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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, DECEMBER 9, 1891.

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#### CONVERTED.

A PROMINENT EPISCOPAL RECTOR

Aunounces that He Has Become a Catho lic-Ilis Reasons for the Step Given at Length-The Illogical Position of Protestantism.

Boston Herald, Nov. 30.

Rev. James Field Spalding, D.D., for the past 12 years rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Cambridge, retired from ministry of that church yesterday, and publicly announced his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith.

o the Roman Cathone Intri.

Dr. Spalding has been a prominent and influential member of the Episcopal clergy, and the news of his change of religious faith has created widespread interest. His letter resigning the rector-ship of the church was read to his congregation four weeks ago. Since that ime the crvices have been conducted by other clergymen, Dr. Spalding not caring in view of the step he was about to take, to continue in the practical work

of the rectorship.

He announced that in taking final leave of the parish, he would make a statement embodying his reasons for writing the letter of resignation, and a mowledge of this fact drew to the church an unwonted congregation. Probably the church had never before held so many people at one time. The pews were all filled-many of them uncomfortably so -the aisles were thronged to the chancel and the vestibule was crowd-

el to the doors. The service was conducted by Rev. charles Arey. D.D., assisted by Rev. Henry Parker.

It was observed that when Dr. Spaiding mee to make his statement he was not invested with the stole, nor did he ascend to the pulpit to address the congregation. He wore a cassock and surplice, and spoke from the chancel.

His statement consumed 50 minutes in its delivery. It was spoken in a clear, irm voice, and in a manner which testised to the earnestness and sincerity of the speaker. As he faced the vast connegation addressing those to whom he had stood in the pastoral relation for years, regretting, as he did, the severance ofties which had bound him to them by the closest friendship and the warmest sympathy, he displayed in his manner far more than by his words-and they were full of tenderness and feeling-his appreciation of the full meaning and significance of the step he was taking. He knew that there were prejudices he could not conquer, that he would probably be assailed by the ungerous, the intolerant, the bigoted; it was plain that these were things he would wish to avoid, but it was also just as plain that his convictions had led him to the step he was taking and that he had the firmness and fearlessness to go where duty prompted, even though his decision should result in the sundering of every

social and friendly tie.

The congregation listened to the statement with the deepest interest, drinking in every word which fell from the speakand at the close of the service many of his old parishioners waited to take Dr. Spalding by the hand and assure him of their best wishes for the future. Dr. Spalding's Statement

in full follows:

Thave not come here this morning to preach a sermon, and I do not formally announce a text; but if there were any words of - ripture which I would like to put as an introduction to what I have to say, they would be those of St. Paul at his conversion:

"Who art thou, Lord?" "Lord, what will thou have me to do? I have promised to tell you today my reasons. "personal and imperative," for resigning the rectorship of the parish. If statement is somewhat long, bear with me patiently; it will be my last time of speaking to you. If I say some hard things. I ask you beforehand to forgive me. Only for some weighty cause could Thave brought such trouble upon myself; only for some weighty cause, loving and esteeming you as I do, would I have brought such distress upon you.

But having done this, I must, duty to you and to myself, speak plainty today. Further the very nature of the issue raised by my unexpected conduct is such that I realize that I am speaking, not only to you, my parishioners, but to all whom my voice and words can reach. And so, whether they agree with me or not. I must speak plainly. I must show them that I believe it is a real issue, and that I have the courage of my convic tions. For this resigning my rectorship

here means my never taking another.

To begin with, I would not have you supose I have been hasty in taking the step of resigning, or in reaching the condition which I have in my own mind, and of which I am about to tell you. I must be ready for the risk of misunderstanding or even of aspersion, on this point. Some even now will think me hasty, others slow; and I must not wonder if the one class call me foolish, and the other hypocritical. I only quietly reply in the words of the late Robert Isaac Wilberforce, in similar circumstances: "The mind, like the body, has its time of crisis, which is not altogether in our own power to regulate." But I cannot call myself hasty in arriving at conclusions which it has taken me many years to reach :

1. I will say at once that what first set me thinking in the direction which has resulted thus far in my giving up the rectorship was the rationalism, the liberalism, the free-thinking, the un-

any body of Christians to some extent; for it is the working of human nature; and I have no such idea of the church as to suppose that the wheat and the tares would not be growing together. But when I came into the Episcopal church from Congregationalism, I did

expect there would be stronger safeguards against the inroads of this spirit. For I believed I was coming into the true church of Christ.

#### A True Branch of the Church.

I was always from that day a higher churchman. I believed in the divinely appointed ministry handed down by succession from the apostles, in the grace of sacraments, in the infallibility of the church; further, I accepted, in their entire fullness, all the articles of the ancient creeds; and, accordingly, be-lieved, with all my heart in the Catholic doctrine of incarnation, in the deity of Jesus Christ, in all the gospel record of the life of Jesus-his teaching, his miracles, his voluntary death of expiation for sin, his resurrection and as-cension; and so, in general, in the presence and power of the supernatural in the world; and in Christianity, in all these ways thus understood, as the way and the only way of salvation for all to whom its message comes. And I may say, just here, that I have never been permitted to doubt any of the great truths of the Christian faith; and I am most thankful that I can affirm to-day that I know nothing of the darkness of doubt-of the sense of drifting helpless upon the wide sea of intellectual scepticism—of willing or unwilling admission that there is no divine revelation to man, no church, no Grd! I have always believed firmly, in all these; and in all connectedly; in God, in his many re-velations of himself—and in the church of Christ the climax of them all, wherein God hath spoken to us in these last

The rationalistic spirit belongs, in a good sense, to us all. We have our intellect, our reason, as God's gift, and we by natural reason and conscience. But having such a revelation from God, in his church—the history of which is its own best witness to the world,—we are not left to our own varied and conflicting thoughts of God and of ourselves, in deciding the great questions of belief and daty. The rationalistic spirit, in its bad sense, is the action of human reason, con-science, will, perverted and warped ever since the fall-that "terrible aboriginal calamity," as one calls it—and this action proceeding independently of God's supernatural revelation—variously opposing itself to the authority of God speaking in his church.

Continued on third page.

#### No Flowers at Funerals.

La Semaine Religieuse says: "The Ephemerides Liturgiques, published in Rome, confirm in their issue of November last, what they had stated in the issue of December, 1890, namely, that flower offerings must not be seen at the They are outside of the rules and spirit | not for his own glory, of the ritual which has determined the funeral of Christians."

#### All In One Family.

Mr. Cloutier, of Three Rivers, has furnished not less than ten members to the clergy and religious communities. Three of his sons are priests, five of his daughters belong to the Congregation Numery, and two others are Sisters of Providence.

#### A Noble Gift.

La Semaine Religieuse announces that the seminary of St. Sulpice subscribes \$20,000 to the fund for completing St. Peter's Cathedral.

#### A Church's Gift.

The trustees of St. Ann's Church (Griffintown), through the Rev. Fr. Catulle, have sent a cheque for \$25 to Chief Benoit, as a contribution to the Fireman's Benevolent Fund. The cheque is accompanied by a letter stating that it is sent as a small recognition of the prompt and dangerous work done by the brave firemen in subduing the fire on the trustees' premises on Saturday last. This is said to be the first donation of the kind from a church in the history of the brigade. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Socialism.

Rev. Father Proteau, O. M. I., gave his second sermon at Notre Dame Church on Sunday on the Pope's recent ency-clical letter on the labor question. After having reviewed the situation, the learned speaker turned to the different solutions offered, and declared himself very strongly against Socialism, which he denounced as being against the interests of the laborer, against justice, contrary to the true nature of the State, and subversive of society. He defended private property and concluded by saying that in the commandments of God and of the Church was to be found the only efficacious remedy to all the evils from which we suffer.

### Not Alarming Now.

The establishment of a hierarchy by the Pontiff in some country where the spread of Catholicity renders such a be rendered for the first time on this measure requisite does not any longer continent by them on Christmas Eve. belief in the Episcopal church and in the entire Anglican communion.

You must know that I would expect to find this rationalistic spirit existing in the Cardinal Wiseman at its head.

Incasure requisite does not any longer create a foolish panic, such as was created to soprano, alto, tenor and bass, with accompaniment of full chorus, organ and grand orchestrationalistic spirit existing in land with Cardinal Wiseman at its head.

The establishment of a hierarchy in Japan has passed almost without notice. The Ho'y Father, by a Pontifical Bull dated June 15, 1891, now sent out to the bishops, institutes a Catholic hierarchy in that land where the missionaries of the faith have suffered so much and so long. The Metropolitan See has been established at Tokio, with three Suffragan Sees, at Nagasaki, at Osaka and Hokodata. The following are the nominations made: Archbishop of Tokio, Monsignor Peter Osouf: Bishop of Nagasaki, Monsignor Alphonse Cousin: Bishop of Osaka, Monsignor Felix Midon, and Bishop of Hokodata. Monsignor Alexander of Hokodata, Monsignor Alexander Berlioz. The Holy Father, in this Bull, briefly relates the story of the Church in Japan, showing how the moment has been now reached for the establishment of the hierarchy in that vast Empire.

#### OUR PRIESTHOOD.

When we seriously reflect on the ex-

alted position, great dignity and sacred character of the Catholic priest, our duty to contribute to his support becomes democracy for self-government. If he light and pleasant. We never will be has ever erred, he has only erred in hopable in this world to understand fully what God has given us in the priest; we the salvation of the Irish people and will understand it only in the hereafter, their happiness. The story of his career The good priest is with us at baptism and watches over us with a fatherly interest at our first Communion: he stands by our side when the Bishop's bands are imposed upon us in Holy Confirmation less world; the mained boy of the Engand reverently blesses us at the impressive lish factory: the patient sufferer of the ceremony of matrimony. Through life's English convict hells, plotting, not for wild storm he is our beacon light, and at least when we are in the struggling agonies of painful death, he breathes sweet consolations and strengthening hope into our departing soul. The good priest is our loving gaardian and strong support on the tempestuous sea of life. He is with us in sorrow and in gloc. He does not abandon us in life, and abides with us in doath. When the world has lost its death. When the world has lost its charm and sway on us; when earthly life has fled away, and the immortal soul are bound to use it, in its legitimate passed into eternity, and when all friends sphere. If we had no supernatural revela-tion, we might truly say we were only to grope after God and find him as we could, priest with uplifted eyes sends soothing mementees to our abandoned soul, perhaps still suffering in purgatory's cleansing fire. What a sublime vocation! What a mighty ministry! What a heaven born dignity! It is impossible for us to point to a greater beneactor and a man worthier our love and liberality than our deserving priest. Besides the ministration of the Holy Sacraments and other spiritual wants to the flock committed to his pastoral charge, the good priest has many other pressing duties that require his constant attention. Among others he is necessitated by his sacred office of teacher, to devote to hard study all leisure hours which he can find amid the duties of his ministry. Diligent application to sound and difficult study is indispensable for the priest, in order to fit himself to refute the many misleading theories and to show forth worthily the beauty and necessity of the Christian religion. A priest's life is a life of hard studies and profound and intricate researches. He grows pale in his study whilst solving the most complicated problems in philflower offerings must not be seen at the the most complicated problems in phil-voices and their votes. But, amidst all funeral of Christians, neither in front of osophy, theology, holy scriptures and this activity for reform, Mr. Davitt has the cross, nor even after the hearse. bearing on religious truths: never forgotten the overshadowing cause who can, in his opinion, justify the They are outside of the rules and spirit not for his own glory, advancement and of trish liberty. For his efforts in its hear prophecy are Cardinal Zigliara, a Doaggrandizement, but for the temporal prosperity of his endeared flock, and to render himself capable to preach the word of Gcd in its original purity and loveliness. It has always been, and is yet, the Church's carnest ambition that her clergy should be thorough, profound and eminent in knowledge. The does not treasure up the memory of his sufferings, nor allow it to blind him to the duty he owes to his country. He found and eminent in knowledge. The found and eminent in knowledge. The grave responsibility of our priests in this grave responsibility of our priests in this matter is solemnly counciated by the Most High, "The lips of the priest shall keep knowledge." The priesthood is a sublime vocation, but its attending responsibilities are grave and its devoted labors are varied and arduous. Nothing is better calculated to make a paster live him if he grave two country face. is better calculated to make a pastor happy than a grateful and pious flock and nothing sweetens his labors more effectually than a generous people. The parishioners must show their appreciation of his untiring devotedness by con-tributing promptly and liberally to his support and thereby save the painful necessity of frequent appeals. Every reflecting Catholic must know that the sacred character of the priest's function and the multitudinousness of his diffi-cult occupations do not permit him to engage in worldly business to secure an fate of Ireland has arisen within the honest livelihood for himself. As the ranks of the Irish Parliamentary reprepriest employs his whole time for the spiritual welfare of his people, good reason and justice teach that they in turn must supply him with temporal wants and physical comfort. The church, too, enjoins that duty on the faithful. Our little catechism tells us that the chief public man has ideas as to the proper commandments of the Church are six. solution of the National life his ideas The fifth in its enumeration is "To contribute to the support of our pastors." The intended and purported meaning of this precept is that the parishioners are obliged to bear their share in supplying an honest and comfortable sustenance to their pastor. More than this, it is a command of Jesus Christ. "Know you not", says St. Paul, "that they who serve the altar partake with the altar?" "So also hath the Lord ordained that they who preach the Gospel should live by the Gospel." It is thus a bounden duty imposed on us by our Lord Himself to support our pastors. - Catholic Sentiacl,

#### Portland, Ore. Christmas Music at the Gesu.

The choir of the Church of the Gesu are at present rehearing R. de Bois-desfre's "Messe de Notre Dame de Sion," a remarkably piece of music, which will be rendered for the first time on this

#### MICHAEL DAVITT.

A PATRIOTIC SON OF THE PEOPLE.

Splendid Tribute of Respect to One o Ireiaud's Faithful Sons-Was Born in a l'easant's Home.

The Dublin National Press, in an

article on the selection recently of

Michael Davitt as candidate for the Par-liamentary representative of North Kilwrote as follows: Michael kenny, wrote as follows: Michael Davitt's life ought to be one of the proudest boasts of Democratic Ireland. Sprung from the lions of the people, self-taught, self-trained, disciplined in the martyr-school of Irish patriotism, dedicated from his youth up to the service of Ireland, thoughtful only for her people and thoughtless only for himself, his record is an answer to the million venousous slanderers of our people, an incradi cable witness to the capacity of the Irish ing too much and in daring too much for should make every Irish peasant proud, as it must stir the feelings of every generous man. The son of the evicted peasant thrown to the winds of the piticonciliation of the people; the preacher of the gospel of the land for the people; the advocate—aye and the soberadvocate —of the rights of the masses with whom he joins in kinship and fellowship—he has through all his fortunes and efforts

in the peasant homes of Ireland. But Ireland owes more to Mr. Davitt than the example of his life. We have heard enough and to spare recently of Mr. Parnell's services to the Irish peasantry. It was Davitt that convinced Mr. Parnell that the battle for the social emancipation of the Irish people was necessary; it was he who persuaded Mr. Parnell to join the fight. In a contemporary one of Mr. Parnell's own colleagues tells the story of his leader's confession on this point. "It is not choice, it is necessity. It was not I started the land league, it was Davitt. But it had to be done, and so I supported it." That, according to his follower, was Mr. Parnell's own account of his connection with the fight for happy homes. If, therefore, the evil power of Irish landlordism is to-day detected and if the land order to the state of the state o stroyed, and if the land system stands condemned and sentenced, to Michael Davitt, primarily, the Irish people owe it. Moreover, the Irish farmer alone does not absorb. Mr. Davitt's sympathy. The laborer and the artizan's are embraced in it, too. They always had his help and his good service, and they received these proofs of his friendship when in the prosecution of their cause they could count little on the many gentlemen who are now looking for their of Irish liberty. For his efforts in its behalf he spent nine long weary years . IN PENAL SERVITUDE.

He suffered. Unlike some others, he does not treasure up the memory of his the duty he owes to his country. He give him if he gave my country freedom, he has said. There spoke the man whom Ireland needs at the present hour. We hope Mr. Davitt will recognize the need and consent to enter Parlia ment. Until now he was reluctant to do so, and his reluctance was intelligible. A politician of his purposes and fibre could, till now, have done as much service to Ireland by fighting outside the ranks of the Irish party as by fighting within them. But the crisis which now so much involves the sentatives, and must be determined by the constitution of the party. The work is proceeding on a truly democratic basis. Dictatorships are at an end. No Irish member of Parliament can new be reproached with being an item. If any will not be stiffed by his taking rank with Ireland's representatives at Westminster. The best service an Irish statesman can now render to Irish unity is to give his mind to the task of influencing and shaping that Home-Rule measure which

#### IT ONLY NEEDS

that reconstitution to secure. Mr. Davitt's practical recognition of these facts would be welcomed by the whole country as adding enormously to the safety of the popular cause. No one can impute Whiggery or lack of independence to him. His critics' charge in the past was that he was too independent. But the Irish Parliamentary party has a place and a welcome now for men of his character and fidelity. Mr. Davitt proved himself last Winter and last Spring a loyal comrade. His word is a better guarantee than a million Pledge-breakers. oaths. He helped to save Ireland as he helped, barely a year before, to save the man whose personal ambition threatened the ruin of Ireland. Those who remem-ber what help Mr. Davift rendered Mr. Parnell in crushing the viper conspiracy ling.

which came to a head in the office of the London Times know how rediculous it is to assert that in his actions towards Mr. Parnell he was guided by anything but the highest and most patriotic motives Ireland callson him now to come forward into the position from which he can best advance her cause. He is coming back, having recovered the health which the labors and anxieties of his struggle to save Ireland had undermined. The Irish party would feel strengthened by his participation of their responsibility and their task. They would extend to him a hearty welcome. He has not sought the proffered trust. It has come to him in the shape of a duty. We hope his judgment will recognize it as a duty, and that he will sacrifice his personal feelings, and give the true, and tried representative of the principle of Irish unity the powerful assistance which it is in his power to give.

#### The Dark Ages.

During the present generation there us been no stock phrise so common and so generally accepted as a truism as "the ong night of the Middle Ages." It was represented that religion, learning, and civilization were then entirely eclipsed and the world given over to mail-clad freebooters, ignorant serfs, and indolent monks. It is now being acknowledged in the most unexpected quarters that these "ages of superstition" were truly ages of faith, and that there were really men and women of wealth and culture who did their duty towards the poor more effectually than we do. Congregationalists have never been suspected of a leaning toward " mediaval super-Stitions" or customs, but Professor Bryce, M.P., speaking the other day at the inaugural meeting of the University Settlement of Mansfield House, London, declared that "the elements of labour and culture were, four centuries ago, in far closer touch than to-day-linked together by the old industrial organisations, and the Medieval Church, if it was in one seuse a despotic hierarchy, was in another an institution magnificently democratic in its spirit." All England is new awakening to the dangers arising from the estrangement of classes, and are wondering why and how the "dark ages" managed these things better than they are managed in the "age of progress." Frankly adopt the true term for medieval times—the "ages of Faith"—and a key may be found to the mystery.—Catholic Times.

#### A Calculation.

Though his Holiness Leo XIII appears to be as vigorous and energetic as when he first ascended the Papal Throne, a number of Continental writers, in view of his great age, are busy conjecturing who will be his successor. A Norman priest has been studying the prophecy of that remarkable Irishman, St. Malachy, whose devices Crux de Cruce and Lumen in he informs us that the motto for the next Pope is *Igens ardens*—"a burning fire." After having examined the names and arms of the different Cardinals, he says the only members of the Sacred College prophecy are Cardinal minican from Corsica, in whose arms figures a dog carrying a lighted torch; Cardinal Paracciani, a Roman, whose arms are represented with a shining sun; and Cardinal Hohenlohe, a German, whose name literally means a high flame. But may not igens ardens, by a meta-phorical interpretation, signify burning zeal? If such should be the case, we may be sanguine in the hope that after the next Conclave the See of Peter will be filled by an English-speaking Cardinal. Catholic Times.

#### High Life in New York.

The Sun says that of late years several directories of the more prosperous or more socially distinguished part of the population of New York have been published annually for the benefit of business men who have occasion to use such selected lists, and for the convenience of fashionable society in its various grades and divisions. The last edition of the one of these directories which assumes to be more particularly the directory of the fashion of the town, has lately appeared. number of individuals it catalogues alphabetically is very much greater, for both husbands and wives and adult unmarried sons and daughters of the houses are separately entered. The individuality of the married women is further respected by the publication of their maiden names also. Taking this directory as a correct and complete enumeration of the people in New York who are entitled to social distinction, their aggregate is probably somewhere about fitteen thousand, or about one in a hundred of the total population.

#### Religious Marriages.

"' Religious marriage, which is simply modification of concubinage, must it self be considered as a serious crime descrying punishment. This impious language is found in a decree recently issued by the Italian Government. It constitutes the grossest insult to our faith, and we cannot conceive how a journal of this city, in placing such language before the eyes of Catholic readers sought to find in it a plausible object, instead of stigmatizing it as it deserves. At all events, what matters the object of a decree, if the decree itself is blasphemous?"-La Semaine Religieuse.

It is announced that the C. P. R. proposes to go in for extensive double-track-

#### JOHN. HOWARD PARNELL

FAVORS W. '.LIAM O'BRIEN AS LEADER

The Brother of Charles Stewart Parnell on His Way to Ireland-What He Says About the Paris Fund.,

A New York despatch says:—John Howard Parnell, eldest brother of the late leader, arrived in this city to-day November 30, on his way to Ireland, whither he will sail on the Majestic, Wednesday, December 2nd. He was accompanied by his mother. Mr. Parnell's mission to Ireland is one which is destined to bring him massh-prominence. tined to bring him much prominence. As the head of the Parnell family, he is desirous of bringing to an end the faction spirit which relies upon his brother's name for its existence. It is his purpose to use a fortunate circumstance to open the negotiation for a re-union of all the Irish members under the leadership of William O'Brien or some other equally respectable man. He was reticent about

disclosing his mission, not withing to be "If it is in my power," said Mr. Paraccused of presumption, but made the following statement:—

nell, "I would like to see the opposing factions of the Irish party reunited. Ire-land should not suffer from the rancor of individuals. The cause which my brother gave his life to build up is still worthy of the best efforts of Irishmen."

Mr. Parnell was asked if he had in mind any plan by which this reunion could be

brought about.

"Only in a general way as yet," said ho; "the Paris fund can only be released upon the assent of my brother's widow and myself. I am the heir to my brother's estates.

"Of course we recognize the fact that the Paris fund was subscribed by patriotic. people to aid the Irish in their striggle for life and freedom. I have knowledge that my brother's widow will not agree to the diversion of the fund, as she is ardently devoted to the cause of Home Rule. In this I agree with her, and thus we are as one, and this will give me the lever with which to open negotiations.

"My suggestion in this matter," continued Mr. Parnell, "after consultation with my brother's widow, would be to call for a consultation of the leaders of both factions. To them, under these circumstances, I would have this to say: "They were all elected to Parliament for the purpose of securing home rule for Ireland. That is their first and only object. Without reviewing the causes which led to their estrangement, Liwill say that over the grave of the leader, whose personal patriotism no one ever questioned, union should be declared. As the representative of the Parnell family, I will insist that no further quarrel should be kept up over differences, whether wisely or unwisely inaugurated, Cala have been so entirely realised in so that the two factions may come to-the lives of Pius IX. and Leo XIII., and gether. I am confident of the place which history will give to Charles Stewart Parnell. As the man who set in motion the ball for Irish freedom, his family will insist that his personal affairs are no longer matters of debate. Taking up the platform upon which he led the Irish people to the polls in 1885, we can still unite and stand upon it. I would propose that some such man as William O'Brien, holding the confidence of the Irish people, should be called to the lead-ership, around whom all should rally. We would then surrender the Paris fund into the hands of the man just chosen. I am sure that this is a reasonable proposition, and, coming from our side, it should be readily accepted. I regret that so much rancor has been displayed, but that is all past now and our duty is with the future."

"What personal part will you take in Irish politics."

"My first effort, and the one which if successful should fill the measure of any man's glory, would be the reunion of the Irish party, and it will be my biggest ambition to open negotiations for that pur-pose. If I can be of any further service to the Irish people in or out of Parliament, I am at their service. You may remember that it was I who first ran for Parliament 18 years ago, and retired later in favor of my brother. Though most of the time since I have been detained in America by business interests, I have It contains upward of nine thousand always kept fully informed on Irish family names and residences, but the politics. If I run for Parliament it will be for the representation of the county of Wicklow. But this much I am re-solved on, that the name of Parnell shall not be used to the detriment of the Irish cause.

#### A High Tribute.

The following letter has been received from his Grace Archbishop Walsh by the Toronto Committee appointed to collect subscriptions for the Sir John Macdonald memorial:

ET. JOHN'S GROVE. TORONTO, Nov. 25, 1891.

DEAR SIR,-It gives me great pleasure to contribute my mite towards the erec-tion in this city of a memorial to the late Sir John A. Macdonald, who deserved so-well of Canada. Thanking you for calling my attention to this matter, I am, respectfully yours, JOHN WALSH.

Archbishop of Toronto. To Frank Turner, Esq., Maod. Mem. Com., Toronto.

#### The New Route.

Her majesty's Troopship "Tyne" with crews for the warships "Champion" and "Pheasant" of the Pacific squadron arrived at Halifax on Monday shead of time. She left Portsmouth on the 24th November and notwithstanding boister-ous weather, made the passage in twelves days. The trip is a test trip as againgthe soute to Panama

BY T. K. T.

No words express, O lovely Child, What I behold in Thee; Nor have they power to paint the thoughts That spring to life in me;

Whene'er I gaze upon Thy face, Illumed with heavenly light, Whose radiance, brighter than the sun, Dispels my mental night.

Thy tender cheek, of white and rose, Thy lips like ruby red, Thy gentle eye, Thy winning smile, The curls about Thy head—

Awaken ever in my breast A thought of Thee above, Compassionating all my woes In Thy abiding love. At midnight, when upon my couch

I tosa in fitful sleep, I see Thee coming to my side, Thy nightly watch to keep. Impulsively I cry aloud,

Dear Saviour, stay Thou near! For, in Thy blessed company, What perils need I fear ? Oh, cleanse my heart, so oft defiled. Sweet Saviour Child Divine,

And, through Thy wondrous clemency, May I be wholly Thine! Bestow the grace of constancy !--My weakness, who can tell !--Until Thy angels bid me come Fore'er with Thee to dwell.

BY ANNA T. SABLIER.

7 HILE Wicklow has been most justly styled "the garden of Ireland" from the extreme beauty of its hills and dales, those incomparable glens, those sparkling rivulets, those mighty hills, its most delightful scenery is in the neighborhood of the romantic Glendalough, not far from which I spent a summer with friends. I could never tire of that city of the past containing ruins which speak so loudly of a civilization as high, perhaps higher, in its character, than that of which we can boast at present, but which nevertheless was swept away in Time's relentless progress, leaving only these fragments as if in contemptuous mockery. Within that enclosure, round which winds the lovely Avonmore, had been the Abbey, the Cathedral, our Lady's Chapel and most "perfect of all the churches," as ancient chroniclers tell us, "St. Kevin's Kitchen."

It was after one of our expeditions to this farfamed solitude, that my friend suggested we should go to see Peggy O'Toole.

"I want you to see Peggy and hear one of her stories," said she. "No one should visit this part of the country without enjoying that pri-

So we set off one fine afternoon and found ourselves at the door of an ivy-covered lodge, which belonged as Peggy would have said to a gintleman's seat." Peggy had been installed there from time immemorial. We found her seated in a straight high-backed arm-chair, a very picture of peaceful old age. Her gray hair almost entirely hidden by the snowy cap which matched well with the starched muslin apron. Her hands were folded in her lap; her knitting had fallen from them, and her eyes wandered about the room, or fixed themselves musingly upon a stray sunbeam which lay upon the floor. There was a half smile upon the wrinkled face, as if some pleasant thought were passing through the old woman's mind. When she saw us she rose with native politepers to offer us a chair, and dropping a curtsy, said in a kindly voice:

"God save you, ladies. He pleased to sit down. Mrs. Lacy, ma'um I'm glad to see you, an' the honored lady that's with you

"Sometimes," she continued, "I get weary down-hearted sitting here by meself, especially when the quality up yonder, God bless them, do be away. When they be at home I'm never lost for company. But I try to keep up me spirits an' thank God I do be always merry."

indeed you are merry. Peggy, said Mrs Lacy, "as theory as a sunbeam. I've brought my friend, who comes all the way from America, to hear one of your stories, and drink a cup of your tea, if you will give it to us."

"Shure, ma'am," cried Peggy, "well you know it's proud I am to do that same. It's with me heart I give it to you, an' I'll go this minnit an' put on the kittle. We'll have it in

When the tea was ready and a snowy little table drawn up before us, upon which was some home-made bread and a pat of fresh butter, supported by the delf ten-pot and quaint-looking cups, Peggy demanded:

Well honored ladies, what's the story to be about? Not about St. Kevin, I'll go ball, for the lady's had her fill of them kind of stories, from every gossoon in the country round You heard, to be sure, how he put his holy feet into the house of a woman that was known in the neighbourhood for a temper like the mountain storm. Well, she gev him nothin' but abuse from his goin' in, an' when at last he asked for a glass of water, she bade him take off his coat an' go draw it for himself. Off he went, on'y first hanging his coat on a sunbeam on the wall. When the woman seen it first, she thought it was the Saint still there, an' she called him an idle vagabone, but when she seen it was on'y the coat hangin' on a sunbeam, she fell upon her knees an' asked the Saint, who zame in at the moment, for a blessin' an' a Fenance. An' he tould her she'd have a long Purgatory afore her on account of her evil Oh, there's great tales told about here of the Blessed St. Kevin's dalin's with the evil spirits, an' his victories over them. But 1 know it's none of them you want to hear at all,

"I want you instead," said Mrs. Lacey, " to tell my friend the story of Dark Dick Cronin." "The Lord atween us an' harm," said the old woman, growing as serious as her sunny nature permitted, "he was dark, indeed, an' threw the blackest shadow that ever fell on this country-side. But I'll tell his story, what I know of it, if the lady cares to hear."

The drew her hand once or twice neross her lips, always a preparatory gesture with her, and leaning back in her chair, began her

"I was a young slip of a girl at the time, an" in sarvice up yonder at the Coort, with the gran'father an' mother of him that's in It now, I mane the young master. This Dick Cronin, or Dark Dick, as he kem to be called, was in Farvice, too, about the stables. An' when the young master, not this one in coorse, was a growin' lad, Dick used to teach him to ride, an' they'd go off together of an afternoon, Well, one dark, stormy lookin' evenin, when the sky was as like Dick's own scowlin' face as one ponny is like another, I was busy in the mornin' room where the ould madam was sittin'. All at wunst, sliegot up an' went to the

winddy: " 'I'm gettin' very uneasy, says she, ' Master Louis has not returned yet, an' there's goin' to be a storm.' I said nothin', for I didn' quite wan to save me the trouble of watchin' him.' know whether she was speaking to me, or not, an' I knew my place too well to put in my flend out of the pit.

tongue unbidden. But she turned round, an speakin' direct to me, mild an' gracious as she ever an' always was, said :

he has often been late afore. "' Deed he has ma'am,' says I, though all the time I was thinkin' not on such a stormful afternoon. She sat down again, but by an by she rose up and began to walk about.

" ' I am terrible anxious, Peggy,' says she. "Well indeed, ma'am, you needn't,' says I for there's not a man knows the country better, nor can manage a horse better than the man that's with the young master, God bless him. Shure he's as safe with Dick Cronin as If he were in God's own pocket."

" Peggy,' says she, comin' close to me, 'I don't like that man.'

"It was on the tip of me tongue to say 'nayther do l, but I didn't. I was all in a flutter for, besides that the misthress never spoke of one sarvant to another, good, bad, or indifferent, I knew that the family had lavished favors on blck, an he owed every thrancen he ever had to them. So that the sarvants used to say, that he had, savin' your presence ma'am, the devil's own luck.

"'O ma'am dear,' says I, 'if ever one deserved well of the master an' yourself, an' it's all of us that do, he's the one."

"I don't like hlm, Peggy, repeated the misthress, 'an' on'y last night I tould your master so, an' that he must go. I have rayson to think Dick Cronin overheard an'-I wish I hadn't let Master Louis go out with him."

"Just then the storm came on. Such a storm! The memory of it will never lave me. There was streaks of lightnin' against the black sky, an' claps of thunder fit to wake the dead, an' the wind howlin' like lost souls about the house. Oh, thinks I to meself, the wind's not right at all, at all, it has a human voice an' a sorrowful one at that. The storm grew worse au' worse, and the night darker an' darker, an' the misthress like one disthracted. The master himself wasn't expected home till the next day, havin' gone up to Dublin.

"Well, all that night Mrs. Delaney, the housekeeper, an' meself, kept the misthress ompany, an' we repeated over an' over to her that Dick must have taken the young master In for shelter somewhere, an' would bring him back bright an' early in the mornin'. But she on'y made answer every time, puttin' her hand on her heart. 'I feel here that there's somethin' wrong."

"The mornin' dawned an' no Master Louis. In the coorse of the day, the master kem home, an' was fit to be tied when he heard what had happened. He did all that man or mortal could do, but day after day went by, an' no tidin's of Master Louis, At last one evenin' I was comin' home, just as the night was fallin', an' I had to pass, as it chanced, by the blessed ruing of St. Kevin, for I had been down to see an aunt of mine, that, rest her soul, she's dead now, kept the inn at Glendalough. All at wunst I heerd a voice, though I couldn't see face or form, strain me eyes as I would. The sweat came out on me forehead, for, says I to meself, 'it's some poor soul askin' prayers for itself, or still worse, mebbe it's an evil spirit. or one of the good people that some do say are all around us.' He that as it may, I was terrified, shure enough, an' I prayed as best I could, an' stood stock-still as it somethin' were

holdin' me.
"Peggy O'Toole, you omedhann, said the voice, that somehow didn't seem strange to me, an' I began to think perhaps it was some one of me kin that were callin' to me from the other world. On'y I never beerd tell of a spirit that would be callin' one ugly names.

" 'Whoever you be,' snys I, 'spirit or fairy, keep your distance. I put the Cross of Christ atween me an' you. With that I heerd a laugh that curdled the blood in me veins.

"The Mother of Christ be near me, this minnit,' says I, 'an' ask her holy Son to send him that's discoorsin' with me, for well I know that it's nothin' good, back to its place.

"'If it's hell you're maynir', says the voice, close to me car, 'you're wrong there, Peggy. for I haven't got into it yet, though I may one or those days. Listen hither, Peggy O'Toole," "I looked aroun' an' about me, but close as the volce seemed, not a livin' bein' could I see.

" ' Who are you?' says I. " Why then, Peggy acushla," says the voice, I'm no one clse but that black-browed an' black-hearted Dick Cronin."

" Me own words, ladies dear, which the vil lain had overheard me speak, how, the Lord only knows, for I was safe indoors when I spoke them. To hear them now in this lonesome place, from his own lips, just as the night was closin' in, an' I not able to see where he was, froze the blood in me velus. But I put a

" Black-hearted you are. Dick Cronin', says I, 'that could bring pain an' sorrow on them that's been good an' kind to you, an' to every wan about them \*

"With that the villain gave another laugh. "'You're a simpleton, sure enough, Peggy,

not to know that they're spendin' on themselves what belongs to us, an' makin' us work hard while they live in the lan of luxury An' we must be thankful, inogh, if they throw us a crust, when, if right were done, every man would be aioual, an' no one dispensin' charite

"That man," whispered Mrs. Lacy to me, was in advance of his time. A little later on he would have been a reformer, and reformed every bit of love and charity and kindliness and gratitude out of the poor, without giving hem a crust the more for their pains."

""You bud-hearted wretch," says I," went m Peggy, "forgettin' me fear in hearin' him speak so of a bountiful master, ever an' always the friend of the poor, an' a lady that was goodness itself. 'You bud-hearted wretch,' says I, thow dar you speak that way of your good master an' misthress.'

"" Dar," said the villain, "faix, I can dar a good deal with the boy in me hands. As for hlm you call the master, I've no quarrel with him, except that only for the ill luck of bein' born as I am I might have been his master. For the misthress, didn't I hear her with me own cars biddin' the master to send me advirt. turn me out of me comfortable place, where f was livin' an honest life for a chark. So you see, Peggy asthore, if I had to go I made up momind that I wouldn't go without company. So I just brought Master Louis for a pleasure trip, where he's safe and well-cared for with a few friends of inthe. If the peelers lay hands on me while I'm out, there's them at home that'll put a bullet clean and clever through

Master Louis, an' if they following home, sure I'll do it mescit, an' who's to stop me?" "Oh aleea stru," says I, "is this how it's with the young master? Where have you put him at all, at all?"

" Where you or them that's lookin' for him Il never find him. So tell them as I bid you, to stop the search for fear they might be the cause of the boy's sudden death. An' if they do this, in me own good time I'll bring him back, on me own terms. So run now, Peggy or I might be tempted to remember the ugly

names you called me "I took to me beers, ladies, but the villahi

called me back. " 'Tell them.' he says, an' his voice was thick and busky, 'that the peelers have pressed me pretty close once or twice of late. If it happens again, I'll put Moster Louis out of the "'You're no mortal man,' says I, 'but a

your fool's tongue there." "Remember, you black-haired villain,' says

that God's above all, an' His curse'll come " I dont know why I feel so anxious, Peggy down on you hot an' heavy." ""Arrah Peggy,' says he, 'but it's yourself 'ud make a fine preacher all out. Be off with

you now an' do as I bid you.' "To make a long story short, ladles dear, it was mebbe three days after the time I spake of, when wan night the master was away again, an' a storm was raging just like when Master Louis was stole away. An' all at wunst there came a messenger, beggin' of the misthress for the love of heaven to come with him, for that black Dick Cronin lay at death's door, an'

was screechin' for the master or misthress to be brought. Well, me lady wou'dn't walt a minnit, but callin' me to come with her, an' Connors, the groom, she had the car round to the door, an' Flynn, the coachman that had been with the family for forty years, drivin'. He wouldn't trust anyone but himself with any of the horses such a night as that was. an' the misthress herself in the car. The gossoon that had come for us jumped up beside Connors an' away we went, the wind blowin' against us with that force you'd think wo'd be blown off into the road, and a mist blowin' in our faces an' piercin' the very marrow of our

" Drive fast, Flynn,' said the misthress, an' she never spoke another word, as we new along the road in the pitchy darkness. I think meself she was prayln', for she kept her hands tight clasped. When we kem to the rains of St. Kevin, Flynn would have driven the faster, for it's a fearsome sort of place to be near latter nightfall, an' the people did be sayin, at the livin in his ruins." time, that lights were seen movin' about it on dark nights. But the gossoon called on for church-yard?" asked I. him to step, for that this was the place.

" Is it in the ruins of the blessed St. Kevin? ried Cannors angrily.

""Just there an' nowhere clse," says the gossgon, 'believe me or not as you like, but glory at the last day. For that was the prayer it's here I was bid to bring you, an' it's here he offered for wan an' all of them."

I'll stop anyway.' when the misthress made a move to get out, I leave of the light-hearted fodge-keeper. laid me hand upon her arm.

night it. No good can come from it. for the the good saint credit for all manner of intergood people do be about it by night.

slow, 'I will go alone.' "Deed an' you'll not ma'am, says Connors meakin' up mighty bould.

An' deed no, says I. "It's me belief that Flynn had the worst of dalough." the job, for he couldn't lave his horses, an' there he was glued to the spot all alone in that awesome place. For I tell you, ladles, it made me blood run cold to see the ruins, black and bare, with a wind howlin' round them that

curdled the blood in our veins. " Peggy, said me misthress, speakin' very that Cronin accosted you, years agone ?

""It was, ma'am, in this very spot," said 1. remblin' the more, when I remembered the fright of that night. She said no more an' on we went, stumblin' and pickin' our steps, an' strivin' to follow the guide. I never rightly knew how we got there, but in the coorse of a few minnits we were inside of a kind of room, that looked like a vault, an' was, as true I'm a livin' woman, under the ground. An' therwe seen Dick Cronin, his face wild an' hungrylookin', an' his black hair grown long an' fallin' about him. For all the world like a wild beast in his lair.

". So you've come, says he, risin' up a be when he seen the misthress, 'come to hear the joyful news that black Dick Cronin's dyin' Yes, dyin'; the peelers came close to me a day or two agone, an' they've done for me this time. But that's not what I brought you here to listen to. I'll give you back him that I took from you, if you'll promise to let me die in peace, an' to give beca sum of money to get out of the country.

"He pointed, as he spoke, to an ould hag who sat crouching near a fire on the floor with want, misery, an wrong-doing in every

"That's me mother, me lady, sald he with a horrible laugh, 'she brought me up well. I'm a credit to her. But she stuck to me through thick an' thin an' with your son's life, me lady, But where soe'er thou art, by Seine or Scheldt, "Il buy her freedom an' the means to live when

" But, where, oh, where is me Louis,' cried the misthress, clasping her hands, her face white as snow, her lips tremblin', 'oh man, man, you cannot know what agony you have cost me. Theg of you now that you are about ONYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD o appear afore your Maker to have pity on

' Your promise,' shouted he, your promise,' " Anything you like, anything, anything," eried me lady

"He made is swear then wan an ali that no ind Miss Gusher; and without a moment's farther questions would be asked about himself, the place he was in, or his mother. An' the misthress had, besides, to promise that a thousand poun's should be paid down at a place an' time appointed, an' to a messenger who should give up Master Louis. The time was to trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr be at four that mornin', the place outside the

"'An' now, I'm about done,' says Dick Cronin, his tace growing ghastly pale, and his voice weak. 'I have no other business in this | way to get it?"" Yes, there are divers' ways."

" Miserable man, said me misthress, forgettin' her own sorrows for the moment, and preventits return. Carter's Little Liver though she was ready to faint with gold, excitement, an' dread, 'have you not seen the

"A priest, 'eried the villain, tryin' hard to rise on his elbow, 'I, who turned me back on them all me life, who despised their counsels. an' belonged to a society they condemned. It was that same society, he went on, sinking back on his pillow, 'that made me steal your boy I was the one picked out to do it. Shure, we swore to take revenge on every landford. In the country for the deeds of wan or two, an' besides the money was wantin' an' we hoped to get what'ld do us for a while from the master. I never had luck since. But as I was ayin' I'm no hypocrite to be callin' for the priest now 1

All the white the ould woman on the floor had kept repeatin' with somethin' atween a groan an' a cackle;

The priest inagh; is it the priest they'd bring upon us? To black Dick Cronin, inagh, "I'd on'y be wearyin' you, ladies, if I were to tell of all the arguments an' persuasions



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"Hurry you away home, says he, an' wag | that the misthress made use of, kneelin' down at last herself on the damp floor, an' prayin' for the soul that was drawin' near its end. An would you believe it, all at wunst the wretched bein' opened his eyes, an' he spoke clear an distinct.

"'You prayin' for me? What is it to you, it I dle an' go to the place marked out for me? I stole your boy. It wasn't the first nor the last of the black deeds I done. But get up off your What's the use of prayin'? God doesn't forgive the likes o' me."

" Since I have forgiven you, Cronin, says me lady, 'how much more a good an' mereiful God, who died to save your soul.

"Well, ladies, the struggle wasn't long after that, an' proud an' happy Connors set off to bring Father Casey to the spot. An' shure we heard that the villain come to his senses then an' died a happy d ath, through the prayers of that angel, for it's nothing less me misthress was, an' of the blessed St. Kevin I make no doubt, for all he had been descerating his rulns by misdeeds."

"And the boy?" asked Mrs. Lacy.

"Shure, ma'am, he was restored that very night, thin an' wake as a child. An' when mo misthress held him a moment in her arms she fainted away for very joy. We thought at first she was dead. But she kem to, an' very soon after the ould master arrived from Dub lin, an' they were all as happy as the day is long. So that's the story of black Dick Cronin black he was, body an' soul, an' if he repented I m sartain shure that, as I said afore, it was by the prayers of the misthress, an' of holy St. Keyin, for if the saint didn't want any wan buried in his church-yard to be lost, mebbe he gave the same helpin' hand to him that was

"What's that you say about St. Kevin's

"Oh, it's just a sayin' of the country-people ma'am, an' I'm not denyin' it aythur, for St Kevin was a great saint, that whoever lay in his blessed church-yard in death, would rise to

"A strange tradition," said I to Mrs. Lacy "With that all of us began to tremble, an' when we were walking home, after taking

"Very," said Mrs. Lacy, "but only one of a vention. But, extravagant as some of these "But she took me very short. legends are, believe me, the simple faith that "If you are afraid," she said, quiet like and underlies them is a rare and beautiful thing nowadays,'

"That was a wild story, too, of local crime," said I. "and black Dick, alive or dead, is not pleasant to think of in the shadows of Glen-

"Forget him," said Mrs. Lacy, " and think rather of the beauty, the poetry, the wild romance intertwined with every object in this favored region. And look there,"

I turned round and saw old Peggy standing in the lyy-covered porch. Her wrinkled hand shaded her eyes, the evening sun fell upon her low, wasn't it here or somewhere about through the dark green of the leaves, and she made, as before, in her high-backed chair, a picture of peaceful old age, of poverty to which all the riches of the world could not have added one into of happiness.

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By Patrick J. Collinas.

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-hield, But smitten where the British battle tealed At Landen, far from Limerick he lies Soul-glad, since yet ore death had seated his

Before his exile England's conorts rected

the Shannon's side were sweeter to the Cell Than allen river; yea! and sweeter Twere To fall for Ireland than for France's weal; Sars ield, thy name to Ireland's heart is

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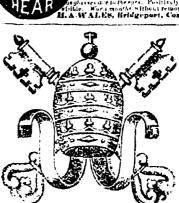
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The valley's bosom, as it were, Bedecked with medals lay: A trophy for each warrior there Who'd fallen in the fray.

I sinuddered as meandering 'midst The grim stones' falling sway. The thought came home that I, in turn, Must there be laid some day.

Another thought distilled again. E'en though ye journey through The valley Death's shadows o'erawe, Yet still God guardeth you.

Twas comforting, and fortified My spirit so I might, With upward looks now, cheerful set. To brave the rising height.

Aloft! To look back? Yes, one glance. Ah! strange we find not more Who struggling through Life's sojourn

Will, with God, look before.

D. McK. MACARTHUR.

\$27 Palace st., Montreal, Dec. 5, '91.

#### CONVERTED.

[Continued from first page.]

This rationalistic spirit, then, I think we all would own, has become greatly and increasing prevalent in the Episcopal church, I say oming now of other religious bodies; but it was the wonderful growth of this rationalism, right among us, which some years ago first set methinking for it was

#### Against All Authority.

Herein, as I have just tried to explain, is its most principle. It is utter freedom; it is thinkas and believing without restraint; it is individualism that will not be guided, and we all have seen it in this church, spreading and growing and branching out into the worst forms of latitudinarianism, even to the donlar of the foundation truths of Christian-And the point with me was that it was and seeked; and so it went on from triumph ourimph. Whether I refer to the scounting of the doctrine of apostolic succession, or to the so-called higher criticism of holy scripture. of the weakening of the doctrine of the incarnation, or the out and out denial of the than birth and the bodily resurrection of in the same line-of liberalism. And I run no ask of being refuted, when I give it as my epinion, though with deepest sorrow, that iese and other forms of liberalism are very anuely received in the Episcopal church to-day; are becoming the standard teaching of schools of theology; are proclaimed from the pulpits of a multitue of our churches, and thus are toking possession of the hearts and minds of mousands of our people. Why is it not checkagain and again. Why do not the bishops, earticularly, as the teaching power of the buch, check these inroads, unless some of aem themselves hold such ideas : or unless s a body, they feel that they have no sufficient sathornly to prevent the tearing down of the andent landmarks of the faith?

! might give many cases in proof of the match of this rationalistic spirit. I might entewritings by prominent English or Amerian Churchmen, ranging in opinion all the way from Mr. Gore's essay in Lux Mundl to Canon Freemantle's "The World the Subect of Redemption." which entirely does away with church and ministry; or Haweis' "The Broad Church; What is Coming?" which salt in the promise of the near future, of an entire restatement of Christianity; or Heber been abundant and outspoken. Again and again have I heard a prominent clergyman of our church utter such sentiments as seemed to me to be generously giving away the faith. I remember hearing one say to a gathering of students: " We have a creed to-day; we may have none to-morrow; " or again, later, compare the creed, in its use, to the last plank which saves the drowning man. I have heard a clergyman of largest influence smong us declare that"there is no particuergrace of the Holy spirit given in the laying on or hands " I have heard the whole notion o

#### Grace Speered at

la a meeting of elergymen; and verily the example may have been found in a well known book, written by one of our leading doctors of divinity, where grace is spoken of as "an impersonal thing or substance" which St. Augustine put into the place of the living Christ, to the "degradation of the Christian theology." You remember, on the other hand, how St. Paul speaks of grace. I have heard. from a source which you would, perhaps little think, the statement that "the grace of God was just as much given to Luther and talvin for their work as to the holy apostles

Some of you distened to a sermon at an ordi aution of deacons in June, 1889, in which the dea of any sacred character conferred by ordiaution-the "touch of the hand"-was ridi And there sat the bishop in the chancel, ready to do what he had just been told be couldn't do!

In a course of lectures before a certain theotogical school, last year, we are reliably informed that, the reconstruction of religious thought was boldly entered upon, in setting aslde from the doctrine of the atonement all such cruel conceptions as substitution and expation; in doing away with the orthodox idea of the work of the holy spirit in the inspiration of the Bible; and in giving place to the prophetic utterances of many "uncanonical"

dispired writers of the 19th century. I am very loath to go into particulars in this way But some slight mention of what has been so continually coming under my notice seems necessary today, when I wish to justify action which has been taken for imperative reasons. And I will complete these references bygivingthe very recent testimony of one of our hishops, who says: "There is a fearful amount of intidelity abroad, even in the church, with reference to the inspiration of the holy scriptures themselves and the sacramental system of our holy religion, not to refer to other matters no less important, nor clearly revealed, as the mind and will of God."

Nearly three years ago I tried, in the leading saper of a church periodical, to draw attention to the dangers to the faith which this rationalism was bringing upon us. But my note was discordant, and my voice of warning, so far as much out of harmony with the apparent com-"We are all in peace"; "don't disturb us"; made; but, I insist, it is projudice only which one one is unsettled"; "what, do you think

there is any latitudinarianism in the Episcopal church?" If in my last utterances here I can disturb such complacency as that, I shall be

Doing What Much Needs to Be Done by some one; and I am all the more willing to say such a thing because so many of you, my parishioners, have not been of the complacent sort. You, as a people, have not been in sympathy with the free-thinking which is so com-mon and has grown so bold. Many of you have dreaded it as much as I have. I hope and oray you may not be overwhelined by it.

In this connection 1 beg leave to correct a misapprehension. It has been said by some, and perhaps thought by many, that my imperative reasons reached their culmination in the recent Episcopal election; but this is a great mistake. My action thus far would, in all probability, have been just what it has been if the highest churchman in the land had been made bishop. All this rationalistic drift set me thinking, as I have said. And this most recent and greatest victory of "advanced thought" (as it has been joyously recognized to be), coming just at this time, does, I own, emphasize my action, and my action emphasizes

2. I must now go on, in my giving of reasons. to what is more positive. The rationalism in our communion-so ignoring or opposing the principle of authority-set me whether this church really had the authority which some of us supposed it professed to have, but which, plainly, it did not exercise; and then, by natural alternative, whether any other branch (for I had from the first admitted the "branch" theory of the church) claimed the authority, and really did exercise it? This was a short process of inquiry; for every one who looks into the matter at all knows that the Roman Catholic church does claim this authority, and must also admit that she does exercise it, and always has, in the defence of the ancient creeds and in the maintenance of cardinal doctrines of the orthodox faith.

Was the Roman Catholic church, then, the true church? And was the Anglican church, though holding so much of Catholic truth, not the true church, not a real branch, except as a branch cut off? Hereupon began a long investigation, which I believe it was my duty, in the circumstances, to make; and, having entered upon it, to make it as full and thorough and as fair to both sides as all the means at my command would enable me. I feel, now, that this investigation is practically at an end; and a month ago I was so far toward the position of the Roman Catholic church, and so far, in my mind, from the Anglican position, as that of a genuine, divinely authorized organization of the church, one, holy, catholic, apostolic, that I

Could Not Conscientionsly Continue

in the discharge of ministerial duty. I have had a growing conviction for some ed. Lord, or making these truths only time that I must give up my parish; but I matters of interpretation "-all, I claim, are would do nothing rush: a variety of circumstances, which I need not here mention, in part shaped my conduct; for we are under God's guldance, and each event of life, to hasten us or to hinder, to bid us go on or stay, is a part of the ordering of his providence: a month ago my growing conviction became overpowering. and I did one of the hardest things I over did-I sent you my letter of resignation. I presume some of you may say it ought to have been sent in long ago, but others will say I have been ed in common with many others I have asked precipitate even now; and that, if I had kept on a while longer, I might have been given some solution of my difficulties which would have permitted my remaining.

My reply to both these classes of people is, I have tried to take in all the phases of a great question; I would give myself time enough for this; I would not be hurried into taking a step which I could not recall; I would not give up my spiritual care of others without being as sure as prayer and study and carnest inquiry of men of the highest authority on both sides could make me: I would not rush upon the greatest crises of my life after a month's or a year's thinking; I would keep my own teaching, in the pulpit or otherwise, within safe lines and I claim that I have: I would preach nothing that I did not believe; and until the whole subject was so far settled as that I should Newton's books upon the Bible and the creed, have reached some clear approach to results in which are so recent and well known that I my conviction, I consider that it was not only acid not characterize them here. Utterances, my duty to continue in the exercise of my marcover, of eminent men in sermons and ministry, but that it would be base and cowardectures, and often on marked occasions, have by to give it up; and so I can only say that, in remaining your rector for so little time or so long, I have tried to do what was right.

The question will also be asked me: What right had I to go into this investigation at all? Perhaps I had not the right; perhaps it was not my duty; but I considered it was. I think now it was. I wanted to learn what Catholicism really is. I knew that much of its teaching was true, and by all Christians so admittled; I believed and had long believed much else of its teaching; I knew that this was permitted in the comprehensiveness of the Episcopal church, and that hese opinions were held and taught by all consistent high churchmen, though they might not always be as willing to tell the source of their theology. I was sure that the Roman church was

A Genuine Church of Christ, again the view held by all high churchmen; a genuine church, however regarded by us as corrupt. I was looking, in my alarm, for guards to the Orthodox faith, such as I had not found among us, but which it was reasonable to presume God must have given somewhere. What has be revealed! What is the truth? was my first and last question. I knew it was a sincere search, and, as it was sincere, it must be deep and earnest, even if it brought me much distress; there would be times of light and darkness, there would be alternations of thought for or against the claims presented. much weighing and balancing and mental confliet, but I have tried to "keep God always before me," and I believe he has guided me. With my continual prayer for light and knowledge and grace (you remember that petition in the prayer book, "granting us in this world knowledge of thy truth"-what meaning it has had for me!), I do not believe God is suffering me to follow a delusion. He says, "seek and ye shall find," and if he grants us time sufficient, I cannot think he will not also grant us our heart's desire, to find him, even in this life, as fully as he has made himself known.

Otherwise, why is he in the world, in his church? And if his church in the world represents himself-is himself-can it be that the church does not have the truth, or that the truth is not to be found in this life by every honest seeker for It ?

And one thing further as to my right to inves tigate. In these days of freedom of investigation on all subjects, when Christian people do not hesitate to read and study books of wildest sceptical philosophy and would resent any interference with this freedom, is a Christian to be criticised if he look into the claims of any part of the Christian church? He isn't running the risk of unbelief; he is moving in the

direction of greater faith. Yet, I am sorry to say, with some people so

There can be utmost liberty granted in the direction of denial of God's truth-that is charity; but none in the direction of holding I know, unheeded. And to-day it is just as it fast-that is narrow bigotry. Let a man obey his conscience, I would say, as to whother placency of respectable religion, which says: he shall make such investigation as I have

nay And which may overturn old associations it is dread of the possible conclusion that one must change his religion. Yes, have we not often heard, as another puts it, that "All investigation must be wrong which results in a change of religion?" that "it is a mere absurdity to give up the religion of our birth, the home of our affections, the seat of our influ-

ence, the wellspring of our maintenance \*" 3. I own, then, that, with the desire to know God's truth, I have been investigating the claim of the Roman Catholic church, and it is right that you should hear something about the method and the results of this investigation, that you may better understand

#### Why I Cannot Longer Remain

with you; while it is simple justice to myself to tell you, that so I may be saved from misjudgment as to method or results, however little you may agree with either.

I have no sympathy with carelessness and haste in such an investigation. To be carried away by some impulse or imagination about doctrine or worship or morals; to give up one's own communion from some personal discontent, or because of grave faults in its workings. and then to rush into another, with no clear notion of what it teaches or stands for, is a folly which might be expected to be followed by bitter repentance. I would not limit the action of the grace of God upon our hearts: "His spirit breatheth where he willeth;" he works in his own time; but certainly most careful deliberation ought to mark our steps ofgreatest responsibility. So I have tried to be as thorough in my investigation as ability and opportunity would allow.

I have read and studied a great many books of history, and theology, and morals, and devotions; writings of the fathers, and lives of the saints: I have examined the chief controversial questions and weighed the opinions of both sides: I have tooked as much as I could into the moral and social aspects of Catholicism and Protestantism; all along I have accompanied my other reading with that of holy scripture, and I must say just here that the Church which is so often supposed by Protestants to care little for God's word is both most full of scripture in the witings of its representative men, and is, I think, to-day showing itself the true guardian of God's word against the subtle attacks of modern scepticism.

The writer of the ancient world whose work have most strongly influenced me is St. Augustine; and I am thankful for the study of him which I was obliged to make a few years ago and of the modern world-John Henry Newman-and this I gladly acknowledge, for what some would call the strength and others the weakness of my position. I have not found him a sophist, as certain malicious detractors have tried to make out, but a saint; and as Dr. Briggs said a few days ago: If it be heresy to take such a man at his word. then I glory in such heresy." The deep spiritual power of Newman's writings made me has disciple, and prepared me to admit his controversial strength.

Beside the influence of books. I will own to that of many men whom I have met, or whose opinions on various points I have asked in letters. I have found intelligence, learning, earnest spirituality. I have not been solicited by any one; no inducements of any sort have been held out to me. There has been no attempt at proselytizing; I have rather been kept back many times; I have received help way of books or counsel or explanation when I have asked it; but the chief thing, the thing I have been bidden continually to do. to bring myself to a decision in this great matter. has been to pray-pray for knowledge of God's will and for the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

No! I Have Not Been Sought. but I have myself sought; and have been impressed with the naturalness, candor, fairness, gentleness, large heartedness, charity of those fleient variety, of so many different people, in different places, in different walks of life, of occupations sacred and secular, to enable me to reach an intelligent conclusion, and to believe that the manifestation of such virtues as I have just named has not been, as narrowminded enemies sometimes say, the working of any craft or policy, to gain me, but of sincertty and truth; and as such I bear witness to

4. The result of my investigations (which have been, as you have learned, somewhat practical as well as theoretical) has been astead-ily strengthening persuasion of the validity of that this "liberty" may thus lead to the freethe claims of the Roman Catholic church. Instead of being set back by what I have seen and heard and read, I have been more and more carried forward. And the validity of is found in the church of Christ. those claims means the weakness and insufficiency of all conflicting claims. I may be mistaken; if so, may God further enlighten me; but the Roman Catholic church increasingly appears to me to be the true church of Christ, one, holy, eatholic, apostolic; the verit able body of Christ's appointing in faith, organization and discipline; going back to antiquity, living in the present; so shown to all who have sufficient means of knowledge and do not shut their minds and refuse to submit their wills by scripture, and tradition, and history, and theology, and morals, and practical adaptation to the deepest needs of men. Not by any one of these methods of proof is the Roman Catholic church to be fairly judged, but by all taken together; e.g.: Scripture alone might say very little of certain distinctive claims, though there could be nothing contrary to scripture, but scripture and tradition, or scripture, tradition and history might make a powerful plea.

I do not forget that I am not here to give the reasons for accepting these claims which apnear to me to be valid. I do not even state any of the arguments for the Roman Catholic position, much less enter upon any reasonings. To do so would be wholly improper in this place, and would cause you to be justly indignant.

But, perhaps, it is not transgressing the bounds of my privilege to remark that one general result of my investigations has been to find out how little I knew about what the teaching of the Roman Catholic church really

Some one has said that Catholics and Protestants live in different worlds, and there is much truth in the saying. They con't know each other; they don't understand each other, and this is to the detriment of both. The systems are based upon opposing first principles: but that in itself is no good ground for the lack of knowledge of one by the other. I have found that much which is ordinarily considered to be the teaching and practice of the Roman church is not so at all; and this statement applies readily to such doctrines as papal infallibility.

#### Purgatory, Indulgences,

or to such practices as the invocation of saints or the worship (?) of images. I have found, year, so many shining examples of faithfulness too, that much which is widely supposed to be binding, as de fide, is only matter of theological speculation or plous opinion.

To go on from this point and say that many ideas which to the Protestant mind seem strange, or even shocking, are, I think, quite explainable and appear reasonable, might be considered infringing, if I developed my menning, so I leave this thought with only the

5. You could not but expect that such investigations as I have made, if reaching favourable conclusions, would have a practical result in farewell, for the abundant expressions of esmy action. Here is the difficulty, as Wilberforce says, "when these things become re-

allties, which demand belief and affect men's lives": yet such difficulty it is not only logical but morally honest to meet, and with however self-sucrifice.

- "Time was, I shrank from what was right From fear of what was wrong; I would not leave the sacred fight, Because the foe was strong.
- "But now I cast that finer sense And sorer shame aside; Such dread of sin was indolence, Such aim at heaven was pride.
- "So, when my Saviour calls, I rise, And calmly do my best; Leaving to him, with silent eyes Of hope and fear, the rest."

And if you say I have not advanced any rea son why one cannot remain in the Episcopa church and hold Catholic views and fight for truth, I reply, I have not wished, out of regard for you, to enter into that question. I will only make the plain statement that, from the position of my mind at present, the Episcopal church appears to me to be but one phase of Protestantism-perhaps its noblest and best denomination ;—still, as a church, a l'rotestant body, I think this is a fair inference from the conclusions of an opposite kind which I have reached.

Naturally, I have studied the Roman Catholic claims with particular relation to the Anglican claims. I think the Anglican church from which the Episcopal church is descended broke from the centre of Catholic unity under Henry VIII.; that at his death, as a recent Church of England historian has written, "a complete revolution had been effected in the position of the church. Instead of the church in England it had become in very truth the Church of England; instead, i.e., of an integral part of that great western province of Christendom, to which it owed its first converion, and with which it had been one ever since—for nearly a thousand years—it had become, for the first time in its history, a separate Christian community;" that so it lost its continuity with the ancient church: that, as the same writer continues, "a full consideration of the actual facts " . . . serves to show that a theory like that which prevails so widely at present, which represents the English church in any other light than that of one (though it may perhaps be admit ed the greatest and most dignified) of the

#### Many Protestant Churches

which arose in the 16th century, is a novelty"; \* \* \* that "the evidence is simply overwhelming which shows that during the whole period from 1552 on ward the English church was considered, by friends and foes alike, to be for all intents and purposes one with the Swiss churches of Zurich and Feneva.

Now, I am not saying whether this Protest ant separation is right or wrong. But for my-self I cannot be reconciled to the whole notion of the loss of unity. I cannot settle down to the conclusion of Dean Hook that "we must each cling to our own fragment till the time comes, God's good time," for our being reunited. And finding it is so much more satisfactory, believing it is so much more scriptural, to take the ground that the church's organic unity never was broken, never can be broken, to that point I have come, and there I stand.

And, if the Episcopal church is a Protestant body. I can no longer be so surprised and disturbed as I was once at the liberalism in it. It does not disturb me; for I hope I have in mind gone beyond it, and come to a different region. It does not surprise me; for I can but recognize in it a legitimate manifestation of Protestantism.

On your account, not my own, it still troubles ma. You may more and more be affected by it. You must expect its presence, for good or ill, more and more. It is boasted in our day that "dogmatism and Protestantism are inconsistent, and a real union between them whom I have met; and there has been suf- is inconceivable"; and in immediate connection it is claimed that "the principle of Protestantism is the foundation and noblest and fullest life of our times, and against it the attacks have been feeble, and are growing feebler every day .'

There is a good deal of Protestant assumption here; but this much may be admitted to be true, as a recent writer observer. that "for better or for worse the Protestant world is committed to inquiry and to liberty," My comfort is that for individuals and for the world God will overrule this "inquiry" for the dom with which his truth makes free. Our highest liberty here is not in revolt from, but in obedience to God's authority. That liberty

And my comfort in regard to you, my people painful as it is to differ from you, is that God is leading you, it you will only be led by Him. There is but one church of Christ: and all who have been baptized into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost belong to that church, to its soul, if not to its body, and will be saved, according to His promise, if they lived up to the light which he gives them. The conscience of each one of you is the measure of that light.

So, in taking the step which I now do, I do not judge you. God forbid! Far from it! " To his own master each one standeth or falleth." As I have told you so many times in the past

#### and as you may now remember, Live up to Your Light,

follow your conscience. It is the voice of God within you. Confuse not conscience, as so many do, with "the right of thinking, speaking and acting according to your Judgment of humor, without any thought of God at all.' Confuse no conscience with " the right of sel will." But, with conscience-as it really isthe light of God shining upon you, the voice of God speaking within you, follow that light, obey that voice, and this revelation of God shall interpret to you all his other revelations and shall bring you to oternal life.

6 Though I have already spoken to you at such length, I should be heartless if I parted from you without touching upon the relations which have existed hetween us as pastor and people. Twelve years is long enough to have made those ties very strong, and the sundering of them very grivous. Certainly it is most grievous to me, and I believe it is to you. You have been continuously good to me, kind, lenient, considerate, true. As a people you have trusted me in my administration of the parish; and in matters of worship and of work have been willing to be guided; and have never shown that spirit of criticism and of independence which is so fatal to any parish's welfare. So, for the 12 years we have lived together in harmony and peace; and though a kind of spiritual indifference may have been a fault with which some of you would now charge yourselves, there have been here, from week to week, and from year to and devotion, that, as I look back, my whole rectorship is brightened by them.

I cannot think, in this respect, of these many years without lifting up my heart in thanks to God for all that he has enabled me to do. For it has been through you; and without your earnost, and patient, and often compassionate co-operation I could have done nothing; and to you, under God, far more than to me, is due the praise for any good work he has given me the privilege of doing.

May I thank you particularly, in this last animously given TELEPHONE Sile.

Artificial Job Printing of every describion divides at the True Witness Office. teem, and tender affection, and deep sympathy. which you have almost unanimously given

me during these trying days since my letter of resignation was read to you. I hope you will not withdraw them, after my speaking so plainly as I have felt it to be my duly to speak to you to-day. But in this, as in all else that concerns our temporal or eternal welfare, I can only say: God's will be done! He is guiding us and keeping us. If to you his revelation is different from what it is to me, he knows how far we are all responding to his monitions and making his will ours. So let my final words be, with slight adaptation, those of another

who says : "Time is short; eternity is long." Put no from you what you have heard to-day : regard it not as mere matter of present controversy set not out resolved to refute it, and looking about for the best way of doing so : seduce not ofyourselves with the imagination that it comes disappointment, or disgust, or restlessness, or wounded feeling, or undue sensibility, or other weakness. Wrap not yourselves round in the associations of years past; nor determine that to be truth which you wish to be so, nor make an idol of cherished anticipations. Time is short. Eternity is long.

WM. H. HODSON,

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Don't forget that with the very same ticket you can draw more than one prize. For instance, you can draw one of the prizes drawn one by one, and it may happen in the meantime that the same number is in the series drawing approximation prizes of \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$10.00, besides terminating with the two terminal figures of the first or second capital prizes and thus drawing two or three prizes.

S. E. LEFEBYRE, - - Manager 81 St. James St., Montreai.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me that FEPRESS and F.O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

MESSRS LAVIOLETTE & NELSON Have just received their autumn importation of French Specialties and Perfunes, and invite the public to visit their establishment. 1805 NOTRE DAME STREET (Corner of ST: GABRIEL)

#### W. H. D. YOUNG,

L.D.S., D.D.S., Surgeon-Dentist, 1604 Notre Dame Street. Preservation of the Natural Teeth and painless extraction. Dorsenia Laughing Gas, Vegetable Vapour and Ether. Artificial work guranted satisfactory.

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Pure Juice from White Grapes of Oporto, Spain.

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DeCARY FRERES.

Pamily Grocers and Wine Merchants, 520 St. Lawrence Street, Corner of Prince Arthur Street.

> THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE. Established 1853.

## W. S. WALKER Is still in the old stand, opposite the Seminary Clock,

1711 : Notre : Dame : Street, Just received, a direct importation of all new and choice Designs.

#### FINE :-: DIAMONDS

set in Rings. Ear-rings, Lace Pins and Scarf Pins. Fine GOLD and SILVER Watches and Chains. Fine Gold and Diamond Jeweiry of every description. Solid Sliver and Sliver-plated Ware. French Carriage and Marhle Clocks in great variety. Crown Derby and Wedgewood Ware in great variety. Call and sec. 211 St. James street.

THE LEADING PLANOS OF AMERICA!

When the late Mr. HENRY PRINCE, who in his lifetime was admitted to be a marvellous judge of TONE, was asked to give his opinion of the merits of the two leading Pianos, he gave the following criticism, which was published at the time:-

#### "IS IT WEBER OR STEINWAY?"

"In speaking of these two planes, I do not ignore the claims of other makers. There are many good commercial planes, in the sense in which we speak of commercial pictures, as distinct from those that are genuine works of art. They are generally well made, and being sold at a moderate price, give satisfaction to the ordinary purchaser. But the musician, the artist or the connoisseur, who wishes to obtain from the plano the grandest results of which this noble instrument is capable, will have to seek these results from either of the two great makers, Weber or Steinway.

"These are universally acknowledged to be

the leading planes of America. They are not,

nor have they ever been, strictly speaking. rivals. In a mechanical sense there is post-tively little difference between them. Both makers have achieved the utmost limits of perfection so far as durability and good workmanship are concerned, and the cost of construction is about the same, but in respect of tone there can be no comparison between them. The Steinway pianos doubtless possess great power and sonority, perhaps equal in this respect to Weber, but here the comparison ends. They cannot approach the Weber for tion of tone, three qualifications which, combined, give that distinct and perfect artichiation which one only hears in vocal organiof the highest order and calibre. Hence all the principal artists of the present day, whether vocalists or instrumentalists, prefer the Weber planes for their public performances and private use. They are more sympathetic, better adapted to the voice, and capable of giving the various lights and shades of expression in so remarkable a manner as to make them incom-

age." -- Speciator. Those who are Duying cheap-made Planos from agents going from house to house, at \$350 to \$400, should remember that ONE WEBER would buy any two of them, and yet a reautiful Rosewood Weber can be had at a little above the prices at which these cheap Planos are

parably superior to any other plane of this

For GENUINE Weber, Decker and Vose Pianos apply to

N. Y. PIANO CO., 228 St. James Street.

styles is now complete in small, medium and large shapes. We have two splendid lines of

## BOYS' DERBYS,

At \$1.50 and \$2.

Also our usual large stock of SCOTCH CAPS, KNOCK-ABOUTS, TAM O'SHANTERS, TWEED Caps, &c.

The best goods at low prices,

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220 ST. JAMES Street:

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT .No. 761, Graig Street, Montreal, Canada.

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WEDNESDAY,....DECEMBER 9, 1891

THE death, after a very brief illness, of the Bishop of Ogdensburg, removes an eminent prelate from the ranks of the episcopate. Bishop Wadhams, who this province, was consecrated in 1872.

THE Jubilee of the Oblat Fathers is one of those ecclesiastical landmarks which go to make up the Church history of a nation. It was fitting that the fiftieth anniversary of the coming of these noble missionaries should be celebrated with all possible distinction, and it will be seen that our people did their duty on the occasion. Not the least defeated in a temporal point of view striking and solemn feature of the festivistriking and solemn feature of the festivities was the presence of the two last survivors of the little band who came here fifty years ago.

Louis, Mgr. Kenrick, has just been celebrated with the greatest pomp and amid signs of general rejoicing. The high esteem in which the venerable prelate is held was signified in every possible manner. The Holy See itself was represented by Mgr. O'Bryen, so well known in Canada, and every diocese on this continent sent delegations. St. Louis was his tendency to himself and, if he had en fete and outdid itself in its efforts to honor its illustrious prelate, for whom the prayers of all good Catholics in this country as in his own land, will go up. May he long grace his high position.

THE craze of Mr. Solomon White has, no doubt, carried him to lengths which at law have voided his seat in the Legislature, and it is said that a motion may Mr. Balfour is of radical tendencies, it be made at the next session declaring the constituency he represents vacant number of British tory statesmen of But unless the motion is made by one of the most approved type have always the Opposition, with which Mr. White votes as a rule, or both sides act in unison, to be raised and the statement to be men who attain to power as rabid conmade that the power of the majority has been invoked to crush a political oppofor the chamber to place on record its carefully suppressed his radicalism and from a legal aspect, it is not always leading strings at the behest of the wise to push the law to its extreme limit. Government of the day and its represen-Let the friends of the Empire in Canada | tative at the castle, beware of making a martyr of Mr. Sol. White and his small collection of non-

LIVERPOOL, England, has recently witnessed the taking of a "church-going" census. Two or three years ago a similar attempt at "counting noses" was made in Montreal by a couple of Protestant newspapers with most discouraging results to their creed. One Easter morning the count was made, and it showed that there were more Catholics at church at Notre Dame alone at the early masses than at the whole of the Protestant churches put together without counting the other Catholic churches. Something similar is shown in Liverpool. Allowing for the difference of population-in creed-the Catholics are proved to be far ahead of their fellow citizens in attendance at church and duties. In Liverpool the Catholics naturally have to contend against many difficulties which they are not subjected to in Montreal, and in spite of them they come out practically ahead in this so-called "church census."

classes, these scientific explosives are inspection of explosives is not sufficiently stringent. Else no such quantity as ruption if they were available. Happily statement of Hon. E. J. Flynn in deof Rev. Father Lafebyre, and in the name

was used in the explosion in New York could have passed, unnoticed, into the hands of the lunatio who committed the crime. In England and other European countries the inspection and guardianship of such explosives is very rigid and none can pass from the knowledge of those responsible without much difficulty. It is evidently not so in the United States. And it may be a pertinent question, in connection with this urgent subject—what about Canada? The inspection of explosives is practically a non-existent element of our social system. It is to be hoped it will soon be made one.

THE lady whom Sir George Bowzer many years ago termed "The eccentric Nun of Kenmare" has lately turned against the Church and commenced the task of misrepresenting and villifying it. But it may be hoped that her error is only the result of some temporary aberration, and that once again we shall see her in her old role of serving the Church humbly as a faithful servant. We are was well known in Canada, especially in glad to be able to quote the following paragraph from her History of Ireland, as one which shows that the Catholic spirit is still alive, though sleeping, with-

in her breast: "I believe the hish is the only nation on earth of whom it can be truly said that they have never apostatized nationally. Even the most Catholic countries of the Continent have had their periods of religious revolution, however temporary. Ireland has been deluged with blood again and again. She has been Is this a history to be ashamed of? Is this a history to regret? Is this a history Is it not rather a history over which the angels in heaven rejoice, and of which the holiest and the noblest The Jubilee of the Archbishop of St. of the human race may justly be proud?"

#### MR. BALFOUR.

If Mr. Stead is to be credited it seems that in addition to exhibiting an inclination to coerce poor Ireland, Mr. Balfour leans in the direction of extreme radicalism. But he has certainly kept ever spoken in favor of various fads which the radicals have at times advocated; such, for example as the retirendom, or submission of Acts of Parliament to popular vote, there can be little doubt he would not be occupying the position, he does today as leader of the Government in the House of Commons. But, granting the fact, if it be one, that must not be forgotten that the greatest commenced as radicals. Disraeli was a very advanced radical in his youth, and political differences may cause an outery he is a fair type of the class of public servatives. One thing is, however, very certain, and that is that so far at least nent. It might not be amiss, perhaps, as Ireland is concerned Mr. Balfour has disapproval of the silly course pursued seems rather to have gone out of his way by Mr. White. But as to the point of law to demonstrate his approval of the iron involved we incline to the opinion ex- rule of Toryism and the sustentation of pressed in the Canadian Gazette, that the theory that the Irish are until for while it "may be well enough taken self government and must be kept in

#### A STRANGE CONFESSION.

Lord Resebery has generally been regarded as a friend of Treland, inasmuch as he is an associate of Mr. Gladstone, a supporter of his scheme of Home Rule, and a possible leader of the Liberal party when it attains to power again in England. But it is evident that the Liberal party, just at present, is a thing of shreds and patches. The master mind which alone could cope with the present leader of the Liberals has ceased to exercise its mighty influence. The nominal leader of the divided host is, if reports are a correct indication, about to leave the House of Commons and assume, as Duke of Devonshire, the traditional leadership of the Whig party, and it is hardly necessary to say here that tradition in the old lands of Europe in politics is a has always been looked up to as a coming man by the aspirants for Irish treedom and as one of their special champions. but Lord Rosebery has written a book. He has reviewed the life of William Pitt. and he has tried his best to relieve him What some one termed, on a certain from the disgrace which must inevitable occasion, the "resources of civilization," and eternally attach itself to his are beginning to crop up in an unexpect- name for his share in bringing about ed manner and certainly in unexpected the infamous, so-called, union. He quarters. The attack upon Mr. Russell | sees nothing in the methods. Sage, though doubtless the act of a mad- It was, according to his interpretation. man, is not unlikely to find imitators and | merely an episode "in the every day life passing any measure through the Irish likely to become more deadly than as | Parliament." Mr. Morley has recently elements in public war. In the hands of a done a similar whitewashing service for governmennts they are, at least, taken Sir R. Walpole, who was, it must be care of, but the same cannot be said of | confessed, a somewhat wronged man.

we may believe, and hope, no good Irishman could be found to-day capable of being bribed when Home Rule was the issue at stake. Still Lord Rosebery cannot longer be regarded as a trustworthy friend by Irish Home Rulers. He palliates, bad means for an end.

#### SOMEWHAT OVER-PROUD,

It is perhaps only reasonable that the American people should view with pride if they do the Valparaiso paper will pronothing, as Chili possesses a superior fleet | quoted : to that of the United States, and the London paper will call attention to the cleven vessels of the same class in the British navy one of which, the Blake," of which the "New York" is a somewhat smaller copy, will cess. It is then that the faithful refuge shortly be on this station as the Admiral's flag ship. It is at the same time very much to be regretted that the United States should be cultivating the arts of war and her magazines and papers teem with bellicose articles. The United have a higher mission. Whether as a form of principle. single federation or a group of independent states. Peace seems to have been stamped on the soil. It is the home of the poor of the old world; its horn of plenty seems inexhaustible, and the opportunities for domestic development are such as seem to suggest of themselves the idea; that this continent should avoid as much as possible the curse of bloated armaments and the conditions which bring in their train the miseries of war and associated: evils which afflict the nations of the onter world. Defence of course it is desirable to provide, and there have been signs that it is mostly within her borders that the United States needs to bring armed forces to bear, but so far the inthe Americans are those of peace, whose victories may in her case be even greater than tho≤e of war.

#### THE PRESS PROSECUTIONS,

Mr. Mereier is continuing to wage a editors of newspapers whom he seems to the East end from Viger Garden 1872-78; Ambassador at St. Petersburg, think have injured him by the publication street had the regulation 1879-81; Ambassador to the Porte, 1881upon matters connected with the public affairs of the province. Mr. Tardivel, a devoted son of the Church, for merely hinting in his paper at a report that devoted son of the church for merely hinting in his paper at a report that devoted son of the Church for merely hinting in his paper at a report that devoted son of the Church for merely hinting in his paper at a report that devoted son of the Church for merely hinting in his paper at a report that devoted son of the Church for merely hinting in his paper at a report that devoted son of the Church for merely hinting in his paper at a report that devoted son of the Church for merely hinting in his paper at a report that devoted son of the Church for merely hinting in his paper at a report that devoted son of the Church for merely hinting in his paper at a report that devoted son of the Church for merely hinting in his paper at a report that devoted son of the Church for merely hinting in his paper at a report that devoted son of the Church for merely hinting in his paper at a report that devoted son of the Church for merely hinting in his paper at a report that devoted son of the Church for merely hinting in his paper at a report that devoted son of the Church for merely hinting in his paper at a report that devoted son of the Church for merely hinting in his paper at a report that devoted son of the Church for merely hinting in his paper at a report that devoted son of the church for merely hinting in his paper at a report that devoted son of the church for merely hinting in his paper at a report that the constant from the next search for merely hinting in his paper at a report that the constant from the next search for merely hinting in his paper at a report that the constant from the next search for merely hinting in his paper at a report that the constant from the next search for merely hinting in his paper at a report that the constant from the next search for merely hinting in his paper at a report that the next search for merely hinting in his paper at certain matters in connection with a and as many more vainly sought adrailway were said to be suspicious, has j been hauled to prison under an old and crimson and white silk fell from the of Star of India, 1884; Grand Cross of dormant act of the Imperial Parliament | lotty ceiling in fanciful designs, while tiers | Indian Empire, 1887. | Universities and for sedition. Other gentlemen, Senator of silken than surrounded the pillars, to be considered and learned societies have also yied with each some from the walls and the different side of silken than surrounded the pillars.

Specially blazed with that a side of silken than surrounded the pillars. I mean empire, 1887. I inversities and learned societies have also yied with each other in doing from honor. Lord Dufferson the walls and the different side of in is the author of several interesting alters taken the several interesting and the several interesting Don Quixote in his combat with the greatest interest was a pillar of frosted haps the most able and cloquent official windmills and "run a-muck" with the cake, fully twenty-five feet high and two document that was ever written by a public press. This is not the act of a feet in diameter, which stood within the representative of England abroad. statesman or a wise man. Undoubtedly the congregation after the celebration of the press must be kept within its own limits; it must not be allowed to pass by Archbishop Tache. The celebration beyond the bounds of liberty and enter was in charge of a committee composed those of license, but in the present case of fMessrs. Frs. Martineau, president: there is no one who can say, with reason or correctness, that the journals in ques. Joseph Courtois, secretary; Alphouse tion have gone beyond their legitimate Desjardins, assistant secretary; P. Gansphere. Pushed to its logical conclusion thier, A. Renand, P. Lamontagne, J. Barthe action of the Provincial Premier will Delongchamps, O. Bergeron, N. Giroux. lead him to arrest the members of the Joseph Marois and O. Tessier. These Opposition for their comments during a gentlemen acted as ushers for the clergy attached to the Royal Naval Reserves. session of Parliament upon the policy and lay guests invited to be present at and procedure of the administration. There has been no precedent for such a Latteche (Three Rivers), Bishop Laurent course as is now witnessed in progress for (Pembroke), Archbishop Fabre, Bishop Along while, and it is to be noped that Lagranda (St. Hyacinthe), and Rev. Father the sense of the public will so far demon- febvre. provincial of the order; Rev. very important factor. Lord Rosebery strate its disapproval of the present Father Martineau, third assistant supecoercive acts of the administration that rior general; Rev. Father Clouthier (St. the like will not be attempted again. Boniface), Rev. Father Jodoin, Rev. Father Salmon, Father Mangin (Ot-The local government of Quebec must not be permitted to imitate the attempts | kee !, stamp to crush out the freedom of the phanie, Rev. Father Gandet (Epiphanie), Rev. Father Gendreau, Rev. Father Brault, made by the Balfours and men of that tawa), Rev. Father Bortin (Caughrace in this province will especially Rev. Father Lacasse, Rev. Father Lagier, condemn the unfortunate course taken Rev. Father Marois, Rev. Father Bruby Mr. Mercier and his counsellors. The cases are at present sub-judice, and it Father Transhonnangue, and Rev. Father Perceault, Rev. Father Transhonnangue, and Rev. Father Transhonnangue, would, therefore, be unbecoming to er Pretol. In addition to the prelates and allude to them. Later on there may be priests there were within the altar man, is not unlikely to find imitators and a new danger is thus east in the path of society. As an agent of terrorism and a "the only method known of carrying on points in connection with the trials, mostly from the East end. There were weapon in the hands of the dangerous | Trish government—the only means of Meantime it may safely be said that two gentlemen occupying scats near the there has been practically nothing bishops; they were brought out in the long and tedious With regard to the publication of the superannuated, and Rev. Brother Louis, explosives in private houses. The event But those who palliate corruption will alleged "libel," Mr. White, of the Gazette, who is still an active member of the however proves one thing very clearly, be corrupt themselves, and if there has been formally committed for trial at order. Their lordships arrived shortly namely, that in the United States the should be corruptible men about would the Court of Queen's Bench. In the after 9 o'clock, when a committee of the

manding the discharge of his client, "notwithstanding all their fishing for evidence, which was very unfair to his client, they had proved nothing."

The same will doubtless be the result in other cases, and if they ever come to trial the end is not difficult to anticipate.

#### SECULAR EDUCATION.

The failure of what have been termed godless schools" to effectively educate their little navy which has just begun to children with morality separated from grow. But they should not indulge in general learning, has been so amply premature boasting or spread-eagleism, demonstrated during the past few years It will be many years before their fleet that we are not surprised to see that the will enable them to undertake a conflict Protestant Bishop of Manitoba has dewith even a third class power, and per- manded the establishment of separate haps before those years have passed the schools for his followers. The same subentire art of naval war will have under- iject has been seriously discussed in gone a transformation. Our usually Toronto, and the spirit of revolt against calm and sage contemporary, the Pilot, merely secular education has been opengoes into cestasies over the humch of the ly manifested in the United States on new cruiser "New York" and, alluding many occasions. The moral is obvious and save souls. The recognition of the to its powers, requests "Valparaiso and and highly instructive. So far as the London papers to please copy." Well, feeling on the subject in the neighboring republic is concerned the following exhably add the comment that they care tract from a leading journal may be

The time must come, one would think, when overpowering disgust against the tyrannical monster of anti Christian education will make men more disposed to listen to the sober truth about the foul means by which it has won its sucof the cause, which its own friends have allowed to be beaten because they did not know how to define it, would find itchance of making some large conquests in the community. But nowever little or much the hope of recovery may be, it can only come from the fountain of all successful action the animating power States would, to the observant, appear to of an idea, working in the mind in the

> And working in the public mind that principle evidently is.

#### JUBILEE

#### OF THE REVEREND OBLAT FATHERS.

Distinguished Gathering - Citizen Testimonial-The Service at St. Peter's.

The opening of the Jubilee of the

oblat Fathers, in St. Peters, on Monday,

was very largely attended. Fifty years have clapsed since the first detatchment | tative of England abroad it may be said of the Reverend Fathers arrived in paraphrasing the lines of the 'Peers' in dications have most decidedly been that Canada. During those years they have the strongest weapons in the hands of won the hearts of those with whom they have come in contact, and the faithful testified their affection and respect in a very marked manner on the present ly illuminated, from Craig street to the church, and the houses on Craig street a block each way were festooned with Chinese lanterns and many colored dags. Fireworks were sent up from the Champ de Mars during vicious war against those proprietors and the evening and, in fact, the whole of tion of certain statements and comments appproaches to the church were throngupon matters connected with the public ed with people, who were kept from mission. Great taste had been displayed | Cross of St. Michael and George, 1876 altars fairly blazed with lights. The or- works of travel, and the official report mission at St. Louis. cier was about to follow the example of nament, however, which created the which he sent home from Egypt is peraltar tails, and which was divided among

PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS T. Geoffrion and J. Z. Desmoreau, vice-presidents; Jos. Loranger, treasurer; naby, J. N. Deroche, L. W. Harris, J. the religious celebration. The prelates present were Archbishop Tache, Bishop Death of a Patriot's Widow. Lacombe (St. Boniface); Rev. Father Letawa), Rev. Father Plan (Milwan-

THE ONLY SURVIVORS

of the citizens of Montreal East presented him with a congratulatory address and a purse of \$4,000 as their gift to the society on the occasion of the liftieth anniversary of its arrival in Canada. The address breathed nothing but words of affection, love and respect, and so touched the feelings of the honored priest that he became overcome with emotion and when the time came for him to answer his feelings prevented him. His Grace Archbishop Tache filled up the gap, however. In the beautiful French he knows so well how to speak, he thanked the givers in the name of the Oblat society, of which His Grace is a distinguished member. He spoke of the struggles of the members of the order in the Northwest, and how bold they worked and risked their lives for the faith of Christ. When he closed his remarks, Rev. Father Lefebvre ascended the pulpit and rendered his thanks in eloquent language. He quoted the history of the Oblats in Can-

had in their zeal sacrificed everything TO CONVERT THE INDIANS

ida, and the names of its members who

fiftieth anniversary of the society by the day afternoon, with the President, Mr. citizens of Montreal East was peculiarly J. J. Gethings, in the chair, supported by grateful to him. "Never," he said, "will the Spiritual Director. Rev. Father I forget your generosity : never will you Strubbe, C.SS.R. The meeting although be forgotten in my prayers." At the an ordinary one, was perhaps the largest close of the father's address, prominent members of the congregation were introduced to their lordships, who shortly afterwards departed in carriages for the Palace, amid the cheers of the waiting thousands without.

### THE OTHERT TESTIMONIAL FUND.

the Hon, Edward Murphy, will be duly acknowledged and and remitted to Mr. O'Hart.

#### LORD DUFFERIN.

One of Ireland's Most Distinguished Sons Honored.

The Pall Mall Gazette says :-- "The public will have been prepared for Lord Dufferin's appointment to the Lord War-denship of the Cinque Ports by our suggestion of a day or two ago. It is quite true, as a correspondent pointed out in our columns, that no public man of the time had received so many honors as the new Lord Warden : but, then, there is no pub lic man who has borne his successive honors more gracefully. For this rea son the adoption of our suggestion that he should succeed Mr. Smith will, we do not doubt, be generally approved. Of Lord Dufferin's long career as represen-Jolanthe,' that he has

Done everything in many binds, And done it very well.

For over thirty years his lordship has filled important posts in the State, and occasion. Visitation street was brilliant- in each one of them has distinguished himself. Here is a list of his appointments:—British Commissioner in Syria, 1860; Under-Secretary of State for India 1864-66: Under-Secretary of State for War, 1866-67; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Paymaster-General, 1868-72: Governor-General of Canada, 83; Viceroy of India, 1884-88; Ambassador at Rome, 1888. The Locors and 1888; Order of St. Patrick, 1863; Grand

#### An Old Citizen Dead.

Mr. Hugh Scott, one of the best known ritizens of Montreal, died suddenly on Saturday evening at his late residence, 82 Magdalen street. At the time of his death Mr. Scott was over seventy years of age. All his years he had led a most active and busy life. He was a frequent contributor to the press of Montreal, both in prese and yease, and his contributions were greatly admired and largely copied. Mr. Scott was for many years

Dame Henriette Cadieux de Courville, widow of the late Chevalier de Lorimier, one of the patriots of 1837-38, who was executed on Feb. 15, 1839, died yesterday at L'Assomption, at the age of 78 years. Mrs. de Lorimier had lived in the greatest retirement with her two daughters, ever since the death of her husband, and had resided in L'Assemption for the last thirty years. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the fiftieth anniver-ary of her husband's death a number of citizens, with Mr. L. O. David at their head, organized a demonstration, and presented her with an address and a purse of \$1,000. The deceased lady was the nunt of Judge DeLorimier and of

#### Arson.

Two cases were concluded in the Court of Queen's Bench last Friday before Mr. Justice Taschereau. The first was that of Ambrose Beauvais, who was tried on charge of complicity in arson with Bourdeau, who has already been convictd. Although counsel for the defence examinations with which the public of the little band of five Oblats who tried to prove an alibi, the jury brought was not, substantially, familiar before. Rev. Father Dandurand, who is now conviction for arson during the present term of the court.

> IREH JUBILLE SONGSTER, containing 200 best known Irish songs. Price re-200 best known Irish songs. Price reduced to 15c, or 17c, mail. W. STREET, young hopeful, "why don't they get better sulphur?"

### THE INVITATION ACCEPTED.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY

Receives A Pleasant Surprise—Romarks able Accession of Strength-Forty-seven New Members Proposed.

The programme issued by the st. Ann's Young Men's Society in connection with their entertainment of 30th ult, contained the following:

" A CORDIAL INVITATION

is extended to all well-disposed Catholic young men to join the ranks of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society-all will be heartily welcomed."

The most sanguine of the members, however, never anticipated that this icvitation would result in such a grand achievement as that which we have the pleasure of recording to-day.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held in their hall last Sunreported in the history of the organization. It was evident that something important was to be brought up, and when that portion of the order of business was reached calling for the propositions of new candidates for membership, the president announced that he had the pleasure of stating that nomination papers for 47 new members would be read, the announcement being received with great applause. Every Subscriptions sent to this office, or to the society, an incident which is, perhaps, without a parallel in the annals of Irish societies in this city. The cause of this extraordinary event is not far to seek-the society enjoys the reputation of being the most progressive in the city, and the phenomenal success it has met with during its whole career is therefore not to be wondered at. Rev. Father Strubbe congratulated the members on this fresh proof of the society's popularity, and urged all to continue their best efforts in the promotion of the society's interests.

It was reported that the recent musical and dramatic entertainment given by the society had been a gratifying success financially as well as artistically."

Arrangements have been completed for a phonograph exhibition in the society's hall on the 28th inst., for which tickets were given to the duly qualified members, in whose interest the exhibition is being given. The event promises o be a very enjoyable affair.

The annual general meeting of the society takes place next month, when some important amendments to the constitution will be proposed, including, among others, the establishing of a benefit fund, of which notice was given at Sunday's meeting.

After the transaction of other business of a routine nature the meeting adjourn-

#### The Cardinal's Coadjutor,

Right Rev. Dr. Begin, the newly appointed coadjutor to His Eminence. was born at Levis in January, 1840. He is a member of the Royal society and also of the Academic des Arcades, of Rome. His father, Charles Begin, was a farmer and died at 91, and his mother, Luce Paradis, lived to be \$1 years of age. contimi.

#### Missions.

The Rev. Fathers Nicholl and Brady are conducting a mission this week at St. Mary's Church. Sermons are preached both morning and evening. The Rev. Father Strubbe conducts a

#### Christmas Number of "The Sunbeam."

The Christmas number of "The Sex-BEAM contains a choice selection of Christmas Stories, Christmas Poetry and select reading. The Christmas number is an excellent one, and should be read by every Catholic boy and girl in the

SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFER.

During December and January we will give to those sending us FIVE PAID-UP SUBSCRIBERS to THE SUNBEAM a boautiful Illustrated Book of Tales for Catholic Children, and one year's subscription,

Remember, the offer will be closed out after January next.

CONTENTS OF THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

Interesting stories, all complete, in Thristmas Number:

"How the children kept Christmas" (illustrated): "The Lily of Far-Away Alley": "Little Paul's Christmas"; "Magaret," a Christmassketch; "Little Mary's Orange"; "The Frozen Hands"; "One Way Out of It"; "A Little Girl's Thanks"; "The Little Strings"; "His Mother's Apron Strings"; "Edmund and His Dog"; etc.

POETRY : "Christmas Voices," "Gifts for Jesus," "The Maxim," "All Sorts of Boys," "The Reaper and the Flowers."

BOOKS .- Sets Dickens, Thackeray and Géo. Elliot. We have 175 sets of the above to sell. We can give you Dickens. 15 vols., cloth. for \$5.75, but we have better sets than this and we will not tell you our prices on these, but are prepared to bargain with you for what you think they are worth to you; if we make a trille we are satisfied. W. STREET, 29 Bleury St.

A little girl once heard her mother remark that she thought a certain young lady's daughters made very poor matches. inquired the

### A TERRIBLE CRIME.

A MAN BLOWS UP RUSSELL SACE'S OFFICE

In New York-A Sad Scone of Wreck-List of the Dead and Wounded.

A terrific explosion occurred at 12.25 clock on Friday afternoon in the old Union Trust company building, at Nos. 69, 71 and 72 Broadway, New York. It is also known as the Areade. It runs through to Trinity place and is used for egress from the Rector street elevated railroad station. The noise of the shock was frightful, and caused a panie in the entire lower part of the city. It was caused by a dynamite bomb exploding in Russell Sage's office. Mr. Sage was badly hurt, but will live. The man who threw the bomb and one of Mr Sage's clerks were killed. Several others were killed and many persons were injured. The explosion was the work of a fiend, whether insure or not is yet unknown, who went to Russell Sage's office with the purpose of assassinating him. The story is that at 12.15 o'clock, a small, well dressed man, apparently about 35 years old, carrying a leather bag, called at Russell Sage's office, on the second don of No. 71 Broadway, and asked to see Mr. Sage. W. B. Laidlaw, Mr. Sage's clerk, told him that Mr. Sage was busy and could not be seen. The man persisted and continued to talk in a loud tone.

Mr. Sige, who was in an inner office, came out to see what was the matter. He asked the man what was wanted and the man said, "I demand a private interview with you.'

Mr. Sage enquired with what he could oblige and the man with the satchel replied: "We want," he said, slowly and "one million two hundred thousand dollars. We want them right here and now."

Mr. Sage started back, but instantly recovering his presence of mind he said it was a great deal of money and that he would have to think about it. He knew that he was dealing with a crank and was preparing for time, but subterfuges were in vain with this crank, He had no time to wait and he said so.

We cannot wait. I told your clerk our business was urgent. The money is wanted now. In this satchel I have dynamite—pounds of it. Unless you hand over the money, up she goes."

THREW A BACKUL OF DYNAMITE.

Mr. Sage made one more attempt to be said. His visitor might come again. At the word, the man made an angry esture and raising the satchel at arm's eagil, "You will not?" be said, "then

An explosion followed which almost aised the roof from the building, and Mr. Sage was blown clear through the door-way of his private office and across the room, where he landed in a bank of rubbish. The stranger was thrown against the partition and most severely injured. The persons in Mr. Sage's office at the time of the explosion were Mr. sage, his brother-in-law, Colonel Slocum; C. E. James, of 7 Nassau street : B. F. killedor more or less severely injured. The wounded ones were taken to O'Connell's drug store across the way, where their injuries were attended to.

The atmost consternation prevailed in the neighborhood and the wildest rumors for a time obtained currency.

The list of the dead and injured, so far Wilson, alias Lord, the thrower of the

bomb; frightfully mangled and torn,
B. F. Norton of Far Rockaway, 30
years old, died in Chambers street hos-

Unknown man, head and fragments of body picked up on the floor and walls of Russell Sage's office; black hair, supposed to be a clerk of Mr. Sage's.

Unknown man, portions of whose mutilated remains were found in the hallway

outside of Mr. Sage's office.
Missing-J. F. Menzies, 25 years old. typewriter and stenographer to Russell sage, said to have been blown up by the explosion, may be one of the unknown

The injured—Russell Sage, millionaire broker and investor, bleeding from many this in the head, partly unconscious: J. Sheum, gashed and cut about the have but not seriously; able to walk away: C. W. Osborne, cashier of Russell Sage, out, gashed and bruised from head to foot and probably internally injured, will die: Wm. Lalor, Wall street broker, cut about face and head and bruised; at nospital suffering from shock; W. R. Laidlaw, at hospital suffering from many miuries: Samuel C. Calhoun, telegraph operator, badly bruised and dazed; Frank Robertson, broker's clerk, badly lacerated and cut; may die; unconscious man, upposed to be Samuel Biern, of Hawatha, Kan., identification assumed from document found in pocket. The fragments of the bodies were taken to the morgue. B. F. Morton, who was employed as a clerk in Mr. Sage's office, was blown through the window and into the dreet. He was taken to the hospital, where he died shortly afterwards.

#### ENOCH ARDEN

With a New Turn-Romantle Story of a Boston Man Who Romarries

In Enoch Arden story, which is out of the ordinary run, has just come to ight in Belleville, Kansas. Fifteen years ago James Hall was living at Bos-ton, Mass., with his wife and three children. Hall was a fisherman, and one day, while he was out at the Banks, a storm came, and he never returned. The wreckage of his boat was afterwards found, but not a word was ever heard of the missing man. The wife, with the babies, struggled along with her poverty for five years and then married John Lester, who took his new family to the West and located a farm near this town. Five years later Hall returned to Boston, explaining his 10 years' absence by saying that he had been picked up by a

brig which was on a whaling cruise. He spent the first five years on the vessel in the far north, and then went with it to Scotland. He returned to Boston and found that his wife was another man's wife, and was apparently living happily and was well provided for. He made no sign, but again went to sea and prospered. Every year he would return to Boston and hear through an agent from his former wife. On his last trip he heard that she was a widow, and he immediately made preparations to come West to find her. He had accumulated goodly amount of money and found his wife living comfortably on her farm. He made himself known, and the couple were remarried after the separation of 15 years. During all the years of absence, even while he made annual inquiries for his family, Hall never gave them the slightest hint of the fact that he was alive, but says that he was prepared at any time to render them any essistance should they have become needy through any misfortune. He is now making arrangements to sell the farm, and they will go back to Boston, where he has an interest in a whaling vessel.

#### GLADSTONE

Speaks on treland and Her Present Con-

dition Here are some striking and significant utterances of Mr. Gladstone, taken from recent speech :- "When they talk of crime in Ireland you must understand that word bear a totally different meaning to what the word means in England. They do not mean murders, robberies, arson, rapes, housebreaking, etc. They mean resistance to the payment of rent. That is the interpretation of the word crime. I admit that out of the refusal to pay rent crime has grown, but then it should be punished as crime, whereas the sole policy of the present Govern-ment has not been to punish the crime, not to wait to see whether it de veloped into crime, but to interfere with private liberty in a way which in this country would not have been tolerated for a moment. They would not have dared to interfere with it, and to have prevented these combinations, which are the only weapons that a poor people, and a people like the Irish, can resort to in derence, and which are oftentimes their only right. . . . Gentlemen the reputation of a country is measured by a standard which we can easily get at It means what its neighbors think of it Gentlemen, the reputation of Russia at this moment is probably very high with certain parties, even in Russia itself, but would not, I am afraid, be quite so high if measured by the general opinion of the civilized world. But where is the general opinion of the civilized world? Where is the reputation of England with reference to its conduct to Ireland? A contemporary verdict has long ago been pronounced, and in the whole public opinion, and in the whole literature of every country on this or on the other side of the Atlantic, you cannot find a single exception to the rule a single that every competent, every creditable, every decent witness admits, in terms most unqualified, the long inveterate conduct of England towards Ireland, which has, in so many respects, lowered C. E. James, of 7 Nassau street: D. F. Norton, of Far Rockaway: C. W. Osborne, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Menzies, attaches of the office: Frank Robinson, of Bergen Point, a messenger boy and the Mr. Menzies attaches of the office: Frank Robinson, of Bergen Point, a messenger boy and the Mr. Menzies attaches were either to say the spectacle of one people opposing another is a spectacle the saddest, the most heartrending, and perhaps the most horrible which the wide surface of the earth can produce.

the earth can produce. . . . The verdicts of the constituencies have spoken, not only the sober, the just and the true, but also whatever one will understand the inevitable. Upon these verdicts Ireland relies. You have watched her conduct in the difficult circumknown, is as follows: Dead—H. H. stances of the last nine months, and the lison, alias Lord, the thrower of the conduct—I do not hesitate to risk saying on your behalf-has evoked in every breast a responsive voice of sympathy, and an increased conviction that we may deal safely and prudently with our fellow subjects in the country. Such is our conviction. On her side, she reposes in full trust on what has taken place, and she believes that when the opportunity arrives the general sense of the country will ratify the judgment that has already been given at nearly a hundred points of its surface, and that the entire people of England will, by a great and decisive majority, determine and dispose of those demands which are now made upon them, after a long and painful experience, in the clearest and most audible tonedemands which were made upon them alike by their honor, by their interest, and by their duty before God and man."

#### Election Trials.

The election trial in the case of Dr. Roome (West Middlesex), has been dropped for want of evidence. Dr. Roome is a Conservative. The case in Centre Wellington against Dr. Semple (Liberal) has been dismissed with costs. The Laprairie case begins on Thursday, and in Maskinonge against Mr. Legris on the 4th of January.

#### Not Unreasonable.

Mr. George Taylor, M.P., of Gananoque, Mr. George Taylor, M.P., of Gananoque, has left for home again, after a short visit to the Capital. Mr. Taylor will, at the coming session of Parliament, reintroduce his Allen Labor hill. He droptroduce his Allen Labor hill. ped the bill last session at the request of Sir John, Macdonald, as it might interfere with the negotiations then pending between the two countries. Since then it has been found that hundreds of Canabas been found that h dians who have been working on the other side of the line while living in Canada have been turned back at the border. Mr. Taylor's bill is intended to be retaliatory.

It is stated that millions of dollars' worth of bonds and stock coupons were stolen from Russell Sage's office after the explosion.

Chief of Police Bains, of Windsor, Ont., is dead, at the age of 60. He had been chief for 20 years, and leaves a wife and five children.

the Gore District Fire Insurance Com- that he could only conclude that if blame

in Germany.

yellow fewer in Brazil.

The G. T. R. has prepared a new timetable which took effect last Monday.

Over 30,000,000 human beings are reported to be dying of hunger in Russia.

O'Hara died a few days ago, aged 108. Hastings County Council has approved

During the past season 725 vessels arrived at Montreal. Their tonnage was

Hundreds of people have died in France from influenza. The epidemie is

Oxford County Council has accepted

The French Senate has rejected the proposal to impose a surtax of three francs

miles from Aylmer, committed suicide

European powers to take combined action against China.

date of the Liberal party for Kingston for the House of Commons.

diate building of a double track between Winnipeg and Fort William.

demnity for the session of 1890. become insane after wrecking the house.

Hamilton retail grocers condemn tea peddlers and will endeavor to revive the by-law charging vendors a yearly license.

A farmer's daughter, named Dionne, aged 24, fell into a well at Riviere du Loup, on Wednesday, and was drowned. Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, M. P. for Ot-

The Executive Committee of the Mac donald memorial fund met at Montreal last week. Thus far \$20,000 has been

The customs duties collected at the port of Winnipeg for November show an increase of nearly \$20,000 over Novem ber of 1890.

It is announced that the petition against Mr. Baker, M. P. for Missisquoi, and that against Mr. Mowat, of Napierrille, have been dropped.

have decided to appoint two women as sub-commissioners to inquire into the

An alliance between Great Britain and China, for the purpose of coping with Russia, is likely to be formed, according

dre Senecal and H. J. Bronskill.

will be three-cornered. Ald. Copp's candidature, it is announced, will be ratified at a public meeting next Tuesday.

Toronto commercial travellers met in privileges from the railway companies.

A Harlem railway train jumped from the track at 149th street, New York, last week, one car being overturned. Two men were killed and several seriously

Col. Chas. T. Gillmor, clerk of the Ontario Legislative Assembly, has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant Governor, Campbell.

Mr. Ingraham, the Conservative member for East Elgin, has been unseated for bribery by agents. This thing of fighting the Liberal devil with fire is danger-

A prisoner named Fox has been confined in Kentville, N. S., gaol for eleven years, it is said, without a commitment. The case is being taken before a judge on a habeas corpus motion by the S. P. C.

D. H. Pameter, of Medford, N. S. his share of his father's property. The case is in Court.

The Almonte Gazette (Liberal) affirms positively that Mr. Jamieson, the Conservative member for North Lanark will be made a judge in a few days, and that Mr. Bennet Rosamond will be the new Conservative candidate.

not to oppose the preliminary steps taken by the Radicals to bring about a separation of Church and State. In the meantime it is not probable that any appointments will be made to vacant bishopries.

was attributable to his cousin it must be because of an error in political indement,

#### NEWS IN BRIEF

The epidemic of influenza is increasing There is an alarming increase of

The Earl of Bantry is dead, aged 37. The title dies with him.

The Chinese revolutionists number 1,000,000 able-bodied men.

A commercial treaty between Ger-

many and Belgium has been concluded.

A resident of Merrickville named of the Torrens system of land transfer.

The hearing of the Halifax election case has been set down for December 21. Nearly 3,000,000 bushels of wheat have cen shipped from Fort William this

spreading.

tenders for the erection of a new county poorhouse.

on foreign sugar. Phineas Kinsey, a farmer living four

Tuesday evening. The French Government is urging the

Mr. Alexander Gunn will be the candi-

The C. P. R. contemplate the imme-

Speaker White has decided that Hon. Thomas McGreevy is entitled to his in-

Cyrus W. Field, the New York millionrire, is said to be dying, and his son has

There is trouble in Melbourne, Australia, financial circles over the failure of live small banks and building societies.

tawa, states that it is not his intention to resign his seat in the House as report

subscribed.

The British royal labor commissioners

subject of women's labor.

to a Sanghai correspondent. The Cabinet has dismissed from the civic service John R. Arnoldi, A. P. Bradley, Horace Talbot, Ernest Dionne, An-

Mr. David Plews of Brantford has been deputed by the Dominion Millers' Association to take up his residence in Great Britain as agent for export flour. The contest for Hamilton mayoralty

Representatives of the Montreal and

Montreal, and decided to ask for certain

injured.

to act during the illness of Sir Alex

ous and discreditable.

Society.

Mr. John Germain, of St. Hyacinthe was unmarried.

The French Government is inclined

Andrew McIlwraith, cashier at Galt of Andrew McIlwraith, cashier at Galt of the consequence of the Manipur retreat,

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIEVS. THE HAIR CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALE KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY

IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES HAIR

RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR Parisian Hair Renewer.

DOES NOT SOIL THE PICLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS

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

PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIENNE, ROUEN, France.

and not from any failure in military duty. In distant posts of India, officers Captain Boileau said, are frequently in vested with political responsibilities His consin was a man of great courage and had distinguished himself in iwo

previous campaigns. The movement of grain this year from the end of July by the Montreal Transportation Company was the largest on

record for the same period. Two men have been arrested at Port Huron who are believed to be at the head of a gang of counterfeiters. Their

specialty was ten-dollar gold pieces. The East Elgin election trial has been concluded and Mr. Ingram was unseated for the acts of persons held to be agents.

The railway charges completely failed. The Standard Bank of Melbourne, Australia, with a capital of \$5,000,000, a fourth of which had been paid up, was forced to suspend owing to the financial

panie. Mr. Wiman, as representing the Great North-western Telegraph Company, has thrown up the sponge, and the payment of interest to the shareholders of the Montreal Telegraph Company at a rate of S

per cent has been resumed. In the French Chamber of Deputies Bishop Freppel urged that the Bay of Diego-Suarez, in Madagascar, be fortified and raide the strongest position on the Indian coast. M. Etienne, under secretary for the colonies, promised to remember the suggestion in preparing the next colonial budget.

The Chilian Supreme Court has decided that the members of Congress under the Balmaceda administration can not be held responsible tinancially for the paper money alleged to have been unlawfully issued by Balmaceda during the revolutionary struggle.

Sir Richard Cartwright was examined at Kingston on Thursday evening in connection with the South Oxford petition. Of course he was ignorant of the names of the subscribers to the Grit campaign fund, although, according to him, "they were all sound Liberals." Sir Richard has been confirmed in his seat by the judges of the election trial.

The Earl of Errol, whose death has been announced by cable, was well known in Montreal in the old garrison days. When a young officer of the Rifle brigade, about 1847, he was on the stail here as deputy assistant quarter-master general. In was in this city that Brazil and was undoubtedly one of the he was married to Miss Eliza, daughter causes of his dethronement later on. In of Colonel Gore, who figured in the fight 1880 he once more visited Europe for with the rebels at St. Denis. His wife medical treatment, his health being was a lady of most estimable character much broken, and remained there for

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, Mandrake, Dandelion, and other valuable vegetable remedies, every ingredient being strictly pure, and the best of its kind it is

possible to buy.
It is prepared by thoroughly competent pharmacists, in the most careful manner, by a peculiar Combination, Proportion and

### **Peculiar** To Itself

Process, giving to it curative power

It will cure, when in the power of medicine, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Blood Poisoning, Cancerous and all other Humors, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Billousness, Sick Headache Catarrh. Rheumatism, and all difficulties with the Liver and Kidneys.

It overcomes That Tired Feeling, Creates an Appetite, and gives mental, nerve, bodily, and digestive strength. The value of

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is certified to by thousands of voluntary witnesses all over the country whom it has cured of diseases more or less severe. It is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO. Apotheoaries, Lowell, Mass. N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

100 Doses

DOM PEDRO DEAD.

The Emperor of Brazil Dies in Paris-A Liberal Monarch.

Dom Pedro, ex-emperor of Brazil, died to-day. His complaint was diabetes and for the past 48 hours his life has been despaired of. The Princess Isubella was at her father's bedside at the time of his death and was overwhelmed with grief to such an extent that it is feared she may be seriously ill. It is said the last words of the ex-Emperor were an expression of his deep affection for Brazil and his regret that he could not go back there to die. Dom Pedro's sixty-sixth birthday was on December 2, and expressions of hope for his recovery were received on the occasion from the King and Queen of Portugal and others.

The Emperor's Career.

Dom Pedro de Alcantara, the deposed Emperor of Brazil, was born at Rio de Janeiro, December 2, 1825. He was the son of Dom Pedro I. of Braganza and Bourbon and of Loopoldina, Archduchess of Austria, and was the legitimate de-scendant of the three great royal houses of Europe, Braganza, Bourbon and Hapsburg. He was proclaimed Emperor of Brazil upon the death of his father, in April, 1831, at the age of 5 years and 4 months. The Government was at first administered by a council of regency and afterward by one regent. In July, 1840, he was declared of age by the Chambers, and assumed the sovereign power when not quite fifteen. In 1843 ie was married to the Princess Theresa Christina Maria, sister of Francis I, late King of Naples, from which union were born two princes, who died young, and two princesses. Dom Pedro was very courteous in his manners, and wrote and spoke English, French, German, Spanish and Italian fluently. He was strongly attached to literature, and liberally patronized industrial enterprises by en-

in substituting free labor for slaves, by encouraging European colonization. The most important event in Dom Pedro's career was undoubtedly the freeing of the slaves. As early as 1850 he issued a decree stopping the slave trade and in 1871 he issued a decree for the gradual but total abolition of slavery. and this was finally accomplished in the

couraging public works and perfecting

the navigation of rivers. He succeeded

#### spring of 1889. This caused considerable EXCITEMENT THROUGHOUT

Majesty, on whom she has served as lady in waiting. The Earl later served in the Crimea with his corps, being wounded in the hand and losing a finger. He was hereditary High Constable for Scotlaud.

Government daughter, the Countess prod, the Count D'Eu, her husband, was very unpopular. It was in November, 1889, shortly after his return from the European trip, that a revolution headed by General Deodoro Da Fonseca, assisted by other military commanders, broke by other military commanders, broke out and a republic proclaimed. Dom Pedro was on November 19, 1889, deposed and, with all his family, sent to Europe on one of his own men-of-war.

> retirement in France, whence only occasionally was anything heard of or from him. The dead ex-Emperor was a great Shakespearean scholar, and had translated many of the Bard's tragedies and comedies into Portuguese. He was a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and also of the French Geo-

graphical society.

He was strongly attached to his native land, and during the recent excitement there, caused by Da Fonseca's attempt to assume dictatorial powers, and when it was suggested that it was a good time for the ex-Emperor to attempt to regain his throne, an official communication was sent to the Paris press to the effect that the leaders of the Brazilian Imperialist colony there had received a declaration to the effect that Dom Pedro. seeing with profound grief events in Brazil tending to dismember the country, was ready to return if the nation desired his presence, in order in his old age to render a final service to the union, integrity and greatness of his fatherland. It can truly be said of him that his grief and desire to benefit his country and former subjects were genuine. His heir is the Countess d'Eu.

The scenes at the death bed of Dom Pedro show that to the very last his thoughts were of the country over which he had so long ruled and whose welfare, Castor fill Registered. A deligntation for the hair. It should be used daily, promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cts. per bottle. Henry Regrard, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street, Monreal.

Brazilian Government against her exile from the country, but she maintains all her rights in connection with the crown. She is ready to return to Brazil at the tirst summons sent her. The remains of Dom Pedro will be interred in the family vault at Lisbou. Before the body is taken from Paris a solemn requiem High Mass will be celebrated in the

Church of the Madeline.

The King of Portugal has offered the use of the vault of the Briganza family for the burial of the ex-Emperor. Dom Pedro was fully possessed of his mental faculties till the end. During Friday forenoon, being conscious that he was nearing death, he had mass colebrated in his bedroom and received Communion. Soon after the last sacraments were administered Dom Pedro went into a comatose condition. He passed quietly away. His body has been embalmed and other preparations have been made for the funeral, which is to be held on Thursday. The family have received many calls of condolence.

Cable despatches from Rio de Janeiro say that the news of the death of Dom Pedro met with no official recognition in the Brazilian capital, A number of merchants and shop-keepers in Rio de Janeiro closed their places of business for the day out of respect for the ex-Emperor, but otherwise the death of the former ruler of Brazil was marked by no demonstration of any kind.

Dom Pedro lest no will. The little property he had will be divided between Countess d'Eu and the children of his deceased daughter, Princess Leopoldine of Saxon-Cobourg.

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANOS

Now on sale at C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS. 2268 St. Catherine Street

OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS received as part payment. Planos 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.

Telephones, Bell 1168. Federal 1200.

Mention this Journal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 647. Dame Octavic Guertin, of the parish of Belwil, in the District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action in separation as to property

ngainst her husband Joseph Procule Prefon-taine, merchant, of the same place. Montreal, 7th December, 1891.

GEOFFRION, DORION & ALLAN. out and a republic proclaimed. Dom Pedro was on November 19, 1889, deposed and, with all his family, sent to Europe on one of his own men-of-war. It is only a few days ago that Da Fonseca himself, who was afterward elected President of the Republic, had to resign in response to popular clamor, and General Peixotto is now president.

Only a month after the exile of the royal family, on December 28, 1889, the Emperor's Queen died in Portugal.

After her death Dom Pedro went into retirement in France, whence only oc-Attorneys for Plaintiff

## 20 2 GEO. H. KERNICK, Deputy P.S.C.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY

RETURN FARES. Between all stations on the System and to points on connecting lines in Canada and to stations in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York State; also to Detroit and Port Huron.

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

on December 24th and 25th, valid for return until December 26th, and on December 31st and January 1st, valid for return until January 2nd. FIRST CLASS FARES AND ONE-THIRD on December 24th, 25th, 31st and January 1st, valid for return until January 4th, 1892.

To Students and Teachers in Canada only (on presentation of certificate from their Principal) the rates of issue will be extended from 2th to 31st December, returning until Jan. 38t, 1892.

For tickets and further information apply to any of the Company's agents.

### MONTREAL

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight Dollars per share on the capital stock of this institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after Saturday, the 2nd January, 1802.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

Montreal, 25th November, 1891

Henry McGreevy, aged 19, of Pior field, Conn., lifted an eight bind, pound weight in imitation of Econo and died,

### "A Sorrow's Crown of Sorrows.

CHAPTER XX.—Continued.

So Mrs. Laidlaw attended a reception at Lady Mordaunt's, and drove in the Park in Lady Mordaunt's carriage, and was carried off by her to luncheon. On all three occasions she met Aubrey, all three occasions she met Aubrey all three occasions all three occasions she met Aubrey all three occasions she met Aubrey all three occasions all three occasions she met Aubrey although he did not join them in the drive, but only stood with other friends of his sister about the carriage. He spoke very little to Lola, and was only as courteous and kind in manner to her as to any other lady of his acquaintance. But he power took his eyes from her face; and other lady of his acquaintance. But he never took his eyes from her face and ed her own, the blood rushed to her cheeks, and a curious fear as of an unterpretation of the said. Why do you though danger record the said of the said.

known danger passed through her heart.
She might have forgotten this sensation, or dismissed it from her mind, but for an incident that occurred subsequently, exactly one week after her husband's departure. Whilst lunching with Lady Mordaunt, Lola had lamented the absence of a garden in her London life. and of the roses for which Dr. Marsden's acre of land had been famous. Hearing her words, for which he was always listening, Aubrey had slipped out after lunch, and when Lola returned home later in the afternoon, she found her sitting-room a very bower of perfume and fragrance, the lovely tints of the multitude of cut roses being enhanced by the cool green of the pots of waving littered all the available space of the apartment.

Delighted at first, Lola speedily grew thoughtful and embarrassed. She knew quite well that her husband would ter at once. strongly disapprove of such attentionfrom her former admirer. She guessed at once from whom the flowers came, although the servants, when she ques-tioned them, professed ignorance as to

While she was debuting how best she could avoid Aubrey without hurting his feelings, the servant entered with a parcel of novels and magazines from . Lady Mordaunt, brought, so the girl said. by a gentleman.

ment, Lola, who guessed from the description that the bearer was none other and but one but own weakness and ignorance and I will than Aubrey himself, directed the girl to run after him down the street, and, if he would call in and see her mistress.

the next minute she heard Aubrey's step on the stairs and his knock at her sitting-lt w

Entering the room, he found her standing by the table in the subdued light of a summer evening. She were the black lace gown in which he had seen her at touch of constraint in its wording that his sister's house. There were roses all about her, and her hands were full of them. He drew a deep breath as he looked at her, and waited, with curjously shining eyes, until she should speak.

"I sent for you, Mr. de Vaux," she began rapidly, "to thank you for the books, and to say that—that it was very kind of you, but I wish you had not sent these

would rather not speak to you at all. Nothing makes me so angry as a reflec-tion upon those I love. And, please, go now, for I am tired."

"I shall see you on sunday at my sister's? he said, as he moved towards of the theatre.

Machanically Lola got down from it. Lola hesitated.

to come.

ly. "Well I shall see," said Lola, nervous-

stood directly before her.

"Well, yes, a little." she answered at arm.

Inst, desperately, looking straight up Before the deor of a pastiyeook's shop into his face. "I had not thought of it, they paused, and an extremely pretry but I fear I have make a mistake. I did little girl, fair-haired, and so much like not want to go to Manchester, so I-I Mrs. Granville as to be unmistakeably her persuaded my husband to start without me. Then, as I tell him everything in my letters, I asked him if I might go to Lady Mordaunt's as I was dull. He gave me his full permission to go anywhere, except to your mother's. And I have been thinking since then that he may have forgotten who I adv. Mordaunt is some intellectually delice the control of the mandal transfer. have forgotten who Lady Mordaunt is, some intellectual looking man, and the

mother's lest you should meet me, and ly fashion as he talked. that he would be angry if he knew that you see me at my sister's house?"

friends coming from Paris to-morrow, and not room enough in the house for them all. I can take that as an excuse

other society. The idea of turning you

if I can see you pass by now and then in the streets, or in the Park, why, that be a miserable woman." is all I can wish for, all I can hope for now. Good-night."

His voice was breaking as he spoke, dead! If he were only here now, that she He did not try to touch her hand, but might creep to his side and lay her achturned abruptly away as he finished ing head upon his knee, and live out the speaking, and, almost before she realised residue of her broken life under his pre-

that he was going, he had left the house.

For a few moments Lola stood quite
still: then, as if seized by a sudden restrange faces by the cool green of the pots of waving solve, she sat down to write to her hus-ferns and tall tropical plants, which band. Not a word of Aubrey did she say; but, with more tenderness than she had ever yet dared to show, she begged him to let her come to him in Manches-

"Only telegraph and say you want me. or just say 'Come' 'I cannot tell you how much I want to see you. I am tilled with the silliest fears and the silliest faneies. You would laugh if you heard tioned them, professed ignorance as to the sender's name; and, for the first time since her marriage, the difficulties them away. Dear Bruce, I know I have them away, bear Bruce, I know I have I had a ways been specified at home, and the most acute pain. She could never the most acute pain. just because you were more busy and the most acute pain. She could never he neglected and or he pain just because you were more busy and the most acute pain. She could never he had seen in her than the bear to look upon his face again; it was that blank despair he had seen in her face the bear to look upon his face again; it was out meaning it you have frightened me, and checked me when I wanted to tell proach isin. you how much I loved you. And I have a great deal to explain to you about what ady Mordaunt, brought, so the girl-aid, y a gentleman.

Acting upon the impulse of the most and have treated others hadly the rundle of the wholes seemed to restrict the rundle of the rundle of the wholes seemed to restrict the rundle of the rundle o ance. But never you, dear; and I will tell you all this when I come."

It was growing dark when she tinished she overtook him, to ask him whether this letter, and her eyes were blinded Her messenger had scarcely departed before Lola regretted the stepshe had taken to but it was then too late to go back, for en; but it was then too late to go back, for Bruce, and place it in Mrs. Laidlaw's still more by tears as she was closing it.

It was kindly written; it reproached her for not having come to Manchester. touch of constraint in its wording that seemed to render her own impulsive effusion hysterical and silly by comparihusband's letter again and again, and all through the night she thought of him and of Aubrey and was haunted by nightmare fancies of a hideous trouble that was pursuing her, creeping up to

vexed you. Indeed, that was far from out of the house before anyone in it was

received flowers from him; and he never ance drove slowly down the mean-look-forgets any wish of mine." ling street leading to the stage-door, two

be dead long before he returns."

"Now you make me really angry," said Lola, flushing hotly. "I sent for you to ask you never to give me flowers again. But I may have to tell you I would rather not steak to you at all would rather not steak to you at all.

#### CHAPTER XXL

paid the man, and then stood for a mo-"I am not sure whether I shall be able ment on the narrow pavement, star-ing before her, too much shocked by "But you have premised to come to what she had seen to be capable of lunch; it is settled, and several people thought. The sound of a voice asking are invited to meet you." he said eager her whether she wanted anyone at the theatre recalled her to herself. Shaking her head, she moved off rapidly in the ly pulling a flower to pieces, and inwards direction her husband and Ella Granville.

Ly resolving to pass Sunday at home.

Aubrey came away from the door and der they were walking slowly, absorbed in earnest talk. Slackening her pace. "Will you tell me," be asked, rather Lea followed them at a little distance, unsteadily, "whether I have anything to with clouded hands and burning checks, do with your change of plans!"

She was silent, and he repeated his question.

Beth Bruce and his compatible to excited, and at one point Lola saw Mrs. Granville lay her hand upon Bruce's

lovely chi'd who learned against him and "That he would not let you go to my with whose fair hair he played in father-

A dry sobrose to Lola's lips; she would have turned then and left them, with that picture of the three painted on her Aubrey was silent for a moment. Then | mind for ever, but that, as Bruce and he said very sadly:

"As my sister is, you say, your only friend in London, and as you are dull, out their distination. So she followed and I am the obstacle to your visits to them again through the crowded streets, her house, may I make things right by deaf and blind to everything but the going away from it? She has some sight of her husband and that woman

pair echoing through her aching heart. the direction of Lola's house; and in After a time—Lola could never tell such a frame of mind he met her, and how long—the three turned down a saw the misery of his own heart surpass-quieter street off the main thoroughfare, ed by the stony despair in her face. and entered a house bearing a card of "Apartments to Let" in the window. Lola looked up at the number, and at the name of the street, and recognised the address of her husband's letters. Then she turned, and in the same mechanical way, as though she were living painfully through an ugly dream, she asked her way back to the railway-stat on. It : ever once occurred to her to face her husband and accuse him of his faithlessness. Like some stricken animal that feels its own death-wound, she "Not at all," he said. Why do you think I stay there? Or what should keep me in London? I will leave her house to-morrow, and I will never meet you there again, if you wish; then Mr. Laidlaw can't be angry. And if I can just hear from my sister now and then that you are well, and seem happy, and if I can see you pass by now and then wanted to creep home and die, away

less girlhood.
"Whoever marries Bruce Laidlaw will How right he had been! how right ne always was, her one friend who was dead! If he were only here now, that she

so she wandered on through the strange faces in a strange city-hopetaken that woman to his home. He was living there with her and the child, on with his moustache, he said, whom he layished caresses his wife "Will you take this back to would have given a year of her life to obtain. He had neglected her, treated her with distant coldness, while his love was given to the vulgar and ignorant woman who had insulted his wife, and had of only boasted of the old tie between herse f and Bruce. Yet, while the memily lying down in the sitting-room, and she and artificially heightened charms filled (me she didn't want anything." Lobs with burning anger and disgust, the ! The picture her words called up tilled equally impossible to forgive or to re-

Her lave for him, her marriage, and her present misery were the inevitable

peat her condemnation, and the strange aces around to watch her with a scornful pity. A deserted, unloved neglected wife, with no friends, no future! She felt that the curious eyes around her read all this in her eyes, clouded by a tearless anguish.

numb despair that weighed down her brain, she resolved to walk to her rooms instead of driving thither in a cab.

In the street in which she lived, passing through it in the twilight, absorbed said in her miserable thoughts, she came face to face with a man who fell back a step effusion hysterical and silly by comparison. With a chilled feeling at her heart, Lola tore up the closely-written sheet she had just written. Then she read her Aubrey de Vaux: but Lola did not see him, and he turned and watched her cress the road to her house and stand on the steps after she had rung the beli-a beautiful, bright-haired woman in dusty black garments, with a look of fixed des-

Yet be leaves you here alone when persons, a man and a woman, issued from the goes to Manchester," said Aubrey it, and walked along the narrow pave cured me because I never trusted myself is charged with the duty of selecting to speak of her. But you were wrong, three names from the magistracy list of And now to see her neglected and alone is sending me mad. I feel I shall kill that husband of hers if I watch the solemnly selects the first name in each shadows growing in her face much long- trie, thus appointing the unhappy man er. I have changed my address because to the office of high sheriff, which he is he—that brute she has married—would bound to accept or pay a fine of 500 be angry with her, she says, if he thought | pounds in default. Lots of magistrates she met me at my sister's. And this sent excuses on Thursday, mostly plead-beautiful child knows no one in London but Alice is heating her wings out in an be exempted because he was "the but Alice, is beating her wings out in an ugly, dingy London lodging-house, all youngest son of a younger son, and of alone, the steny-heavted monster she has small means." Another wanted to be alone, the stemy-hearted monster sin married is away in Manchester. She tells me she refused to go - she will not a small income from his wife's property, and had eleven children, whom he sent sent section in the county. that if I meet him I shall kill him.

ier party at an afternoon reception, and



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and child, and the voice of her own des- had wandered off, almost insensibly, in

Shocked, wondering, and fully of pity for her and mad rage against whomsoever had made her suffer, Aubrey lingered near the house which Lola had entered, longing passionately that he might fol-low and strive to comfort her, but not tempt. More than an hour he spent in daring to risk offending her by such an atpacing up and down the street and the environs, until at length, his love and anxiety on her account beating down all scruples, be resolved on making some conventional enquiry of the servant as to Mrs. Laidlaw's health. Some excuse for so late a visit being indispensable, he hurried to the nearest book-shop, and bought there at random a new novel which the shopman recommended. Armed with this, he proceeded to Lola's

It was eight o'clock and when the servant opened the door Aubrey put into her hands the volume he had purchased, and apologised for the lateness of his

"I happened to be passing," he explained, "so I brought Mrs. Laidlaw this book from my sister. Is she quite well?"
"No; Mrs. Laidlaw is not very well,"

the girl informed him. "She's been to Manchester and back to-day, and I think it's tired her," she said;

'Aubreys face changed at the news. He less, friendless, and desolate. He had grew paler still, and at length, after standing a moment in silence, fidgetting

"Will you take this book to Mrs. Laidlaw and my card, and will you ask her if she could see me for a few moments, as I am leaving London to-morrow:

"I would rather not, sir," said the girl, I really think Mrs. Laidlaw is iil, and ory of Mrs. Granville's complacent smile | sent me away when I went up, and told

Aubrey with the deepest agitation, Lola ill, neglected, and ab ne, lighting with face two hours before, with no friend to help her, no human soul to sympathise with hers in its greatest need.

At these thoughts a very agony took results of her own rash folly—of misers possession of the mind of the man who able mistakes, for which she was atoning loved her. She taid been to Manchester; she had seen her husband; and he had driven her from him to break her heart in helpless grief at his cinelty. It was well for Bruce Laidlaw that he could not meet his former rival at that moment.

The little servant stood with the book in her hand, holding the door open, Aubrey's back was towards her. She could not see the excitement that convulsed his features; nor, in the semi-It was half-past six in the evening darkness of the half, could she notice when she reached London, and thinking how the young man trembled from head that physical motion might relieve the to foot, and nervously elenched his hands in the pauss that followed her words.

Yet, even to her unobservant ears, his voice sounded forced and strange as he

"If Mrs. Laidlaw is ill, her friends should be sent for. I will go up and ask if I can be of any use.

(To be Continued.

Avoiding the Honor.

The ancient ceremony of nominating high sheriffs of the counties of England for the ensuing year took place last week "Indeed, I know nothing about them."

"In when she interapted him.

"Now, you know that is not true. Of course I guessed it was you who sent them, because—"

"Because at Oidford I used to fill your rooms with them. Flowers are your most natural companions. You always look as if you had been brought up among them. But pray forgive me if I among the neighbourd, and stole downstairs and look of fixed destent on her pallid face.

"Aubrey had seen her quite clearly, as he was haunting the neighborhood of the neighborhood of the neighborhood of the course in the large of a glimpse of her at the windows or passing to and from her late Mr. Goschen, by virtue of his office, but she had passed quite close to him, and early train to Manchester. There was one at half past seven. Lola packed among them. But pray forgive me if I the cupboard, and stole downstairs and out of the house before anyone in it was on the face and unhappy. So much so that out of the house before anyone in it was on the hotel to pied the lower seats. The office of high on this same morning, from the hotel to which he had just removed, he had written to to his mother a long incoherent letter to the said humility of his tones. "Only I to the theatre where Bruce's piece know my husband would rather I only received flowers from him; and he never forgets any with of min; and the forgets and min; and the lower seats.

I must go also define from the hotel to which he had just removed, he had written to his mother a long incoherent letter to his mother a long incoherent let growing so mendurable to him that he could not bear it much longer.

"I must go abroad again," he wrote.
"I cannot come to you, as I should only county court over which the chancellor of every county for submission to the Queen, who, afterward sitting in council. to the office of high sheriff, which he is He frequently had to borrow money With such thoughts in his head, from his banker, and so on.-Hosbar Re Aubrey had suddenly left his sister and public.

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Oddest Parasite in Creation. Do readers know that the royal Bengal tiger is infested with one of the strangest creatures that ever lived? It is said to be a fact easily demonstrated or proved by lection, that the web of the foot of tigers of the above named species is inhabited by a blood-sucking insect about the size of a common flea, which is a perfect counterpart of a tiger in every particular, shape, claws, tail and stripe included.

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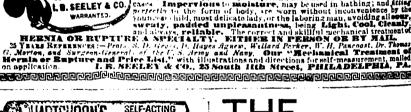
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#### "BABY PATRICK."

"So they've christened the baby 'Patrick'! What a name to give their boy! To be laughed at on the play-ground, And wither their rosebud's joy, It sounds so all over Irish That I'd rather have called him 'lke,'
Or 'Jonathan,' 'Seth,' or 'Nathan'—
But 'Patrick' 1 dislike."

Thus flippantly spoke a maiden Of the upstart, shouldy style Who had never read the story Of her father's peerless isle, Nor had heard of Patrick Sarsfield, Hibernia's fighting "lance," Nor of Duke Magenta, Patrick MacMahon, chief of France ;

Nor of Patrick Cleburne-" rebel"-We called him in the war-Whose charging cheer was music Away on the front afar: Nor of countless other soldiers, And of statesmen great and good, Who deemed a badge of honor The name she would have tabooed.

Hove the old name of Patrick, And none in adopted land Would wear it to-day more proudly If stamped by the soggarth's hand. For the true American honors The man, not the name, I ween, As he values not less the coleen Who sings of the shamrock green.

So, maiden, tell "baby Patrick" To hold up his head at school; That they are not of the genuine Irish Who cowardly play the fool, Let him do but his duty bravely To God and his country dear, And his beautiful patronymic Shall always sound pleasant here.

-Richard Oulahan.

### HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

Uses for Glycorine.

Few people realize the importance of the ases of pure commercial glycerine, and how it can be used and made available for purposes where no substitute is found that will take its place. As a dressing for ladies' shoes nothing equals it, making the leather soft and plinble without soiling the garments in contact. As a face lotion, oatmeal, made in paste, with glycerine, two parts, water, one part, and applied to the face at night, with a mask worn over, will give in a short time, if faithfully pursued, a youthful appearance to the skin. As a dressing in the bath, two quarts of water with two ounces of glycerine, scented with rose, which will impart a final freshness and delicacy to the skin. In severe paroxysms in coughing, either in coughs, colds or consumptives, one or two tablespoonfuls of pure glycerine in pure whiskey or hot, rich cream will afford almost immediate relief, and to the consumptive a panacea is found by daily use of glycerino internally, with a proportion of one part of powdered willow charcoal and two parts of pure glycerine. For diseased and inflamed gums, two parts of golden scal, one part of powdered burnt alum and two parts of glycerine, made in a paste and rubbed on the guins and around the teeth at night, strengthens and restores the gums to health, provided no tartar is present to cause the dis-rase, which must be removed first before applying .-- Seicatific American

#### Weights and Measures.

An old housekeeper gives the following weights of groceries: Ten common size eggs weigh one pound. Soft butter the size of an erg weighs one ounce. One pint of coffee A sugar weighs twelve ounces. One quart of sifted flour (well heaped) one pound. One pint best brown sugar weighs 13 ounces. Two teacups (well heaped) of coffee A sugar weighs one bound. Two teneups (level) of granulated sugar weigh one pound. Two teacups soft batter (well packed) weigh one pound. One and one-third pints of powdered sugar weigh one pound. Two tablespoons of powdered sugar or flour weigh one ounce. One tablespoon (well ided) of soft butter weighs one ounce. pint (heaped) of granulated sugar weighs fourteen ounces. Four teaspoons are equal to one tablespoon. Two and one-half teacups (level) of the best brown sugar weigh one pound. Two and three-fourth teneups (level) of powdered sugar weigh one pound. One tablespoonful well heaped) of granulated, or best brown sugar, equals one ounce. One generous plnt of liquid, or one pint of finely chopped ment, packeds dadly, weighs one pound.

#### Cannod Meats

It has been urged time and again for years that, as canned meats will deteriorate and may become poisonous through change, with timeno matter how well they may be put up, all manufactures of such foods should be compelled to put upon every can the date upon which the canning is done. Consumers could then Avoid the old goods.

#### White Oystor Sauce.

Boil half a dozen medlum-sized oysters for five minutes; strain the liquor, which save; cut up the oysters; then put an ounce of butter in stewpan, with half an ounce of flour, eayenne Perper and sait. Knead these well, and moisten With oyster liquor and cream or milk. Keep the sauce boiling, and stir for ten minutes. when strain and add the oysters.

#### Welsh Rabbit.

A Welsh "rabbit" is made of cheese, melted in rich milk. Cut half a pound of Canadian or American cheese up into bits; add atablespoonfal of butter, and stir the cheese and butter till they are melted to a smooth paste. Pour over all a gill of rich milk, add a pinch of cayenne paper: mix well, and pour the whole over thick slices of hot tonst, slightly wet with bolled failk, and serve at once. A "golden buck" differs only from an ordinary "rabbit" in the addition of a poached egg to each slice of toast. If two thin slices of crisped bacon are added to a "golden buck" it becomes a "gherkin buck." Welsh rabbit is sometimes prepared by melting the cheese over the toast by setting it in

#### Hints About Mending.

The old-fashioned minute and beautiful darning of our grandmothers, as fine as lace work, is hardly worth while in these days, when active life makes so many demands upon our time. True, there are exceptional cases, when if a member of the family possesses the accomplishment of elegant darning, it comes into play. One has an unlucky tear, which court plaster will not remedy, [as it will in a slik dress-rip a seam if necessary to get at it on the wrong side, and stick it smoothly on the back), perhaps it is a cherished bit of one's wardrobe, and a really exquisite darn will only enhance its value.

Good, substantial darning, neat and workmanlike, which keeps clothing in good order until it has yielded its utmost quota of service, is a different thing. This is an essential part of the training of a good family seamstress. Clothes worn without mending are almost thrown away, so speedly are they ruined, and bungling, incapable mending is almost worse than none. The girl who cannot mend has been neglected in that important part of her education, which consists of learning to take care of her own clothes. There is a womanly grace in the use of the needle, and a truly

The small stitches that require care and promptness rather than skill—the button replaced immediately when it comes off, the little rip fastened, the worn braid exhanged for a new one, the frayed buttonhole neatly renewed-these things betray character. Life is made up of these apparently petty and insignificant daily emergencies, and the way in which we meet them decides whether the aggregate will be order and beauty or confusion and waste. Girls should think of this when they put on something that needs a few stitches.

There is an efficient kind of mending in advance which may sometimes be done by reinforcing the parts of greatest wear. Children's stockings will keep in good condition much longer for running on pleces to line the heel and knee, before they are worn. Stocking tops should be saved for this purpose. The careful house mother will have a good roll in her stocking bag, so that she can always choose a piece to match. If it is put on flatly, catstitching the edges, not turning them under, it will not impair either comfort or good looks, and it saves labor. For older persons, those portions of the foot which show wear first , the ball of the foot with some persons, with others the heel) may be run with soft yarn or darning cotton. It is easier and pleasanter to do this work while stockings are new than to fill up holes in a worn pair.

Coat sleeves in a catico dress should have the ower parts of the sleeve made double, taking care that the interlining matches the outside, so that when the elbow begins to wear, the patch is already provided, and it can be mended much more neatly and easily than when a piece has to be inserted.

Broken knees and elbows in jackets and trousers are best restored, when past the relief of a modest darn, by putting in a piece quite across. Make a straight, well-pressed seam crosswise, and put the new piece into the seams of the garment on each side. In mending a faded garment, make a new plece less conspicuous by washing it in strong soapsuds and drying in the sun .

Mending has its beneficent surgery; it i often best to resort to extreme measures. If an undershirt is badly "torn down," cut it quite through to the bottom; put on soft, strong facings, with bottons and buttonholes all the way down, bind the neck over with soft binding tape, and it is better than new. A flannel skirt, worn on the bottom, may have the hem cut off and a new one made with a row of feather-stitching-black is pretty on red flannel, and pink or blue on white; then put on a yoke fitted to the hips to give sufficient length. This yoke may be lined if the flannel is not very heavy. Cotton shirts worn on the edge should be bound, and black dressbraid is sometimes used for this purpose.

Quilted satin linings in jackets and wraps are apt to get frayed at the edges, and are very neatly restored by putting on a flat silk braid to match, just wide enough to cover the worn edge. Winter wraps can almost always be improved by a skillful needlewoman for the second season's wear. A shabby overcoat is sometimes quite rejuvenated by a broad, heavy binding of woolen braid. Hoods are freshened up by a bow of new ribbon, or a bit of contrasting color in cords and balls; school mittens are sometimes worth running on a flannel patch underneath the thin portions. It is time now, before the severe weather is really upon us, to make a critical examination of the winter wardrobe, and in most households the scrap-bag and the mending-basket will be able to augment the warmth, and comfort provided for every member of the house-

#### YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Wild Camels.

One of the most interesting results of the late General Prievalsky's researches in high Asia was the discovery of the existence of wild camel. These animals, regarding which much has been written since the time of Shah Rukh's embassy in China in 1821, but little definitely known, are reported to be small—not ligger than a horse-and with two humps; their limbs are very thin, and they are slimly built. They do not run away at the sight of man, and, when irritated, are flerce and swift in their action, biting and trampling under foot and kicking like a cow. They are hunted for the sake of their wool, which is highly prized and sold to the Turfan merchants. Their scent and hearing are wonderfully keen, and they can climb almost like goals.

#### What Boys Should Know.

Don't be satisfied with your boy's education. says the School Supplement, or allow him to handle a Latin or Greek book until you are

sure that he can-Write a good legible hand. Spell all the words he knows how to use. Speak and write good English. Write a good social letter.

Writen good business letter. Add a column of figures rapidly. Make out an ordinary account. Deduct 16) per cent, from the face of it. Receipt it when paid.

Write an ordinary receipt Write an advertisement for the local paper Write a notice or report of a public meeting. Write an ordinary promissory note. Reckon the interest or discount on it for

ays, months, or years. Draw on ordinary bank cheque. Take it to the proper place in a bank to get it

Make neat and correct entries in day-book and ledger.

Tell the number of yards of carpet required for vour parior. Measure the pile of tumber in your shed,

Tell the number of bushels of wheat in your largest bin, and the value at current rates, Tell something about the great authors and statesmen of the present day. If he can do all this and more, it is likely he

has sufficient education to enable him to make his own way in the world. If you have more time and money to spend upon him, all well and good—give him higher English, give him literature, give him mathematics, give him science, and if he is very, very anxious about it, give him Latin and Greek, or whatever the course he intends pursuing in life demands.

#### Sister Agnes' Story.

[The following story is from the pen of a little girl only thirteen years old, and was recently published in an American contemporary. Can none of our young readers do something in the same way? Let them try.] "Sister Agnes, please tell us a story," said

little Stella Boliner, "a true story," Yes, sister, a true story," chimed a chorus of

twelve voices, and the children ceased their noisy play and crowded around the gentle nun, all clamoring for a place by her side. "A true story, children," said the nun, "what

shall it be? Let me think," "Once upon a time," said little Mamie "that's the way the stories com-O'Leary. mence, Sister." "Thank you for your kind assistance, Ma-

mie," said Sister Agnes, smiling.

womanly economy in its employment that will never go out of fashion.

It stands alone. Pearline—the only perfect washing medium. It cleans your house or your hands—it washes your finest clothes or your carpet. It does it easily and thoroughly. Nothing can be harmed by it; labor is lessened by it; it saves time, money, and wear. Millions use it—almost every soap maker is trying to imitate it. Fearline is better than soap—soap is better than nothing-there's nothing better than Pearline. Never puddled. 511 JAMES PYLE, New York.

"Well, once upon a time," she continued. not many years ago, there were two children whose names were Harold and Colette. ey were pretty children, but Colette was the prettier of the two. She had long golden curls, fair complexion and blue sparkling eyes. Her little

brother was the younger of the two,
"They were Catholics, and with their father and mother attended church regularly.

"Their father had a good situation and the family lived in happiness and contentedness, until one day their father became exceedingly ill. They did all they could to help him, but it was all to no avail, for God called him to Himself to reward him with a happy home in Heaven.

"Now, as they had no one to support them, the widow had to work or they would have starved. As she had not been accustomed to hard toll. she soon became sick from overworking herself. Her illness increased so much that she thought she would die; so she told her children that she had a brother living not very far away, and that after she died they should try and find him and she knew he would rear them. She also said that as they had a few pieces of furniture, they should sell them so as to obtain some money to defray her funeral expenses, and she gave them directions as to how and where they should bury her. She took a ring off her finger and, giving it to the little girl, told her to wear it always, for, she said, it might aid her in finding her uncle, since it was the ring her brother had given to her when they had parted. Her name was engraved op

"That very night the widow died. Two days later the children sold the furniture, and they just had money enough to bury their mother. The poor widow was laid to rest, and that night the children laid on the bare floor and cried themselves to sleep.

"The next morning they started out in search of their uncle. They journeyed on and on, and went from house to house begging their bread: when night came they lay down to rest only to rise again with the sun and continue their earch.

"One day they came to a magnificent residence and they knew it was occupied by wealthy people. They went to the door and knocked. It was opened by a servant; they asked for food, but she was forbidden to feed anyone without asking the master of the house. So she told him there were two little children out there who wanted something to eat. He came out and was just sending them away when the ring Colete wore caught his glance. So he called them back and asked to see the ring. Then the children told him all about their mother, and what she had said about her brother, and that they were trying to find him. The man now saw that he had almost turned his dead sister's orphans from his door. He felt sorrow for being so cruel, and he resolved then and there that he would never again turned a beggar from his door. He bade the children enter, and when they found that he was their uncle they were imppy.

"He was very good to them, and as he had no children of his own, he adopted them both. He then sent them away to school. Colette ras educated at the convent of the Sacred Heart in St. Louis. She graduated from there with high honors; she returned to the world for a year, but feeling that she was called to the religious life, she returned to the convent and is now a Sister in St. Agnes' order. Do you know her, children?"

"Harold became a partner in the firm of his uncle, and is now a successful business man. The children thanked the Sister, and one of them said, "Oh! it is a history of your owr lire, Sister." The nun smiled, and just then the bell rang

or supper. ANN MILTENBERGER.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC SALVE is a great aid to internal medicine in the treatment of scrofu-

ous sores, ulcers and abscesses of all kinds. Sociability of The Irish Character.

The Irish nature is eminently social. This

may in part be owing to the instinct of race, and in part to the influence of circumstances. Ireland is a small country, and for generations it has been thickly populated. I cannot reflect that, in any part of Ireland, I was ever for nany minutes away from the sight of a human habitation. Of late years, the case I understand is different, but it is not of late years that Irish character has been formed. Always living thus in close companionship, it can be seen that not only would the social qualities become nctive, but the exercise of them would become a necessity of life. Accordingly, Irish character is abhorrent of seclusion, of isolation, and of solitude. It opens, expands, and grows in the communion and crowd of numbers; it droops, desponds, and withers in loneliness, or amidst a few. In good or evil, in galety or griof, in kindness or in wrath, the Irishman longs for fellowship. In the hour of injury, he calls for condolers in his wrong; in the hour of success, he calls for congratulators on his triumph. In adversity he yearns for sympa-thy; in prosperity he draws together sharers of his plenty. In marriage he cannot dispense

The activity of the social sentiment we observe among the Irish peculiarly in their hos-

with the wedding gathering; and he would be

grieved to anticipate other than a crowd at his

funeral. Among his fellows, the Irishman

must live; among them also he would die

Living or dying, his heart answers to that

divine announcement, "It is not good for mal

pitality. Hardly is there an occasion among them which deeply moves the heart that is not celebrated with a gathering of guests. Thus it is at weddings, at baptism, and once it used so to be at burial. So it is if the member of a family is about to leave it, with the prospects of long or final separation; so it is on the return or visit of such as had been formerly inmates of the household. Not only is the friend of bygone years received with collective welcome but let him give his name, his word, his sign to the merest stranger, that stranger will, in like manner, be received. The Irish delight to give to entertainment the gladness of a feast. A cordial joy of soul flows into mood and mauner, and all they say and do has a fostive spirit Whenever the Irishman calls his friends and neighbors together in order to have a pleasant time, all his nature seems to say, "Rejoice with me." He is every inch a host, and every inch a generous and merry one. It is not merely that he does his best, and gives his best, but he is happy in the doing and the giving. He is not only happy in himself, he communicates also his happiness to others. His guests share in his expansiveness, and spontaneously enter into his glorious freedom of jubilation.

#### Personal Liberty

Physical Slavery.

We are all free American citizens, enjoying our personal liberty; but most of us are in physical slavery, suffering from scrofula, salt rheum or some other form of impure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier which disolves the bonds of disease, gives health and perfect physical liberty.

#### ST. THOMAS' DAY.

We were not by when Jesus came,
litt round us, far and near,
We see His trophies, and His name
In choral echoes hear.
In a fair ground our lot is east,
As in the solemn week that pass'd,
While some night doubt, but all adored,
Ere the whole widow'd Church had seen her
risen Lord.

Slowly, as then, his bounteous hand Slowly, as then, his bointeous hand
The golden chain unwinds,
Drawing to Heaven with gentlest band
Wise hearts and loving minds.
Love sought Him first—at dawn of morn
From her sad couch she sprang forforn,
She sought to weep with Thee alone,
de saw Thine open grave, and knew that
Thou wert gone.

Reason and Faith at once set out
To search the Saviour's tomb;
Faith faster runs, but waits without.
As fearing to presume,
Till Reason enter in, and trace
Christ's relics round the holy place—
Here lay His limbs, and here His sacred
head.

And who was by, to make his new forsaken bed?"

Both wonder, one believes—but while
They muse on all at home,
No thought can tender Love beguite
Fron Jesus! grave to roam.
Weeping she stays till He appear—
Her witness first the Church must hear—
All joy to souls that can rejoice
With her at earliest call of His dear gracious

loy too to those, who love to talk
In secret how He died,
Though with seal'd eyes awhile they walk,
Nor see Him at their side;
Most like the faithful pair are they,
Who once to Emmaus took their way,
Haif darkling, till their Master shed
is glory on their souls, made known in breaking bread.

Thus, ever brighter, and more bright,
On these He came to save
The Lord of new created light
Dawn'd gradual from the grave;
Till pass'd th' inquiring daylight hour,
And with closed door in silent bower,
The Church in anxious musing sate,
sone who for redemption still had long walf.

Then, gliding through th' unopening door,
Smooth without step or sound,
"Peace to your souls," He said—no more—
They own Him, kneeling round,
Eye, ear and hand, and loving heart,
Body and soul in every part.
Successive made His witnesses that hour,
lease not in all the world to show His loving
DOWER.

Is there, on earth, a spirit frail,
Who fears to take their word,
Scarce daring, through the twilight pale,
To think he sees the Lord?
With eyes too tremblingly awake
To bear with dimness for His sake?
Itead and contess the Hand Divine
at drew thy likeness here so true in overy
line.

For all thy rankling doubts so sore,
Love thou thy Saviour still,
Him for thy Lord and God adore,
And ever do His will.
Though vexing thoughts may seem to last,
Let not thy soul bequite o'o c v t;
Soon will He show thecall His wounds,
and say,
Long have I known thy name—know thou
My face alway."

### The Household Prize

135 Adelaide St., W. Toronto, Ont. "Your reliable preparation, St. Jacobs Oil, has proved a benefit to me in more ways than one. I have used it for quinsy outward application) with very beneficial results, and for a case of rheumatism, where its action was swift and sure, and a perfect cure was performed. I consider it a remedy to be prized in every house-hold." Thos. Piendos, with Johnson & Brown.

Tramp (entering a country shop):
"Couldn't you help me a little?" Proprietor (angrily); "Can't you help yourself?" Tramp: "Thank you!" as he snatched up two loaves and disappeared like a flack of lightning. like a flash of lightning.

### Pectoral Balsamic Elixir



TIES, EMI-CIANS, &c., proves the superiority of this most excellent

"Having been informed of the composition of E TORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR, I first it we duly to recommand it as an excellent remedy for pulmonary affections in general."

Montreal, March 27th 1889. N. FAFARD, M. D. Professor of chemistry at Laval University.

"I have used PECTORAL BALSAMIC
"ELIXIR with success in the different cases
"for which it is advertised, and it is with
"pleasure that I recommend it so the public." Montreal, March 27th 1889. Z. LAROQUE, M. D.

Wob sale everywhere at 25 & 50 c. per bottle.

Sole Proprietor L. ROBITAILLE, Chemist, JOLIETTE, P. Q., CAMARA.

DAST ALL PRECEDENT! OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Lagislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over whalming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and Becember), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DELAWINGS take place in each of the other ton months of the vegr, and are all draws in public, at the Academy or Music. New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YKAR4 FOR INTEGRIFY OF ICS DRAWINGS AND PROMIT PAYMENT OF PRIZES Attested as follows:

Attenso as Italians.

"We do hereby sortify that we supervise the arrange ments for all the Monthly and Sound dinual Drawings of the Louisians State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good fath toward all parties and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with resumilies of or eignatures attached, in its advertisements."

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay a Prisss drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which ma be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALUSLEY, Pres. Louisin ta Nat'l Bb PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. 4. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat') Banb. CARL KOHN, Pres. Baion National Bank,

#### MAMMOTH DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Ocienna,

Tuesday, December 15, 1891.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000



Price of Tickets: Whole Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20; Quarters \$10; Eighths \$5; Twentieths \$2; Fortieths \$1.

Club rates, 55 fractional tickets at \$1, for \$50. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERY WHERE IMPORTANT.

Send Money by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars, on which wis will pay all charges, and we prepay Express charges on TUKET: at d LISTS OF PRIZES forwarded to correspondents.

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Cive full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to all lotters, we use to express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Friz s, until the Courts shall decide Oral Etours As A STATE INSTITUTION. The Posts a unthorties, however will continue to deliver all ORDINARY letters address d to Paul Courad, but will not deliver letters address d to Paul Courad, but will not deliver REGISTERED letters to him.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FRRE OF CO T.

ATTENTION—The present charter of the Louisland State Lottery Company, which is part of the Committed on the State, and, by decision of the SUPRIMF COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company, will remain in force under any circumstances MIVE YFARS LONGER, UNTIL 1895.

The Louisland Legislators, which adjourned July 10th voted by tw-thirds majority in each Bouse to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1865 until 1819 —The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL PAVOR CONTINUANCE.





FONTS LECTERNS

#### DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., Says:

Strange cases cured by my Medical Discovery come to me every day. Here is one of Paralysis—Blindness—and the Grip. Now how does my Medical Discovery cure all these? I don't know, unless it takes hold of the Hidden Poison that makes all humor.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA, Sept. 9th., 1891.

Donald Kennedy,—Dear Sir: I will state my case to you: About nine years ago I was paralyzed in my left side, and the best doctors gave me no relief for two years, and I was advised to try your Discovery, which did its duty, and in a tew months I was restored to health. About four years ago, I became bilind in my left eye by a spotted cataract. Last March I was taken with La Grippe, and was confined to my bed for three months. At the end of that time, as in the start, then it struck me that your Discovery was the thing for me; so I got a bottle, and before it was half gone I was able to go to my work in the mines. Now in regard to my eyes, as I lost my left eye, and about six months ago my right eye became affected with black spots over the sight as did the left eye—perhaps some twenty of them—but since I have been using your Discovery they have all left my right eye but one; and, thank God, the bright light of heaven is onee more making its appearance in my left eye. I am wonderfully astoniched at it, and thank God and your Medical Discovery. VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA, Sept. 9th., 1891.

For CRACKED or SORE NIPPLES use COVERNTON'S Nipple Oil, also for hardening the Nipples before confinement.

For COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c., take COVERNTON'S SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

FOR DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, take COVERNTON'S

Aromatic Blackberry Carminative. Price 25 cents. Prepared by C. J. COVERNTON & CO., Corner Bleury and Dorohester Streets.

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Fine speciments of which can be seen in the stores.

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Our readers should call and examine the stock and prices at N. Y. PIANO COS stores.

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MANUFACTURERS OF Key's Low Water Alarm. Vau Duzen's Steam Jet Pump,

" " Loose Pulley Oilers, Hot Water Furnaces. Hot Water Radiators. Penberthy Injectors,

Bydrauts of all Kinds. St. George's Street Gulley, Kearney's Pneumatic Street Stop Cocks,

Curils' Water Pressure Regulator Asbestos Packed Cocks. Watson's Steam Pressure Regulators,

and all kinds of Brass and Iron Goods for Plumbers, Ga fisters, etc. IRON FOUNDRY

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J. GRACE, 51 University street, House. and Sign Painter and Paper-hanger. ATA orders promptly attended to. Keeps in-Stock ASPINALL'S & DEVOIS' ENAMEL. PAINTS, as also an assortment of prepared Paints ready for use. Gold and plain Wall Papers, Window Glass, Glue, Paint Brushes, Paris Green, Kalsomine and Varnishes, which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

51 University Street.

#### Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co'y. 1891 — SEASON — 1891.

The following steamers willrun as under and all at the usual intermediate ports:—

To QUEBEC—Steamers QUEBEC and CAN-ADA will leave Montreal daily [Sundays ex-cepted] at 7 p.m.
To TORUNTO—Commencing Monday 1st
June, leave daily, Sundays excepted at 10 a.m.,
from Lachine at 12.30 p.m., from Coteau Land-ing at 5.30 p.m. from Lachine at 12.00 p.m., 1000 leave Quebes ing at 6.30 p.m.

To the SAGUENAY — Now leave Quebes every Tuesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m., and from 23rd June to 15th September four times a week—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Frideys and

Saturdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
To CORNWALL — Steamer BOHEMIAN every Tuesday and Friday at noon.
To THIREE RIVERS—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p. m. riday at 1 p.m. To CHAMBLY—Every Tuesday and Frid**ay** TO BOUCHERVILLE, VARENNES, VERCHERES and BOUT DE L'IELE—Daily (Sundays excepted), per Steamer TERREBONNE at 3.30 p.m. Saturdays at

Daily (Sundays excepted), per Steamer TERREBONNE at 3.30 p.m. Saturdays at 2.30 p.m. Saturdays at 2.30 p.m. LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longueuil 5 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From Montreal commencing at 5.30 a.m. Lust trip 8.30 p.m. See time table.

To LAPRAIRIE—From Montreal, from 25th May to 31st August, on Mondays, Wedenesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. From Laprairie—5.30, 3 a.m., 1.30 and 5.30 p.m. From Montreal 6.30 a.m., 12 noon 4 and 6. 5 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays from Laprairie, 5, 8, 10.30 a.m., 1.50 and 5.30 p.m. From Montreal, 6, 8, 12 noon, 4 and 6.15. p.m. On Sundays and holidays, from Laprairie, 7, 9.15 a.m. and 5 p.m. From Montreal, 5 a.m., 2 and 6 p.m.

EXCURSIONS—Commencing Saturday, May 2nd, by Steamer Terreboune, every Saturday at 2.30 p.m., for Vercheres, and Sundays at 7 a.m for Contreceur returning same evening at about 8 p.m.

For all information apply at Company's Ticket Offices, Richelieu Pler, Windsor Hotel, Balmoral Hotel.

ALEX. MILLOY, JULIEN CHABOT, Traffic Manager. General Manager

### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Househole Medicineranks amongst the leading

necessaries of Life. These famous Pills purity the BLOOD, and ast most wonderfully yet soothingly, on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELF, giving tone, energy and vigor, to these great WAIN SPRINGS OF LIPE. They are confidently recommended as a rever-felling remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakmed. They are wonderfully efficacions as to all allowants incidental to females of all ages and as a GENEYAL PAMILY EXPLORER, are manufassed.

Holloway's Ointment.

Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounde, Sores and Ulcors This is an infallible remedy. If effectively, runbed on the meck and chest, as east into meat, it curve boths THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitts, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas

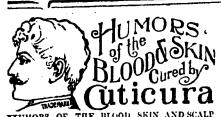
Gout, Rheumatism,

and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Comment are manufactured only as 593 OXFORD STREET, LONBON, and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the oivilised world, with directions for use in almost strainguage.

The Trace Marks of these middines are replaced at Ottawa. Hence, anyons throughout the Rritish for sessions who may keep the American counterful it als will be prosecuted.

All Purchasers should look to the Label of the Pots and Bores. If the address of the Oxford Street, London; they are spirious as the Carlon Street, London; they are spirious as the contract of the Carlon Street, London; they are spirious as the contract of the contract of



HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN AND SCALP, whether itching, beroive, bleeding, acaly, crust ed pimply, blotchy, or copper-colored, with loss of hair, either simple, scrotuleus, hereditary, or contagious, are speedity, permaneathy, economically, and in fallibly curod by the CUTICURA REMEDIES consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Rem dies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fair. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infa like blood and skin purifiers, and dalay effect more great cures of blood and skin diseases than all other remedies combined Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c: SOAP 35c: RESOLVENT, 81.50. Prepared by the POTTET BRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Ecston Mass.

Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Blood and Skin Diseases. Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily tkin prevented by Corneras Soar.

Backache, kidney psins, weskness and their matism relieved in one minute by the celebrated UUTICUAA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER . 00c.

#### IRISH NOTES.

Reports have been published by the Royal Dublin Society on the experiment made with the new sulphate of copper anti-blight powder for the prevention of the potato disease. These experiments were carefully carried out in various parts of Ireland, but the results go to show that the undressed plets gave a better yield than these that had undergone the troublesome and expensive operation of dressing, so that this natchvannted panacealis in fact a most lamentable failure. The potato crep is the mainstay of Ireland, and the mysterious blight which affects the tuber is leoked upon as a national curse. There is a grand field open to any tacky instrainal fortunate erough to discover some specific for the prevention of the discover which seems to puzzle the wisest of scientists. scientists.

The Rt. Rev. James Lynch, D.D., Bishop of Kildare and Leighlan colesbrated his silver jubilee at Tuilew en Nov. 13. Bishop Lynch was born in the city of Dublin in 1807. In 1841 he was ordained priest, and shortly after was stationed in the Ecclesia-theal Conlege of Castleknock as a professor. Sal sequently he was engaged in the Irish Cellege Paris, where, in 1866, he was consecuated Paris, where, in 1866, he was consequated Bishop. The quarter of the city in which the college is situated was the centre of great reliciting on the creasion. the Emperor Napoleon belt a among the participants. When the late Bislop Walsh began to decline in institle Bishop Lynch was appointed his conditated nearly twenty years ago—with the right of succession, and when three or four years ago, the former died he was succeeded by Bishop Lynch.

The abstract dealing with the county of Kildare has just been issued by the county is a good representative one that ing some of the best, as well as some few facts about it. In 1841 this county had a requirement of the best, as well as some few facts about it. In 1841 this county had a requirement of the transfer of the soldiers were never governed to the soldiers were governed to the soldiers were never governed to the soldiers were governed to the Census Commissioners, and as the had a population of 114.488 which steadily decreased, till it now stands in 1891 at 70,206. Education appears to be in the ascendant, however, for while only 58.6 per cent, of the inhabitants of a read and write in 1881, 600 per con could do so when the last census wa taken. A very noticeable feature of the crease, one in every 32 of the population being in receipt of this aid. by the decade 1881-91 the number of engignates was \$249. Nearly 34,000 have emigrated THE CANADA PLATING CO'Y, from this county in the last ferty years. 763 Craig St.

Torchon lace is one of the products of the Irish Industrial Association started by Lady Aberdeen and others to help those industries which in the past were injured by English legislation. The association began with a shall of frish goods at the Edinburgh Exhibition in The the stitch. There is, of course, at present a difficulty in obtaining bobbits and patterns, but with an increased demand this difficulty would soon disappear. But besides Torchon laces there is Irish lace of all kinds, and some of the world laces is really averaging. of the needle lace is really exquisite.

The question of the Irish Fisheries is again being vigorously taken up by the English press. It appears, according to the Board of Trade returns for the last ten months, that while 4,791.896 ewt. of fish were brought ashore in Scotland. only 557,206 cwt, were taken by the Irisic fishermen. Upwards of 3,100,000 ewt, of herrings were taken off the Scotch coasts. and only 84,000 cwt. off the Irish coasts. In cod, haddock and most other chible fish, Scotland is far ahead of the sister island, which, however, carries off the ralm in mackerel, a fish which is rather scarce in Scotch waters. In oysters, too. the crop is much larger than in Scotland, the figures for the ten months being for Scotland 1743 cwt., and for Ireland 294,-229 cwt. The total value of the fish landed in Ireland for the ten months ending October 31st was £251,027, which appears very small compared with other than the house of God and the gate £1,636,071 which represents the value of of heaven." the Scotch fishery industry for the same

Mr. MacDermott, who has become quite a hero (in the comic papers especially) for his horse-whipping of Healy, belongs to one of the old Irish families. The head of the tribe is The MacDermot, O.C., who still retains the ancient title of licity in Australia at the present moment Prince of Coolavin, while the MacDerwith what it was at the date of the foun-Amongst other old Celtic titles recognized in Ireland are those of the Knight of Glin (Desmond Fitzgerald), and the Knight of Kright of mott-Roe represents another branch, dation of St. Franci's, the rev. preacher naught). The 'The's' are represented brothers. 1100 charches, and well-nigh by the MacDermott-Roe; the MacCilly-three quarters of a million of Catholics. cuddy of the Reeks, The O'Conor Don, Fifty-one years since there was not a

nephew of the late Dan. O'Connell). The O'Gorman-Mathghamnan (Mahon), The O'Maine, or Chief of Hymaine, The O'Donovan, who rejoices in the every-day name of Henry Winthorpe which has not not all a Celtic ring plant it. The O'Gorde. name of Henry Winthorpe, which has not at all a Celtic ring about it; The O'Grady of Killyballyowen. The O'Maine (Cornelius J. O'Kelly, of Gallagh Castle, County Galway) is a count of the Holy Empire. There are a good many Papal counts in Ireland whose titles are recognized and we also have a Swedish cognized, and we also have a Swedish baron (De Robeck) who is one of the mest popular men in the land, and for a number of years master of that noted pack of foxhounds, "the Kildares."

#### The Archbishop Convicted.

On account of the letter of protest sent by the Archbishop of Aix to M. Fallieres. French Minister of Justice and Public Worship. In reply to the latter's circular reminding the French bishops that they were not at liberty to leave their dioceses without the Minister's coment, he

teses without the almostr's coment, he has just been fined 3,000 francs.

The Figuro new-paper opened its columns for subscriptions and in one day more than double the amount of the fine was raised. Other offers of assistance are plentiful. One rich Catholic expresses his willingness to subscribe 20,000 frames toward building a new convent for the Little Sisters of the Poor, an institution in which the Archbishop takes great interest.

The government he'd that the Figuro's action was a violation of the press law, ! which feelids the opining of subscriptions to pay legal cests. A citation was served upon the editor of the Figaro and he will be presented.

The Archeisirop of Amaccy has written a letter similar to the one which caused the prescution of the Archbishop of , Aix, and the latter threatens to set the Government's despetie orders at defiance, and we to the nor whenever he pleases.

#### A Clever Capture.

The newspapers of easieric Germany contain trequent companiets of outrages by Ressian soldiers on the frontier. They raid and forage on the Corman in habitants across the line almost as if war was already declared. A few days az 194 number of Russian seldiers pressed to frontier at Szamel German and endesy reof tedrice away in the profestile belong ing to the country people. The latter by in ambosh for the Russians and while ! they were still on German soil rushed on those the m. The Russians made a resolute resistance but the Germans social every Russian a copilise. The Russian levels are the copilise that the Russian copilise is the Russian copilise. sians were then marched to a Russian garrison and there surrendered. The Russian communiting officer scenical in the deeply concerned at the ignomici-ous rapture of his men by a lot of German pensants than by their detection in cattle stealing. He premised that the indices would be severly parished, and as the Cormans were leaving several of

LADIES. We secured three first prizes and diplomas at Montreal Ottawa and Sherbrooke, 1891, for the extra quality of our manufacture of Silver-Ware and replating old goods equal to new. We supply private families and Hotels abstracts is that the relief given under the Poor Law system shows a large in delivery to any part of Canada. delivery to any part of Canada.

### English Finances.

Mr. Geschen, feet a that his speech of Wednesday, with the arguments for and against, may have confused the broad outlines of his anaticial scheme. 1886 and it now has depots in Dublin presents them plainly is a letter to Jona Touch Workmanship and Durability, and London. A gentleman is employed the governor of the Bank of England Jona Touch Workmanship and Durability. to travel throughout Ireland to give with tables shown how the plan would and receive orders and leave instructions in regard to fashions, colors and designs of torchon lace. A writer in the Woman's Gazette says: "It is made by several of the branch associations, and it is not permitted to issue the says of the branch associations, and it is not permitted to issue the says with tables shown how the plan would be says for the plan would work out. He says with the base of the plan would be says for the plan would be says. The Bank of Saw Yong.

We will say the plan would be sayed as the plan would be says for the says of the plan would be sayed as the plan would be sayed as the plan would be sayed as the plan would be sayed to be sayed as the plan would be sayed to be sayed as the plan would be sayed as the plan would be sayed to be sayed as the plan would be sayed to be sayed as the plan would be sayed as the plan would be sayed to be sayed as the plan would be sayed to be sayed as the plan would be sayed as the is quite on a level with the best of that beyond authorizing the issue of pound produced on the Continent. It is a notes as well as higher demonstration wonder to me that this lace is not often notes. Beyond \$28,000,000 the fourmore learned and made in Great Britain. Tifths gold arrangement comes into force It costs little to produce and is very easy. Thus supposing a total of £63,000,000 in to learn, on account of the simplicity of the stitch. There is, of course, at presents a difficulty in all triplicity of the stitch. balance, £21.450,000, being against securities. Mr. Goschen desires to add to his original statement that should the total issue amount at any time to \$58. 000,000 he would propose that an issue above that amount must be fully covered by gold and thus avoid drawing an indefinite amor at of gold for circulation. Permission to issue additional notes against securities by payment of interest would only be good when the gold re-serve amounted to £30,000,000. The rate of interest would be fixed by law, neither high energi. ' make permission inoperative nor lev eneigh to encourage

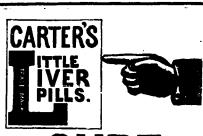
#### The Church in Australia.

The Melbourne Advicate gives us a very inter, sting account of the golden jubilee celebrations of St. Francis's Church, Melbourne. The sermon for the occasion was preached by the Superior of the Redemptorist Fathers in Australia. Father O'Fairel, C.S.R., who took for his text the words. "This is no

Fifty years ago from that day, said the preacher, a few hundred Catholics had assembled round their paster in the site of St. Francis's to lay the foundationstone of that clarren, which, for many of them, had in good trath been the gate of heaven. Contrasting the state of Catho-licity in Australia at the present moment

the O Donoghoe of the Glens, M. P. (a single Catholic church in all Melbourne.

Twenty men were drowned last Friday by the upsetting of 12 brick-laden barges off Croton, N.Y.



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles includent to a billois state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea. Drowsiness, Distress after eating. Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

### SICK

Headache, yet Carrea's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this amoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LIPES I Carten's Little Liver Phas are very small CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two puls make a dose. They are strictly vezetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDITINE CO., New York. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



How. W. See the Law M. M. To disa good word for these promises benefit from whom he says that he recame a life Medicane during a period of may young to many substance from nervous control of the

Could not get along without it.

The back of the Mark Wen, May, 1848.

The back of feedule's News could be been received and also et a self, May wife could not get about a simple the melling. The impression is especially in the ring of the properties of united and giving he had been a period from the face.

LUCAS ARFUS, Prophyrica Clyreyman.

Our Pamphiet for subserve of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Krenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIO MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

S1 per pottle; 6 bottles for \$5. In Montreal, by E. LEGSARD, Chemist 113 St. Lawrence street.

# 

The Cod That Helps to Cure The Cold. The disagreeable taste of the COD LIVER OIL is dissipated in SCOTT'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA

### CONSUMPTION. BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLD, OR WASTING BISEASES, takes the remedy so be would take milk. A perfect emulsion, and a wonderful flesh producer. Take no other, All Druggists, 50c., LOO. SCOTT & ROWNE, Belleville. Best Body Brussels

The patient suffering from

Carpets.

and fitters overrun with pressing demands upon their taxed energies, and the tout cosemble presents an assurance the tout cosemble presents an assurance under 11c, and we quote 10 to 11c for not wonder that they have to groan over

THOMAS LIGGET,

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### FLOUR, AND GRAIN.

market has been very quiet on spot, although there is said to be a fair business in progress direct from Outside Till. in progress direct from Ontario mills to points East. We also learn of sales at points last. We also learn of actes to points West of Toronto for English account at prices which it is said show much better results than shipping to Montreal. It is said that millers are now enabled to buy their wheat at less money, which has given them a chance to work on the export trade. In this market there have been sales of city strong bakers at \$5 in good sized quantities, while smaller lots are quoted at \$5.10. The sale of a lot of Manitoba strong bakers was made at \$4.50 but this was said to be a cut figure, and we quote \$4.60 to \$5 as to size of lot. Some low grades are enquired for on Quebec and the Lower Provinces account, but prices here are said to be too high to lead to business, to any extent, although a few lots have changed hands. In straight rollers the sale is reported of 2 to 15c and darker grades at 91c to 15c and darker grades at 91c. cars on private terms, but known to be to 11c. under \$4.70. A car of extra was placed at \$4.20, but \$4.25 is said to be the regular inside quotation, and we quote \$4.25 to \$4.35. We quote:—Patent winter, \$5.05 (a \$5,30) patent spring, \$5,15(a \$5,35) straing troller, \$4,70(a \$4,85); extra, \$4,25 (a \$4.35); superfine, \$4.00a \$4.25); fine \$3.50(a \$3.75); city strong bakers, \$5.00a \$5.10); Manitoba bakers, \$4.60(a \$5.00); bags—extra, \$2.10@\$2.20; superfine. Ontario \$2.00@\$2.10.

OATMEAL &C.—The market is quiet on the whole. Granulated and rolled cats \$4.50 to \$4.65 per bbl. and \$2.25 to \$2.75 per bag: standard and fine oatmeal \$4.45

William.—The wheat market is quiet have to compete with the dressed hogs and decidedly easy, with sales of Manitela. No. 2 hard in the west at \$1.01. We quote the following as being fair Montrea freights, about 20 carloads being placed at that figure at different points alor, the line of the C.P.R. Sales of cattle, butchers under the sales of cattle, butchers under the sales of cattle, butchers undistrict the sales of cattle, butchers coulls, 2c to 2cc. Sheep, which is sales of cattle, butchers coulls, 2c to 2cc. Sheep, cattle, butchers could be cattled to a cattle, butchers could be cattled to a cattle, butchers could be cattled to a cattled to 2cc. Sheep, cattled to a cattled to Upper Canada red and white winter 2 ct 1 3c; He gs 1 c; Carves, \$2 to 3. wheat have been made in the west to williers at 190c. We quote prices here more or less nominal as follows: Mani-toba No. 1 hard 81.04 to 81.05, No. 2 do 81.01 to 81.02, No. 3 do 95c. No. 1 Northern \$1 to \$1.02. No. 2 do 95c; No. 1 Regular 80c. No. 2 do 801c, No. 8 do 70c to 70c.

change, sales of car lots having transpired. pectation of higher prices later on. Maitoba has also a large quantity to send

BARREY. In barley there is somewhat steadier feeling, sales of feed having been made at 50c, and we quote 50c to 60c as a fair range of all grades offered in this market, a very good lot of malting being sold for delivery here at 55c. Prass -The market continues about as

ast quoted, namely 75c to 77c. Ryl .- The market is quiet and prices are quoted at 93c to 94c, but they are

nominal. Buckwinger, "Prices I are are quoted at 55e to 56c in car lots.

MAIL. -The market is steady under a mir demand at 7% to 75c for Ontario and 75c to 8% for Montreal.

#### PROVISIONS.

Diassid Hoos. The market has shown decided symptoms of weakness during the past few days, sales of car lots having been made on this market at country whose impoverished soils need it 5.60 per 100 lbs., while small bunches of 5 to 10 hogs have been sold to butchers at \$5.75, and we quote \$5.60 to \$5.75 per 100 lbs, as representing values, here to

day based upon actual transactions.

DRESSLD POULTRY.—The last cold spell brought in shipments more liberally, but they had no sooner arrived than the weather turned mild again, and dealers did their best to realize. Still the market on the whole has ruled steady, and mest of the receipts were worked off at be to 10c for turkeys, be for ducks, 7c to

Se for chickens and 6c to 7c for geese. PORK, LARD, &c. -The market for hog products during the week has ruled omewhat dull, without however causing any material depreciation in values. Canada short cut mess pork has sold at \$16, the range being from \$16 to \$16,50. A round lot was sold at \$15,75. There have also been sates of old Chicago mess pork at \$13.50 and we quote at \$13.50 to 814. The receipts of live hogs in Chicago recently have been the heaviest on record, and pork in Chicago has dropped to 88.05 for December option. Lard in the same market has also declined to \$6.65 on a prohibitory export duty, it should January. In lard there have been be done, and that soon. If our farmers further sales of sound lots of compound | do not know enough to keep this valuable at \$1.45 per pail, with sales of smaller lots at \$1.47 to \$1.50. Smoked meats are selling fairly well at within range of our quotations as follows:---Canada short cu! mess pork, per bbl. \$16,006 \$16,50; Mess pork, American, per bbl., \$13.50(a) they are not suited as a fertilizer. Grain, \$14.00; Extra Mess beef, per bld, \$14.50 grass, truit, corn, beets, turnips and pota-S15.00: Hams, city cured, per lb., toes, all respond to the magic touch of this 102c(a He; Lard, pure, in pails, per Ho, 92c(a He; Lard, compound, in pails, per Hb, 72c(a 74c; Bacon, per Hb., 92ca 10c; Shoulders, per 4b., 82c.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-The market has assumed a to 24c for fine to choice creamery. East-

ish orders should come this way. Re-1884 Notre Dame Street garding stocks, some of our exporters stroyed by fire on Friday.

have already been putting on their figuring caps and from several of these sources put down at 120,000 to 140,000 boxes, and

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eass.—The market continues fairly steady under light receipts and a good demand for export. A good consumptive demand has set in for limed, which are being worked off at 15c to 16c per dozen. held tresh selling at 17c to 18c, and new laid, which are almost unobtainable, selling at much higher figures. Shipments of eggs for the English market have gone forward during the week via Boston on a freight rate of 26s 3d per ton measure-ment. The demand for export is likely to continue, as prices on the other side have still an upward tendency.

Honey.-The demand for honey during the past week has been fair, 25 tins of old extracted sold at 61c and we quote new Sc to 91c. Fancy white clover in comb

HAY.—The demand for hay during the week was very good pressed hay sell-ing at \$5.50 to \$0.50, loose hay \$7.50 to 88.50 : straw is in good demand at from 85 to 86.

#### LIVE STOCK.

The receipts of Live Stock at the Montreal Stock Yards, for the week ending Dec. 5th, were as follows:-

Cattle, Sheep Lamb Lett over from previous week 66 Total for week, 657 Left on hand 58

per bag: standard and fine oatmeal \$4.45 to \$4.75 per bbl, and bags \$2.15 to \$2.17. Pot barley \$4.00 pear barley No. 1. \$7.25 per bbl, \$3.75 per half bbl: No. 2 \$6.75 per bbl, \$3.50 per half bbl: \$2.80 per packet of 45 lbs: \$2 per bbl: split total \$3.25 per bbl.

Left on hand to a second air with medium receipts, but a heavier supply, as week advanced, giutted the market, which closed bad, with a number left over. Heavy receipts of Sheep. Live hogs closed 4 lbs: 1 cent lower than week previous: medium receipts, but have to compete with the dressed hogs.

We quote the following as being fair

#### A HINT FOR FARMERS.

Terrible Waste of a Costly Fertilizer

Prevalent. Few people are aware to what an ex-Over- The market is very quiet, but tent this valuable fertilizer is exported prices have not undergone any material from Canada to the United States. A recent number of the Country Centleat 35c to 36c for white. Farmers are man contains on its most costly page, said to be holding large quantities in ex-

less than five advertisements of "Can-ada Hard-wood Ashes" for sale. The first is by a dealer in Napanec. Ont., who offers these ashes in barrels or car lots on short notice. The second is by a Large Stock of New York firm, which is prepared to send screened, unleached hardwood Canada ashes in carload lots of from 12 to 20 tons. The third advertisement Colorings and Designs. New York firm, which is prepared to to 20 tons. The third advertisement halfs from St. Helen's, Ont., and offers "waranted pure hard-wood ashes," EVERYTHING DESIRABLE for decorating the house in holiday atticle. The fourth is dated Dunnville, article. The fourth is dated Dunnville, the season. Ont., and specifies "pure hardwood unleached ashes; gathered under my personal supervision: sitted ready for use in seed drills." The fifth and last is by an Oswego firm, claiming to have thirty years experience in selecting and importing the article. "Strength and purity" are guaranteed. To any one who in such wholesome quantities out of a ind under the the mischief is that the value of this fertilizer is not understood and realized by the farming community. Otherwise it would not be sold as it is for a mere song to the travelling ashman for scapmaking. Fauners and gardeners in and around. New York and Boston are willing to pay twenty-five cents a bushel for ashes were scarce around the great cities just named, so that leached ashes were bought eagerly at 26c, a bushel. That was too much, though they are worth goods probably 60 per cent, as much as the fresh, unleached article. "Wilful waste can deny." Surely these ashes are worth quite as much to Canadian farmers and gardeners as they are to those of the United States. Not a bushel should be allowed to go out of the country, and if it is necessary to prevent the loss to put prevent their sending it away by act of Parliament. It is a remarkable characteristic of wood ashes that there is hardly any crop raised on the farm for which them after the lye has been drawn off, but even these will pay to haul from the ashery to the farm, if the distance be not too great. Whether in the fresh or spent form, ashes are a most durable betterment to the soil, which will somewhat quieter tone. Sales have been made during the week in the country at equal to 23½c laid down here, one lot of very fine being placed at 23½c at the factory. The range is therefore from 23c on the attention of the agricultural company of the control of the control of the agricultural company of the control of the on the attention of the agricultural com-Carpets.

Since my anomicement of best, choice, five-frame Body Brussels at special prices, salesmen have been booking large and numerous orders, measurers, cutters and fitters overrun with pressing death of the several thousand boxes have been made and fitters overrun with pressing death of the several thousand boxes have been made this week at 10% of finest, but it is said and the improvement of the gatherings for "the improvement of the soil and the mind." Not farmers institutes alone, but granges, patrons of industry and every living agricultural organization should take this matter up and put a stop to this foolish sacrifice of national wealths for such it is. While farmers continue to do such silly things as to part with their wood ashes for a munity at farmers' institutes and other

The drill shed at Halifax, N.S., was de-

#### ARPET DEPARTMENT. AN ENDLESS VARIETY

MATS AND RUGS
Of which the following are only a few:
Sheepkin Mats, all sizes Sheepkin Mats, all sizes
Sheepskin Rugs, all sizes
And in every color, namely:
Canary, Buff, Gold,
Scarlet, Crimson, Garnet,
Green, Navy and Black.
GOATSKIN MATS
GOATSKIN RUGS
In White, Grey and Black.
Goatskin Rugs, Mounted or Unmounted.
S. CARSLEY.

#### CARPET DEPARTMENT. Astoria Mats.

Astoria Mats, Daghestan Mats, Turkestan Mats, Antique Mats. Mohair Mats, Moquette Mats, Smyrna Mats,

Axminster Mats.
All the above in the best patterns.
A SPECIAL LINE Door Mats, in Good Colorings and

Designs, at only 15c each.
ALSO, A BETTER LINE In every way Superior to the above, for

only 28c. S. CARSLEY.

#### CARPET DEPARTMENT. Kyber Rugs

Astoria Rugs Daghestan Rugs

Turkestan Rugs

Antique Rugs Mehair Rugs ' Moquette Rugs

Smyrna Rugs Axminster Rugs All the above in every size  $\Lambda$  Special Line of Reversible Rugs, suitable for the bath room, 29c

Sofa Rugs
2 yards long by 1 yard wide, 45c
Good Hearth Rugs 55c

S. CARSLEY.

#### CARPET DEPARTMENT.

FIBRE MATS All qualities in Cocoa Fibre Mass Skeleton Fibre Mots Fancy Fibre Mats
In Diamond and Bieck Designs,
FIBRE MATS

With colored Wool Borders, very suitable for Dining Rooms, Kitchen Doors, Breakfast Room Doors.

CARPET SQUARES In all sizes In all qualities Dundee Art Squares, from \$1.25 Balmoral Art Squares

S. CARSLEY.

#### CURTAIN DEPARTMENT

THE HOLIDAYS. As the Trade is expected to be unsually good previous to the Holidays an Extra

Choice Designs and Colorings

To Select From S. CARSLEY.

#### Curtain Department.

SILKS. rity" are guaranteed. To any one who knows the value of this fertilizer it must seem a deplorable thing to have it sent wide, and are the best value in the city. TANCY DESIGNS

In Japanese Art Silks, Brussels Nets, Embroidered Swiss Nets. Embroidered. Art Muslins. Just received a large lot of these goods,

in all the best designs. So well are these materials made and printed that they have the appearance of Silk.

BURMESE DRAPERIES. S. CARSLEY.

#### CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

CHENILLE CURTAINS. Further additions have been made to the already large stock of the above

CHENILLE CURTAINS In all the following Art Shades: Dark Red. Crimson. Terra Cotta Peach. Electric Blue Sky Blue, Dark Blue, Olive. Dark Olive Rose. And Myshroom. the above colors, with Fringed Ends

#### Prepare now for the Holidays S. CARSLEY. CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

And Aandsome Dadoes.

LACE CURTAINS. Wonderful variety of Nottingham Lace Curtains in all sizes and best designs, also a very extensive stock of Met Curtains, embroidered in the

Most Handsome Style Guipure D'Art Curtains Antique Lace Curtains Tapestry Curtains Roman Stripe Curtains At all prices from \$1.40 pair Velvet Pile Curtains. Silk Curtains

Also other makes of Curtains that are too numerous to mention here. S. CARSLEY. .

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. Always use Clapporton's Thread. Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market. Clapporton's Spool Cotton.

# BLACK GOODS. S. CARSLEY'S Is the best store in Montreal for all kinds

## Mourning Goods.

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