness and imbecility.

"Vive le Roi." Lord Baconfield advanced the theory that the age is one of monarchial tendency in government but not dynasty. It is perhaps a little hard to separate the two though the idea of Kingship is not necessarily bound to that of a dynasty.

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?"

Among other changes embodied in the new bill one 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. Further power would be given the Viceroy to extend the period five years during which eight per cent of the purchase money was payable.

Another consideration was the fact that the land question in Ireland was largely used for political objects. It would be absurd, therefore, to leave to communities under the influence of agitators to determine whether they should adopt a remedy going to the root of agrarian discontent.

Mr. Leacock 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 amendment was rejected, 268 to 117.

The Clergy, and our readers in general, are respectfully requested to forward us for publication reports 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:

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Holloway's Pills—Changes of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who are most careful of their health, and particularly in their diet. These corrective, purifying, and gentle aperient Pills are the best remedy for all defective action of the digestive organs.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct any morbidness of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels.

BALFOUR'S LAND BILL. Passes its First Stage in the House of Commons—An Amendment Defeated. LONDON, November 27.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour introduced the Irish Land Bill. He said the Government's policy was the same as in 1889, but for simplicity the bill had been cut in two.



PERSIAN LOTION. For softening the complexion, imparting or preserving its rosy hue, or removing freckles, the sun and other spots on the skin, and for removing pimples, and all other eruptions.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE. The Financial Position—Labor Legislation—Laval and Victoria—Projected Railways. QUEBEC, Dec. 2.—The session continues to go slowly on the way.

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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.

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

652 Craig St. Montreal. KNABE PIANOS. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIS & CO., Sole Agents, 1824 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT! SCOTT'S EMULSION. Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Of Lime and Soda. As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that SCOTT'S EMULSION is without a rival.

CATHOLIC DAILY CALENDAR FOR 1899. A beautiful work of art. Chromo-lithographed in Eleven Colors. Size 7 1/2 x 10 1/2. Containing a faithful portrait of the Pope and engravings of the Pope and University at Rome and Buildings at Washington, D. C.

COINS. BRETON'S Illustrated Canadian Coin Collector, containing 328 Illustrations of Canadian Coins, with their value. Every one who receives Coins should have it.

CONSIGNMENTS. THOMAS LICGET'S. 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET (Glenora Building, Montreal.) JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER, 117 College Street. Telephone 2582.

Monday Morning's Sale. THOMAS LICGET'S. 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET (Glenora Building, Montreal.) JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER, 117 College Street. Telephone 2582.

PROGRAMMES, CATALOGUES, and every description of Plain and Fancy Printing, at THE TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

NEWS IN BRIEF. EUROPEAN. In the House of Commons leave was granted to Mr. Gladstone to introduce his bill removing the disability preventing Catholics from becoming Lord Chancellor of England.

EUROPEAN. The influenza is spreading rapidly in Buda Pesth, Hungary, two thousand cases having been reported. The disease has a distinctly typhoid character. Thus far few cases have resulted fatally.

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 landed in Canada for transit through it to the United States.

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THE APPREHENDED FAMINE IN IRELAND. "True Witness" Subscription List. P. Raleigh, Almonte, \$10 00. J. J. Caron, M.P., Q. O., 20 00.

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COMMERCIAL. HIDES, &c. (Continued from sixth page.) At the beginning of the week the hide market developed further weakness, and Quebec buyers refused to pay over 50 per lb for No. 1 cured and inspected here.

LEATHER. The weakness of the market noted last week still continues, business being very quiet. Choice B. A. 20c to 22c, and No. 2 17c to 18c.

WOOL. The market continues very quiet and presents the same drooping tendency as last week. Small parcels of Oape wool have changed hands as from 15c to 17c, one very choice lot of extra fine Oape fetching 18c.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN. DRESSMAKING. Our Dressmaking Rooms are now completely remodelled. New Cutters and Fitters, also a number of New Sewers have been employed.

LADIES' SHORT DOLMANS. Now showing a large variety of new cloth dolmans, in all the most Reuberle patterns, and materials at remarkable low prices.

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

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

FANCY BLACK CLOAKINGS. Hundreds of pieces of Black Fancy Cloakings to be sold at special quotations next week.

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

NEW TRAVELLING WRAPS. Travelling Wraps can be found at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street.

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

TEA AND COFFEE. S. Carsley has only One Store in Montreal. No Branch Stores. Clapperton's Spool Cotton. Always use Clapperton's Thread.

S. CARSELEY. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1773, 1775, 1777. NOTRE DAME STREET. CARSLEY'S COLUMN.