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The True Witness

TESTIS IN COELO FIDELIS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XL., NO. 24.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

LANDLORD RIGHTS.

Not Natural nor Divine, but Purely Human.

BISHOP NULTY'S VIEWS

Bishop Nulty's letter to the conveners of the Westmeath Convention held under the auspices of the Tenants' Defence League, is a remarkable production. We do not believe the Bishop's views as to that "union of hearts" of which we have heard so much lately, are justified by the circumstances; but his pronouncement on the question of landlord rights is very timely. Following is the Bishop's letter:

GENTLEMEN:—I highly approve of and commend the "Tenants' Defence Association," which holds a convention in Mullingar on next Thursday, to establish and prove its claims to the confidence and support of the people of Westmeath. The methods and arrangements which the association have adopted to carry out its purpose, and to give effect to its designs, appear to me eminently just and practical, and of the final and complete triumph of its operations there is no reason for any reasonable doubt. Its organization is soundly new, distinct, independent, and but recently established; but the great practical principle that pervades it, and gives it its distinctive character, is not new, but very old, and has been often tested and proved in other similar organizations, and indisputably with great and favorable results. It is the principle of the great English Association called the "Trade Union,"—tempered and improved by the principle of "combination" with the view of rendering the "combined operations" of both essentially equitable and just, as well as practically vigorous and efficient. The principle, then, underlying your association was first tried and tested in England.

Free, fair and open competition between capitalists and employers for the purchase of labor, creates a strong and active demand for it, and enables the poor workmen to sell and dispose of it at its full and fair value. But when capitalists and employers combine for their common interests; when they bound themselves by covenants and treaties to purchase no labor at a higher price than that fixed and determined by themselves alone; when they coerced the workman by stringent and general "lock-outs" to accept a wage for his labor which was fixed without his knowledge and consent, they made a daring and desperate effort to place workmen completely at their mercy. English workmen are, as a rule, inoffensive, peaceable, industrious, and have a sensitive and scrupulous respect for the rights of others; but when their own great natural rights are invaded and violated, they will not submit to the injustice and wrong. They will not, unresentingly, defend their rights with the spirit of freedom, and will instinctively, as it were, unite and combine as one man to resist with determination and courage the unjust aggression by which their great common rights are threatened. The unjust and aggressive combination of capitalists and employers soon found itself confronted with a collective combination of workmen ready to resist and defeat it by refusing to supply any labor at all at the wages fixed by the employers. Thus the numerous, powerful, influential, highly organized and thoroughly disciplined associations of the

have not originated spontaneously from the workmen themselves—nor were they created for the purpose of taking aggressive action against the employer—nor solely with the view of resisting and counteracting the aggressive action taken by the employer against them. To escape from the unjust and offensive combination, they were forced to form a just and defensive association and union. In these magnificent and powerful organizations, which have since become the pride and the glory of English workmen, as well as the safeguards and bulwarks of the rights of labor. On many an occasion these capitalists and employers good reason to regret the folly as well as the injustice and tyranny that gave rise to those strong and impregnable Trades Unions, before which their most desperate and dangerous assaults on the rights of workmen have often recoiled, baffled and defeated. It is not unlikely that Smith-Barry and his confederate racketsmen and exterminating landlords have also, even now, reason to regret the folly and the arbitrary tyranny and injustice that called into existence the great counter defensive organization of the Tenants' Defence Association. That association did not voluntarily originate with the tenants themselves; it was forced on them. It does not discourage nor discountenance the payment of a fair rent to the landlord, nor does it seek to shelter from eviction a tenant who refuses to pay a fair rent, or who, by his indolence, laziness, intemperance, or willful neglect of his business has rendered himself unable to pay a fair rent. It is in no sense aggressive; it is purely defensive. But it does deny the right of any landlord to exact an unjust and an exorbitant rackrent, and it will resist its exaction by every lawful means within its power. It furthermore denies the right of any landlord to evict solvent and industrious tenants either in multitudes or singly—either by wholesale or retail—and it will resist his inhuman and "murderous" clearances in every lawful and legal way possible. It will further relieve and alleviate, as far as I can, see the unmerited misery and suffering the landlord has heartlessly inflicted on his innocent and helpless victims. Its contention, therefore is not

against landlordism itself, but against its unjust, its tyrannical, its brutal and unnatural exactions.

LANDLORDS' "RIGHTS" "NOT NATURAL OR DIVINE, BUT PURELY HUMAN."

Landlords have no natural antecedent rights of private property at all in the estates of which they are the reputed owners. Their rights are not natural or divine, but purely human. The land of Ireland, the land of any country—belongs to the people of that country. Individuals called landlords have no right in morality and justice to anything but the rent or compensation for the value of the land. These words were written by Mr. Mill many years ago, and landlords themselves now admit that the rent, or compensation, or its exorable value, covers the whole extent of their claims. Landlordism, like the late Established Irish Church, is a purely social institution. It was created by the supreme authority of the State, with the view and for the purpose of performing certain social functions and duties by which, it was assumed, the public weal and the great general interests of society would be materially enhanced and benefited. Like the Church, it had a mission and a mandate from the State; and like it, too, it soon proved an abortive failure. The provision made for the maintenance and support included, in addition to vast tracts of domain lands for its own proper and immediate use, a mandate and a right to exact such a proportion of the agricultural wealth annually produced in the kingdom as would leave the cultivators of the soil the full remuneration (then common and current) of the labor and capital they had expended in creating that wealth. This is exactly the meaning and interpretation put on a "fair economic rent" by Ricardo and by all political economists after him. It must not be assumed that the State acted *ultra vires*, or exceeded its constitutional powers, in granting larger or further prerogatives or privileges to landlords than those here distinctly specified. The State did not and could not grant to landlords any real moral right or valid authority to rackrent their tenants to any extent they should think proper, for that would be equivalent to giving to a single class a right to pillage and plunder the agricultural masses, and indeed all classes in the community. The State did the very reverse of this, for it issued a commission to "fix a fair rent" between the landlord and tenant, and that action put, at least in principle and in theory, an end to those unjust and unauthorized exactions. Further, the State did not, and could not, give to landlords any real or moral right or valid commission to carry out these inhuman clearances, which deprived thousands upon thousands of industrious, deserving, and valuable members of society of the means that are indispensably necessary to make an honest and honorable living by their labor—clearances which, by divorcing them from the absolute necessities of life, immolated them in holocauste, and sent them in thousands to premature graves; and which, in fact, threw millions of acres of perhaps the richest arable land in Europe out of cultivation, and brought them back again to the state of primeval wilderness and sterility. On the contrary, the State, by making it impossible to evict a solvent tenant who pays a fair rent, has recently put an end—at least in principle—to these lawful exactions. The landlordism, therefore, which the State has really created, and to which alone it could give a valid and authoritative sanction, is the landlordism which never exacted more than what was

practically. A FAIR ECONOMIC RENT, and which never evicted a solvent and an improving tenant. The other forms of landlordism did not originate with the State at all; they received no mandate and held no commission from it; they are not legitimate or authorized in any sense—in fact, they are not lawful social institutions at all. Wherever the State has not created landlord rights such rights do not really exist; and, indeed, it is only because, and in so far as the State has created and sanctioned these rights, that even good landlords have a just claim for compensation for them when they are evicted by the State, and when they are obliged by landlordism to clear their land, and have no mandate or sanction from any lawful authority whatsoever. Like piracy and brigandage, it is essentially unjust and cruel, and, like them, too, it lives lavishly and extravagantly on the plunder of the property of others who have not the power to protect themselves from their rapacity. It is not, then, against that form of landlordism that has been created and organized by the Constitution, but against the unjust and cruel forms of landlordism which have been set up and established by landlords themselves, that the operations of the Tenants' Defence Association are directed. It merely proposes to resist and combat the very forms of injustice, tyranny, and cruelty which the State itself has already reprobated and condemned, and which in fact, it has, by its recent legislation in the Land Acts, crippled and disarmed, and, in principle, practically abolished. The objects, therefore, of this association are not only just and equitable, but they are strictly constitutional and legal, such as well, by an exact and scrupulous obedience to its rules and constitutions, the same obligation is sure to confine its operations within the limits of its constitutional rights, and the principles by which its action will be guided are already recognized and authoritatively sanctioned by the State in its recent legislation in the Land Acts. Let the Irish tenant-farmers, therefore, to a man, throw the whole weight of their combined influence, authority, power, and numbers into the association. Let them back it up, moreover, and sustain it by large and generous pecuniary aid, and I promise them it will make short work of Mr. Smith-Barry and his syndicate of racketsmen and exterminating landlords. For my own part, I heartily wish it success, and pray God speed to it on its noble and meritorious mission; and, to take and not an humble man's part in the move-

ment. I enclose you a check for £20 of which £10 will be apportioned to the association in Westmeath and the remaining £10 to the association in Meath. I wish I could afford another £10 to the spirited and truly patriotic Tenants' Defence Association in the King's County.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
+ THOMAS NULTY.

TO CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN.

Love Your Parents While They Live to Rest.

Some one said to a Greek general: "What was the proudest moment in your life?" He thought a moment and said—"The proudest moment in my life was when I sent word home to my parents that I had gained the victory." And the proudest and most brilliant moment in your life will be the moment when you can send word to your parents that you have conquered your evil habits by the grace of God and become external victor. Oh, dearest, not parental anxiety! The time will come when you will have neither father nor mother, and you will go around the place where they used to watch you, and find them gone from the house and from the neighborhood. Cry aloud for forgiveness as you may over the mound in the churchyard, they will not answer. Dead! Dead! And then you will take out the white lock of hair that was cut from your mother's brow just before they buried her, and you will take the cane with which your father used to walk, and you will think and wish that you had done just as they wanted you to do, and would give the world if you could never thrust a pang through their dear old hearts. God pity the poor young man who has brought disgrace on his father's name! God pity the young man who has broken his mother's heart! Bitter if he had never been born—butter if, in the first hour of his life, instead of being laid against the warm bosom of maternal tenderness, he had been coldly and sepiolated. There is no balm powerful enough to heal the heart of one who wanders about through the dismal cemetery, reading the hair and wringing the hands and crying "Mother! Mother!"

A Famed Convert.

Mary Howitt's "Autobiography" contains some interesting interest to Catholics. In 1830 Mrs. Howitt wrote of the anti-Catholic spirit of the English, and gave as an example the fact that statues of the Blessed Virgin and Our Lord put up over the Catholic Chapel at Hampton had been pelted with mud and stones. Mrs. Howitt thus describes her visit to the Vatican, after her conversion: "I saw the Holy Father seated, not on a throne, but on a chair, a little raised above the level of the floor; and the English bishops, in their violet silk cloaks, seated in two rows on either side of him. The gracious, most courteous Duke of Norfolk came forward and acknowledged us. This might last, perhaps, two minutes. Then Mrs. Clifford led me forward to the Holy Father; Margaret, as my daughter, following with Miss Clifford. I never thought of myself. I was unconscious of everything. A serene happiness, almost joy, filled my whole being as I at once found myself on my knees before the Vicar of Christ. My wish was to kiss his foot, but I was withdrawn and his hand given me. You may think with what fervor I kissed the ring. In the meantime he had been told my age and my late conversion. His hands were laid on my shoulders, and again and again his right hand blessing on my head, whilst he spoke to me of Paradise."

A Priest With Stanley.

Wiseman's last despatches mention a Pere Schynne, a Catholic missionary, as one of the whites now with Stanley, Emin, and party. This priest is a Rhineland, a native of Westhausen, near Kreuznach, and a student of Treves and Bonn. Ordained in 1880, he joined the Algerian missionaries in 1882, and in 1885 was sent out with a missionary expedition to the Upper Congo, to determine suitable sites for mission stations. He founded one among the Bayanzi, at Banganga, at the mouth of the Kasai river and in 1887 returned to Algeria. In his recent published book, "Two Years on the Congo," he describes how, on March 24, 1887, he met Stanley together with Tippu Tib, at Matadi on the Lower Congo, when Stanley was starting up stream for the Aruwimi and Lake Albert Nyanza. On July 17, 1888, Father Schynne started once more for Zanbar, and thence, via Suddan, after a journey of two and a half months, reached the station of Kipalapa, near Tabara, for which he was destined. The threatening attitude of the fanatic Arabs of Tabara, however, made it prudent for the mission to be withdrawn, and Father Schynne, with numerous negro children who were being educated in the station, retired by Tiji and Usakuma in order to reach the mission of Ukumbi in the south of Victoria Nyanza. It would seem that a curious fate thus led him to again meet Stanley, this time in East Africa, at Usakuma; and he has travelled under the protection of the great explorer to Mpwapa. Probably the roads to the Nyarza are blocked by hostile forces.

A Priest Murderer.

An unknown man attempted to murder Rev. Father Kelly, of Onondia, N.Y., on January 3rd. At 3.30 in the morning, the priest was roused from his sleep by a tap at his door. Father Kelly came to the door half dressed and asked what was wanted, when the designing murderer told him he was wanted at a death-bed. As soon as the door opened Father Kelly was struck with a heavy instrument on the head. He dodged the force of the stroke or he would have undoubtedly been killed instantly. His cries roused the house-keeper and his assailant fled in the darkness. An attempt was made not long ago to poison Father Kelly by some mysterious person, and although the detectives have been working on the case the whole affair is still a mystery. Father Kelly is an exemplary priest and the affair has caused a great sensation.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

Rev. Abbe Tanguy has recovered from his recent severe illness.
Rev. Ours Labelle left Thursday afternoon for Europe, via New York.
Rev. Father Luzon has been appointed Superior of the Oblat Mission at Hull.
The Catholic anti-slavery congress convened by Cardinal Lavigne will meet at Brussels next Easter.
A Greek Catholic college has been founded at Athens. The Holy Father himself provided the necessary funds.
Rev. Abbe Ledrums, chaplain of the monastery of the Precious Blood, St. Hyacinthe, has left for New York.
The churchwardens of the Church of the Nativity, Hochelaga, have voted \$50,000 to finish the work on the church.
Rev. Abbe H. Carriere, cure of St. Charles de Montreal; N. E. Demers, cure of Ormstown; and C. Collin, cure of St. Hubert, left yesterday on a trip to the West Indies.
Miss Pringle, the matron of St. Thomas Hospital, London, was received into the Church last week. This is the third case this year of the matron of a London hospital becoming a Catholic.

The Catholic papers in Prussia express their regret at the superior Williams' refusal to allow Canon Dabbert to wear the decorative *Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice* conferred upon him by the Holy Father.
The Leo house, just completed at Castle Garden, New York, has been placed in charge of the Sisters of St. Agnes' convent, Fount du Lac, Wis. Three Sisters left for New York a couple of weeks ago to enter upon their duties.

All the Austrian newspapers, including the *Aller-Teuer-Post*, and the Jewish journals, have published articles in praise of Cardinal Gieseler, the late Archbishop of Vienna, and speak of his death as a great loss to the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Three members of the Sulpician order, Rev. Abbe Culin, the superior, Rev. Abbe Sentenne and Rev. Abbe Surin are confined to their rooms through sickness. The superior is suffering from rheumatism, and the other two gentlemen from overwork.

Amongst the national pilgrimages to the Vatican in the coming year will be a joint pilgrimage of the various races of the Balkan Peninsula, Servians, Roumanians, Montenegrins, Roumelians, Bulgars and Greeks will be represented among the pilgrims.

The news has been received in Derry that the Rev. John Keys O'Doherty has been appointed Bishop of the See of that name. The appointment has not yet been officially authenticated. Father O'Doherty was distinguished in the selection of names by the parish priests.

Crispien is trying to arrange with the Cabinets of Berlin, Dresden, and Munich to have the great German pilgrimage to Rome divided into sections, so as to avoid the impression that would be created by the presence of the emperor in Rome of several thousand German Catholics.

Mr. W. N. B. Vance Packman, lately an organizing Secretary of the English Church Union, and the editor of the *Church Review*, one of the Ritualistic journals, has become a convert to Catholicism. He has received Confirmation at the hands of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop.

The Sisters of the Blind in an order established four years ago. It is under the supervision of Bishop Widge of Newark, N. J., and is governed by the Rev. Mother M. Ross. The home of the Blind, as the institution is named, is located at No. 537 Pavia avenue, Jersey City Heights.

Mwanga, the deposed king of Uganda, in Central Africa, who two years ago put several of the Christian converts to a cruel death in hatred of the faith, is now himself under instruction in the Catholic mission, and will probably before long be received into the church which he has lately persecuted.

The Italian Parliament has passed the law which places the property of all charitable confraternities in Italy under the administration of Government officials and the local authorities. Under this law the Government will annex the property of 4,487 confraternities, having a capital value of 111,951,000 lire, or about £4,458,000 sterling.

Rev. Abbe Proulx, vice-rector of Laval, is off to Rome again on the university question. He left Friday for New York, and sailed by the *Northeast* on Saturday. The rev. abbe entrusted on an important mission, the result of which will finally settle the long disputed question of Catholic university education in this province.

Pope Leo XIII has been pleased to show his appreciation of the long and useful career of Very Rev. Nicholas Cantwell, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, by raising the venerable clergyman to the high dignity of the theological course, and was ordained in 1857. Father McDowell has been pastor of St. Agnes' church, on West Forty-third street, for the past sixteen years.

A new Labour Regulation Bill has been laid before the French Parliament by M. de Magin and some of his Catholic colleagues. It proposes to forbid Sunday work, to reduce the

work on weekdays to a maximum of ten hours on all days except Saturday, and eight hours on that day; and it refers all labour disputes to mixed committees of employers and workmen, such committees to be permanently constituted in every important trade, and in all the great industrial centres.

The late Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna left a very small fortune, hardly £1,000 sterling. He has left modest legacies of 2,000 francs to several of his relations, and bequeathed the residue of his property to the Chapter of St. Stephen's Cathedral for good works. It appears that Cardinal Gauglauer gave away more than half his income yearly in alms. The Emperor attended the Cardinal's funeral.

A Spanish court has condemned to death a certain Isaac Casanator for the assassination of Angela Arrel, a Sister of Charity. On October 14th last, Casanator, who appears to have been more or less intoxicated, followed the Sister of Charity and made insulting proposals to her. On her indignantly rejecting his suggestions, he became enraged and stabbed her several times with a dagger killing her on the spot.

Thursday afternoon the lady patronesses of the Notre Dame Hospital, of which Mrs. Mansel, the late Countess of Devon, was president, gave their annual feast to the patients. About ninety sat down to the substantial dinner, the ladies of the Red Cross gracing the occasion as waiters and being most assiduous in their attention to their guests. His Grace Archbishop Fabre presided, and a number of the clergy were present, among them being Rev. Abbes Maitre, Hober, Vaillant, Lepallieur, Chapelain, and Latraverse.

The Very Rev. Father Leo, O.S.F., rector of St. Joseph's Church, Winsted, Conn., recently announced to his congregation that he had received an order permitting him to take a much-needed rest, and he intends to make a prolonged sojourn in Europe, starting sometime after New Year's. He will be greatly missed by his people and his brother priests. He is the second oldest priest in the Diocese of Hartford, January 1, twenty-five years ago, Father Leo first came to Winsted, and his abode have been singularly fruitful.

Andrew Carnegie has presented Bishop Philan, of Pittsburgh, with an accurate copy of the famous "Madonna de Sisto," of Raphael. The original is in the Dresden gallery, and, as the King of Saxony has always refused to permit a single one of its art treasures to be impounded, this copy is of very great value. Permission to paint it was granted by the present king as an extraordinary favor to Herr Schlessler, the Saxon court painter. This gentleman painted a fine portrait of the king. In addition to a pecuniary reward, he was allowed to ask any house he would like to have granted. He asked leave to paint the "San Sisto Madonna," and after some demur received the royal permission. Andrew Carnegie saw the copy when in Dresden, and at once purchased it as a big price. On Christmas eve one of Mr. Carnegie's employes brought a letter from the millionaire to Bishop Philan requesting his acceptance of the painting for the Pittsburgh cathedral. The document allowing the picture to be sold and taken out of Saxony was also sent to the Bishop. The painting is, of course, now in Germany and bears the royal seal. The Bishop accepted the gift, and on its arrival it will be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, with a suitable inscription.

"The Wonderful Madonna de San Sisto" as Ruskin calls it, was painted by Raphael between 1517 and 1520. It represents the Blessed Virgin standing in a majestic attitude with her Child clasped to her bosom. It is said to have been painted on a sudden inspiration and without previous study, and to be Raphael's best effort.

THE SACRED HEART.

Imposing Demonstration of the League in the Church of the Gesù.

A large number of people assembled Sunday evening at the Church of the Gesù to witness or take part in the interesting ceremony of the "blessing of the badges" of the League of the Sacred Heart, and the reading of the promoters' good crosses. Rev. Father Donnelly, of St. Anthony's church, preached, and spoke with feeling of the human devotion to the Sacred Heart, as being particularly suited to the religious wants of our times, and as containing the essence of true devotion. "The Incarnation is God living with us in human form, and the centre of the Incarnation is the Sacred Heart, whence the light of God's truth and the fire of His love radiate on mankind. We should pay it the homage of our profoundest adoration and best love, and thus we shall merit for ourselves and families that peace which is the fruit and which the God Man has promised with abundance to those who practise and spread this touching devotion."

After the ceremony His Grace the Archbishop, vested in his pontifical robes, and accompanied by his attendants, blessed the badges, the associates of the league meanwhile standing. Then he proceeded to converse with the promoters' crosses quite a number of gentlemen and ladies who merited this distinction. The ceremonies terminated by a solemn benediction, and the music was rendered in the style for which the choir of the Gesù is celebrated.

Humanity—A Beautiful Illustration.

A pious nun of the order of the Visitation, distinguished for her devotion to the Blessed Virgin, when but fifteen years of age went one Sunday to Vaspera and felt annoyed to have to give place to a lady who owned an estate which formerly belonged to her own ancestors. Not wishing to be behind the lady from the church she remained on her knees, and by chance fell asleep. In a dream she beheld the Blessed Virgin accompanied by a troop of virgins, going up the steps of a beautiful palace. Amusements were young girl arose to join them, but the Blessed Lady looked severely at her, saying: "You are not little enough to serve me." Having said this, Mary continued her ascent, leaving in her footsteps, in large letters of gold, the name of a virtue, the first one being humility and the last charity. From this the young girl understood that humility is the foundation of every virtue, and she set to work to attain it, heartily ashamed of her pride. God loves the humble and showers on him innumerable blessings. Let us strive to be humble, that we may preach a little nearer to Him who said, "Learn of Me to be meek and humble of heart."

Pinched Her Child to Death

NEW YORK, January 13.—Marie Zolki, the wife of Arthur Zolki, the dentist who murdered Mary Ann O'Connell, was yesterday found with his child in a state of death, who is now serving a five years' sentence for the crime, has been arrested charged with murdering her child. She is at present an inmate of the lying-in asylum, 129 Second avenue, where she became the mother of a healthy boy on January 2. The physician of the institution says she pinched the child at its birth, with black and blue in a dozen different places, left it in the cold every night and allowed it to starve, although she made a pretence of feeding it. Coroner Lusk and Dr. Dunlop investigated the case and verify the physician's charges.

A Minister in Trouble.

A correspondent informs us that a well known minister of the parish of St. Malheur d'Orleans has just got into serious trouble over a deed of sin. He has already been summoned before the court, and released on the proper security being furnished. On the 11th inst. he was arrested on the charge of having aided and counselled a certain notary of the same parish in attesting a deed of sale of land made by one said minister to one John McLean. The alleged fraudulent transaction dates back as far as the year 1880, and as the plaintiff appears determined to push the case some interesting developments may be looked for.

There are prating coxcombs in the world,

and too many of them, who would rather talk than listen, even though Shakespeare himself were the orator.

It was Flavel who remarked that if men should rise from the dead and read their epigrams, some would think they had got into the wrong graves.

MR. MEREDITH REPLIES.

He Attempts to Give the Worthy Archbishop Some Advice.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Mr. Wm. R. Meredith has written an answer to Archbishop Cleary's last letter on their controversy, and makes it public to-night. In it Mr. Meredith says:—
Now, the whole point of the matter, so far as the quotation and my attributing to you his sentiments is concerned, is, was I right in attributing those sentiments to you? You reply that to repudiate them and your evasion of making answer to any question as to whether I am bound to say, justifies me in returning to my original view that those sentiments coincide with your own views. You ask why you should any more repudiate the utterances in question than I should those of Mr. Solomon White on the subject of annexation. I pass by your assumption that Mr. White is an advocate of annexation with the single observation that I have in mind from Mr. White himself, that he never did advocate annexation to the United States, but only declared his preference for political union to commercial union and gave his reasons, but even if he did what you charge him with, I am not bound to acknowledge him my friend and say that in view of his observations that I have in mind from Mr. White himself, that he never did advocate annexation to the United States, but only declared his preference for political union to commercial union and gave his reasons, but even if he did what you charge him with, I am not bound to acknowledge him my friend and say that in view of his observations that I have in mind from Mr. White himself, that he never did advocate annexation to the United States, but only declared his preference for political union to commercial union and gave his reasons, but even if he did what you charge him with, 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THE GRAND OLD MAN.

Political Prospects Discussed by the Sage of Hawarden.

No Hopes to See the Ancient Castles Destroyed - The Rights of Ireland and Scotland Acknowledged - And the Land and Labor Problems Satisfactorily Adjusted - The Record of a Remarkable Interview.

(Edinburgh Correspondence Brooklyn Eagle)

A few days ago while on my way from London to Edinburgh I stepped off at Chester, and after a short drive found myself at the Glynne Arms Hotel, Hawarden, and just opposite the main entrance to Hawarden Castle, the home of Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.

Armed with a letter of introduction I soon found myself ushered into the presence of the best known man in the British Empire. His reception of me was at the same time dignified and affable, but as far removed from any appearance of relaxation as from familiarity.

"I need scarcely inform you," said he as soon as I was seated, "how desirous I am to be well thought of in America, and I am sure the friendly feeling I entertain for the people of the United States is largely reciprocated by them. Relative to Home Rule for Ireland, I have not much to say, as it would certainly be impolitic for me to make any statement now which I have not uttered already in public.

"People complain that the leaders of the reform party are not sufficiently explicit in defining the powers and limitations of the proposed Irish parliament, but those of persons seem to forget that, if such a parliament is created, it must have something to say as to its functions and the limits of its powers, unless it be merely deliberative and advisory. Farther, it would be impossible for the most far-seeing statesman to anticipate all the contingencies arising from the complex relations of public life. A just policy will concern itself principally with what is right and leave questions of mere expediency to candidates whose moral perceptions are less influenced by conscience than by self-interest and personal predilections. It is quite safe for nations, as for individuals, to do right; but whether safe or not, right is obligatory. The question to be considered is, 'Is Home Rule for Ireland right?' and, if it be so, it should be Ireland right, and, if it be so, it should be Ireland right."

"I am not a political pessimist, I am ready to hope that any difficulties that may be encountered shall be of such a nature as to be readily overcome. "Whatever the Irish Home Government may choose to do when they have Home Rule is not our affair. It is a question which it is not necessary to take into view. What immediately concerns the British public is the question of doing justice to Ireland and redressing the character of England from the disfavor which attaches to it all over the world for its treatment of Ireland during the last 700 years. Until the Irish difficulty is settled there will never be a real union between the two countries, which are now united on parchment, but not according to the 'fishy tables of the heart.' It is imperative that it should be settled—settled on the ground of justice and settled especially on the ground of our hope and ardent longing for that union and that affection and that loyalty which cannot be attached by the present false and artificial system, but which will be obtained beyond all reasonable question at once and forever from the free assent and the loyal attachment of the Irish Nation.

"As my be known from the records of Parliament, I am dissatisfied with the refusal of the present Government to give due weight to Scottish opinion upon Scottish matters. It may take time to set this right; but I am confident that the granting of justice to Ireland, which is so wantonly violated by the imposition on her of unequal laws, will assist and accelerate the acknowledgment of the just claims of Scotland. In promoting that acknowledgment I shall be, while I remain in Parliament, be desirous to aid. As far as disestablishment of the national churches in Scotland and Wales is concerned, the question ought to be decided according to the sense of the people of the respective countries. The question of disestablishing the church in Wales, however, owing to its forming a part of the Church of England, presents much greater difficulties than in Scotland.

"It is almost needless for me to state that I am in favor of free trade—trade as free as it can possibly be made. Free trade for England has meant enlarged commerce, increased wages, increased subsistence, and protection means the reverse of all this. It means contracted profits, lower wages and dear subsistence."

"In reply to a question as to whether some of the members of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet did not favor a moderate system of protection. Mr. Gladstone replied: "Yes, there can be no doubt as to Mr. Chamberlain being a protectionist and having led down that other members of the Government, including Lord Salisbury himself, are in favor of such a modification of the tariff as would be tantamount to protection. Of course, they don't call it by that name; they introduce it with an alias and call it 'fair trade.' I believe the whole of the people of England know what fair trade is—that it is protection which does not show its face and puts on a hood over its ugly features.

"No doubt there are a few men of extreme views in Parliament who would be in favor of nationalization of the land of the country, but if a motion to that effect was made in the House I think that out of the six hundred and seventy members of that body all who would vote for it could be counted on one's fingers. If nationalization of the land means simple plunder of the proprietors and sending them to the union workhouse, I consider that robbery; and I think that nationalization of the land, with compensation, as far as I can understand it, would be to exercise the functions of a landlord. The State could not do it; it would break down. At the same time I fully admit that if the time came when the British nation found that the land should be nationalized and it would be wise to do if they have a perfect right to do it.

"I think it is very important that the laboring man should learn to adjust the machinery by which labour can not, as he is doing. The meaning of it is a great increase in the strength and power of labour in its competition with capital. Competition between labour and capital is not to be considered a hostile thing. The balance of force and adjustment between them must always determine in what degree the profits of industry ought to be given to the man that works with his hands and in what degree to the capitalist, who is supposed to bring, and does generally bring as his contribution to the common work, the use of his brains and the use of his capital and money. Relative to strikes, although I may think some of them heavy and ill-advised, on the whole I think

that their tendency (especially the last great strike in London) has been somewhat to strengthen the position of labour in the face of capital and to bring about a more firm establishment of just relations and a fair principle of division in the fruits of industry. "In the matter of education, especially that bearing on practical life, Americans are better educated than Englishmen, and in displaying their ingenuity in inventions have left us far behind.

Respecting the probabilities of his accession again to power, Mr. Gladstone remarked that though the result of the by-elections was of such a character as to make him most sanguine of the speedy return of his party to power, his hope of such a consummation was not based solely on that fact, but as well upon the assured conviction that the tide of public opinion was surely turning in their favour.

Mr. Gladstone lives a very regular life at his home. He breakfasts lightly about 7 o'clock, and shortly before 8 walks to the church for prayer. To the intelligent observer the sight of the great statesman walking to church at this early hour in the morning cannot fail to be interesting. Clad in a long coat, buttoned lightly, with a long shawl wrapped closely around his neck, and wearing a soft felt hat, his appearance is decidedly picturesque. Upon his return to the castle from morning prayers, he retires to his study, where he reads and answers, with the aid of his secretary, his enormous mass of daily correspondence.

There is no regular hour for luncheon at the castle and it is partaken of by those at home at various times. In the afternoon Mr. Gladstone takes a walk in the grounds, and if the weather is propitious, usually engages in his favorite exercise of tree-climbing. His dinner at 8 o'clock, afterward reads or writes and at 10 retires for the night. Though abstemious in his habits, he usually drinks a little beer with his lunch and a glass or two of claret or port at dinner. Mr. Gladstone is not in any sense ascetic, is a generous liver and a glass of good port wine. When engaged in speaking his fillip is a compound of sherry and egg, which is prepared by Mrs. Gladstone with as much anxiety and care as if it were the elixir of life. Mr. Gladstone never smoked. He acquired his habits at a period when tobacco smoking was generally regarded as somewhat vulgar among the better classes.

Mr. Gladstone usually has three books in reading at the same time, and changes from one to another as his mind reaches the limit of absorption, or when he fancies that the volume in hand has interested him just enough not to be the sole object of his thought. I fancy that this mode of reading is intended to be corrective of a natural disposition of his mind to devote attention to some particular subject to the exclusion of everything else.

In Mr. Gladstone's study, beside his books, which are seen everywhere, there are three writing desks in the room, one chiefly reserved for political correspondence, and the other used by Mr. Gladstone. The library at Hawarden Castle contains more than 20,000 volumes, which are freely loaned to almost any person in the neighborhood who wishes to read them. At one time this library was unlimited but the privilege was so much abused by some persons that a few years ago a rule was laid down limiting the time for which a book might be kept to one month. With this exception, however, Mr. Gladstone's library is still the free loan library of the whole country.

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RETURNING.

The Drift Towards Ostholism.

The saying of Cardinal Newman that there is no middle ground between Rome and rationalism is being verified by the trend of events. What are the Protestant Bible revisions and creed revisions, but concessions to the rationalistic spirit? By their constant excogitation trimming Protestant theologians out of the ground from under apostolical and Christian belief. All Christian doctrine is so correlated that the displacement of one doctrine brings down the whole Christian structure in ruin. This Protestantism has done. Luther was the first apostle of rationalism and announced the cardinal principle of rationalism in the doctrine of private judgment. While among Protestants the drift toward rationalism in its most pronounced type is unmistakable in our times, so is the drift from Protestantism towards Catholicism. The Oxford movement brought over thousands of the Anglican Church and representatives of the old Faith. In speaking Protestantism there was scarce a handful of Catholics fifty years ago, there are now few families among the ancient nobility into which the Church has not come through some of its members, while the conversion of the masses of the English people, whose prejudices cannot be overcome by mere intellectual process, though not so rapid, is steadily going forward. To the names of such distinguished converts as Cardinals Manning and Newman, Father Faber, Canon Oakley and thousands of others among the Anglo-American ministry, may be added those of the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke of Buccleugh, the Marquis of Bute, and a long line of noble names. Lady Anne Blount, granddaughter of Lord Byron, is a devout Catholic; the representatives of Sir Walter Scott are Catholics; the Wilberforces are Catholics; relatives of Gladstone and Lord Salisbury are Catholics; in every family illustrated by men of eminent ability, we find Catholics.

In this country the visitors to Marshfield find that the representatives of Daniel Webster belong to the ancient faith. The daughter of General Winfield Scott is a Catholic. The daughter of Ethan Allen became a Sister of Charity. Some of the descendants of Washington and Jefferson have entered the one true Church. The wife of ex-President Tyler, who died recently, was a convert and staunch Catholic. The Sherman family has its representatives in the priesthood. Near relatives of President Harrison and Secretary Blaine are Catholics. Where members of the faith are brought together you find descendants of great patriots of 1776, of great statesmen, governor generals, all adhering to the faith in the only Church in the land which is united, unshaken, clear and positive in its doctrines, subject to no change, the guardian of the family and the home.

Some of the most distinguished prelates, priests and lay figures in the Church of the last generation were converts to the faith; Archbishops Bayley and Wood; Father Hecker, Brewster, Baker, Dehon, Elliott, Redfer, Preston; Mgr. Doane, son of the Episcopal Bishop Doane, James Kent Stone (Father Fidella). Among the laymen, the Episcopal Bishop Ives, Orestes Brownson and James A. McMaster are pre-eminent. While many great minds have exchanged Protestantism for Catholicity, there are no names of

character or prominence that have left the Church for Protestantism; and while there is a steady and constantly increasing stream of tendency that makes from Protestantism, for rationalism, there is not the same defection from Catholicism to rationalism. The only great name that went out of the Church to join the rationalist ranks is that of Keenan, Catholic Sentinel.

EQUAL RIGHTS—WATERLOO.

The Town of That Name Flouts Disgrace With Menstrual Misdoers Who Address Them.

WATERLOO, Que., January 7.—Dr. Davidson, president of the Equal Rights association and Major F. L. Bond came to Waterloo this evening to hold an Equal Rights meeting. The town hall was crowded with an audience of 600 people made up of all races and creeds. In the audience were several ladies and half a dozen sympathizers with the propaganda. Dr. Davidson promptly refused free discussion. Mr. C. H. Parmelee demanded the right of discussion in the name of the citizens of Waterloo and the temper of the audience having been tested Dr. Davidson yielded. The doctor then went over the platform of the association, making the same old speech, made considerably milder for the occasion. He got a cold reception and was followed by Mr. Parmelee, who deprecated the Equal Rights agitation and replied to the points raised by the militant doctor. Mr. Parmelee pointed out that the movement was not countenanced by the Protestant population. He was enthusiastically received and applauded. Major Bond eked out a weak speech by copious extracts from "La Source du Mal" and the Star. Mr. C. A. Nutting, advocate, made a happy and effective reply. Dr. Davidson had another short innings, and Mr. Charles Thibault made a brilliant oration in French. The leading citizens of the town, French and English, Protestant and Catholic, united to rebuke the agitators and to protest against their unholly agitation, and the following resolution was unanimously carried: The doctor and Major Bond retiring while it was being read and passed, it was moved by Hon. G. Stevens, W. L. Briggs, Geo. H. Olson, mayor; D. Darty and Charles A. G. Stevens, and seconded by John P. Noyes, G. Stevens, T. A. Kawilton and C. H. Parmelee.

Resolved, first, that this meeting, having no sympathy with the objects of the Equal Rights association as laid down by its authorized exponents from the platform this evening, desires to repudiate all responsibility for this visit to Waterloo; second, that the opinion of this body, the Equal Rights agitation has no raison d'être, all races and creeds already enjoying equal and common rights under the laws of the land and equal and common guarantees under the constitution; third, that, in the opinion of this meeting, the Jesuit legislation does not constitute the endorsement of a church, nor do the representatives of the Crown, or church upon Protestant or minority rights in this province, educational or otherwise; fourth, that, in the opinion of this meeting, the Jesuits' Estates act, having been declared unconstitutional by the highest authority of the realm, and having come into force and effect irrevocably, settles a vexed question upon terms advantageous to the people and the property of the province; fifth, that, enervating a patriotic desire to see all races and creeds composing the population of our common country living in harmony and working together loyally with the common aim and aspiration of building up a powerful, united and prosperous people in the northern part of this continent, the meeting desires to deplore and repudiate a propaganda calculated to wound the race or religious sensitivities of any body or class of citizens and to create divisions and provoke dissensions in the body politic on the cleavage of race or religious prejudices.—Gazette

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QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The Debate on the Speech from the Throne—The Premier on Prohibitionists.

QUEBEC January 8

The speaker took the chair at 3.30. Mr. Auguste Tessier, M.P.P. for Rimouski, on rising to propose the address in answer to the speech from the Throne, was greeted with the cheer "Mr. T. T. T.", although a young applause, is a very fluent speaker and certainly a qualification to the Legislative Assembly.

He began by stating that he felt highly honored by the honor conferred on him of proposing the address in response to the speech from the throne, and referred in feeling terms to the memory of the late Col. Martin, his predecessor.

He congratulated the Government on the final and satisfactory settlement of the Jesuit question, and also on their policy in favour of colonization. To encourage agriculture we must have railways to open up our beautiful country, and that is what the Government has been doing.

He declared himself in favour of abolishing the present system of the maintenance of the municipalities for the maintenance of the insane. He complimented the Government on the manner they have always treated the minority in this Province, and hoped they would always respect that minority. He then proposed the address in response to the speech from the throne, which was received in a very neat speech by Mr. Joseph Pilon, M.P.P. for Bagot.

Hon. Mr. Tafflin, as chief of Opposition, in response to the above address began by congratulating the proposer and second of the address, and also eulogized Judge Lynch on his elevation to the bench, and spoke in feeling terms of the late Col. Martin. He commended the Government on their general policy, but in particular the Jesuit question. The House then adjourned till eight o'clock.

EVERING SESSION. The speaker took his seat at 8.30 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Mercer, on rising to answer the chief of the Opposition, was received by loud and prolonged applause. He began, like Mr. Tafflin, by complimenting the mover and second of the address. As to whether the chief of the Opposition is in favour of or against the settlement of that question, he seemed to be undecided.

Mr. Mercer immediately arose and denied that assertion, and defied the member for the county of Quebec to prove his allegation. "I deny what you have asserted," said the Hon. Mr. Mercer, "and you ought to prove your assertion or withdraw it immediately" (great applause), but Mr. Casgrain refused to withdraw his assertion as he thought it quite true.

Mr. David followed in favor of the address. He congratulated the government for the encouragement it gave to night schools and blamed the Conservatives for the support they gave to Equal Rights. He spoke at some length and was very frequently applauded.

Mr. Desjardins and Hon. L. O. Tafflin also took part in the discussion. ST. PATRICK'S CHOIR. Annual Dinner and Presentation to Mr. Robert Warren.

speech to the amendment of Hon. Mr. Robertson. He said that the amendment of the member for Sherbrooke seemed quite plausible, but it was well written and meant much. He defended the Government's action on the question. If, said he, there is a vote taken on the amendment of Hon. Mr. Robertson, we will see some members vote who are more Protestant than the majority of Protestants.

Why do we want a vote on this question when the majority of Protestants are satisfied. If the vote is taken, as may be expected, French and Catholic, against English and Protestants, it will only serve to carry the incendiary torch through the province, which everybody would regret, and particularly myself. I therefore propose as a sub amendment to the amendment of the member for Sherbrooke, the following: That the amendment be struck out and the following words substituted therefor, "And we are glad to learn that all the objections that could exist will be definitely settled by the law announced, according to the corporation and laws that have passed in answer to the Premier's request to the Protestant Council of Public Instruction."

Mr. Hall in seconding the amendment of the member for Sherbrooke, said that he regretted and deplored the existence of an Equal Rights association whose existence is due entirely to the National party. I have never read or heard a speech of the Premier of Quebec in which he did not ask his friends to rally together and support the national Government.

The Hon. Mr. Gagnon seconded Hon. Mr. Mercer's amendment and spoke at some length and was followed by Hon. Mr. Tafflin, who raised a point of order to Mr. Mercer's sub-amendment. The speaker left the chair at 6 o'clock.

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The annual complimentary dinner given by Father Dowd to the members of St. Patrick's choir, was held Thursday night at the Baltimore hotel. The arrangements were in the hands of the esteemed and talented organist and director of the choir, Mr. J. A. Fowler, who spared no effort to please the members, and judging by the lively and exuberant feeling manifested throughout the evening, his labor was crowned with success.

The choir was occupied by Mr. Robert Warren. After full justice was done to the good things served up by host Woodruff, several appropriate toasts were proposed and responded to by members of the choir in well thought out speeches that did their honor and credit.

THE BEST WAY TO TONE UP

After an Attack of COLD or INFLUENZA Is to Take JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF THE GREAT STRENGTH GIVER.

It is universally acknowledged THE BEST FOOD to take when run down. It is so READILY DIGESTED that its invigorating effects are felt at once.

AN HEREDITARY EVICTOR.

Chief Secretary Balfour's Father One of the Worst in Scotland. Mr. Balfour's affection for evictors, and his eagerness to support them on all occasions, will surprise no reader of Mr. J. A. Fox's book, "A Key to the Irish Question," published by Messrs. King & Paul, French & Co., of London.

Mr. Hall in seconding the amendment of the member for Sherbrooke, said that he regretted and deplored the existence of an Equal Rights association whose existence is due entirely to the National party. I have never read or heard a speech of the Premier of Quebec in which he did not ask his friends to rally together and support the national Government.

FIRE BY ELECTRIC WIRES.

A Telegraph Office Burned and Much Damage Done in St. Louis. St. Louis, January 8.—Shortly before 7 o'clock this morning fire started in the basement of the Western Telegraph building, corner of Olive and Third streets.

FOR IRISH GIRLS.

Industrial Education and How It Has Benefited Them. Industrial education for girls is receiving especial attention in Ireland, and the commission of national education, there have just promulgated a new report which states that girls who have passed the fifth standard of girls who have learned to read English fluently, write neatly and correctly from dictation, who are proficient in arithmetic up to vulgar fractions, know orthography and etymology, and understand the geography of their own country and continents.

An Enjoyable Evening.

The views of Jerusalem and the Holy Land in the St. Patrick's hall Wednesday evening were conducted with admirable skill. The lecture on "Jerusalem" by Rev. James Callaghan suited the occasion most favorably. The instrumental portion of the concert was ably directed by Miss Roy Alty. The vocalists selected to do honor to the entertainment did not disappoint the large audience present. On the contrary, never were their efforts more successful nor their success more complete than Wednesday evening.

bad ornamental work will be thrown on the market for which there will be no sale, discouragement will follow and the reaction will work against the progress of proper industrial education. "What we want in the schools," he says, "is not to teach industrial so much as to train the children to be useful citizens and good wives and mothers." An hour's needlework each day, ending with cutting out in paper patterns for the sixth class and fresh drawing, the last for girls and boys alike, and in every class, she thinks would give much better results. She deems the drawing important, because it trains the eye to draw a pattern accurately and makes children observant.

Thoughts of the New Year.

Renewed feelings of ambition are synchronous with the opening of a new year. More resolutions are made than any other time, and as often as they are broken. But with some the resolutions made with the dawn of a new year have been carried through to its close. Numerous lives of honor and achievement can be traced to some determination of purpose made upon an occasion such as the first day of a year affords for a fresh start in the journey of life.

HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT

THE WIZARD HAT BACK! The Wizard Hat Back is no larger than a quarter, and can be carried in the vest pocket and ready for use at any time. It sticks to anything. You can hang your hat or any article on the mirror, window, in fact anything, and spectators wonder how it is done. It is the most ingenious invention of the age. Over 1,000,000 sold. Sells on sight. Sample 10 cents. \$ for 25 cents. Address, AMERICAN SUPPLY CO., Chicago, Ill. 18-13.

THE MONTHLY RECORD.

Ticket No. 93 455 drew the First Capital Prize of \$600,000 in the 235th Grand Mammoth Drawing on December 17th, in the Louisiana State Lottery. It was sold in fractional parts of forty cents at \$1.00 each sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. One to Agency Bank of British North America, 52 Wall St., New York, City; or to E. A. St. Clair, Ill. One to Arthur Harrison, New York, N.Y.; one to O. H. Woodson, Memphis, Tenn.; one to John B. Young, Hamilton, Ontario; one to Merchants Bank of Pensacola, Fla.; one to First National Bank, Corsicana, Tex.; one to E. T. Bell, 2228 Walnut St., St. Louis, Mo.; one to J. A. Bessette, Worcester, Mass.; one to Arthur Buttner, 12 West 23d St., New York City; one to Bank of Wyanet, Wyanet, Ill.; one to Niblock & Lynn, Philadelphia, Pa.; one to The Texas National Bank, San Antonio, one to F. W. Hanson & W. G. Miles, Murrell, Cook Co. Ill.; etc., etc. Ticket No. 40 911 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$200,000 and was sold in fractional eighth parts at \$5.00 each. One to a Depositor Traders Bank, New Orleans, La.; two to O. L. Hartman, 430 Irving Bank, Columbus, Ind.; one to a Depositor, New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La., etc., etc. Ticket No. 35 961 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$100,000. It was sold in fractional quarters at \$10 each. One to Byron D. Houghton, Oswego, N.Y., etc. Ticket No. 7 988 drew the Fourth Capital Prize of \$50,000. It was sold in fractional parts of forty cents at \$1 each: one to Britton & Knight, Natchez, Miss.; one to Christian Kohler, Natchez, Miss.; one to L. Liebmann, for Louis L. Levin, 108 Canal St., New York, N.Y.; one to Theo. Boland, Boston, Mass.; one to S. Friedman, 26 Elm Lane, New York, City; one to L. C. Jander, 34 Maiden Lane, New York City; one to John McCarroll, 14 Clarkson St., New York City. The 237th Grand Monthly Drawing will take place on Tuesday, February 11, of which all information will be furnished on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

VERY REV. FATHER LEDUC.

A Grand Catholic Demonstration at Calgary. The Catholics of the promising town of Calgary, N.W.T., have done themselves credit by their demonstration of love and devotion to that distinguished priest of God, Very Rev.

H. Leduc, O.M.I., Vicar-General of the diocese of Alberta, and Superior of the Oblates in Calgary district, on the occasion of his silver jubilee. On the same occasion the Catholics of that district had another cause for rejoicing, as on that day the new Catholic Church was opened and dedicated. High mass was sung by Rev. Father Leduc, assisted by Rev. Father Le Clerc, of Montreal, and Rev. Father Doucet. Rev. Father Blais acted as master of ceremonies and the sermon was preached by Rev. Father Andre. Among those who took part in the choir were Messrs. J. S. Foston, Dr. Rouleau, J. Carley, Major Bagley and Mr. Doyle. Addresses were presented in English and French to Very Rev. Father Leduc. The one in English was signed by Messrs. N. D. Beck, J. T. C. Affricano and Dr. G. H. Kenison. The Children of Mary presented an address also. It was signed by the following young ladies, viz.: Miss Bella McLaughlin, Jessie McDonald, Emma Pigeon and Maggie Seward.

A BIG TRUST HIT HARD.

Judge Wallace, of California, Declares the Sugar Trust a Distinctly Unlawful Business. SAN FRANCISCO, January 8.—A decision in the case of the people of the State of California against the American Sugar Refinery company was rendered to-day by Judge Wallace in the Superior court. The suit was brought to determine whether it was lawful for the company to join the sugar trust. Judge Wallace decided that it was an unlawful combination, and that in consequence the American Sugar Refinery company had forfeited its corporate charter. It will therefore be compelled to close.

In its findings the court sets forth that the corporation had been organized under the laws of this state to manufacture and deal in sugar, and has always, since its formation, been operated for the purpose of deteriorating the quality and diminishing the supply of sugar throughout the United States, of increasing to consumers the cost of that article, of destroying competition in its production and creating a monopoly and general restraint of trade in sugar as an article of commerce and consumption, and that since the defendant joined the trust it has not at any time carried on for itself the business for the carrying on of which it had been incorporated. It concludes that the trust is an unlawful business, and no franchise for its pursuit could be obtained under our laws.

With many readers brilliancy of style passes for fluency of thoughts; they mistake butterpans in the grass for immeasurable gold mines under the ground.—Longellow.

With much dexterity and grace was it remarked of Jane Taylor that you only knew that the stream of literature had passed over her head by the fertility it left behind.

Life is no idle dream, but a solemn reality, based on and encompassed by eternity. Find out your work and stand to it; the night cometh when no man can work.

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FATHER KÖNIG'S NERVE-TONIC. Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervousness, Insomnia, Headache, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness. THOUSAND THANKS.

My wife took 2 bottles of Pastor König's Nerve-Tonic for backache, which troubled her since 15 years, sometimes so much that nothing relieved her, and she was compelled to lie in bed for days—but since she took the Nerve-Tonic she was able to do the hardest work. Now my wife is as good as new, and we therefore say thousand thanks. J. M. KROENER.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent FREE to any address. POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

IN MONTREAL. By R. LEONARD, Esq., Barrister at Law. Agents:—B. E. McGUIRE, No. 1125 Notre-Dame street; F. T. LYONS, Gen. Bakery and Confectionery, Front & Ontario; E. Lachance, St. Catherine street; Price, \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$12.00.

ASTHMA CURED FREE. DR. RAY'S ASTHMA CURE. DR. RAY'S ASTHMA CURE. DR. RAY'S ASTHMA CURE.

PRINT AND PROSPER.

ADVERTISE IN "THE TRUE WITNESS" AND THEREBY INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS. Sample copies of the paper on application.

Best cure for colds, cough, consumption in the early stage of Pulmonary Disease. Order Bro. & Co., Boston. For the large bottle send \$1.00.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

We would draw the attention of our Subscribers to the labels attached to their paper, which indicates the time their subscription is paid to, and request those in arrears to remit without further notice. The subscription rate is only \$1.00 a year Country and \$1.50 City, if paid in advance; if not paid in advance, \$1.50 Country and \$2 City will be charged. All accounts have been mailed, and we hope those who are indebted to us for subscriptions will remit the amount promptly.

HARD TO STAMP OUT.

The Catholic Spirit of a Catholic People Very Tenacious. It is no easy matter to stamp out the Catholic spirit from a Catholic people. Henry VIII and his tools tried it and apparently succeeded; but the moment infamous penal laws were relaxed the Church began to grow. Laws to prevent the growth of Popery came, well drawn and in rapid succession; but they failed to prevent the growth. The flower from the garden of God would grow. It could not be crushed. It might blow over the dry sands of the desert, but with the first moisture it took root and grew. It had an inherent vitality, a germinal principle which cannot be extirpated. No Catholic State ever passed a law to prevent the growth of Protestantism. The prospect of growing never alarmed Catholicism, and there was no fear during which the Reformation was led by plunder, it ceased to grow and has steadily lost ground. This is admitted by Protestant writers. On the other hand we see this innate vitality of Catholicity strikingly manifested in Spain. Where Catholicity was persecuted, it shows itself in devotion to Our Lady, in the spirit of sacrifice which finds scope in the religious life where men and women detaching themselves from the world for God and humanity, carrying out the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of man. In Spain the infidel party which tried to progress and goes backward, "with the progress to do for the people and de-appearing, obtained power in 1832. All converts and religious houses were suppressed, their libraries sold for waste paper, their bells for old metal, the vessels of the sanctuary profaned. The money was supposed to go into the coffers of the State, Little really did, and what went to the War Institutions for education and charity have the Libraries of Spain were burnt with the church funds. Where this money went for that Old Friar Ximenes established the University of Alcalá, what have they done? Where in Spain in literature compared to her noble position in the days? But there is hope. Religion is increasing in Spain. They are not the great Liberal tyrants of the past. Christian men from following the good Jesus Christ. They are said to be Spain 179 religious orders with 200,000 men and 25,000 women. This increase has been within the last few years. With faith and piety literature will revive and Spain will be a land of culture. Spain will witness the triumph of Cervantes, St. Teresa, and the great ones.

HAND OF FORTUNE!

THE TRUE WITNESS offers special inducements to advertisers. Write for circular giving information as to rates, etc.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: DUNSTON... \$1.00 CITY... 1.50

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 10c per line (minimum first insertion—10 lines to the inch—and 5c per line each subsequent insertion.

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

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 15, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, St. Paul. THURSDAY, Jan. 16, St. Marcellus. FRIDAY, Jan. 17, St. Anthony. SATURDAY, Jan. 18, St. Peter's Chair at Rome. SUNDAY, Jan. 19, Feast of Holy Name of Jesus.

NEW AGENT.

Mr. E. Husey has kindly consented to act as agent for the TRUE WITNESS in St. Anloet, Westington Co., P.Q.

Our National Currency.

At the banquet of the Dominion Commercial Travellers Association, Mr. Curran, M.P., in the course of his speech referred to the question of banking, which must shortly come up before the Dominion Parliament, owing to the present bank charters expiring in the coming year, 1891. He said that, no doubt, the Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion would give this subject their most serious consideration and present their views to the Cabinet, but that the general feeling was that the currency of this country should have a national character on its face and on its back the national endorsement, a sentiment which was heartily cheered.

The O'Shea Suit.

Mr. Parnell, with his usual sagacity, is determined that no time shall be lost by him in meeting and refuting the vile charges made against him by Captain O'Shea in his suit for divorce from his wife. Both the Irish leader and Mrs. O'Shea have already filed an appearance in the case and the action will be fought to the bitter end.

time utterly and entirely deny all culpability; or to use the words of Stonehall Jackson, "there are times when the insignificance of an accuser is lost in the magnitude of the accusation."

"Equal Rights" from a Protestant Point of View.

It is a matter of considerable interest, especially at the present time when the Montreal Daily Witness and other sheets of a kindred spirit, are howling with the fierceness of rabid and wanton bigotry, to note well the events of the past few weeks in Ontario and to carefully consider whether the Catholics of Ontario, who are in the minority, are receiving, or have at any time received, that just measure of fair play which has at all times been freely accorded the Protestant minority of Quebec.

Hon. L. O. Taillon.

During the debate on the address, at the opening of the Provincial Parliament at Quebec, the leader of the Opposition was twitted by a member of the House, owing to the fact that his government had fallen, because he had refused to intervene on the Riel Question, which he held to be outside of the jurisdiction of the Local House.

LA GRIPPE is no respecter of persons.

The latest information from Rome goes to show that His Holiness the Pope and eight Cardinals of the Sacred College have contracted the disease.

THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

And its Value to Society and Individuals.—A Forthcoming Jubilee. The monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society at St. Patrick's Sunday afternoon was largely attended.

The Unkindest Cut.

With a zeal worthy of a better cause, the misguided fanatic, who masquerade under the name of Equal Righters in this province, have been pushing their efforts in the Eastern Townships. Their hasty retreat from the county of Brome, where they could not muster a corporal's guard, their overwhelming and ignominious defeat at Stanstead, their sparsely attended meetings in church basements in this city, all these signs of the times have not cured them, and last week they determined to make an assault on the village of Waterloo in the county of Suffolk, and there plant their banner.

him and Mr. Walter Paul, the whole Montreal army of Equal Righters were on the scene at Waterloo, on the evening of the 7th instant. Dr. Davidson, Q.C., was there, and so was Major Bond. It appears the town hall was crowded, but not with sympathizers of the disturbers of harmony in the province.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Premier Mercier is reported to be seriously ill at Quebec. His Grace Archbishop Fabre has appointed Rev. A. Lacasse to be vicar of St. Henri.

NORTHERN MAINE IN TERROR.

A Fortunate Arrest Frustrates a Murderous Scheme. FARMINGTON, Me., January 13.—Citizens of this country are intensely excited over the discovery and arrest of a gang of would-be train-breakers, murderers and thieves, who had begun operations in the northern portion of the State.

ASKING FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Cronin's Assurances Find "Errors" in the Court Proceedings. CHICAGO, January 10.—This afternoon Attorney Wing, Donahue and Forrest filed a motion for a new trial in the cases of Coughlin, Burke, O'Sullivan and Kunze, convicted of the murder of Dr. Cronin.

Will Salisbury Appeal?

LONDON, January 13.—The London Herald's assertion this morning that the Government is going to the country after the budget is passed, appears to be founded on very good grounds.

THE O'HENRA SUIT A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

In a word the calculations of the ministry are founded to a very large extent on the divorce suit which so suddenly made its appearance in this cause list in the closing days of 1889, and in this respect the calculations can be wholly justified.

Nominations in N.B.

ST. JOHN, N.B., January 13.—This was nomination day for candidates for the House of Assembly throughout the province. The Government claim the return of fourteen supporters by acclamation out of the forty-one seats.

To Save a Girl's Life.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Last November Anne A. Lynch, a beautiful young girl, came to New York from Philadelphia and, with excellent letters of recommendation, secured work.

condemnation of those who offer liquor instead of food to the poor who visit them or ask for help. A square meal would do good to the suffering poor; a glass of liquor was more likely to harm than to help.

The regular reports were submitted by the secretary, Mr. J. J. Costigan, and a large number of new members were admitted. The principal business transacted was in relation to the forthcoming 50th anniversary of the society in February.

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

The Attitude of the Holy See Toward the Home Rule Question. From the Dublin Nation: Our Rome correspondent, who is well placed to procure authentic information of what passes at the Vatican, sends us news this week which are certain to be welcome to the Irish people.

THE TROUBLE IN CRETE.

A letter recently received by Mr. A. E. Zervoudaki, Greek consul here from Mr. Geo. A. Sperracki, announces that the atrocities inflicted on the Greeks in the island of Crete by the Turkish troops are continuing.

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Shortly afterwards he was taken sick with nervous disease, and was admitted to the New York hospital. On January 8, Elizabeth Cronin was brought to the hospital unconscious and suffering from apoplexy.

Lincoln offered himself as a subject. From incisions were made in his arm, and the blood was passed into the veins of the unconscious girl. It was found that during the operation he had lost two pounds of blood.

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News of the Week.

EUROPEAN.

Preparations are now well advanced at Cairo for the early inauguration of a new Anglo-Egyptian campaign in the Soudan. The semi-official press of Italy says Russia's objection to the Italian treaty with Abyssinia relates to matters of form rather than to substance. It is reported in St. Petersburg that the czar's doctors have observed symptoms of cancerous poisoning after wearing his German uniform. President Carnot has instructed the French Ambassador to Germany to convey his condolences to Emperor William on the death of Empress Augusta. The Peter's Pence for 1889 yielded to the Pope \$30,000 less than in 1888. The legacies bequeathed to the Pope during the year amounted to \$800,000. The returns of the British Board of Trade for the year 1889 show an increase of £40,000,000 in the imports and £14,000,000 in the exports over the year 1888. A Zanzibar despatch says that fears are entertained that Banaheri has captured Lieut. Greenwether, of Major Wisemann's command, and two other German officers. Thornton Nordenfeldt, civil engineer and manager of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Gun and Ammunition Company, London, has been declared a bankrupt. His liabilities amount to £50,000. General Simmons does not make satisfactory progress in his negotiations at Rome. The Pope, besides wishing to maintain all the existing privileges of the church in Malta, demands additional concessions. Dr. Dollinger, the head of the Old Catholic movement in Southern Germany, and one of the famous opponents of the doctrines of Pagan infallibility, is dead. He was taken with influenza at Munich about ten days ago. The British steamer "Llandaff City," Capt. Gore, from Bristol for New York, collided with the British steamer "Virent" at Bristol Thursday. The "Llandaff City" was so badly damaged that she sank. The "Virent" was also damaged. It is stated that Empress Augusta left 4,000,000 marks. Her jewels and ornaments are bequeathed to her personal friends. One very valuable jewel is left to the Empress Victoria. A solemn requiem was given in the chapel of the palace at Berlin last night. The German steamer Daberg, which left Singapore on October 25 for Amoy, via Hong Kong, with 400 Chinese passengers, unfortunately foundered in the great typhoon of Nov. Floating bundles of rafters, which formed part of her cargo, are the only traces seen of her. An attachment has been issued against the Dublin Freeman Journal in a suit for damages brought by Captain O'Shea against that paper for its comments upon him in connection with his suit for divorce. E. Dwyer Gray, the proprietor of the Journal says he is ready to meet O'Shea in any court. The German Emperor has ordered that the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung, of which Baron Hammerstein is editor, no longer receive at any royal palace. This is due to the irritation produced by the electoral tactics of the Ultra-Conservative party, and especially by the remarks published in the Kreuz Zeitung. Two hundred and forty-eight designers and engineers, a dozen of whom are Americans and Canadians and sixteen Frenchmen and Germans, are designing plans for the tower proposed by Sir Edward Watkin to be erected on the banks of the Thames, London. Many novelties are produced in the designs. In the trial of the persons charged with conspiracy to defeat justice in connection with the London West End scandal, a witness referred to two aristocrats who frequently visited the house in Cleveland street. The court ordered that their names be suppressed for the present and that they be indicated as "Lord C." and "Lord L." Mr. Parnell takes notice of the Ennis Board's vote of confidence in Capt. O'Shea's charges only to say that this proceeding "may be most advantageously met with the deadly weapon of silent contempt." He says:—"I intend to defend the action. At the same time I utterly and entirely deny all culpability, or to use the words of Stone-wall Jackson, there are times when the insignificance of an accused is lost in the insignificance of the accusation." Mr. Gladstone, at a recent dinner given to the Edward tenants, spoke about farming interests and touched on the national situation of land. He said that if it could be proved that the system was a benefit to the whole community the change might be made and the landlord would be entitled to a fair compensation, but he thought it would not be a favorable change for the farmers. He could not approve it because he failed to see how the state could be a good and capable landlord. He believed the present system of property worked the best.

about 1823, and was, with the exception of Rear-Admiral Selridge, the senior officer of the navy. An official decree just promulgated at Rio-Janeiro, proclaims the separation of church and state, guarantees religious liberty and equality and continues the life stipends granted under the monarchy. Three more bodies were recovered at Johnston, Pa., on Friday, victims of the great flood. One was identified as that of a German named Voegtly. The other two were too badly decomposed to be identified. Ella C. White, the alleged forger and swindler, whose career as a fraud and bucket-shop dealer has become well known throughout the country, has escaped from the Chemung County Jail, N.Y., and is now supposed to be in Canada. William P. Edwards, a well known sporting man, was found dead in the house of Mrs. Mary Eilenberger, at Elmira, N.Y., death having been caused from a pistol shot in the back of the head. Mrs. Eilenberger has been arrested. Mail advices received at San Francisco say that another plot has been detected to assassinate the King of Corea and the royal family. The chief conspirator was betrayed by his wife and he and two court officials who were his accomplices are to be beheaded. Chinese advisers report the wreck of the British ship "Nyeghan," from Yarmouth, N.S., on Provas shoal, November 25. Captain Butler and eight men arrived at Hong Kong in a small boat four days later. Another boat, containing Mate Briggs and six men, is missing. Judge W. D. Kelly died at Philadelphia Thursday evening. He was born in Philadelphia in 1814, and his title, "The Father of the House," was given him because he has spent twenty-eight years successively in the House of Representatives at Washington. He was the champion of protection. The steamer "Stag" from Bremen, arrived at New York Friday having on board the crew of the ship "Shakespeare," which was wrecked in mid-ocean. Captain Muller, of the "Shakespeare," died of heart disease and exhaustion before he could be rescued. The other members of the crew were bruised and in an exhausted condition. Mary Donnelly, the nurse, who was stabbed by Eva Hamilton at Atlantic City, N.J., and has since been on exhibition in a Bowery museum, New York, has brought suit against E. Hamilton and Robt. Ray Hamilton for \$10,000 damages, alleged to have been incurred by reason of the assault. Miss Donnelly claims to have lost the strength of the left side of her body. The coke operators to whom the miners' new scale was presented at Soudade, Pa., claim that the new scale would cause an advance of 50 to 60 per cent. over present wages. In some instances the percentage reaches 125 per cent. They say that at the present price of coke the operators would lose money if they had the scale. The men are determined to stand firm for the advance. The rate war between the "Soo" and Burlington lines is getting hot at Minneapolis. Thursday the Burlington met the reduction made by the "Soo" to eastern points and the latter promptly retaliated by making another cut. The differential which the "Soo" has been contending for is \$1.80 for first class and \$1 for second class tickets, but instead of making this the basis of the cut under the Burlington, the rates were lowered on an average of \$3 for first class and \$2 for second class tickets. The new rates will go into effect January 10th. The rivalry of New York, Washington, Chicago and St. Louis for selection as the site for the World's Exposition of 1892 had its first practical manifestation at Washington Thursday last before the Senate special committee on the Quadri-centennial. A preliminary interchange of views as to the order of hearing resulted in an agreement that the representatives of St. Louis should be heard yesterday, of Chicago to-day, of Washington to-morrow and of New York on Saturday, and that replies to the arguments will be received not orally but in writing. CANADIAN. The Manitoba Legislature has been called for the despatch of business on the 30th inst. The Conservatives of Addington have nominated James Reid to contest the county for the Ontario Legislature. A Winnipeg paper says it took about \$500,000 to effect the recent corner in the wheat market, which the Ouliviers secured. The Prince Edward Island Legislature has been dissolved. Nomination to take place on the 23rd instant, and the elections on the 20th. Kenny Marchese, formerly of Montreal, a well known business man, is lying dangerously ill with pneumonia at the hospital, Winnipeg, and is not expected to recover. The rumor that the Dominion Government contemplated relaxing the regulations prohibiting the exportation from Canadian ports of live stock from the United States is denied at Ottawa. Mrs. W. A. Allan has been elected president of the Ministering Children's League of Ottawa, vice Lady Stanley of Preston. Mrs. Wm. McLeod was elected secretary, vice Miss Gordon. Christopher Brett, a G. T. R. brakeman, was killed at the station yard at Whiteby, Ont. Wednesday evening while engaged in shunting. He fell beneath the cars and was fearfully mangled. M. B. Wood, a well-known restaurant-keeper of Winnipeg, skipped with his partner, Lottie Gleumore, yesterday, leaving numerous creditors. It is said they took \$15,000 in solid cash. Detectives followed them on the train, but they crossed the line in safety. A number of American capitalists propose establishing in Windsor, Ont., a manufacturing for the production of railway supplies. They state that they would give employment to a large number of men, and ask the town for free water and exemption from taxes. The express train for Quebec on the Intercolonial met with an accident near Jacques river, N.B., Friday. The snow plough left the train and the engine followed and turned over. E. P. Gaudet was taken out in a dying condition. Engineer J. McGowan is still in the wreck and is probably dead. The estate of the late John Gibson is valued at \$350,000. He leaves \$12,000 to local charity, \$20,000 each to his three nieces, Mrs. John Taylor, Mrs. J. E. Christie and Mrs. W. H. Baird; \$30,000 to J. H. Baird, \$500 each to four employes, and the residue, \$200,000, to the family of the late Wm. Baird. Enquiry into the death of Miss Jane Speer confirms the impression that formed after the affair is one of the most foul and brutal murders that Toronto has ever seen. All idea of suicide is utterly precluded, investigation having shown that the skull of the deceased is fractured and one of her legs broken. Jane Speer, a woman of about sixty, living alone at 18 Agnes street, Toronto, was found yesterday afternoon at her home with a rope around her neck in a half strangled condition. She was at once removed to the hospital, where she died, after having told the doctors that she had been set upon by two men, one of them of fair complexion. In consequence of the protest of the Estabroff, N. W. T. district against the Government's order setting apart more reserves for lands for the use of Indians in that neighborhood, the Minister of the Interior has notified his land agent at Battledore to make no further reservation until enquiry is made as to whether the Indians really need more. The Vandread and Prescott railway has made an application to the Dominion Government for a subsidy for some forty miles of the road for which no subsidy has yet been granted. It will amount to about \$128,000. The company will also apply to the Ontario Government for a subsidy for the part of the road within the province of Ontario, about eighty miles. Twenty laborers, members of a gang of 60, returned to Ottawa Friday from Donald, B. C., where they went to September to cut the Regina and Long Lake railway. They had been promised six months' work, but they say they were discharged after working three months. Their railway fares, they say, were also withheld by the man who hired them. The fifth annual meeting of the Dominion Live Stock Association was held at Toronto Friday, when Samuel Price, of Montreal, was elected president for the ensuing term. An animated discussion took place over the statement made by some of the members, to the effect that American dressed beef was being sold in Toronto and other cities to the detriment of Canadian farmers, but no action was taken. The association has on hand \$500 above all liabilities. The steamship "Parthia" which arrived at Vancouver, B. C., Friday, 12 days and 23 hours out from Yokohama, beat her own record and that of the new San Francisco steamer "Clara," and making the fastest time on record on the Pacific. Her cargo consisted of 2014 tons, including large consignments of silk and twenty-five bags of mail. There were six saloon passengers, four intermediate and six Europeans, eighty Aleuts and 168 Chinese in the steerage. The "Parthia" beat the "City of Pekin" to San Francisco six days. A very interesting discussion has arisen in Winnipeg regarding the bill of rights which was presented to the Dominion Government eighteen years ago when the North-West was purchased by Canada. Archbishop Tache publishes a copy of the original bill in which there are nineteen clauses, one of which claims separate schools for the people in Manitoba. Dr. Bryce publishes another copy of the original, in which there are twenty clauses, one of which refers to the separate schools. It has been decided that Dr. Bryce and a representative of His Grace shall meet shortly and compare documents. PORTUGAL CALLED TO TIME. England Demands Instant Reprisals for Pinto's Outrages—Portugal's Reply. LISBON, January 7.—Another note from the Marquis of Salisbury was delivered to-day. It is believed it threatens, unless prompt satisfaction is given for Serpa Pinto's actions, there will be an immediate rupture of diplomatic relations. The outbreak was convened and Senhor Gomez was charged to answer at once. Senhor Gomez will answer the Marquis of Salisbury's latest note at the end of the week. Salisbury's note was menacing and peremptory, requiring Portugal to act at once as if the rights of England's position were in doubt. It is believed Portugal cannot concede so much, but that the foreign minister will intimate the Portuguese Government's willingness to order the maintenance of the status quo in Africa, pending negotiations, if England will do the same. The main point of the Portuguese answer will meet, in part at least, the terms of Salisbury's demand, which was that the Portuguese Government should give its agents in Africa such instructions as would prevent the repetition of acts like those attributed to Pinto, as otherwise tranquil diplomatic discussions would be impossible. LISBON, January 7.—The Times reports that the Portuguese authorities have forbidden the reception by the British steamer Guillaume of letters from the vice-consul or other persons, insisting that all must go through the Portuguese post office. ZANZIBAR, January 7.—The British warship, Kingfisher, has sailed from here under sealed orders. It is supposed her destination is Mozambique. The British cruisers Calliope and Satellite have arrived here. LISBON, January 7.—The Admiralty yacht Encantadora, sailed for Gibraltar to-day with sealed orders for the Ironclads Benbow and Colossus. There is thought to be no doubt that the orders relate to Portugal. LISBON, January 8.—A well informed member of parliament said last night that he did not believe war with Portugal was desired by a large section of the English people, consequently the threats and vapors blowing the air were mere empty sound, signifying nothing. It is certain that if public opinion could be heard it would be found unfavorable to rushing into war over a dispute concerning a remote and very doubtful territory in the very heart of Africa. PORTUGAL'S ANSWER. LISBON, January 9.—The British Minister at Lisbon has telegraphed the reply of the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs to Lord Salisbury's last note regarding affairs in Africa. The reply expresses the hope that the assurance in the note will prove satisfactory to the British Government. A Lisbon correspondent says the Portuguese foreign minister agrees to so much of England's demand as requires the suspension of all action on the Shire river and in Nyasa-land, and the withdrawal of the Armed forces from the territory in dispute. In the event of the failure of the negotiations Portugal will appeal to the good offices of the great powers. As England shows no inclination to meet the hints as to arbitration, and as there is consequently a prospect of direct settlement, better feeling prevails. LISBON, January 9.—The Dia, an official paper, has a firm article on the subject of Portugal's dispute with England. It says the Portuguese Government, while willing to negotiate in order to arrive at a proper understanding, will never compromise its authority in Africa by retreating from the Shire district, and that if the London Government insists on this it is with a wish to fish in dirty waters for a pretext to occupy the coast. The Dia states that if forced to the extreme limits of conciliation Portugal will invoke an international convention. PINTO'S FRIENDS DESERVING HIM. The conviction gains ground, even among those who have heretofore been Serpa Pinto's defenders, that that officer has gone too far in acts of indelicacy. His private life is recalled and also his wide demerit upon the public treasury, for which he has never rendered a proper accounting. This change of opinion will make Portugal's task assured. LISBON, January 9.—The Times has asserted that the order of the Portuguese authorities forbidding British steamers to re-

ceive at Quillimere letters from the vice-consul and other British subjects was issued September 10, a month after Mr. Johnston, British consul at Mozambique, had reached the Shire river. The Times says the order was probably issued with the direct view of delaying Johnston's despatches. VIENNA, January 9.—It is rumored that Bismarck has offered to arbitrate between England and Portugal. LISBON, January 9.—The Chronicle correspondent at Rome says Portugal suggested that the Pope should act as arbitrator in the dispute between herself and England, but England refused to accept arbitration. PORTUGAL'S ANSWER SATISFACTORY. LISBON, January 10.—It is officially stated that Lord Salisbury regards the reply of Senhor Gomez, to the last British note relative to the Anglo-Portuguese dispute concerning territory in East Africa as affording the basis for an amicable settlement of the trouble. All the political groups in the Cortes concur in the opinion that the Serpa Pinto incident will not retard the two Governments in reaching a satisfactory agreement. LISBON, January 10.—The Portuguese Government had forbidden the reception at Quillimere, near the mouth of the Zambezi, of all British despatches intended for England but not intended to pass through the Portuguese post office. That prohibition is now removed. It is denied that Bismarck has offered to mediate between England and Portugal. It is reported from Gibraltar that the British fleet will on Tuesday resume the original programme for the Mediterranean cruise. From this it is inferred that the dispute with Portugal is settled. A STARTLING THREAT FROM ENGLAND TURNS LISBON UPSIDE DOWN. LISBON, January 12.—Mr. Glynn Peire, at the English embassy on Saturday impudently to Senhor Gomez, minister of foreign affairs, England's ultimatum demanding the recall of the Portuguese forces, officials and expeditions of every kind from the banks of the Shire beyond the confluence of the Rao and South of the Zambezi and from Mozambique. If Portugal failed to reply in twenty-four hours the British fleet would bombard the Enchantress and await a reply at Vigo. The King immediately convened a cabinet council to consider the ultimatum. The council sat until 1 o'clock this morning. The Government replied to Minister Peire that Portugal, yielding to strong pressure from a power of the first rank, being too weak to withstand it, would order the withdrawal of the Portuguese from the Shire and Mozambique, while reserving all rights to the Portuguese Crown in those territories. It is asserted that this decision was for further attention on the part of the British to make naval demonstrations at Quillimere, Delagoa Bay and St. Vincent. It is reported that the Opposition in the Cortes will make a strong attack on the Government for its attitude in this matter. THE BRITISH LEGATION MOBBED. A mob composed of students and others shouting "Down with the Ministry" attacked the British legation to-day. They demolished the entrance to the building and smashed the windows. The police was powerless to contain them. They then broke the windows of various members of the ministry after which they dispersed. It is rumored that Senator Gomez, the minister of foreign affairs, will resign. The negotiations with England over the situation in Africa were in the regular course till January 5, when Glynn Peire, the British minister, presented unexpected demands to which Portugal replied on January 8, as already announced, and negotiations appear to have been still in progress when England's ultimatum arrived. LISBON, January 12.—The Standard, referring to the result of the controversy between England and Portugal, says the Englishmen will be fairly disposed to feel more sorrow for the incident as a humiliation of a friendly power than to rejoice at England's triumph. LEVELLED BY A CYCLONE. Houses Wrecked and People Killed and Injured in St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, January 12.—About half past four this afternoon a cyclone struck the southwestern section of the city and swept on to the northern limits, marking a pathway nearly a quarter of a mile wide and leaving death and destruction in its trail. There was scarcely any warning of the approaching storm, as the sky had been overcast several hours before the full force of the wind was felt and it was all over in an incredibly brief time. Those residing in and near the path of the cyclone scarcely realized what had happened until it was all over. In addition to dozens of dwellings and stores on the southern, central and northern sections of the city, more or less wrecked, the following big buildings were damaged:—The Anchor mill, Goodwin candle factory, Pullman shops, Van Brock's furniture factory, King Island and Ferguson Farm implement works, Missouri Pacific hospital, Hodgen school, German Evangelical church. There are others yet to hear from. It was reported that another section of the Academy of Music, which collapsed recently, had been levelled by the storm, but this is now denied. Three fatalities are reported, but the names of the victims have not been ascertained. They comprise an entire family, father, mother and child, residing on Mount street, and they met their deaths by falling off their dwelling. The loss on property is roughly estimated at \$100,000. Mrs. Ann Miller, who resided with her husband at Tremont and Engela streets, was sitting in a rocking chair with her babe in her arms when the roof was lifted from her head. She rushed to the windows. The wall gave way and Mrs. Miller and babe were buried under the debris. The babe miraculously escaped without a scratch, but the mother is badly hurt and may not recover. A telephone message from Venice, Ill., opposite the northern part of the city, says that the storm was very disastrous there and several lives were lost. THE DEAD AND INJURED. The list of victims ascertained up to 8.30 p.m. are as follows:— DEAD. Maggie Connors, aged 40; Bernard McConnell, aged 40; Joe. Weaver, aged 9. Tessa Weaver, aged 6, both legs broken, will probably die; Mrs. Omas Miller, badly cut and bruised, serious condition; Annie Connors; Aggie Connors; Francis Connors. A messenger from the east side of the river says the storm in St. Clair county, Ill., was unusually severe and the cry "good Lord save us" was heard frequently outside of city limits. At 8 p.m. it was reported in east St. Louis that the village of Brooklyn had been swept off the face of the earth. It proves not quite so bad as that, though several were injured.

No lives were lost. A number of dwellings are in ruins. The Baptist church, situated near the demolished and the Methodist Episcopal church, a frame building, unroofed and turned clear around on its foundations. As Belleville, Ill., several public buildings were unroofed, but no one reported injured. A SINGULAR PLOT. Despairing Anarchists Make Agreement to Succeed. NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Detective Miller, of Brooklyn, who broke up a gang of incendiary Anarchists about a year ago, states he has received information which leads him to believe that a number of Anarchists in New York and Brooklyn have entered into a compact to commit suicide. At least four suicides have occurred recently among the Anarchists, and Miller lately received a letter from an anonymous correspondent telling him that the violent Anarchists had despaired bringing about a social revolution, and there was nothing left for them but to suicide, as they were all destitute. The detective says that when he broke up the incendiary conspiracy he noticed there were sixty-two Anarchists who had banded together to burn New York and Brooklyn, and commit suicide if caught or detected. He arrested nine of them, and though they were not connected with the present plot he thought they seemed to have abandoned incendiary ideas now and to have resolved upon suicide pure and simple. THREE NEW BISHOPS. ST. PAUL MINN., Dec. 27.—One of the most unique events in the history of the Catholic Church in America took place here this morning in the consecration of the three new Bishops recently named by the Holy See for the Episcopal see. The Bishops, with their dioceses, are:—Right Rev. John Shanley, North Dakota; Right Rev. James McGlockrie, Duluth; and Right Rev. Joseph Cotter, Winona. Only once before in this country has such a ceremony taken place. On Oct. 30 1853, the Papi Nunolo, Archbishop Budini, consecrated Bishops Loughlin, DeGoesbald and Bailey together in the old St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. Among those in attendance to-day were Archbishop Heise, of Milwaukee; Bishop Harty, of South Dakota; Bishop Fisah, of Oregon; Bishop Brendel, of Helena, and Bishop Hennessy, of Dubuque, Archbishop Ireland was consecrator, assisted by Archbishop Grace, of St. Paul, and Bishop Marty, of South Dakota. The ceremony was presided by the Rev. Walter Elliott, one of the Pastoral Order, of New York City. The Right Rev. James McGlockrie is a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and is forty-five years of age. He received his education at All Hallows College, Dublin. He came to America immediately after the completion of his studies, in 1867, and was made assistant priest at the Cathedral in St. Paul. After remaining there a year he was sent to Minneapolis, and shortly afterward secured the ground where the Church of the Immaculate Conception is now located, and erected a small frame building, in which he held service until the completion of the present parochial church. Bishop McGlockrie has been foremost in all Minnesota Catholic enterprises ever since. He is notably a temperance leader, and organized the Crusader, the Faithful Men and Cadet societies, with a combined membership of between three hundred and four hundred. His present parish is one of the largest in the North-west. He takes an active interest in public affairs. He is a member of the Exposition Directors, the Minnesota Academy of Sciences, the Associated Charities, the Catholic Orphan Asylum Board and other organizations. Since his selection as Bishop of Duluth, he has written a powerful series of letters in answer to an attack upon the parochial schools by David L. Kiehl, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Minnesota. The Right Rev. John Shanley, who is to preside over the new diocese of North Dakota, was born at Albion, N.Y., in 1852. He came with his parents to St. Paul in 1867. In 1869 he went to Rome, and there began his theological studies at the Propaganda College. In May, 1874, he was ordained priest by Cardinal Patrizi, and shortly afterward returned to St. Paul and was stationed at the Cathedral. In 1875 he was made pastor, relieving Father (now Archbishop) Ireland. During his pastorate he has organized in Ireland numerous societies and sodalities, and the cause of temperance has stood at the side of Archbishop Ireland in the advocacy of total abstinence. Oretta Hall, a handsome four story structure used as a parochial school for boys, is a monument to the perseverance of Bishop Shanley. The Right Rev. Bishop Cotter, who is to preside over the diocese of Winona, was born in Liverpool, England, November 19, 1844, and came to New York with his parents when three years old. His father was engaged in newspaper work at Rochester and Cleveland, and came to St. Paul in 1855. He was educated at St. Vincent's Seminary, St. John's, Minn., and was ordained May 23, 1871, becoming pastor at Winona. Father Cotter organized the Father Mathew Society in Winona, in 1877, and went the same year with Father Ireland to the Total Abstinence National Convention in New York. Ever since he has been an active temperance worker and has gained a national reputation on account of his labors in that direction, having been three times elected President of the National Total Abstinence Union. China's Awful Theatre Disaster. SAN FRANCISCO, January 9.—Messrs. particulars have been received of the theatre collapse at Hankow, China, reported by telegraph on December 8. The accident occurred on December 13 last. The temple where the performance was held stands in a high terrace in the middle of the town. A hill was once there, but it has all been cut away except a portion on which the temple stands. During the performance the entire wall gave way, either from being defective, or from the great pressure above, and the whole mass of men, women and children were hurled to the street below. Greases and shrikes rent the air. The people who had first fallen, some of whom had escaped with only bruises, were killed outright a moment later by their comrades falling upon them. Many died of suffocation and others momentarily stunned to death by being trampled upon by their fellows who were trying to escape. Immense blocks of stone and concrete from the broken wall fell with deadly force. Heads were burst open, bodies crushed, arms and legs broken and in a number of cases almost severed from the body. Two hundred dead bodies were taken from the ruins, and it is thought the dead may number 250. BROKEN JAIL. [LOCAL TO TRUE WITNESS.] The thief who robbed the priest of St. Paul, Omeira, about two weeks ago and who was arrested at St. Patrick's Hill, got out of Archbishop's jail on last Friday night, and is still at large. He was seen on the road the same night going towards the station with a blacked hood over his head and the night was very light. He had on when he left only very light clothes and no hat, and the night was very cold. His trial was to have come off during this week.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SOLEMNE AT ALL comparable to the Curia. Persons in their maddest respect of cleaning, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing festering, disgusting, itching, and itchy diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair. Curia, the great Skin Cure, and the most efficacious Skin Beautifier, prepared entirely chemically, and CUREA RESOLVENS, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases from pimples to scabs. Sold everywhere. Pres. CURIA, 750; RESOLVENS, \$1.50; SOLE AGENTS, THE FOUNTAIN, DANCE AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

RESTORED with CUTICURA Remedies

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] THE NEW WISE MEN. We are told in the Sacred Scriptures of the coming of the Magi or Wise Men from the East or Orient, to adore the Infant Jesus in the stable at Bethlehem. It is commonly surmised, that these men really came and made an exceedingly long and laborious journey from the distant Orient to adore the infant. It is also the common belief—proved by irrefragable history—that they were kings; that they were possessed of riches varied and copious; that they brought of those riches gifts, gold, frankincense and myrrh. It is recorded that they were very cautious and prudent in their movements; that they arrived secretly in Jerusalem, came from Herod the king, where the Divine Babe was to be born, that they may go, find and adore Him. When they received the necessary information they hurried on to Jerusalem, but proceeded on their way joyously and expectantly till they arrived at the grotto where lay the Divine Babe. Then they were gratified beyond words to behold the infant, who was offered to them. They knelt in most profound adoration, and opening their gifts offered gold, frankincense and myrrh, which, valuable in themselves, were but types of the spiritual gifts represented; viz: the gold of perfect charity, the incense of prayer and myrrh of mortification, which were by far most acceptable to the Divine Child than any temporal gifts. They returned home by another way "per amorem," not seeing Herod. They carried with them in their breasts the most precious treasures: Faith, Hope and Charity, the three theological virtues. They held sweet converse with the most holy and august Mary, and with the divine infant Jesus. The great city of Cologne claimed possession of their sacred bodies, and they are held ever since to be specially models of the most lively faith, and patting to poor and rich alike. If hitherto they occupied themselves with astronomy, as from the sacred narrative it appears they did; now they are occupied with a greater and more necessary science, the science of the salvation which they preach and practise. They are held up to posterity as men of action, not of words, and renowned in their time and age. Have they any successors? Were they the types of other men to follow them? Have any men in the present generation who may be said to represent them and be heirs of their faith and virtues? In fact, the names of those men whose praises be men eminent in science and virtues are loudly proclaimed in the English-speaking Catholic world and beyond it for many a year. They are men whose united names, by a little reflection, will be found to contain the distinguishing title of the Magi as it is known among us, viz, Wise Men. More will be found in the names of those men, viz, the modern, or new Wise Men. These men have appeared also in the East from us, and have done noble work in their time. They have preached the Faith in season and out of season. They have given all their time and means to the cause of God and Mother Church. If they did not go, if they were not the Magi, which they might have done for such a long time, they would be to the foot of the Pontiff. They gave to the Christian world the rich stores of their profound learning, to be handed down in unperishable record. They gave their time, talents and wealth—the charities of all three being proverbial. Deprivation after deprivation, from all parts of the Catholic world, have waited on their delighted and exalted honor. If judged by the true Gospel criterion, "by their fruits you shall know them," they will be proud to come nobly through the ordeal. Being well up in the science of the saints, they have offered to the Heavenly King, as the Magi of old, gifts typified by gold, frankincense and myrrh, as their lives have been replete with a better and more precious than theirs. They have helped, by their zeal and great learning, to raise up the condition of the O. holic Church in one country, at least, as have no other men, while the disservices of their genius, the number of their good works, and their copious writings have shed lustre on the Catholic name. They were either living or dead, married or single it will be for you to guess; and from the data given, I don't think the enigmas will be difficult of solution. If the real Magi—who in a strict sense have no successors—were ascetic, full of faith, generous, and learned for their time, so are those to whom I allude also skilled in all the branches of science, devoted to the service of the Divine Child, and ever have been ready to cast their crowns at His feet and kneel reverently at His altar and further the cause of His Church. Their names and fame are imperishable, and their gigantic labours acknowledged by all. The homage of the poor, the affection of their people, the confidence of the Sovereigns and Pontiffs, who regard them as the true Magi, were theirs. They were and are a terror to evil-doers, lights to the blind, staffs to the erring, and ever ready with voice and pen to warn all of impending danger, and to do good. Whether alive or dead, they are and were saved, and in my humble opinion have the best titles to be approximately, the true, successors of the Magi, and to be called the modern, or new Wise Men. Who are they? ERV. D. O. O'CONNOR. St. Basil-Joseph, Longue Pointe. Presentation. At midnight on the 14th inst. the members of Villa-Maria Convent No. 112 of the Catholic Order of St. Basil, presented their Oblate Rector, Fr. O. J. Deane, with a beautiful address read by Mrs. Vice-Consul Ranger Arthur St. Martin accompanied with a handsome solid gold headed cane with inscription, "presented by Mrs. Cecilia T. Moisan in the name of the members in recognition of his many services for the welfare of the convent." Fr. Deane responded in a happy manner and also accorded the members the hospitality of his home. A most enjoyable evening was spent and the members parted at a late hour thoroughly gratified with their visit. Our Soubasse, of Notre-Dame Convent, has been confined to his bed for a few days, caused by extra work in connection with Christmas services.

DR. HAREY'S RED PINE

MEMORIES OF HOME.

Mourning night wide sigh as they roam, Whispering message from my old home...

—FRANCIS RAWLINS.

LADY KILDARE; Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER XIII. Continued.

It was the voice of Redmond Kildare! "Yes, I've just arrived," Lord Kildare was saying...

finances were in, and has had only a peasant's fishing boat since. He is disappointed in his hope of marrying an heiress...

view, can be more easily imagined than described. Lord Kildare uttered an oath. The lawyer became deathly pale, and leaned, trembling and appalled, against the closed door...

prisoner with those three windows in my room!" she demanded coolly. "True, a back room."

SOLID GOLD WATCHES FREE LADIES' AND GENTS' SIZES. AMERICAN HOME JOURNAL is a beautifully printed and handsomely illustrated monthly paper...

LADIES 100,000 DEMOREST CORSETS FREE 100,000 SHOULDER BRACES FREE 100,000 STOCKING SUPPORTERS FREE. A MARVELOUS OFFER FREE!

Corner McGill and Notre Dame Streets. Cylglass Cylglass. IMPORTANT NOTICE! On account of the widening of Notre Dame Street, we must vacate this Store by April 30th, 1890...



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

DEATH CAME WITH A RUSH.

Fourteen Bridge Builders Drowned Like Rats in a Calson.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 9.—The most appalling accident known here in many years occurred this evening about six o'clock.

The site of the bridge is at the upper end of the city, just below Towhead Island. Within an hour from the disappearance of the calson three thousand people were on the shore and strained their eyes trying to see something of the wreckage.

When almost opposite me, a young fellow standing in a store door, raised his hat, and bowed to me, and evidently spoke.

THE BOSS' FATAL ORDER. Later—the calson is not wrecked, as at first supposed, but was settled down in the bed in the stream, completely filled with sand and water.

THE DEATH LIST INCREASED. LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 10.—At 12:20 o'clock this morning the bodies of three of the victims of the calson accident were recovered by the workmen.

Salvors Burnt to Death. BALTIMORE, January 13.—The Northern Central railroad elevator, No. 3, was burned to-night. It was worth \$30,000 and the loss on the corn stored there is \$250,000.

HAD THE DESIRED EFFECT! CARROLLTON, GREEN CO., Ill., Nov., '88. I highly recommend Pastor Ko-nig's '88 Tonic to anybody that has suffered from headache as my son did for 5 years, before 2 bottles of the medicine cured him.

more men have lost their lives, Hamilton Morris and Lewis Cox, making the total dead a team.

THE FUNERAL OF AUGUSTA.

Impressive Ceremonies Attending the Obsequies of the Deceased Empress.

BRILLI, January 11.—The funeral of the Empress Augusta took place to-day. The weather was fine. Court Chaplain Knogel delivered the oration in the chapel of the Schloss, where the remains were lying.

PROTECTED BY A BULL-DOG. How a Handsome Young Woman of Montreal Keeps Invalent Admirers at a Distance.

One evening as I was lighting a cigar in front of the post-office, I saw a pretty and attractive woman, about twenty-three years of age, of medium height, fair complexion, and good figure, walking with a graceful swing on the other side of the street.

When almost opposite me, a young fellow standing in a store door, raised his hat, and bowed to me, and evidently spoke.

Gloomy Outlook for Shoemakers in Haverhill, Mass.

Haverhill, Mass., January 13.—To-day a great labor strike was inaugurated in the local shoe establishments of Haverhill, whereby 3,500 employees are locked out, and more than twice that number will suffer if the factories are closed for a very long period.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONTEAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The receipts during the past week were 5,533 bbls against 7,572 bbls for the week previous.

ROLL BUTTER.—Fine rolls are very scarce, sales of which have been made at 16c to 17c. Inferior to ordinary rolls, however, have been made at 15c to 16c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—Receipts during the week were 999 pkgs, against 98 pkgs for the week previous.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—Receipts are still coming in from Ontario and Chicago, about 5 or 6 cars being received daily.

FISH AND OILS. SALT FISH.—The market continues dull, dry cod being quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per quintal.

HIDES AND SKINS. There has been nothing of interest to note in the hide market during the week, business having continued quiet on account of the slow demand.

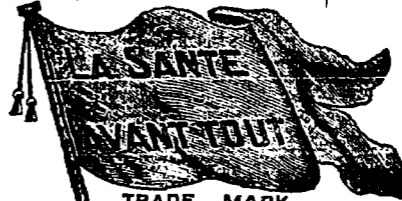
RAW FURS. The local market having been supplied for the present season, the principal outlet for our furs from this out is in Europe.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—Receipts of pork during the week were 480 bbls against 275 bbls, for the week previous.

MONTEAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending Jan. 11th, 1890, were as follows:—

MONTEAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Jan. 11th, 1890, were as follows:—

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—The receipts during the week were 1,181 pkgs, against 1,449 pkgs for the week previous.



DR. SEY'S REMEDY

DR. SEY'S REMEDY, the Great French Remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Affections, Constipation and all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels.

S. LACHANCE

SOLE PROPRIETOR 1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

shipped during week, 59; left for city, 24; sales for week, 27; on hand for sale, 69.

KNABE

PIANO FORTES UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability

WILLIAM KNABE & CO., BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street



Health Before All.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE

CERTIFICATE. I certify, by these presents, that Madame Leonora Desrosiers, two years ago, cured two of my daughters of diseases caused by cold chills.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

ADJUDICATED. I, the undersigned, Rubber Underpinment, sells itself: Proof free. Address, LITTLE & CO., 216 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

RIBBONS! RIBBONS! Ribbons for fancy dresses, ribbons of every description, heavily reduced, at S. Carsley's, 1250 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED. To be sold on Saturday, Jan. 11th, and following week, at the sale of the contents of the Tailor Cover, Piano Cover and Organ Cover.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE. MILLINERY DEPARTMENT. Great clearance of Boys and Children's wear—an immense choice for

consisting of Toggles, Tam O'Shanter, Fore-and-Aft and other Caps. A large number of them are suitable for the present, the remainder are suitable for spring wear and cost you exactly double in a few weeks time.

Next Lot, consisting of Jersey Cloth Tourmaline, with names of bands, Cloth Tourmaline, Astrachan Tourmalines are marked down to 40 CENTS

Mr. Fizzlepop—"She says she is 'not home'."

These are worth 50c, and cannot be bought for a few weeks time for less.

Next Lot, consists of Scotch Caps. These are worth 75c each; they are all good sizes, and will clear at 50 CENTS

Mr. Fizzlepop—"Yes, sir." Mr. Fizzlepop—"Did you—give her card?"

A large number of Children's Untrimmed Felt Hats, to be cleared out at 25c. A felt hat is indispensable in a few weeks time; why buy one now, and save 50c?

KID GLOVES AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE. Great Sale of CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES

CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES From 20c to 30c per pair, according to sizes. All Don's best make.

CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES In all sizes, at less than half-price. S. CARSLEY.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE! KID GLOVES AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE

Former price \$1.10; now 40c. GENTS' KID GLOVES, Former price \$1.00; now 60c per pair.

LADIES' GAUNTLET GLOVES LADIES' GAUNTLET GLOVES Usual price \$1.25. Selling now at 35c per pair.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE. Ladies Kid Gloves at less than half price. SUED-MOUSEQUETAIRE GLOVES

Former price \$1.10; now 40c. GENTS' KID GLOVES, Former price \$1.00; now 60c per pair.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. Compare favorably with any Thread on the market, and

EVER-READY DRESS STEELS. Possess all the qualities of First-class Wires and don't cost

Half the Price. Don't Cost Half the Trouble. Don't take half the time. Are perspiration proof. Are easily adjusted. Are non-corrosive.

THE EVER-READY DRESS STEEL. S. CARSLEY

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777. NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. CARSLEY'S COLUMN