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The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. Witness

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PRICE 5 CENTS.

CARDINAL MANNING. THE ACED BISHOP LAID TO REST.

Crown and Peasant Alike Sorrowing—A Representative Group at the Funeral—A "Catholic Era" Ended.

The funeral of the late Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, took place on Thursday last from the Oratory at Brompton. Admission to the church was by ticket only, as but a very small fragment of the thousands seeking to attend the funeral service could obtain room in the not very large building. At the Archbishop's residence at Westminster and at the Oratory the body of the venerable and well beloved prelate had lain in state since Saturday previous, and tens of thousands of people, Catholics and Protestants were thus enabled to take a last look at the worn, pinched features of the distinguished prelate, who had done so much for the working classes of England. Notwithstanding the miserable weather conditions prevailing, the city being shrouded in fog which seemed to penetrate with its chilliness and dampness through the heaviest clothing, the crowd began to gather in the vicinity of the oratory at an early hour. It was composed largely of workmen and their families, and on every side could be heard expressions of love for the man who had devoted so much of his time and talent to bringing about a betterment in their condition, and who, having fought the good fight, had gone to his reward. "He was good to the poor," claim. Hundreds of times was this repeated through the vast crowd, many of the members of which had a personal knowledge of the kindness of heart of the dead Cardinal, which had taken in people of all religions. London was shrouded in a thick fog and people had almost to feel their way through the streets. At five o'clock matins and services for the dead were said in the oratory. When the solemn

MASS OF REQUIEM was commenced the oratory was filled with notable personages representing the church, the state and all political parties. The Queen and Prince and Princess of Wales were represented by high members of their households. All the ambassadors of foreign powers were present. Nearly all the highest families in England, including all the Catholic nobility, were represented in the Oratory, many members of the House of Commons and of the House of Lords being present. Among those present were the Duke of Norfolk, Marquis of Ripon, the Baroness Bessell-Coutts, Justice Day, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P.; Mr. William O'Brien, M.P.; Mr. John Dillon, M.P.; Mr. Thomas Sexton, M.P.; Mr. James Francis Xavier O'Brien, M.P.; Mr. John Connor, M.P. and Mr. Joseph Nolan, M.P. The coffin reposed in front of the altar. It was enveloped in a black pall ornamented with a gold cross, crimson cords and a fringe of bullion. Surmounting the coffin was the hat of the Cardinal. The altar was draped with black, the only ornament visible being a solitary gold cross. The funeral procession will long be remembered as being one of the most solemnly magnificent witnessed by the present generation. It was headed by 500 priests in full canonical robes. After the priests came 14 bishops in black cope, ornamented with silver. Behind the bishops were a number of canons, and behind them a host of choristers. The Bishop of Clifton, Hon. William Clifford, officiated at the Requiem Mass, assisted by the usual number of deacons and subdeacons. The Right Rev. John Cutbert Hedley, Bishop of Newport and Monmouth, preached the funeral sermon. He opened his remarks with a touching tribute to the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale. He said that

in the history of Catholicism in England with the death of Cardinal Manning and a new one had opened. He made special reference to the Cardinal's efforts to secure the Catholic education of children and declared that the struggle was not yet over. He added that perhaps the hottest and deadliest hour of the education battle which is raging throughout the world would soon be fought. At the conclusion of the services the clergy preceded the body to the hearse in waiting. The first coach was occupied by the cross-bearer. Then followed the clergy, who preceded the hearse, and following came carriages with the relatives of the Cardinal, the members of the household, diplomats, members of the nobility, Knights of Malta, a deputation of members of the House of Commons and a deputation from the Irish Parliamentary party, several delegations were also present from the Dock Laborers' Union, the Stevedores' Union, the Shipping Federation, the Seamen's, and Firemen's Unions, and representatives of nearly all the charitable organizations in London. These deputations followed the hearse on foot to the cemetery. They were accompanied by an enormous crowd, including children from the Catholic schools, members of all the Catholic churches in London, and workmen of all trades and occupations.

At the cemetery, too, thousands risked their lives by standing for three or four hours in the rank grass and sticky clay, wrapped about by a cold mist. All stood bare-headed in the presence of the dead, despite the warnings published in the

newspapers urging the people to take proper precautions for their health on the occasion of the funeral demonstration. The grave of Manning is close to that of his eminent contemporary, Cardinal Wiseman. An awning covers it temporarily.

FATHER ANDERLEDY. Death of the General of the Jesuits—A Great Ecclesiastic.

A Rome despatch announces that Anthony Anderledy, general of the Jesuit order, died there on Monday 19th of influenza. He was the successor, and sometime coadjutor, of the late Father Beckx. Father Anderledy was born in Switzerland, June 3, 1815, and entered the Society of Jesus October 5, 1838. He made his classical studies partly in his native country and partly in Rome, with great success. After his return from Rome he was professor in the College of Fribourg, and then studied philosophy and theology. When the Jesuits were driven from Switzerland he came to America and finished his studies in St. Louis, Mo. His first place as a missionary was Green Bay, Wis. In 1851 he returned to Europe, and after having undergone the last probation in Trochie-me, Belgium, he was employed in giving missions in Germany, where he proved to be an excellent preacher. But, on account of his failing health, he was soon removed from missionary work and appointed rector of the College of Cologne and Paderborn. In 1859 he became provincial of the German province, and remained in this office for six years. Then he was appointed professor of moral theology in the College of Maria-Laach, and in 1863 rector of that college, whence he was called to Rome to be assistant of the General for the province of Germany, Galicia, Austria, Belgium and Holland and the missions belonging to this province in North and South America, Asia, Africa and Australia. He was an able theologian and excellent linguist, and had

GREAT EXPERIENCE in the administration, to say nothing of the excellent qualities of his character. Hence he was in every respect the right man as a successor of Pere Beckx. Father Anderledy was one of the cleverest and most adroit superiors the society has ever had. He was a Jesuit for fifty years, yet he was much more a man of the world than a priest. He was a man of polished manners and autocratic temper. Among his many accomplishments not the least was his knowledge of languages. He spoke with remarkable ease and fluency French, Italian, German, Spanish and English. Father Anderledy was very prominent in the Ultramontane league agitation in 1847, and shortly after the league came to an untimely end he was appointed superior of the province of Prussia. His acquaintance with the political and religious situation in the German-speaking countries, which had before been extensive, rapidly increased, and he was promoted to the high post of "Assistant for Germany," with jurisdiction over Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and Scandinavia. There are only some half-dozen of these "assistants" to the superior and the appointments are always for life, although the general assembly of the society has power to dismiss them—a power most rarely used. Father Anderledy's long connection with Germany had an important influence upon negotiations between Berlin and the Vatican.

THE DOMINION CABINET. As Re-constructed—New Members and Changed Portfolios.

The Government has been re-arranged and the Ministry in future will stand as follows:
Prime Minister and President of the Queen's Privy Council—The Hon. John Joseph Caldwell Abbott, Q.C., D.C.L.
Minister of Militia and Defence—The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.
Postmaster-General—The Hon. Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Minister of Agriculture—The Hon. John Carling.
Minister of Inland Revenue—Hon. John Costigan.
Minister without portfolio—The Hon. Frank Smith.
Minister of Customs—The Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, Q.C., LL.D.
Minister of Justice—The Hon. Sir John Sparrow David Thompson, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Minister of Finance—The Hon. George Eulas Foster.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries—The Hon. Charles Hibbert Tupper, LL.B., Q.C.
Minister of Railways and Canals—The Hon. John Graham Haggart.
Minister of Interior—The Hon. Edgar Dewdney.
Minister of Public Works—The Hon. Joseph Alderic Oumet, LL.B., Q.C.
Secretary of State—The Hon. James Colebrooke Patterson.

Nomination in Kingston.
J. H. Metcalfe and Alexander Gunn, Conservative and Liberal candidates respectively, were formally nominated on Thursday for the Dominion election which takes place here to-morrow. And by a pre-arrangement a joint public meeting was held in the City hall in the evening, at which addresses were made by Mr. Metcalfe on the one hand and by Mr. Gunn by Mr. W. T. H. Preston.

Useful Information.
That low demagogic paper, the Pall Mall Gazette, having stated that "the death of Cardinal Agostino, Patriarch of Venice, suggests the Oriental connection of the 'glorious city in the sea,' and that

Venice is the only See in the Catholic Church whose Archbishop is termed Patriarch," is thus brought to time by the Catholic Times. "For the information of the Pall Mall Gazette, we may say that the following as well as Venice are Patriarchal Sees: Alexandria, Antioch, Constantinople, the East Indies, Jerusalem, Lisbon, and the West Indies."

THE POPE'S HEALTH. Much Anxiety Prevailing—The Government Forbids Alarm Telegraphs.

A Rome despatch of the 23rd says:—In the Chamber of Deputies to day the Minister of the Interior announced that though the Pope's health was not good there was no cause for alarm in regard to his condition. The minister then ordered the press censor to stop the transmission over the wires of all alarming telegrams concerning the health of His Holiness. Information from the Vatican is to the effect that the Holy Father slept well last night and to-day is attending to official business. At noon he gave an audience to several visitors, who report that he seemed to be in excellent condition for one of his age. Nevertheless, the physicians who have been attending him of late remain in the Vatican. The newspapers generally considered as organs of the Vatican treat of the Pope's health with obscurity and apparent reluctance, as if it were a subject they would rather avoid but are compelled by public interest to mention. They say that His Holiness being made rather weary by the New Year's receptions was advised by his doctors to take a rest for several days in regard to his health. By following these instructions he has recovered and is as well as usual. The Pope to-day received Cardinal La Valtetta, bishop of Ostia and Prefect of the Inquisition.

Other papers, not official, state that the Pope caught cold in the wet and chilly weather on Monday last, and was advised by his doctors to keep to his bed. He followed the directions and soon got better. The doctors visited him at 5 o'clock Thursday evening and found him asleep. They waited until 7 o'clock, when the Pope awoke, much refreshed, and then they remained conversing with him until 10 o'clock. This long visit of the physicians created alarm outside the Vatican. The Pope is reported to have said to the doctors to-day upon hearing of the anxiety as to his condition: "Why do the people worry about me?"

The general belief in Rome is that the Holy Father, while not attacked by any serious disease, is slowly losing his vitality. A physician wrote recently to the London Lancet: "The truth as to the condition of His Holiness is simply this: Leo XIII. is an octogenarian, who leads a busy life, sometimes, indeed, so very busy that his strength is hardly equal to the strain imposed on it. On these occasions there is generally a recurrence of two chronic ailments—to wit, intestinal catarrh, with sympathetic response of the renal organs. Moreover, with advancing years he has betrayed something like the initial stages of senile anemia. These symptoms concurring after an unusual press of business are apt to terminate in considerable prostration of bodily powers, the mind remaining clear and active; and this prostration is, in turn, followed by extreme, sometimes alarming somnolence. From this, however, His Holiness always emerges with renewed strength and a general abatement of the complications, to resume his learned labors and meet the demands, administrative or diplomatic, of his post. His health is carefully and skillfully watched by physicians devoted to his service."

HOME RULE VICTORY. The Gladstonian Candidate Elected in Rosendale.

The election in the district of Rosendale, made vacant by the succession to the Dukedom of Devonshire of the Marquis of Hartington, leader of the Liberal Unionists has resulted in a magnificent victory for the Gladstonian and Home Rule candidate. The voting was announced as follows:—Madden, 6,066; in the Gladstonian Home Rule, Brooks, 4,811. In the pre-arranged election the vote was: Lord Hartington, 5,390; Mr. T. North, 4,811; Mr. T. North, 4,811. The Standard says: "It would be folly to attempt to disguise the story of the Conservative defeat in the Rosendale division. The general estimate had not anticipated such a hostile majority. We have made our account with the fact that a certain amount of good humor and indifference has supported in the minds of many Liberals, the dislike to home rule entertained in 1886." The Independent (Parnellite), says: "Clearly Mr. Gladstone has the country at his back. It is the duty of Ireland to press him to take the country into his confidence and disclose the particulars of his home rule scheme." The Chronicle, commenting on the Rosendale election, refers to the extreme moderation of Mr. Madden's home rule views and says:—"Rosendale supported a man who declines to pledge himself to Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill until he has seen it. If the country generally shares these doubts, the Government should not delay an hour more than necessary to the dissolution of Parliament, or stand in the way of a Parliament in which Gladstone as leader dependent for official life on a majority represented by the men who won Rosendale, Messrs. Madden and David."

N. Y. Life Insurance Co.

The report of the Commissioner of Insurance for the New York State, on the New York Life Insurance Co., has been published. It is very encouraging. The Company is given by this report a surplus of \$14,708,675, within \$100,000 of the amount claimed by the Company, January 1, 1891, and in this comparison no account is taken of the amount paid out as dividends between the 1st January and 30th June, amounting to over \$400,000. Between 1st January and 30th June the assets have increased as stated in the company's report from \$115,947,809 to \$120,710,690. This result has been reached in the teeth of some difficulty and opposition.

THE CROSS AS TREATED IN LITERATURE.

Catholicity Has Ever Been the Highest Inspiration of Lovers of the Beautiful—Longfellow, Scott, Lowell.

It is impossible to suppress the love of the beautiful in human nature. The stern New Englanders, to whom beauty was an offense and art and literature condemned things—who worshipped a God of their own invention, clothed in sulphurous clouds and holding victims over eternal fire, ready, with the ghastly pleasure described by their divines, to drop their victims into the flames, were not Christians. Christians have never accepted the Grecian dictum that earthly beauty is to be good and that to be aesthetic is to be moral, but Christianity has always encouraged the love of beauty and led the way to its use in the worship of God. Among Americans, Longfellow had a most devout love of the beautiful. And it was the love of beauty that drew him near to the church. That eloquent, old bigot, Ruskin, has little sympathy with men who are drawn towards the Church by the beauty she enshrines and he constantly protests against the enticements of a Circe, the hem of whose garment he kisses. Still, judging from his ill-natured diatribe against Pugin, in the "Stones of Venice," he had no understanding with the sentiment which caused Longfellow, when

IN SEARCH OF INSPIRATION, to turn to the Church. Longfellow's love of the melodious, of the beautiful, of the symmetrical, led him into defects. He could not endure a discord, and his motto was "Non clamor, sed amor," which, as coming from him, may be paraphrased in one word, "serenity." His superabundant smiles show how he longed to carry one thing into another region of even greater beauty, and how this longing sometimes leads him to faults of taste.

But this lover of beauty—led by it to the very best of Ruskin's Circe and his forefather's "Scarlet Woman"—came of a race that hated beauty. And yet he stretched out through the rocky soil of Puritan traditions and training until we find him translating the sermon of St. Francis of Assisi to the birds in English verse, and working lovingly at the most Christian of all poems, the Divine Comedy. It was he—this descendant of the Puritans—who describe, as no other poet ever described, the innocence of the young girl coming from confession. But it was his love of beauty and his love of purity that made him do this. In Longfellow's eyes only the pure was beautiful. A canker in the rose made the rose hateful to him. He was unlike his class-mate and friend, Hawthorne; the stain on the lily did not attract him; his love for purity was, however, like his hatred of noise, a sentiment rather than a conviction. The love for the beautiful

LEADS TO ROME. Ruskin fights against it, Longfellow yields to it, and even Whittier—whose lack of culture and whose traditions hold him doubly back—is drawn to the beauty of the saints.

As culture in America broadens and deepens, respect for the things that Protestantism cast out, increases. James Russell Lowell's paper on Dante, in "Among My Books," is an example of this. The comprehension he shows of the divine poet is amazing in a son of the Puritans. But the human mind and the human heart will struggle towards the light. Longfellow was too great an artist to try to lop off such Catholic traditions as might displease his readers. In this, he was greater than Sir Walter Scott and a hundred times greater than Spenser. Scott's mind, bending as a healthy tree bends to the light, stretched towards the old Church. She fascinated his imagination, she drew his thoughts and her beauty won his heart; but he was afraid of the English people. And yet, subservient as Scott was, Cardinal Newman avows that Sir Walter's novels drew him towards the Church; and there is a letter written by the great Cardinal in which he laments that the youth of the nineteenth century no longer read the novels of the Wizard of the North. Scott can not get rid of the charm the Church throws about him. He was not classical, he was romantic. He soon tired of mere form, as any healthy mind will. The reticent and limited beauty of the Greek temple made him yawn; but he was never weary of the Gothic church, with its surprises, its splendor, its glow, its statues, its gargoyles,—all its reproductions of the

LIFE OF THE WORLD in its relations to God. Similarly, Longfellow was not a classicist. The coldness of Greek beauty did not appeal to him; he could understand and love the pictures of Giotto,—the artist of St. Francis,—better than the Dying Gladiator. When Christianity had given life to the perfect form of Greek art, then Longfellow understood and loved it. And he trusted the American people sufficiently not to attempt to placate them by concealing or distorting the source of his inspiration. No casual reader of "Evangeline" can mistake the cause of the primitive virtues of the Acadians. A lesser artist would have introduced the typical Jesuit of the romancers or hinted that a King James Bible read by Gabriel and Evangeline, under the direction of a self-sacrificing colporteur, was at the root of all the patience, purity and constancy in the poem. But Longfellow knew better than

this, and the American people took "Evangeline" to their heart without question, except from some carper, like Poe, who envied the literary distinction of the poem. We must remember, too, that the American people of 1847 were not the American people of to-day—they were narrower, more provincial, less infused with new blood, and more prejudiced against the traditions of the Church to which Longfellow appealed when he wrote his greatest poem. It is as impossible to eliminate the cross from the discovery of America as to love art and literature without acknowledging the power that preserved both.—M. F. EGAN, LL.D.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Manitoba Legislature will be called together next month. A Washington despatch says there is a growing prospect for peace with Chili. The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent. An epidemic of smallpox is reported in the Italian quarter of New York city. Mr. George Tudhope, township clerk of Oro, Simcoe, for nearly 50 years, is dead. The dispute between France and Bulgaria over the Chadovine affair has been settled. Hon. John Hearn has definitely accepted the Conservative candidature in Quebec. John Couch Adams, F. R. S., the well-known English astronomer, is dead. He was born in 1818.

Twelve thousand shipyard helpers at Sunderland, Eng., have struck against a reduction in their wages. Traffic has been interfered with in Bavaria, owing to the pumbe of railway employes down with gripe. The Democratic National Convention will be held at Chicago, that city getting a majority on the 15th inst. Mr. John Brenton, a pioneer of Belleville, died last week from pneumonia, aged 72. His wife survives him. A relative of Garza, leader of the Mexican rebels, has been captured and has made important disclosures. An old lady by the name of Mrs. Dougan was found close to her house frozen to death in Petrolia last week. The doctors say that if Secretary Blaine has another attack of illness similar to his last they fear it will prove fatal. In Middlesex county, Va., on Wednesday, Robin W. Christian was killed by his insane son, who split his head with an axe.

Mrs. Ira Morgan, whose husband was killed on the electric railway at Ottawa a few weeks ago, died yesterday at Metcalfe, Ont. Gabriel Pocock and his wife, an aged couple living in Hamilton, formerly of St. Catherine, died within a few days of each other. The Manitoba temperance convention decided last week to ask the Legislature to submit the question of prohibition at the next Provincial election. The Buffalo Merchants' Exchange met last week and passed resolutions requesting Congress to reduce the duty on barley to ten cents per bushel. Messrs. Henderson and McGregor were nominated for the Commons by the Conservatives and Patrons of Industry respectively in Halton last week. It is stated from Washington that the National Democratic convention will be called to meet June 21, two weeks later than the Republican convention. The Prince and Princess of Wales have publicly expressed their thanks for the expressions of sympathy received regarding the death of the Duke of Clarence.

A Serious Charge. The Empire last week alleged that the holders of liquor licenses in Toronto have been levied upon habitually for election funds by the managers of the Reform party. It publishes an affidavit from John Cutbert to the effect that he was compelled under pain of losing his license, to subscribe on one occasion \$100, and on another occasion \$25 to the Reform campaign fund, though he himself is a Conservative. The same affidavit alleges that a declaration signed last year by Cutbert, to the effect that there was no truth in the charges then made similar to the above, was untrue.

Open To Public Correction. The Secretary of the Civil Service Commission gives notice in the Canada Gazette that if any person has any communication to make to the commissioners relative to any matter within the scope of their enquiry in respect of which it is thought any abuse or irregularity exists, or wherein any steps may be suggested or taken to increase the efficiency and economy of the service, such communication should be forthwith sent to him with a statement as to whether such person desires to be called as a witness before the commission.

Death is no evil, and dying is but moment's pang. There is no greater sign of a pampered and brutish spirit in a man than to wince at the foot-sound of death. Death is the refuge of the wronged, the opiate of the restless, the mother's or the lover's breast to the bruised and disappointed; it is the sure retreat of the persecuted, and the temple-gate of the loving and pious and brave. When all else leaves us it is faithful.—Thomas Davis.

Whisky tangles a man all up at first, but in the end it will entirely undo him.

AN AWFUL SCENE. A CRIPPLE'S INSTITUTE ON FIRE.

The Frantic Efforts of the Poor Sufferers—Some Heroic Deeds by Firemen.

A horrible fire occurred at Indianapolis, on Thursday night about midnight, in the National Surgical institute, located on the corner of Illinois and Georgia streets, with an extension on the latter street. About 250 crippled people were in the institution at the time. The building was almost totally enveloped in fire and when Chief Webster arrived his first order was: "Let the building burn, but run up the ladders and save the people." This was obeyed and the work of rescuing the imprisoned patients commenced. The fire, when first discovered, was located in the Georgia street building at the rear of the offices in the adjoining room. Whether it started there or not cannot be said, as the kitchen and dining-room of the institution were in the same section and further back. An alley separates the Georgia street building from the one facing Illinois street. A covered bridge connects them. The fire leaped up through the floors of the building in which it started, reaching the stairway about two feet wide, thus securing a draught, and sped through the second floor from room to room and hallway to hallway. Then the third and fourth floors were quickly reached and across the alley the fiery tongues darted, setting fire to the adjoining buildings. On the third and fourth floors the horrible work was done. The buildings were a network of narrow halls, entrances and stairways. The fire could not have chosen a better place for its destructiveness. In the small rooms throughout the building were from one to four beds, all occupied, by patients, many of whom were perfectly helpless. When they became aware of their peril their fright was awful. They became frantic to reach places of safety. Every effort was made by the fire police and ambulance forces to rescue the caged unfortunates and acts of heroism and daring were performed by men that should perpetuate their memories. Where the dining-room and kitchen were the building was gutted. Above these two departments, on the third and fourth floors, were the sleeping apartments of the patients. When the fire was discovered every

MEANS OF ESCAPE was cut off and many perished there. The flames eat up the entire interior of the building, and when floors fell to the bottom there was no telling how many people were killed. The surgical institute was a veritable fire trap. The stairways were narrow, the halls dark and the whole structure a labyrinth. The first floor suffered little from fire, the principal damage having resulted from water. The second floor was thoroughly soaked and the ceiling in many rooms had holes burned through. Near the Illinois street front of the main building was a stairway the people were surprised to see. It made a turn midway between two floors and at that point there was a landing. From that landing to the top step of the lower section was a distance of at least two and a half feet. In speaking of that place a fireman remarked: "How could they expect cripples to get up or down these stairs." In some parts of the building the stairs were so old and worn that extra boards had been nailed on the steps. The rooms on the Georgia street side were thoroughly water-soaked and the furniture had been thrown about in great confusion by the patients, who had been suddenly awakened to the great danger. The halls and stairs in some places were so much of a puzzle that it was hard for a person to tell which was which. At one point four flights of stairs were in a bunch. Rooms on the third and fourth floors of the main building and nearest the alley were the scenes of the greatest fatalities. In one room were two women, both of whom perished. In another there was a man whose lower extremities were paralyzed. Although unable to walk he dragged himself to a window at the rear of the building and threw himself out.

(Continued on 11th page.)

OBITUARY.
S. B. Burdett, M.P.
S. B. Burdett, M.P., died at 3.15 p.m. last Wednesday. [Samuel Barton Burdett, LL.D., Q.C., came of U.E. Loyalist stock, and was born in the township of Tyendinaga, Hastings county, September 30, 1843. He was educated at Albert College, Belleville, and was called to the bar in 1869; took the law course in Albert College, and obtained the LL.D. degree in 1879. He was appointed Q.C. by the Ontario Government in 1890. Mr. Burdett was dean of the faculty of law and examiner and lecturer in commercial law in Albert College, and represented that college in the senate of Toronto University. Deceased was a promoter and director of the Belleville and North Hastings railway, and held important positions that city. He was first returned to Parliament in 1887, and was re-elected last March.]

Do Bonnie.
Rev. Father de Bonnie, rector of St. Anne de Beaurip (better known as the shrine of St. Anne) died there early last Saturday morning. Deceased was a native of Belgium and was widely known.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

A CHILD'S PRAYER TO THE B. V. M.

Sweet Mother of our dearest Lord, Most spotless Virgin pure, Hear thy child's earnest prayer, And make my soul secure, Free from all worldly stain, May I draw near to thee, And in Thy loving arms repose, From care and sorrow free. The waters deep and dark of earth Around me madly roll: Oh! do not let me downward sink, But guard and save my soul. Sweet Mother, mine all-powerful, To plead at thy Son's throne, Obtain for me the grace to dwell With thee, when life is done. In dark temptation's dreaded hour Support me lest I fall, And when thy sweet voice speaks to me I'll answer to the call; For sad and weary is my heart, Oppressed with earthly care, I'm longing for the time to come, When I may join you there. In fleeting pleasures of the world, Among its many cares, If I perchance at times forget To offer thee my prayers; Oh Mother dear I pray that thou, Though unworthy I appear, May not forget to guard thy child Through wastes and deserts drear.

MARGUERITE MASSAM.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

Health to be Found in Simple Food.

The gospel of simple food is one that might be preached in every household to the greatest advantage—to the two-fold advantage of the health and consequent happiness of every member of the household, and to that of diminishing the work that must be done, or must be paid for being done. As the great generality of American homes go there is lack of efficient services, and much of the burden of the household falls upon the wife and daughters. And the great proportion of domestic work is exclusively that connected with the table. It is the marketing, the preparing of the food, the clearing away and the washing of dishes. And this is one of the things in life of which it may well be said, in the words of Emerson: "Our painful labors are unnecessary. There is a better way."

To suppose that a rational being requires in the morning a repast of cereals, beefsteak, potatoes, eggs, muffins, rolls and hot cakes, swimming in butter and syrup, with tea or coffee besides, says the Boston Budget, is to suppose that no human being has need for rationality during the day. To believe that no one can dine, save from a table of six or a dozen courses, is equally a rebellion on the part of the human race. It is simply a marvel that people survive at all, and retain any semblance of vitality and of mental vigor, to reflect on the horrible mixtures and messes that they eat. To see women sit down and lunch on lobster salad, with croquettes after it and soup before it, and follow it with ice cream, ices, cake, pudding and coffee, is to be thrown into a state of amazement at the possibilities of the human system. To see the diners people ordinarily eat is to view any continuation of life and usefulness as a miracle. Why in small and simple households, composed of people who live in and for the higher intellectual life, people whose enjoyments are in art and reading and refined social intercourse—why, in such households, the matter of the table should make such inroads on time and energy is a problem.

The truth is that the more simple the food the better the health and the clearer the mind. After the coffee and rolls, or the tea and toast of breakfast, with a bit of good steak added if people feel they must have meat (though how any human being can fall to eat meat in the morning is a wonder—after this, one of the best foods in the world for both mind and body is to be found in milk, baked apples and dry toast. It is a luncheon, or even a dinner, of the most admirable nature; it gives adequate nourishment of body, produces sweet and serene sleep and clearness of mind. Many are dyspeptics and hypochondriacs who have been cured by a sensible physician who prescribed this regimen. Add to it, if needed, a good beefsteak, oranges and grapes at pleasure; but the bread and milk alone restores one to the vitality and exuberance of life of childhood. Let the individual who has been accustomed to the regulation dinner, beginning with his oysters on shell and ending with coffee, and preceded by approved stages through soup, fish, roasts, vegetables, salads, desert, et cetera, and who has more or less disturbed sleep and need, or fancied need, of stimulants, either in strong tea or coffee or wines, and never knows what it is to feel entirely well—let such a one add a bread and milk diet, with whatever individual variation is agreeable, and he will find himself in three days sleeping the perfect sleep of childhood and rising with a vitality and exuberance of spirits and untiring energy that make the world seem to him a new heaven and a new earth.

A Girl's Own Room.

Somebody once said: "Show me a woman's bed-room and I will tell you what she is like." It is natural for every girl to want her own little nest to look as pretty as possible, and I wish I could encourage her in this, writes Ruth Ashmore in the January Ladies' Home Journal. Let her learn to have about her the books that are really hers, the photographs of her special friends, the little bits of bric-a-brac which she has picked up here and there and which were given her at Christmas or on her birthday. Put all these where they will show at their best, and do not be afraid of furnishing even your bed-room with too many books or pictures. Remember, though, that it is your bed-room and that you must leave sufficient space to move around, dress and undress, and that you must not tumber your dressing table with trifles of no moment when you want the room for your brushes and the numerous boxes and bottles that hold your toilet belongings. An overcrowded bedroom is as horrid and an inconvenience. Have one or two big easy chairs, with a view not only of the comfort of to day, but of the time when it is possible you may be a bit of an invalid and want a comfortable chair

to enshrine you. These chairs need not be richly upholstered ones, but, instead of rattan or wood, made delightful with great big, soft cushions, luxuries, by the by, that, when bought, are rather expensive. However, the girl who is making her room look pretty can beg one or two pillows not in use from the household store, and covering them with gay silk wrought over with embroidery silk and tinsel thread can have them to look as rich as those gotten at the smartest upholsterer's.

How to Have a Bright Lamp.

In these days when lamps are used so much the care of them is quite an important matter. If the lamps be good and have proper attention one cannot wish for a more satisfactory light, but if badly cared for they will be a source of much discomfort. The great secret of having lamps in good working order is to keep them clean and to use good oil. Have a regular place and time for cleaning the lamps. Put a folded newspaper on the table, so that any stray bits of burned wick or drops of oil may fall upon it. Wash and wipe the chimneys and slides. Now take off all loose parts of the burner, washing them in hot soap suds and wiping with a clean, soft cloth. Trim the wicks and turn them quite low. With a soft, wet cloth, well soaked, wipe the burner thoroughly, working the cloth as much as possible inside the burner, to get off every particle of the charred wick. Now fill the lamps within about one inch of the top and wipe with a damp towel and then a dry one. Adjust all the parts and return them to their proper places. Whenever a new wick is required in a lamp wash and scald the burner before putting in the wick. With a student lamp the receptacle for waste oil, which is screwed on the bottom of the burner, should be taken off at least once a week and washed. Sometimes a wick will get very dark and dirty before it is half consumed. It is not economy to try to burn it; replace it with a fresh one. The trouble and expense are slight and the increase in clearness and brilliancy will repay the extra care. When a lamp is lighted it should not at once be turned up to the full height; wait until the chimney is heated. Beautiful shades are often cracked or broken by having the hot chimneys rest against them. Now, when lighting a lamp, be careful that the chimney is set perfectly straight and does not touch the shade at any point. The shade should be placed on the lamp as soon as it is lighted, that it may heat gradually.

Hints for the Housewife.

When suffering from overstrained and tired eyes bathe them in hot water several times a day.

Fine shavings from soft pine wood make a pleasant pillow. They have special curative virtues for coughs and lung troubles.

In trimming lamps with broad wicks clip the ends a little lower than along the middle and thus avoid a smoked or cracked lamp.

If the feet become frost bitten, soak them for one-half hour in a strong hot solution of alum water, and if one application is not enough two will be a cure.

Earthen or stoneware jars or crocks should be filled with cold water and put on a slow fire and allowed to come to a boil once or twice before using to cook in.

Remove oil spots from marble by covering them with a cream of calcined magnesite and benzine and brushing off the former after the dispersion of the latter.

Never bite or pass sewing silk through the lips, as lead poisoning has been known to result from such a habit, as it is soaked in a taste of lead to make it weigh heavier.

To make a good lotion for the face and hands grate a fresh cucumber and put in a cloth and squeeze out the milk. Then wash the face in this milk and rub the skin briskly for quite a few moments and wipe off with a soft flannel cloth.

As an inhalation turpentine has proved of great service in bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy and other throat and lung affections. If you have a cough sprinkle a little on a handkerchief and hold it to your mouth and nose for a few minutes, breathing the vapor, and note the relief.

The fire which heats a lower room in a house will warm the one above it also if you run the stovepipe through the floor and into a "drum" in the upper room. The drum should stand on three feet and have holes to give it the right draught. In houses that do not have these drums a large part of the fuel is wasted.

Persons afflicted with neuralgia should exercise daily in the open air. Even in winter this is necessary to effect a healthful condition of the nervous system. When the limbs are affected temporary relief is obtained by bathing them in hot salt and water and rubbing with a coarse towel. An exchange also recommends the following treatment: Take an egg and beat it in a bottle, fill the shell full of spirits of turpentine, add to the egg a shellful of apple vinegar, and one of spirits of ammonia. Cork and shake well and apply to the afflicted parts.

A sand bag is one of the most useful of household articles. Its virtues are equal, if not superior, to the hot water bag, and the price is considerably less. The sand should be fine and clean and should be thoroughly dried out before being "bagged." It is better to cover the flannel bag which holds the sand with a cotton one, as this prevents the sand from sifting out. A bag not larger than ten inches square is an available size. Mothers whose children are subject to earache will find this bag invaluable; they hold the heat a long time and their composition is such that they are easily adjustable to the affected parts.

Recipes for those who Cook.

Seed cakes—One cup of sugar, one-third cup of butter, one-half cup of milk, two cups of flour, one-fourth teaspoonful each of soda and salt and two teaspoonfuls of caraway seed. Rub the butter and flour together, then add the sugar, caraway seed and salt, stir until well mixed. Dissolve the soda in a teaspoonful of boiling water and stir into the mix. Mix all

together, roll rather thin and bake in a quick oven. You can omit the caraway seed and use a half-cup of cocoanut.

Vanity cake—Whites of six eggs, one and one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, one-half cup of corn starch, one and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder and one teaspoonful of essence of lemon.

Chocolate caramels—Two cups of brown sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of cream or milk, one-half cup of butter, one-half pound of grated chocolate, two tablespoonfuls of flour. Boil molasses, butter, sugar and flour fifteen minutes; stir the chocolate into the cream and pour in the boiling syrup and boil till done; drop in a little cold water; if it piles up and hardens, then it is done. Before pouring it out on buttered pans or plates add a teaspoonful of vanilla, and as it cools crease it in small squares.

Dropped eggs—Break the number of eggs desired for the meal into a pan of boiling water slightly salted, with muffin rings laid on the bottom of the pan, as they keep the shape of the egg well. Care should be taken not to break the yolks. When the whites harden take the egg up carefully and lay each on a piece of toasted bread that has been moistened in hot water and buttered. Sprinkle with pepper.

Coffee-rolls—One pint hot milk, one-half cup butter and lard mixed, one teaspoon salt, one-half cup yeast, one egg, flour to mix. Mix with a knife as soft as can be handled, and cut it thoroughly. In the morning knead well, make into large balls, then roll each ball between the hands into rolls six inches long. Place them so they will not touch in the pan after rising. When light bake in a hot oven.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

A Mean Little Mouse.

Did you ever hear such a queer name for a little girl as "Mouse"? I never did before I heard of Mouse Todd. She was a little colored girl, and her mother named her Mouse because from the time she first began to creep she liked to get behind doors and into dark corners and closets, where she could find something good to eat. Mouse was very fond of good things to eat, as most children are; but, I am sorry to say, she was a selfish child, and never wanted to share her goodies with any one, not even with her sister, Babe, who was a cunning little thing, a year younger than she was.

Well, one morning early—Mouse was five years old that very day—she was out on errand for her mother to the house of a young lady who lived near by. And when she told Miss Lulu—that it was her birthday, Miss Lulu gave her a slice of bread and butter, all covered with sugar, and a nice big apple. But instead of going home and giving her sister half of each, she went across the field, just behind the carpenter's shop, and climbed up on something like a tall, narrow bench that the carpenter had left standing by a bush, and swinging her legs, she said to herself:

"Shan't have to give de leastest smitch to anybody."

And though in a minute or two she heard Babe calling her, she never stirred or answered a word.

And so Babe called her until she got tired, and then Mouse, from her high seat, saw her run down the road with a basket on her arm.

"Goodness!" she didn't spy me," said the selfish sister, laughing slyly. "Wonder what her's going to do wid dat 'ar basket? Guess her's lookin' for eggs."

Then she began eating, and never stopped until every crumb of bread and every bit of apple—core, seeds and all—was gone.

"Nobody can't get none of dat now," she chuckled as she wiped her mouth on the skirt of her dress scrambled from her perch.

It was ten o'clock when she got home, but Babe did not come until dinner-time.

"Oh, Mousey, where's yo' bin?" she said. "Met all 'at tall, an' look 'an' look, an' 'nother bin' yo' nowhere any mo'! We had ice oranges, seven-two-four sticks of candy, poim' ob peanuts, an' a peck ob little roim' takes."

"Where'd yo' get 'em?" asked Mouse, her eyes growing bigger than ever, though goodness knows they were big enough.

"Mitt Virgie gie' 'em to me," said Babe (Miss Virginia was Miss Lulu's sister). "Cause for yo' 'bullday'."

"Where is 'em" asked Mouse. "We toodn't bin' yo' nowhere, not any," answered Babe, "an' me go' down de road to Auntie Betsy's, an' an' me an older childun do so awful hungry—pears dough we starved, most—we ate dem fings all up. An' me don't want no dinner."

Then Mouse went off and hid in the chicken-coop and cried, and felt like a very mean little Mouse, indeed.

Your niece,

L. M. B. That mean little "Mouse" was well punished for her selfishness, and all who know her will hope that her "bullday" experience will prove a lesson to her that will make her change her ways.

A Faithful Watcher.

The following touching incident, which happened not long ago, illustrates once more the fidelity of a good dog. A workman had a handsome Newfoundland which he had reared from a puppy, and to which he was much attached. The dog returned his owner's affection, and was extremely fond of following him to his day's work. The master did not encourage this, but sometimes the Newfoundland would creep along stealthily in the rear until he was too far from home to be sent back, and then would come with every sign of delight in his own cleverness. One morning he had followed in this way to a house where his master was at work upon the roof. To keep the dog from straying away, the man put down his coat and dinner-pail, and said:

"There, old fellow, you followed me without leave, and now you may stay and watch my things."

from a scaffold and was killed. His body was carried to his home, where his wife was lying ill, but no one could induce the dog to leave his post beside the coat and dinner pail. For two days he remained, refusing to eat, and showing his teeth whenever any attempt was made to remove the things of which he had been left in charge.

At the end of that time the wife of the dead man, herself too ill to leave her bed, suggested that the dog perhaps would obey her little son, a boy of two-and-a-half years, just old enough to talk plainly.

The boy was taken to the place, and, moved by the loss of his father and the excitement of the moment, ran to the dog, put his arms about his shaggy head, and burst into tears.

The dog seemed to understand that this was no ordinary fit of weeping. He licked the child's hair soothingly, and when the boy took up his father's coat and pail the faithful creature followed submissively at his heel, as he recognized the little one now as his master.

An Arab Legend.

There was once an rich merchant who was travelling with a caravan of goods over a desert country. Night was coming on and brigands abounded; so he was in great haste, wishing to reach his destination before the light of day failed. But as he hurried his weary animals on he saw a boy sitting by the roadside. "What is the matter?" called the merchant. "I have a thorn in my foot," answered the young pilgrim, "and can go no farther." Then the merchant, forgetting the danger, stopped and extracted the thorn from the wounded foot, and gave the boy a piece of gold. Years went on, and the merchant found himself in Paradise.

"Why do I have so many roses," he asked an angel, "When others deserving have so few?" "Because," said the angel, "the thorn from that little pilgrim's foot grew and grew until it became a rose-tree, and the roses are yours; for one good deed done on earth is returned seven-fold in Paradise."—*Le Meris.*

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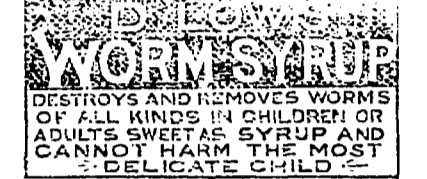
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The Baltimore Steam Packet Co. will sell, by public auction, at the Columbian Iron Works and Dry-Dock Company's Dock, Toronto, their Side-Wheel Steamer "FLORIDA," 1,250 tons gross measurement, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1892, at 1 o'clock p.m. Terms and full description mailed, or Steamer shown on application to J. J. HILL, Supt. Balto. Packet Co., or Wm. SEEMULLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 11 St. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. 26 1

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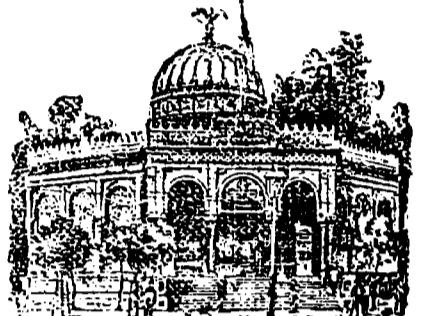
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QUEEN MARY'S HYMN.

Various translations of Queen Mary Stuart's Hymn have been produced as holiday tasks, and published within the last week by the St. James's Gazette, of London. The following is a favorite of Mr. Slipwith:

Great God, I have trusted
In peril on Thee,
Dear Jesus, Redeemer,
Deliver Thou me,
In my prison house groaning,
I long but for Thee,
Languishing, moaning,
Bow'd down on bent knee,
I adore Thee, I implore Thee,
From my sins set me free.

Mr. Bensley thinks that Mr. Swinburne's version is bad to beat:

O Lord, my God,
I have trusted in Thee;
O Jesu, my dearest one,
Now set me free,
In prison's oppression,
In sorrow's obsession,
Languish for Thee,
With sighing and crying,
Bow'd down as with dying,
I adore Thee, I implore Thee,
Set me free!

PROVINCIAL COMMISSION.

SOME VERY STRANGE REVELATIONS.

The Langlais Contracts—The Drummond Railway Subsidy—Extraordinary Use of Public Monies.

The commission resumed its labors on Tuesday 19th.

Mr. Machin, assistant provincial treasurer, produced a letter from P. Lafrance, dated 5th November, 1890, informing Mr. Shehyn that the letter of credit for \$50,000, in favor of the Drummond County railway, had been discounted by La Banque Nationale and asking for payment as soon as the subsidies would be voted; also a letter from Mr. Shehyn to Mr. Mercier, asking what he was to do. The advance was made on the written promise of Premier Mercier. The warrant for the payment of the \$50,000 was issued on February 3, 1891, and the sum was drawn from an amount deposited in La Banque Nationale on the 1st. The \$50,000 was the proceeds of a loan made to the province by La Caisse d'Economie to pay the subsidy to the railway. Witness could not produce the cheque of the department in payment of the \$50,000, and the bank could not account for its whereabouts, although all the department's other cheques were returned to the bank.

Mr. Webb, cashier of the Union bank, deposed that his bank held claims against the Government of Quebec to the amount of \$1,250,000. The bank also holds two letters from the Provincial Treasurer pleading deposits by the Government to cover advances made.

TO CERTAIN RAILWAYS to which the late Government promised subsidies.

Mr. Dumoulin, cashier of La Banque du Peuple, produced a number of claims of his bank against the Government, amounting to \$6,425. One of these, dated 13th November, 1890, was payable to Mr. L. J. Demers as an advance on the printing of the correspondence of the Intendants of New France. This letter was not paid by Mr. Demers but by Mr. Ernest Paquet, who had discounted it for Mr. Demers. Witness did not know who had deposited the cheque for \$11,125 in favor of J. A. Langlais. Witness being asked to look into the accounts of Charles Langlais, Ernest Paquet and the other ex-ministers to see if about 18th February, 1891, such an amount had been placed to his credit, replied: "It is the business of the commission, very well; but if it is private business—"

Mr. Stuart—It has much bearing on the matter before the commission, for it will help to trace the money.

Witness would not comply before consulting the legal adviser of the bank, but on motion of Mr. Stuart he was ordered to do so.

THE DRUMMOND RAILWAY'S \$50,000

Mr. P. Lafrance, of La Banque Nationale, testified that a letter of credit for \$50,000, in favor of the Drummond County railway, had been brought to the bank as collateral security for a cheque bearing the names of P. Vallieres and Ernest Paquet. The proceeds of the letter of credit were used to meet the cheque. The money was paid to Mr. Ernest Paquet, who also endorsed the letter of credit. Witness could not say to whose order the Government cheque was payable. He was ordered to enquire at the bank. La Banque Nationale holds claims against the Government for \$26,251.

Mr. Machin procured the correspondence having reference to the payment of \$50,000 to the Drummond County railway, which included a letter from Mr. Desmarais, M.L.A., urging on Mr. Garneau the payment and requesting that the cheque be sent to him at St. Hyacinthe. Mr. Watts, M.L.A., joined him in the first part of his request.

At the afternoon session Mr. Lafrance continued his evidence. It was Ernest Paquet who signed the note paid out of Drummond County railway's letter of credit, and Mr. Vallieres was the endorser. The note was for \$12,938.39 and the railway received

THE BALANCE, \$25,000.

Mr. Dumoulin, recalled, said that the Langlais cheque of \$11,125 was to the credit of Mr. Ernest Paquet, who had drawn \$3,000 of it.

Mr. Stuart asked how the money had been distributed, but witness refused to answer until ordered to do so. Witness said that the balance of the money had been withdrawn about the 12th of February, apparently without a cheque, and he could not say to whom it had gone. At that date there had been nothing deposited to the credit of Charles Langlais, who authorized witness to produce his account if the commission demanded it. Mr. Dumoulin had an account at the bank, which he would produce. He would see whether Mr. Vallieres had, about February 16, 1891, deposited any considerable amount to the order of Mr. Paquet or any of ex-ministers.

Ernest Gagnon was examined as to the payment of \$800 to G. H. Deschenes.

The latter had written to Mr. Garneau asking for a contract to supply wood and got a contract for 40,000 feet. This wood had never been delivered. Witness also read a letter from Mr. Deschenes asking an advance of \$300 and naming J. A. Langlais as security. Of this \$300 was paid, but

THE BALANCE DID NOT APPEAR

to have been, according to the record. Mr. Deschenes had written to the department to say that he had not the wood on hand.

Napoleon Lavoie was then called, but did not appear, and it was decided to hold a night session in order to let the commissioners go to Montreal by the night train, as it had been decided to adjourn till Saturday morning, when the commission will meet in Montreal.

The commission resumed its session at 7.30 p.m. in order to receive the testimony of Napoleon Lavoie, agent of the St. Roch's branch of La Banque du Peuple, the gentleman who refused previously to tell to whom the cheque of \$11,000 had been paid, this cheque being part of the proceeds of the first letter of credit of \$30,000 given to Mr. Langlais. It was also intended to take the evidence of Mr. Dumoulin, manager of the Lower Town branch of the bank, as to what became of the \$30,000 letter of credit of Vallieres, cashed with him. In both particulars the commissioners were disappointed, for Lavoie did not put in appearance and Dumoulin could not give the information desired, because Philippe Vallieres had

WITHDRAWN ALL HIS CHEQUES

about January 11, just about the time the commission was appointed. Mr. Dumoulin was called first. He said that the \$5,000 referred to in the afternoon had not been placed to the account of Mr. Charles Langlais or any of the then ministers. Mr. Paquet had withdrawn all his cheques before he started for Europe. Witness could not tell to whose order Mr. Vallieres had deposited his cheques as he had since withdrawn them. He had no personal knowledge that payments had been made by Mr. Vallieres to any of the persons mentioned.

Napoleon Lavoie was then called but did not appear.

SOME SINGULAR DEALINGS.

The Royal Commission met on Thursday and some more interesting evidence was elicited as to the peculiar methods of financing of the late Government. Mr. Lavoie, manager of the St. Roch's branch of La Banque du Peuple, swore that Langlais' dealings with his bank had no bearing on the stationary scandal. Witness showed the commissioners a copy of Langlais' account at the bank. It appears that Langlais had a large amount on deposit, but as he always drew cheques payable to his own order the recipients could not be traced. Personally witness had no knowledge to whom any of Mr. Langlais' payments were made.

Philip Vallieres testified that he had no dealings with Mr. Garneau about the furniture for the Montreal Court House. All business was done through Mr. Mercier. He did not remember talking to any one else on the subject. Witness was asked to produce the estimate of the price of the furniture, but declined to do it and would simply show it to the commissioners. As he did not have it with him he was ordered to go for it. He seemed

to be annoyed, but he was given to understand that the commission would treat him as any other witness.

J. C. Chapais swore that he was the author of the little book "Le Sylviculteur Illustré," which Langlais sold to the Government for \$25,000. The witness sold the plates to Langlais for \$1,000.

Mr. Machin deposed that the cheque for \$28,500, subsidy to the Baie des Chateaux railway, was paid to the order of J. C. Langlais and Honore Mercier and bears their endorsement. The amount was

PAID TO MERCER'S CREDIT

in La Banque du Peuple.

Hon. F. Lafrance left the court as Mr. Machin proceeded to give his evidence.

The \$2,112 subsidy to Temiscouata railway, paid May 8, 1890, was a land grant converted into cash.

Mr. Vallieres here returned and Judge Mathieu asked that his examination be continued. The witness handed the judge his list of furniture to be supplied to the Montreal Court House, which he objected to having made public, but Judge Mathieu gave it to the clerk with instructions to read it aloud. At least two-thirds of the articles ordered had no prices fixed. As Mr. Vallieres had stated prior to producing the paper that the prices were agreed upon with Mr. Lesage, the deputy commissioner, the words,

"NO PRICE"

after each item caused considerable amusement. After much hesitation Vallieres admitted that the list just produced was not the one which he had received from the department prior to the date of the letter of credit for \$30,000. He was ordered to produce the original list.

Mr. Machin again took the stand and filed the papers concerning the payment of \$7,762 to the Drummond County railway. The cheque was paid June 16, 1890, and the receipt was dated June 16, 1890, to Joseph Boivin, brother-in-law of the ex-premier. Attached to the warrant was a telegram from Mr. Desmarais, M.L.A., asking that the cheque be sent to him at once; also an endorsement of Mr. Verret, by order of Mr. Mercier, that it should be given to Mr. Boivin.

The warrant for \$1,000, paid to the Montreal and Ottawa railway on February 14, 1891, was acquitted by Honore Mercier, who personally received the cheque for deposit in the Union bank to Paquet's credit. The warrant dated September 5, 1890, for \$5,000 to the Drummond County Railway, was also acquitted by Honore Mercier and deposited in the St. Hyacinthe bank to the

CREDIT OF "ELECTION ACCOUNT."

Joseph Boivin swore that he drew the cheque at Mr. Desmarais' request and sent it to the member for St. Hyacinthe. Mr. Verret, provincial auditor, was asked by Judge Mathieu for certain explanations of the mode of payments by the Government and stated that he was not informed of the many letters of credit and knew nothing of them till they were presented for payment. The witness verified Mr. Machin's statement

as to the warrant for the \$5,000 having been paid to Mr. Boivin. Mr. Verret said he acted upon orders of Hon. Mr. Shehyn.

Mr. Grenier said there were no orders in council for any of the amounts mentioned in the proclamation which formed the subject of the present enquiry.

A rule for contempt of court was issued against Mr. Vallieres, as he did not turn up at noon, as he promised.

A sworn medical certificate was produced showing that J. A. Langlais was too ill to appear.

The commission adjourned to sit again at Montreal on the 29th inst.

AN EARLY MARTYR.

The Story of St. Agnes—The Wool of the Archbishop's Palliums.

Last Thursday was the feast of St. Agnes, the virgin and martyr, who was only thirteen years old at the time of her death. She was a Roman maid, rich and beautiful, who lived in the fourth century. Many young noblemen sought her in marriage. But she was a Christian and she had consecrated her virginity to Christ. When she rejected the addresses of her suitors, they denounced her to the governor as a Christian, to be which was a crime according to the edicts of Diocletian. She was taken to court. The judge at first coaxed her to give up her faith. She refused. Then he made use of threats. Still she was firm. Next, he had a fire lighted, a rack prepared, and hooks and pincers set out before her eyes; grim executioners surrounded her; no friend was near. She remained undaunted. With steady voice, she announced her readiness to suffer torture for the sake of Christ. But her youth was to procure for her one last chance. The judge was reluctant to put a child to death. He had her taken before the idols, and directed that she should offer incense to them. She would not consent, and when the executioners, out of pity, tried to make her take some of the grains and put them into the fire, she resisted them so that, says St. Ambrose, she "could by no means be compelled to move her hand, except to make the Sign of the Cross." The judge, then, incensed at her persistence, ordered her to be taken where she would be deprived of her purity. Several men attempted to injure her innocence, but as they approached her they were seized with awe. Only one of them touched her, and he was struck blind to the ground. His companions picked him up, and St. Agnes, taking pity on him, begged the Lord to restore him his sight, whereupon he was cured and went his way. The governor, finding that the girl remained constant, condemned her to be beheaded. She rejoiced at the sentence. "She went to the place of execution," says St. Ambrose, "more cheerfully than others go to their wedding." She knelt down and the executioner cut off her head with one blow of the sword. St. Jerome says that the tongues and pens of all nations are employed in the praises of this saint, who overcame both the cruelty of the tyrant and the tenderness of her age, and crowned the glory of chastity with that of martyrdom. She is looked upon as a special patroness of purity, with the Blessed Virgin and St. Thecla. Her body was buried a short distance from Rome, and there, in the time of Constantine, a church was built under her invocation. In it her relics are preserved. Every year, on her feast, two lambs are blessed in it at High Mass, which are then carried to the Pope, by whom they are again blessed; after which they are sent to the nuns of St. Laurence's in Panisperna, who shear them and from their wool make the palliums which the Pope sends to newly appointed archbishops as an emblem of meekness and purity, and a sign of their official authority. Agnes in Latin means a lamb, and like a lamb, the holy maid was in her innocence. And now she is one of the legions of virgins who follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth in the new Jerusalem.—Catholic Columbian.

A MIRACULOUS CURE.

The following appeared in a recent issue of the Toronto Daily Mail:

ST. ANN'S SHRINE.

To the Editor of the Mail,

Sir,—As I lay bedridden through chronic muscular rheumatism, and had lost the power of my right arm by atrophy, I was unable to perform manual labor for several years.

A copy of your valuable Mail providentially fell into my hands with a picture of walking sticks and crutches left by pilgrims who professed to have been cured through the intercession of St. Ann. That night, encouraged by the pictures of sticks and crutches, and in spite of your scepticism, I went to St. Ann's shrine in spirit, and thank God I walked a hale man.

For twenty years I did not use my right arm; for four years I did not cut my own firewood. I was cartooned publicly by Cameron of Goderich with my hump back and walking sticks. Through the blessings of God and the prayers of the blessed St. Ann, I am well, and at the age of seventy will saw wood or do any other sort of unskilled labor with any man of forty in Goderich.

Thanks to the Mail for directing my attention to the Divine Healer; and having no further need of my walking sticks and crutches, I send a bundle of them to the editor of the Mail as a New Year's gift.

In proof of my veracity, I refer to Mayor Butler, and Rev. J. E. Howell, M. Y. McLean, and F. G. Neelin, Seaforth. Yours, etc., DANIEL MORAN.

Goderich, Dec. 29.

Mrs. G. M. Young, 1 Sully Street, Grove Street, Liverpool, Eng., writes that the contents of one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured her of lumbago after she had given up all hopes of ever being better.

FOR THE TRUE WITNESS,

ESTO PERPETUA.

I love your name. We've need of Truth, And blessed be they who spread it, For Error's way is broad, forsooth, And many they who tread it.

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The Brotherless Girl.

The girl without a brother is especially to be pitied, writes Ruth Ashmore in the Ladies' Home Journal. She is the girl who is never certain of getting the pleasures of life unless she is very attractive. Of course, she has no brother who she is certain will take her everywhere; she is apt to get a little bit vain, for she has no brother to tell her, as only a brother will, of her faults and mistakes. It is only the somewhat doubtful tact of a brother announces, "I wouldn't walk up street with you in that frock," and the girl whose brother says this to her may be certain that he is only expressing the opinion of other girl's brothers. He may not do it in the most gentle way but he does tell the truth, and if you ask why paying a visit to another girl is more desirable than to one you know, he will sit down and look at you, and then he will say: "Well, you see, it is just this way: From time you get there she is a nice girl who gives you a pleasant welcome and yet doesn't gush over you. She is entertaining, and yet she has a fashion of putting down nasty gossip or silly talk among whoever is there. She is a restful sort of girl, she is not always wanting to do something that tire you half to death and where the game isn't worth the candle, and when she says good-bye to you, you feel certain that she will be glad to see you another time, but that she doesn't look upon you as the one and only man in the world;" that is the kind of a description that the brotherless girl can't get. Then she doesn't hear of men that a fellow would rather not have his sister go with. Probably the wisest course for her to pursue is for her to choose as her most intimate friend a girl who has a wise brother; then she can reap the benefit of his counsel.

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MOORMACK, DUOLIS & MURPHY, 22 1/2

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1892

The following sad announcement appears in the Freeman's Journal of the 12th. It will be read with a mournful interest by all who knew the late great and lamented "Priest of St. Patrick's."

DOWD.—January 9th, 1892, at Cappoek, Dunree, County Louth, Ireland, Nicholas Dowd, aged 89 years, brother of the late Reverend Father Dowd, of Montreal, R.I.P. Interment in Monstown.

It was stated at the time of the death of the late lamented Father Dowd that he left no relatives. This announcement indicates that that impression was erroneous. His elder brother has not been long in following him to the grave.

THE SALOON AGAIN.

In demanding the suppression of the numerous dens of infamy in this city where liquor is sold under municipal licenses THE TRUE WITNESS is aware that it has awakened the active hostility of an unscrupulous class. But that class is already at war with religion, morality and good order, and we would be recreant to a solemn duty were we to remain silent.

We recognize the fact that the traffic is one which in the present state of society cannot be suppressed, but it can be regulated and kept out of the hands of men of bad morals and evil dispositions. It can also be kept within proper bounds, and we would be glad if no Catholic were engaged in the business of saloon keeping. As a trade it can be respectably followed as a legitimate part of the hotel-keeping business. What we object to and shall never cease to make righteous war against are the drinking and gambling places, described in our last issue, and which everybody knows are a shame and a disgrace to the city. Houses that are properly conducted and supply a public want we have nothing to say against. All others should be made impossible. Take certain streets in the city. Can anyone contend that holes in the wall at every few paces are needed to cater to the wants of the public? Quite the contrary and their very existence is a running sore on the municipal body, which can only be cured by high license, a strict system of inspection and the abolition of transfers.

As it is the trade is falling lower and lower every year in public estimation because of the bad characters of many who make a living at it. In fact it has largely ceased to be respectable on this account. It is, therefore, as much in the interest of those who have their money investment in the business and who desire to preserve its respectability, to aid in the suppression and closing of the dens, as it is in the interest of the community that we take the stand we do.

The evil would be great enough were the saloon power confined to its own sphere, but since it aspires to control elections and bring the machinery of city government under its thumb, it must be remorselessly crushed. There can be no compromise with the devil. It must be put down. We build school houses to educate the young and fit them to take their places in the world as good men and citizens, yet we grant licenses to surround those school houses with dram-shops and familiarise our children with the contemplation of vice and drunkenness. We establish societies for benevolent purposes and maintain institutions for rescuing the fallen and reclaim the vicious, yet we go on from year to year extending the sanction and the protection of law to a system of dives which is more responsible than any other influence for the misery, vice and crime we see about us. Human folly was never more glaringly exhibited. With one hand we set traps to catch the foolish and the innocent, with the other we build jails, reformatories, asylums and refuges for the victims!

It is time the public conscience was thoroughly aroused to the cruel absurdity of the system, and a determined movement set on foot to reduce licenses to the lowest possible number, since it is impossible to abolish them altogether, and it would be foolish to urge impracticable measures. This is the mistake of the Prohibitionists. By going beyond the limits of practical reform and demanding the entire suppression of the traffic, they defeat their own object and play into the hands of those who like nothing

better than they should continue the cry for Prohibition. That is out of the question, but high license is eminently practical. It has produced the most excellent results wherever it has been tried and counts among its advocates many of the Catholic prelates of the United States.

We hope that the weight of Catholic influence and opinion will be brought to bear in the direction indicated. The bishops have spoken. The priesthood are a unit in its favor, and the laity have a duty to their religion, their country and their families which should urge them to join the movement for circumscribing the power and influence of the saloon.

A MONUMENT TO FATHER DOWD.

The suggestion to raise a monument to the memory of the late Father Dowd is one which should be heartily adopted by all the Irish Catholics of Montreal. No priest who ever ministered to their spiritual wants more deserves to have his memory perpetuated. His labors are ended. He has gone to his reward. In a few years the generations who knew and loved him will have followed him to that bourne from whence no traveller returns; but, if they are true to his teachings, to themselves and to their descendants, they will erect a monument to his memory that will stand for ages to show the grandeur of his example and to make it a living force and influence for good throughout the coming years. It may be asked, as often before,—

"Can stonied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honors' voice provoke the silent dust?
Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of death?"

But the object of such a monument as we should like to see raised to Father Dowd is far nobler than that contemplated by the poet. When he was alive, no man cared less for personal honors or worldly distinctions. Such he could have had in abundance, even of the best kind within the Church, were he so inclined or had he cherished an ambitious spirit. These he put aside, his only ambition being to live and die Parish Priest of St. Patrick's. All the more reason, therefore, that the Irish Catholics of Montreal should honor his memory in the only way that now remains to them.

From ages that were remote in the time of the Pharaohs down to the present day, all nations have sought to preserve the memory of their great, wise and good men by monuments and statues, and one of the best indications of the genius of a people, their civilization, their moral purity, their intellectual development, is to be seen in the characters of the men who were thus honored. The monuments they built, the statues they erected, regarded in this way, were, therefore, as truly built to their own honor, or otherwise, as they were to the honor of the heroes they apotheosized.

The movement now afoot for embellishing the city with statues, monuments and tablets, to commemorate historic personages, scenes and incidents in the annals of Montreal, is a grateful and appropriate proof of a worthy public spirit. In the early days of our city its people were too poor, too harassed by savage enemies and foreign invaders, too busy contending with the natural difficulties of their position, to do more than pay passing respect to the great men among them. The movement of today is an endeavor to do for them what they were unable to do for themselves. We cannot cancel the debt we owe them, but we can show our gratitude for what they did, our appreciation of their sufferings, our admiration for their achievements. This is right and proper, and the way in which we shall perform the work will inform those who shall come after us what manner of people flourished in Montreal at the close of the nineteenth century. Our public spirit, our artistic taste, our generosity, our appreciation of ideals, will all be told in those monuments, plainer than could be stated by the engraver's tools on imperishable brass.

Standing as we do on the vanishing island of time in the ocean of eternity, we are confronted with a three-fold duty—a duty to those who have gone before us, to ourselves and to those who will come after us. As a community we possess all the means we could desire to employ the best artistic talent and the most enduring material for the creation of a memorial worthy of Father Dowd, and to which we can point with pride as a fitting embodiment of our appreciation of his worth. The matter should, therefore, be taken in hand at once by the leading men of St. Patrick's parish. Other parishes will certainly do their best to assist, and we are sure there are many not of our faith who would be glad to subscribe should they be permitted to do so. Father Dowd's charity extended to all classes, irrespective of religious differences, and we are sure that his kindly feelings are still reciprocated by many who survive him. Mr. Keeley, the well-known sculptor, whose works have been highly commended, and who was formerly a resident of this city and an attendant at St. Patrick's church, is now engaged on a bust of Father Dowd. His services could be secured for the drafting of a suitable design for the proposed monument. The

site that will naturally suggest itself to everybody is the square within the enclosure in front of St. Patrick's church. That is the spot most sacred to his memory in the city, and, so situated, the monument would be a constant reminder of his life and his example. We hope to see a spirited, energetic, practical movement started without loss of time, to result in the erection of a memorial in every way worthy of the good Father, of the place and a fitting expression of the veneration, gratitude and generosity of the Irish Catholics of Montreal.

ANOTHER TRIBUTE.

We are often told that Irishmen cannot govern themselves, and that even were they granted Home Rule to-morrow they would not be capable of legislating. The history of Irishmen all over the world has given a flat denial to these false ideas. In the line of diplomacy look at Lord Dufferin; in the sphere of local legislation, consider Sir Charles Gavan Dully as Prime Minister of Australia; in the line of administrative education, read Smith O'Brien's "Principles of Government." We could go on for columns giving the proofs of the administrative and governing capacities of Irishmen; but no better evidence could be adduced than the following remarks of President Harrison, in his Message to Congress, on the Chili question. The President says:—

"I do not deem it necessary in this communication to attempt any full analysis of the correspondence or of the evidence. A brief statement of the international questions involved and of the reasons why the responses of the Chilean Government are unsatisfactory is all that I deem necessary. It may be well at the outset to say that whatever may have been said in this country or in Chili in criticism of Mr. Egan, our minister at Santiago, the true history of this exciting period in Chilean affairs, from the outbreak of the revolution until this time, discloses no act on the part of Mr. Egan unworthy of his position or that could justly be the occasion of serious animadversion or criticism. He has, I think, on the whole, borne himself in very trying circumstances with dignity, discretion and courage, and has conducted the correspondence with ability, energy and fairness."

THE POET CAMPBELL.

A brighter example of that nationally unprejudiced feeling, which should exist in Canada to-day, cannot be found in any one character more than in that of Thomas Campbell the Scotch poet. To-morrow will be the anniversary of his death, and we desire to rescue from that oblivion, into which so many worthy lives have sunk, the story of a truly great man.

Campbell was born in Glasgow; his early associations and his mother's influence imparted to him an unyielding love for the Western Highlands. He was a Scotchman in every acceptance of the term, and after Burns and Scott, he did more than any other man for the glory of his country's literature. But his spirit was not bound by the limits of his own country; it was not destined to roam between "Maiden Kirk and Johnny Groat." It went abroad and seemed to harmonize with all nations. England never had grander nor more patriotic songs, than those ever-lastingly cited lines of "The Battle of the Baltic" and "Ye Mariners of England." Eternal glory be the debt of gratitude that England owes to her Scottish poet. Ireland must acknowledge that he did more, in one stroke of his pen, for the "Land of Song," than many of the most brilliant of her bards. 'Twas he who wrote "On the Green Banks of Shannon,"—a lovely tribute to the picturesque splendors of old Erin; 'twas he who wrote "O'Connor's pale and lovely child,"—a tribute to the womanhood and the sentimentality of the old land; 'twas he who penned "The Exile of Erin,"—a poem that surpasses aught that ever came from the pen of the most graphic Celtic poet. Not only Scotland, England and Ireland did he praise in their glories and lament in their sorrows, but he crossed the seas and in his "Gertrude of Wyoming" he gave to the world, in language that Fenimore Cooper never could equal, that scene where the Indian tribes are going to the setting sun—where, like leaves on the autumn trees, they are scattered before the breath of civilization, where, over the smouldering camp-fire of his tribe, stands the "stole of the woods, the man without a tear."

Campbell's heart was so large that it beat with pulsations sufficient to break it, when he heard of tyranny or sorrow. In his "Peasants of Hope" he depicted the ruin of Poland, and on the day of his funeral, when his remains were carried to the door of Westminster Abbey, a Polish Count stopped the cortege and asked to be permitted to perform a rite: he opened a casket and from it poured ashes on the corpse of the dead poet, saying:—"It is meet and just that the ashes from the grave of Kosciuszko should repose with the dust of he who sang the lament of Sarmatia." When Campbell was rambling on foot, with his pack upon his back, from Hamburg to Katisbon and from Prague to Munich, he learned the geography of the countries, and as he passed over the valley of the Isar he pictured to himself the scene where Linden's battle was fought. Then it was that he composed those lines familiar to every child. Later on he

wrote the "Soldier's Dream," one of the most exquisite productions in English. If there is any test above another of the beauty and effect of an author's composition, it seems to us that it lies in the extent to which he is quoted. There perhaps are not in English verses more frequently repeated than—

"Britannia needs no bulwarks—
No towers along the steep;"

or again:—

"The meteor flag of England;—
Or from the 'Exile of Erin' that line,
"Oh, Erin my country, though sad and forsaken,
In dreams I revisit thy sea-beaten shore."

But above all, and perchance surpassing any quotation in popularity, is that from "Lochiel's Warning"—

"'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore,
And coming events cast their shadows before."
Poor Campbell sleeps now in Westminster Abbey, between Sheridan and Goldsmith, one an Irish orator, the other an Irish poet; beside Addison and the bust of Scott; one the father of British essayists, the other the wizard who peopled the hills and vales of Scotland with ten thousand creatures of his imagination. It is but proper that Campbell should be so surrounded in death, for in life he loved all nations, he detested oppression in any form and he admired bravery and beauty of character no matter amongst whom they were to be found.

The TRUE WITNESS thus briefly refers to the life, works and spirit of Scotland's dead poet in order to ask its readers to draw a lesson from his career. Would that the spirit of Campbell could prevail in our country; that our divisions and troubles should cease; that all the streams of nationality flowing into Canada should blend in the ocean of a Canadian nationality! We of the olden Faith believe that the ancient law of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," disappeared at the dawn of Redemption and that a new dispensation of love, of forgiveness and of friendship then began. Believing such, we wish, on this the anniversary of the death of one of the brightest lights Great Britain ever produced, to use his life as an example, and while giving due credit to Scotland's bard, to point out to our own people how necessary it is to be true to their own faith, but to respect the ideas of others; and while they are faithful to their own nationality, how grand it is, and how deep the reward of gratitude that follows, when they lift up the weary, correct the erring, assist the mistourning, no matter what their origin may be. Like Campbell, we hope, that every line we write, every idea we express, (not in his glorious style, but in our humble way) may meet with the approbation of all reasonable people, irrespective of creed or nationality. We hope that peoples of all nations may reap a lesson from the life of Campbell, and live in peace and brotherly love upon the free and fertile soil of Canada.

When a good man dies his name is remembered for a while, and then it sinks into forgetfulness; but when an author dies, his works live, and they survive for good or evil. Those lines which he perhaps carelessly traced may some day produce wonderful effects. The verses and the life of Campbell are both destined to produce good as long as the English language is read. He is gone; but his works remain. Let us cherish them as a legacy from the past and as indexes of the future; and for him, let us hope that his due reward has come, for he was Scotland's bard, England's poet, Ireland's friend and Poland's champion.

WHAT CATHOLIC WOMEN MAY DO.

In all ages of the Christian dispensation the Church has found congenial spheres for the exercise of the virtues of women.

"Not she with trait'rous kiss her saviour stung;
Not she denied him with unholly tongue;
She, while apostles shrank could danger brave,
Last at his cross and earliest at his grave."

To one woman only was this happiest of opportunities vouchsafed, but it furnishes an example which all women may follow, each in her own special sphere. All women cannot perform wonderful feats and make their names famous for all time, as some have done, but it is given to all to do good within the range of their influence, however contracted and humble it may seem. Indeed it may be truly said that all wisdom, all genius consists in finding opportunities for doing good in little things. Within the circle of the home there is a whole world for the exercise of the highest virtues. This is woman's Kingdom. Here she can kindle and keep brightly burning a flame that can send beams of warmth and comfort into the farthest and darkest corners of the earth. Love, kindness, charity are the fuel with which she can supply this flame and its brightness will depend on the abundance or poverty of her heart in these possessions. This needs no demonstration. We may see its reflection every moment of our lives at home and abroad. Any one who cultivates his powers of observation can read it in the faces of the people he meets on the streets, in the conduct of

"For one woman who affronts her kind
By wicked passions and remorseless hate,
A thousand make amends in age and youth
By heavenly pity, by sweet sympathy,
By patient kindness, by enduring truth,
By love's purest in adversity."

We are in receipt of a bound copy of the Little Messenger of the Sacred Heart, for which we are greatly indebted to Rev. Father Connolly, S.J., Central Director of the League of the Sacred Heart. This magazine ought to find its way into every English-speaking family. Though small in size, the influence it exerts must be prodigious. It is replete with interesting matter, contributed by some of Canada's best writers. THE TRUE WITNESS extends to its little confere its best wishes for future success and prosperity.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

The tremendous Home Rule victory in Rosendale proves that the battle for Home Rule is virtually won. It can now only be a question of months. The recent by-elections have proved incontestably that the feeling of England is in favor of performing the act of justice for which Ireland has so long prayed and toiled. To the so-called Liberal Unionists and the Conservatives this defeat comes as a veritable Sedan and Waterloo rolled into one. The ministers ought to see that the attempts to stave off the inevitable must be useless and that they had better surrender gracefully to the force of public opinion. Their obstinate retention of office, in the teeth of the repeated manifestations of the disapproval of their policy by the people is not the action of patriotic statesmen. Mr. Gladstone acted very differently when, seeing from the result of casual elections that the trend of public opinion was against him, he immediately dissolved Parliament. This Rosendale election ought to convince the Government of Lord Salisbury that their regime and their policy are not such as to command the confidence of the people. A general election would mean their defeat. There would come Mr. Gladstone and then Home Rule.

IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION.

It is time that the Irish Catholics of this city and this country freed themselves from the reproach of sending men to represent them at the City Council and the Legislatures who have neither the culture nor the education to fit them for such positions. Far be it from us to say one word that could be construed as deprecatory of the character or services of any of our public men, but it is plain that if we wish to be treated with respect by other classes in the community, and to obtain just recognition of our claims to consideration, we must select the best, the ablest, the most presentable men among us for legislative and municipal honors.

While it must be admitted that we have a few men in representative positions of whom we have just reasons to be satisfied, it is nevertheless notorious that there are others concerning whom the reverse is the fact. We do not believe that because a man, who has managed to foist himself into a public position, is Irish and Catholic, that we should be blind to his faults, condone his errors and seek to gloss over his blemishes of character and conduct. Such is not the way to improve our representation.

True it is that in the first generation of Irish immigrants who came to this country were many honest and industrious men, who by their own energies became wealthy and independent. These men, although they did not possess much in the way of education, were endowed with capacity, shrewdness and ability to take advantage of their opportunities. In the rough and tumble politics of their times they did good work and were fairly successful in their undertakings. But times have changed. A higher order of capacity, a more liberal education, a better appreciation of modern ideas and methods, which can only be acquired by culture, are now demanded by our people in those who seek to represent them. They want to see the Irish Catholics in the City Council and in the Legislature men of whom they may feel proud, and who will, at least in education, ability and manners, be the equals of the representatives of any other section of the people. We have no desire to crowd the older men into back seats, but we hold that men should not force themselves into positions they are not fitted to occupy acceptably and with the candid approbation of those whom they seek especially to represent. In this connection we do not consider the law of property qualification entirely just. It acts as a bar to the praiseworthy ambition of young men, and is in itself no proof of capacity or guarantee of honesty. How often have we, as Irish Catholics, to feel pained and abashed at displays of ignorance, uncountenance and lack of dignity made in public by men who claimed to be our representatives! Yet we know that these persons were in no sense our true representatives, and that it was our fault as well as our misfortune that permitted them to force their way into positions of prominence by sheer impudence and the expenditure of money. These are not pleasant things to say, and would not be said were they not unhappily only too true, and because there is an imperative need for a change.

There are men among us of character, ability and education who could not only hold their own in any assembly, but could take leading positions. Unhappily, they are crowded out of the race by men who employ without scruple those devices which experience in cunning and in the use of means suggest for the accomplishment of their own selfish ends. As a consequence of their success, the whole Irish Catholic community suffers in popular estimation. We are judged by the men we send to represent us, and it must be

confessed that we deserve the obloquy and ridicule put upon us for not forcing them to retire and make way for better men. It is not necessary to be personal. Everybody will recognize the truth of these remarks, and every Irish Catholic is bound by self-respect to make strenuous efforts for improvement in this respect.

There is much that is crude and haphazard in our methods of nominating candidates. Men nominate themselves, jump into the field, and, by assiduous canvassing, block the way towards proper well-considered nominations, before the electorate has really had time to consider who should be selected as the best available and most worthy man for the position. Cliques and coteries, who have objects in view altogether distinct from the public welfare, often entirely opposed to it, are as a rule behind these self-nominations. The unreasoning vehemence of party spirit is summoned to their aid, and they are ready adepts in the employment of those electioneering arts which leave the honest, easy-going citizen but little to say either in the selection, nomination or election of his representative.

But a radical change must be wrought in our system of nominations if we are to wipe out the stigma that now rests upon us. The young men must come to the front and make themselves felt, and there could be no better time for them to do so than the present—on the eve of a general election.

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN DEAD.

As we go to press, the news of the death of Archbishop Langevin, of Rimouski, reached us. Unfortunately the information of the sad event came too late to permit of a notice worthy of a dignitary of the Church, now gone to join the great majority and to the reward which God has in store for all who have "fought the good fight" on the field of time.

The deceased prelate was in his seventy-first year; his illness was short, and his death was like that of all good souls who leave the Church Militant, with their works and holy lives, to join the Church Triumphant. He was first Bishop of Rimouski. In consequence of that

"Age which comes on with its winter, Though holiness hideth its snows" he resigned two years ago his see, and since has been appointed archbishop of Leontopolis in *partibus infidelium*. He was born in 1821 and ordained priest in 1844; he was consecrated bishop in 1867; he founded the college of Rimouski in 1870; he established the Hospice des Sœurs de la Charité in 1872; that of Les Sœurs des Petites Ecoles in 1874; and a chapter in his Cathedral in 1877. He was a brother of Sir Hector Langevin, ex-minister, and of Mr. E. J. Langevin, clerk of the Senate of Canada.—R.I.P.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

The candidates in the coming municipal elections are now before the public and they can choose for themselves according to their fancy. We do not propose to champion or oppose any of the candidates, save in one case. St. Lawrence ward has, in the past, not had the attention paid to its interests to which its residents have been entitled. The electors have now an opportunity afforded them of returning a candidate who will not fall into the *doce far niente* line of inaction pursued in the past. Mr. Kennedy has hitherto been one of the aldermen of the ward and has proved himself a thoroughly honest and well meaning man. But his ways are not those of the period and he may be regarded as behind the age generally.

Two new candidates are before the public, Mr. Dickson Anderson, shipping agent, and Mr. Enoch James, a manufacturer. We think that Mr. James will be returned by a large majority, and that the electors will rally to his support. He has large interests in the ward and will do his utmost to advance its welfare in the Council, a body which sadly needs new blood and new methods. As a matter of choice we feel sure that common sense and the welfare of the ward will naturally lead the electors generally to vote for Mr. James.

A Government Victory.

Joseph A. Gillies, the Conservative candidate in the by-election in Richmond, N.S., was elected on Thursday by a majority of about 300 over the Liberal candidate, E. P. Flynn.

A Claim for Relief.

A deputation of the Ottawa Trades and Labor Council had an interview with the Minister of Public Works on the subject of the hours of engineers and firemen employed on the heating staff of the Parliament and departmental buildings. They claim that the men had to work twelve hours and asked for a reduction. Mr. Quimet promised to enquire into the matter.

New Songs.—What a difference in the morning, 10c. The song of the steeps; this lovely song is the best of its class, better than even the Old rustic bridge, 10c. Since Maggie learnt to sing; this is a very absurd laughable song, 10c. Fresh supplies in of Maggie Murphy's home song, 10c., waltz, 10c.; also 4th edition of When the pilot takes command. All 11c each by mail. W. STREET, 29 Bleury.

AN AWFUL SCENE.

[Continued from first page.]

He dropped about eight feet to a roof, then to another, and finally rolled off to the ground, saving himself from death. The entire rear half of the inside of the Georgia street building fell in. The debris completely filled the first story, and when the firemen began their search for the dead bodies they were obliged to commence work on a level with the second floor. It will be several days before

THEY CAN HOPE

to reach the bottom. The names of some of the killed are: Kate L. Strong, of Salem, Oregon; Mrs. Lazarus, of Chicago, who jumped from the second story of the rear building; William Ramstat, of Milwaukee; Miss Kate Burns, of Newport, Minn.; Frank Burns, of Newport, Minn.; Minnie Arnold, of Lancaster, Mo.; Irma Payne, Dexter, Minn.; Erella Speis, Macon, Ohio; Minnie McDonald, Negaunee, Ohio; Geo. Ellis, of California, Ky.; Mrs. Erb and daughter, of Shelby, O.; Fannie Breeden, of Memphis, Tenn., died of her injuries; Martie Deke, also died to-day; Fred Dockendorf, of Stillwater, Minn.; Hannah Brook, of Taylorville, Ill.; C. H. Gorman, McDonald, Mich.; Arthur Bayless. The injured were taken to St. Vincent's hospital, where, with the exception of those fatally injured, they are resting fairly well. A number of doctors were in attendance and the victims received every attention. Five bodies were taken out next morning. They were roasted alive, the skin having peeled off from the bodies. In some cases their faces were burned off. At a morgue are the unknown bodies found. They were taken out of the building in their night-dresses and there is absolutely nothing by which they can be identified. One was a woman who can be easily identified by friends as she was suffocated and not burned. Another woman whose body was cooked beyond recognition was also at the morgue. Her feet were deformed and are shriveled up from the fire. A man with a deformed limb also can be identified. In the evening the ashes and cinders were washed from the dead and hundreds viewed the blackened remains. Just as the department arrived on the scene, a woman appeared at a third story window. The flames within made a frightful background, and her form stood out in bold relief. She wrung her hands and screamed for help. The woman, with a shriek of agony,

LEAPED INTO FLAME,

the bursts of flames displaying the deathly pallor which overspread her face. The body struck the stone lagging but a few feet from where the Chief stood, and was picked up in the pangs of death, and removed across the way. At a window on an upper floor a panic stricken mother was seen struggling in an effort to throw open the window. In one arm she clasped her child, which was a mere infant. She clutched at the window casing and finally succeeded after frantic efforts in reaching the air and received relief from the stifling smoke and death-dealing flames within. Her screams fell upon the ears of thousands of helpless spectators. No ladders were at hand and her pitiful appeals went unheeded. Her face was deathly pale and her form partially nude. The flames were closing in about her and she looked back into the furnace of death, then down to the pavement below, as if choosing between two things, either of which seemed certain death. Finally she clasped the babe to her breast, tossed the precious load out of the window and gave her life to the flames within. It would have been a pleasing thought to her to know before expiring the fortune that befell her offspring. Pipeman O'Brien had watched the heartrending scene from below and as the child left the arms of its mother he planted himself firmly with outstretched arms beneath the window. The babe, wrapped in its night clothes whirled about in the air and tumbled into O'Brien's arms, unhurt by the fall. A few minutes later it was smiling unconsciously of the surroundings. The heroism of Fireman John Loucks, of Chemical company No. 2, will be long remembered. While the flames were shooting in forked tongues from the windows facing Illinois street, he ascended the extension ladder to the upper floor. As he reached the window-sill he was met by Fireman Webber Robinson, who had pushed his way through the smothering smoke with a child in his arms. "Take the baby for God's sake, Loucks, and let me breathe," said Robinson, as he pushed his head into the open air. Loucks grasped the living load and started downward. He had descended but a few feet when the brave fellow missed his footing and fell headlong, his leg catching the rungs of the ladder and doubtless saving his life. He clung to the child, although his injury was a painful one, his limb being broken. As he hung there the dense mass of people below turned away from the awful scene, thinking that Loucks would perhaps be obliged to loosen his grasp from weakness. Not so, however. He called for assistance and in a twinkling he was reached by two other firemen, who carried the child safely to the ground and tenderly helped Loucks to an ambulance, which conveyed him to his home. Fireman Sim Hoyle entered the burning building to help rescue the inmates. He found two women who were crying for help; Hoyle seized both and started for a window. When he reached it a ladder was near him but a few feet to one side. Flames and smoke were rapidly encroaching the brave fireman and his burdens. Quickly he pushed one woman out of the window and held her with his teeth by her nightclothes. He held the other woman inside the room, hung himself out and drew the ladder to him with his foot and descended safely with the woman. Hoyle's arm was frightfully burned. As soon as the hallways had been sufficiently cleared of smoke to permit an investigation some of the most horrible scenes were developed. In one room on the third floor, four bodies were found kneeling in the attitude of prayer. The windows in the room were up, but the occupants had apparently made no effort to escape nor an appeal for rescue. The stifling smoke had overtaken them and seeing no way of escape they had become resigned to their fate and as a last

hope muttered a prayer to heaven begging the interference of Providence in their behalf. In a room on the second floor a man was found in bed dead. The smoke had found its way into the room slowly and he was gradually overcome. Further along the hallway a young man was found sitting beside an open window, his dead body leaning forward. There seemed to be no good reason for this loss of life, as all those who appeared at the windows were quickly saved. Although the occupants were nearly all more or seriously crippled, many of them became so frantic that they all lost self-control and almost invited death by their cast their eyes below and realizing that a leap was almost sure death retreated at once into the room and faced the result.



St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Reports for the Past Year—Election of Officers—A Flourishing Organization.

It is always a source of gratification to Catholic journalists to record the progress of our Catholic societies, especially those established in the interest of our young men. It is, therefore, with no ordinary pleasure that we present in this issue the splendid report of the working of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society for the past year.

The annual general meeting of the Society was held in their hall, Ottawa street, on Wednesday evening, 13th inst., which was adjourned until the 20th inst., as it was impossible to complete all the business at one session. The popular President, Mr. J. J. Gethings, occupied the chair, the indefatigable Spiritual Director, Rev. Father Strube, C.S.S.R., being also present. The meeting was attended by about 150 members. The President having expressed his pleasure at witnessing such a large attendance, which showed that they took a lively interest in the Society's affairs, proceeded to read his annual report. This document proved to be an exhaustive and interesting account of the workings of the Society during the past year, with many valuable suggestions for the development of the Society in the future. It reminded one of those important announcements which a leader of a government makes in declaring his policy, so comprehensive was it in every detail. It was stated that the year just closed was the most eventful and successful one in the Society's career; there had been large accessions to the membership, the number of members now being nearly 300. Several general entertainments had taken place during the year, all of which, as well as the annual excursion on the O'Connell Anniversary, had been gratifying successes. The periodical religious demonstrations of the Society had also been eminently successful, and had given much pleasure to the pastor and Spiritual Director, as well as to the parents and friends of the members, who were proud of the young men's frequent professions of the faith that is in them. The well-stocked library of the Society, containing 215 volumes, was liberally patronized, while the reading-room with its files of the principal journals, was equally appreciated. The gymnasium, which is not surpassed by any in the city in point of equipment, was availed by large numbers, who have been much benefited physically through the means of the various apparatus of the society. A fine hand-ball alley was erected in the early part of last summer, in the large recreation ground adjoining the Hall, which afforded an excellent opportunity for indulging in a healthy exercise. Every evening the large recreation hall has been filled with an appreciative throng of members, enjoying the billiard and tennis tables provided, including billiard and pool tables, checkers and a variety of amusing and interesting games.

The drawing fund of the society had received numerous flattering testimonials of approval, both from the press and the public, for the artistic manner in which they had presented the several dramatic entertainments held during the year. One of the most pleasant episodes in the history of the society was the visit of the Young Men's Catholic Benevolent Association of Kingston, to the city last summer on the occasion of the celebration of the "Fete Dieu." This fine society with its band, assisted at the procession on that day, and were the guests of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society during their stay in Montreal.

The gross receipts of the year amounted to \$27,763.63 and the disbursements reported on hand, it could be seen that the officers had spent a considerable sum in improving and developing the various sections of the society, and especially since the society was organized seven years ago, amounted to \$13,265.71 which was quite a respectable figure, and spoke volumes for the efficiency and activity of the society. In conclusion, the President paid a glowing and well-merited tribute to the genial and generous Spiritual Director, Rev. Father Strube, C.S.S.R., who has given himself to be the society's greatest benefactor, and through whose instrumentality the society has attained its present efficiency, and obtained for the organization the proud distinction of being the "Premier Catholic Young Men's Society of Canada."

The other reports presented included those of the Treasurer, Secretary, Librarian and Auditors, all of which were most interesting, and bore evidence of the thoroughly satisfactory manner in which these officers performed their duties.

The various reports having been adopted, the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, resulting as follows:—
Spiritual Director..... J. J. Gethings
President..... J. J. Gethings
1st Vice-President..... F. J. McDermott
2nd Vice-President..... P. T. O'Brien
Treasurer..... J. J. Gethings
Financial Secretary..... M. J. O'Brien
Asst. Financial Secretary..... A. Thompson
Recording Secretary..... D. J. O'Neil
Asst. Recording Secretary..... T. Sullivan
Librarian..... J. Mahoney
Asst. Librarian..... J. Bergin
Marshal..... J. O'Brien
Asst. Marshal..... J. Kennehan

COUNCIL.
M. J. O'Donnell, J. Whitty, P. Shea, T. Connolly, P. Aherne, T. O'Connell and H. McClure.
The society has decided to organize a band among its members, and have ordered a complete set of new instruments, which are expected to arrive this week. As there are a number of players in the society it is hoped the band will be sufficiently trained to be able to take part in the St. Patrick's Day procession.

Some of the events on the society's programme for the remainder of the season are: "Minstrel Entertainment of the Olden Time" on Feb. 9th, a grand national entertainment on St. Patrick's Day, and a musical and dramatic entertainment on Easter Monday. The opening exercises in connection with a grand retreat for young men will take place at St. Ann's Church on Sunday, 28th inst., and will be conducted by Rev. Father Strube. An instance of the energy and foresight of the executive is to be found in the fact of their having already arranged dates for two excursions during the coming summer, one on May 24th, and the other on Aug. 11th, the steamer Three Rivers having been secured for both occasions. If the progress of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society this year continues in the same ratio the year will be one of the most successful in every reason to believe that it will, considerable additions to the society's present com-

LUBBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER.
RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR
STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR
CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP
KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL
IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY
FOR THE HAIR.
IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR.
RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING.
IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET.
IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR.
DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS.
Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle.
R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.
PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VINCENNE, ROUEN, FRANCE.

C. M. B. A.
Branch 87, St. Bridget's Parish.
The officers of Branch 87, C.M.B.A., St. Bridget's parish, have been installed, as follows:—Chancellor, J. C. M. Howland; president, C. A. Lariviere; first vice-president, P. E. Roberge; second vice-president, Joseph Heland, ex-M.P.P.; corresponding secretary, J. Courtois; assist.; financial secretary, Joseph Theriault; guard, Gilbert Saulniers; Trustees, A. Desjardins, C. Roch Robitaille, C. B. J. Kercher. The spiritual adviser, Rev. J. Y. Geoffroin, was present at the installation.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.
The Annual general meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society was held on Sunday, in St. Ann's Hall, Aid. P. Kennedy presiding. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and adopted. The treasurer's report showed a balance in the bank of \$3,111.80 to the benefit fund and \$85.34 to the contingent fund. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Aid. P. Kennedy, first vice-president; W. P. Kennedy, second vice-president; James McGuire, secretary; M. J. Ryan, treasurer; M. Higgins, asst. secretary; Thomas Ward, ed.; treasurer; John Ryan, asst. coll.; treasurer; Jno. Killen, marshal; C. Shanahan, assistant marshal. Executive Committee: Jno. McJermott, Jno. Leonard, T. Carey, B. Casey, Jr., Wm. Welch, Thos. Heaney, Wm. Callan, M. Grove, A. Cullen, James Irwin and Thos. Moore. The present strength of the society is about 250 members in good standing.

ST. PATRICK'S C. Y. M. S.
The Academic Concert.
The monthly academic concert of this society will be held in their hall to-morrow (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock. The programme will be a very select one, consisting of instrumental and vocal solos and duets and also a quartette. A comic sketch will be introduced by Messrs. W. Wall and L. O'Brien. The lecture of the evening will be the first half of a paper on the poet Longfellow, by Professor McKay, who will deliver the second half at the February concert.

THE DUTIES OF ELECTORS.
Archbishop Fabro's Journal Gives Some Very Timely Council.
"La Semaine Religieuse publishes the following:—(God will ask an account not only of what will have been said and done, but even of what will have been thought during the elections. What is forbidden in ordinary times is even more so during elections, on account of the serious consequences that may follow. Voters must, then, be careful not to injure themselves, and must abstain from all threats and acts of violence. Intemperance is always a degrading vice, but it must be avoided with still greater care in election times, for it is the cause of many disorders, and renders one unable to exercise with intelligence his noble and important right of franchise. Voters must not make slaves of themselves by selling their vote, and they must not accept a bribe either to vote or to abstain from voting. After having formed their opinion on the basis of religious and social principles they must give their vote in favor of the candidate whom, in the sight of God, they have reason to believe to be truly honest and able to fulfill the duties of his mission. Candidates, especially, should be very much listened to with all the attention due to such an important matter, and with the politeness and calm required by Christian civility. At the same time voters must be on their guard against false principles and bad advice, and if such are brought forward the best way to protest is to leave the meeting. They must, in due way, pray that all those who take part in the elections may not soil their soul with any criminal act."

Ordination.
A most interesting ceremony took place at eight o'clock on Monday morning in St. John's chapel, attached to St. Michael's palace, Church street, Toronto. Mr. James de Cantalon, who was educated at Genoa, Italy, for the priesthood, and who for the past year has been completing his studies in Montreal, was ordained by His Grace Archbishop Walsh, assisted by Vice-General McCann and Fathers Desjardins, Rohleder and Coyle. The latter received part of his education at Genoa, and was a schoolfellow of Father de Cantalon.

Purify Your Blood.
The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is hereditary and transmitted by generations, causing untold suffering, and we too accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the drink we drink. There is more compound in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other positive power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system. Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists, 51c; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
People's Popular ONE WAY PARTIES TO THE Pacific Coast. IN TOURIST SLEEPING CARS. FEB 3 & 17, MAR 2, 16 & 30, APR 13 & 27.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION paid to applications received by any CANADIAN PACIFIC AGENT. MONTREAL TICKET OFFICES: 206 St. JAMES STREET (corner McGill) and at stations.

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANOS!
Now on sale at C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS, 2266 St. Catherine Street
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 4168. Federal 1200. Mention this Journal.

Commercial Paper bought and sold. Advances on Warehouse Receipts. Financial Business generally.
CHAS. H. WALTERS, 27-3 56 St. Francois Xavier St.
TO LET.
Furnished office, heated by steam and furnished; ground floor. Apply, 27-2 56 St. Francois Xavier Street.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO'Y
Begg leave to announce that its Twenty-Year Tontine Policies, issued in 1872, are now maturing, with the following results: I.
1. Ordinary Life Policies are returning from 20 to 52 per cent. in excess of their cash cost, according to age of insured. (See example below.)
2. Twenty-Year Endowment Policies are returning from 58 to 71 per cent. in excess of their cash cost, according to age of insured. (See example below.)
3. Limited Payment Life Policies are returning from 43 to 141 per cent. in excess of their cash cost, according to age of insured. (See example below.)
EXAMPLES OF MATURING POLICIES.
1. Policy taken at Age 43, \$2,000; Cost, \$1,402; Cash Value, \$1,757.76
2. Policy taken at Age 30, 5,000; Cost, 4,853; Cash Value, 8,238.45
3. Policy taken at Age 37, 10,000; Cost, 7,168; Cash Value, 10,338.40
These returns are made to members after the Company has carried the insurance on the respective policies for twenty years.
II.
1. Persons insured under Ordinary Life Policies may, in lieu of the above cash values, continue their insurance, at original rates, and receive CASH DIVIDENDS of from 71 to 115 per cent. of all premiums that have been paid, and annual dividends thereafter as they accrue. (See example below.)
2. Persons insured under Limited Payment Life Policies may, in lieu of the above cash values, continue their insurance, without further payments, and receive CASH DIVIDENDS of from 67 to 163 per cent. of all premiums that have been paid, and annual dividends thereafter as they accrue. (See example below.)
EXAMPLES OF DIVIDENDS.
1. Policy (see above) may be continued for the original amount, at original rates with annual dividends, and the accumulated dividends, amounting to \$980.62, may be withdrawn in cash.
2. Policy (see above) may be continued without further payments, receiving annual dividends, and the accumulated dividends, amounting to \$4,820.30, may be withdrawn in cash.
Persons desiring to see results on policies issued at their present age, and further particulars as to options in settlement, will please address the Company or its Agents, giving date of birth.
III.
The Management of the Company further announces that:
1. THE COMPANY'S NEW-BUSINESS FOR 1891 EXCEEDED \$150,000,000.
2. ITS INCOME EXCEEDED THAT OF 1890.
3. ITS ASSETS AND INSURANCE IN FORCE WERE BOTH LARGELY INCREASED.
4. ITS MORTALITY RATE WAS MUCH BELOW THAT CALLED FOR BY THE MORTALITY TABLE.
5. A DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE YEAR'S BUSINESS will be published after the Annual Report is completed.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, President;
HENRY TUCK, Vice-President;
ARCHIBALD H. WELCH, 2nd Vice-President;
RUFUS W. WEEKS, Actuary.
DAVID BURKE, Gen'l Manager for Canada.

A BIT OF IRISH EARTH. TO BRENDAN AND GRETTA.

Of all the gifts that Santa Klaus... The one we loved and prized the most... The lowly earth, the holy earth...

IRISH NEWS.

The London correspondent of "The Irish Times" writes as follows on the above subject... It is likely that an old centenarian or two may 'go under' before the close of the year...

THE FARM.

The Cost of Making Pork—A Pig Experiment. Five little porkers were bought near the close of the month of May. They were four weeks old, and cost one dollar each...

SMALL UNSALABLE ONES. and could not be valued at more than 12 cents, when choice ones hauled to market would bring but 18 to 20 cts. per bushel...

Reference is made in a London literary journal to the esteem in which Dr. Reeves, Protestant Bishop of Down, holds the office of Scribe, as it was known in the ancient patrician days in Ireland...

ALL I GAVE THEM, licking the trough out clean and quarrelling over the last bite. It was my intention to let them have all they could put to good use...

DAVITT'S OPINION. London, Jan. 13, 1892.—Mr. Michael Davitt is in London. He does not attach any importance to his defeat at Waterford, and seems, if anything, rather glad that John Redmond has regained his seat in Parliament...

could buy two or three of these pigs. I had intended to keep them a week or two longer, but the result of that day's weighing settled the matter. The butcher offered 15 cents per cwt. above the market price for three of them...

I KEPT FOR HOME USE. The experiment lasted thirty days. The pigs were then 7 1/2 months old, and weighed 226, 234, 248, 254 and 263 lb., a total of 1225 lb. The total gain for thirty days was 367 lb. The food consumed was 64 bushels of shelled corn, 9 bushels of corn meal, 130 lb. shorts and 7 1/2 bushels of small potatoes...

SIX YEARS' SUFFERING. DEAR SIRS.—I was troubled for six years with constipation, and two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters entirely cured me. I keep it in my house and think it an effective cure for all diseases caused by bad blood.

How a Little Girl Suggested the Invention of the Telescope. Some of the most important discoveries have been made accidentally; and it has happened to more than one inventor, who had long been searching after some new combination or material for carrying out a pet idea...

Half-startled at this announcement, the honest Hans looked up from his work, curious to know the cause of the child's amazement. Turning towards her, he saw that she was looking through two lenses, one held close to her eye and the other at arm's length, and calling his daughter to his side, he noticed that the eye lens was plano-convex (or flat on one side and bulging on the other).

This rough tube was the germ of that great instrument, the telescope, to which modern science owes so much. And it was on October 22, 1608, that Lippersheim sent to his Government three telescopes made by himself, calling them "instruments by means of which to see a long distance."

NO BOGUS testimonials, no bogus Doctors' letters used to sell HOOD'S Sarsaparilla. Every one of its advertisements is absolutely true.

Piano AND ORGAN Purchasers are invited to the Warerooms of WILLIS & CO. 1824 Notre Dame St. (Near McGill St.) MONTREAL. To examine their Great Stock of Pianos and Organs, KNABE, BELL, WILLIAMS PIANOS -AND- BELL ORGANS.

BURDOCK PILLS SUGAR COATED A SURE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

Fall Hats. Our assortment of the latest styles is now complete in small, medium and large shapes. We have two splendid lines of BOYS' DERBYS, At \$1.50 and \$2.

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND. Under the care of the Irish Christian Brothers. This college affords, at moderate expense, excellent advantages to students.

ARE YOU DEAF? Or do you suffer from noises in the head. Then send your address and I will send a valuable treatise containing full particulars for home cure, which costs comparatively nothing.

COMMERCIAL. FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. Flour.—There has been very little change during the week and prices remain nominally unchanged, although it is understood there have been sales at below current rates...

PROVISIONS. Pork, Lard, &c.—Although business in mess pork has not been active since our last report, a fair volume of business has been done in the week's figures. The advance in the price of lard has made holders in Canada short cut still in their demands and it is said that good prices can be obtained for the surplus...

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Eggs.—Quite a few lots of fresh eggs have been received during the past few days, and if quality is suitable for boiling they can be obtained. The price is now 10 cts. per 100, but in a packed in salt, which only brings from 10 to 12 cts. per 100.

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

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING will take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE DRAWING will take place in each of the other ten months of the year...

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. WILL TAKE PLACE FEBRUARY 10, 1892. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

I CURE FITS! When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have the disease of FITS EXPLAINED and ALLING'S CURE is a life-long cure. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst case, because others have failed in no reason for not now receiving it.

35 CENTS BOTTLE DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure COD LIVER OIL TASTELESS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS LABORATORY, TORONTO, ONT.

EVERY SKIN SCALP DISEASE... CUTICURA... Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin...

LOCAL, CHURCH AND SOCIETY NEWS

Under this heading will in future be found reliable reports of all the events in the Archdiocese...

Minstrels of the Olden Time.

The St. Ann's Young Men's Society intend giving an entertainment in St. Ann's hall on Tuesday evening, 9th February...

Hearkened to the Higher Call.

In the presence of his Grace Archbishop Fabre, at the Grey Nunnery, last week, the beautiful and touching ceremony of a religious profession took place...

An Ocean Wail with a Label.

A little girl of seven years, named Maggie Macdonald, attracted some attention at the Grand Trunk depot a few days ago...

A Dis-gusted Citizen Speaks.

A correspondent of La Minerve who signs "Pro Homo Publicus" says:—"The authorities are justly alarmed at the ravages made among our people by intemperance..."

The Shamrock Tombola.

In our issue of next week will appear a complete list of the prizes and contributions received up to that date...

The Abbe and the Ex-salmon-keeper.

The Court of Appeals rendered judgment yesterday morning in the case of Cusson and Beland. Napoleon Cusson an ex-salmon-keeper...

Montreal's Anniversary Celebrated.

The 25th anniversary of the founding of the city of Montreal was celebrated last week by a literary, dramatic and musical entertainment...

Must be listened to with all the attention due to such an important matter...

A. X. M. S. for St. Mary's. A meeting of the young men of St. Mary's parish was held in the basement of St. Mary's church...

Death of a Well Known Citizen.

In St. Patrick's Church, on Monday, a solemn Mass of Requiem was offered up by the Rev. J. A. McCallen for the repose of the soul of the late William Wilson...

St. Anthony's Church.

The musical portion of the High Mass at St. Anthony's church was of a specially attractive character. Millard's Mass in G., was rendered with excellent devotional effect...

Month's Mind for Rev. P. Dowd, P.P.

On the 19th of January, at St. Patrick's Church, Altou, Ill., a solemn Requiem High Mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the deceased Father Dowd...

For the Soul of the late Cardinal.

On Sunday morning last the members of the Catholic Young Men's Society of St. Patrick's parish, went in a body to Holy Communion for the repose of the soul of the late Cardinal Manning...

Thanksgiving to St. Hildef.

It is announced that on Wednesday next, February 3, the Catholics of St. Johns, P.Q., will make a solemn thanksgiving to the English Martyr...

Retreat at St. Ann's.

The Retreat which the Redemptorist Fathers are conducting in St. Ann's Church promises to be a great success. The week's exercises devoted to the married life...

Brovities.

Six Jews took naturalization papers in the city last week. Very Rev. C. O. Curran, grand vicar of Three Rivers, has been appointed a Prothonotary Apostolic by the Holy Father.

A Solemn Requiem Mass will be offered up in the Cathedral to-morrow morning for the repose of the souls of the late Cardinals Manning and Simoni.

The street inspector is to be commended for his activity in taking actions against citizens who neglect to remove debris from their roofs.

The by-law compelling all the civic employees to reside within the city limits will be put in force on the 1st May next.

Mr. William O'Neill, who has been connected with the St. Lawrence Hall for the past fifteen years, has severed his connection with that building.

One of the last letters written by the late Cardinal Simoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, arrived in Hamilton, Ont., a few days ago.

The following is the text of the message of condolence sent by his Eminence Cardinal Taschereau on the occasion of the death of the late Duke of Clarence:—"The Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec, in the name of the Holy See, prays for your Excellency to convey to Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the expression of his personal sympathy and the sorrow at the great loss the Royal Family has sustained in the death of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale."

Wedding Bells.

A happy event occurred at St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, yesterday morning when Mr. Edward Ronayne, wholesaler boot and shoe merchant, Montreal, and Miss Mary Francis Willis, sister-in-law of Mr. D. O'Connor, Q.C., Government solicitor, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony...

Medical Students Visit Lougue Pointe.

A large number of the fourth year students of the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, Laval University, paid a visit to the asylum of St. Jean de Dieu, Lougue Pointe, a few days ago. Dr. Bourque, the medical superintendent, received the young visitors very cordially...

St. Anthony's Church.

The musical portion of the High Mass at St. Anthony's church was of a specially attractive character. Millard's Mass in G., was rendered with excellent devotional effect by the efficient choir, under the leadership of Professor A. P. McMurk.

Month's Mind for Rev. P. Dowd, P.P.

On the 19th of January, at St. Patrick's Church, Altou, Ill., a solemn Requiem High Mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the deceased Father Dowd, late Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, Rev. P. Fallon was sub-deacon, and the Very Rev. P. H. Zabel, D.D., of Bunker Hill, Ill., was Master of Ceremonies.

For the Soul of the late Cardinal.

On Sunday morning last the members of the Catholic Young Men's Society of St. Patrick's parish, went in a body to Holy Communion for the repose of the soul of the late Cardinal Manning. The great interest which they had taken in the literary fane which his Eminence had acquired induced a very large number of them to be present at the service...

Thanksgiving to St. Hildef.

It is announced that on Wednesday next, February 3, the Catholics of St. Johns, P.Q., will make a solemn thanksgiving to the English Martyr. This service is a solemn expression of gratitude for the grace of the Catholic religion...

Retreat at St. Ann's.

The Retreat which the Redemptorist Fathers are conducting in St. Ann's Church promises to be a great success. The week's exercises devoted to the married life, closed last Sunday with an expression of thanksgiving to St. Hildefonso...

The Jesuits' Church.

On Sunday afternoon the regular weekly meeting of the Catholic Union was held in the basement of the Church of the Gesù. The attendance of members was large. The Rev. P. J. Ruhlman, S.J., was the lecturer. He took for his subject the responsibility of the clergy...

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MOUNTAIN OYSTER MARKET. BELL PHONE 3405. CORNER BEAVER HALL HILL AND DORCHESTER STREET.

Choice Malpeque and American Oysters, in shell and bulk. Oysters on the half-shell a specialty. All Fish, Game and Poultry dressed and delivered FREE OF CHARGE.

Visit of the Franciscan Provincial.

We understand that a visit is shortly expected by the Franciscan Fathers here of the Right Rev. Provincial, from France. One of the matters which it is stated that he will investigate will be the purchase of the property on Sherbrooke street, which was consummated without so it is said—the necessary formalities being complied with, and the subscriptions afterwards collected as a consequence of the purchase.

LADIES.—We secured three first prizes and diplomas at Montreal Ottawa and Sherbrooke, 1891, for the extra quality of our manufacture of Silver-Ware and replating old goods equal to new.

THE CANADA PLATING CO., 763 Craig St.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. Benefactors of the Race. I GADSWELL, Clinton Co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1890.

FREE. A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and postage and packing free of charge.

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5.

GAIN ONE POUND A Day. A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "FLESHY."

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda.

KNABE PIANOS. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

Best Body Brussels Carpets. Since my announcement of best, choice, five-frame Body Brussels at special prices...

FOR SALE. Dry Blocks, Dry Kindling, Cut Maple. J. C. MACDIARMID & CO., 830 St. James Street, Telephone, 810.

S. Carsley's Column. THE FLANNEL SALE!! The next few days we hold a special cheap sale of White and Colored Flannels.

FLANNEL BARGAINS! TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) the great sale of Flannels begins at S. CARSLY'S.

CARPET SALE!! Parties requiring Carpets for the spring will save money by attending our Cheap Carpet Sale which continues until the end of the month.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS EVERY DAY. S. CARSLY.

SUCCESS!! CHEAP SALE. Black Cloakings at special prices. Black Mantle Cloth at special prices.

HOW THEY MUST GO!! Our Boots and Shoes must go and we propose sending them out in the following manner:—All between \$1.00 and \$3.00 per pair will be sold at a discount of from 10 to 20 percent.

THE REDUCTIONS. Hold good on Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' Boots, also on Rubbers and Overshoes.

TO BE TURNED OUT. In order to make more room for our increasing Carpet Trade the space now occupied by Boots and Shoes will have to be curtailed.

CHEAP SALE!! SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS. For the week. Further reductions in every department.

LADIES' KID GLOVES!! Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves, Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves, Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves.

ALL PRICES. In Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves up to \$5.40. Four-Button Tan Kid Gloves, Four-Button Tan Kid Gloves.

COSTUMES!! With material for Bodice, Evening Dresses, Walking Dresses, Visiting Dresses, Indoor Dresses, Dinner Dresses.

LADIES' SKIRTS. Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves, Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves, Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves.

DRESSMAKING. Ladies should leave orders now for EVENING DRESSES. Perfect fit guaranteed.

S. CARSLY. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779. Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Carsley's Column. S. CARSLY.