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## INVOCATION OF THE SAINTS.

### CARDINAL GIBBONS' LEARNED LECTURE.

The Baltimore "Mirror" says that Cardinal Gibbons delivered a lecture on the above subject.

His Eminence read the Gospel of the day, which he took for the text of an instructive sermon on "The Invocation of the Saints." Jesus Christ was tempted by the devil; the son of God was tempted by a fallen angel. This fact we cannot deny. "I have loved and yet been unloved," said the Cardinal, "since it is recorded in the pages of the Gospel: and it permitted his only-begotten Son to be thus tempted, surely we cannot escape the like ordeal, for the Scripture tells us that the devil goes about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour. Now if God permits the angels of darkness to tempt us, He not only permits but commands the angels of light to help us in the path of virtue. As the royal prophet says: 'He hath given His angels charge over thee to guard thee in all thy ways, lest thou dash thy foot against a stone.' I will now assert another proposition connected with the foregoing, namely, that not only do the angels commune with us, but that we may commune with them in prayer, and that it is profitable for us to invoke the intercession of the spirits of the just made perfect, and this is what we mean by the words of the Creed: 'I believe in the Communion of the Saints.'

It would be a great mistake to suppose that the blessed reigning with God see and hear in heaven as we see and hear on earth, or that knowledge is communicated to them as it is imparted to us. We see and hear through the medium of our senses as long as we are confined in the prison of the body, and hence our power of vision and hearing is very limited compared with the spirits of the just. We are like a man confined in a darksome cell, through which a few rays of light dimly penetrate, but when the brightness of the sun is released from the prison of the body, like a bird freed from its cage soaring heavenward, its vision and knowledge are marvellously enlarged. "So long as we are on earth," says the Apostle, "we see through a glass darkly, but in heaven face to face." Now I know in part, but then I shall know even as I am known.

The faculty we have in our days of communicating with our brethren at a distance is almost marvellous. I can send a message from my room to a friend in London or Rome and in a few moments receive a reply. If a hundred years ago you had predicted to a friend that a message would travel ten thousand miles in a few moments it would have been thought impossible, but in saying so you would not have been a fool, but a prophet. If marvels occur in the natural order, why not greater ones in the supernatural? Science has made such revelations, how much greater ones are reserved for faith? How true are the words of the poet: "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy, Horatio." But our faith or our belief in the invocation of angels and saints rests on higher proof than these inferences—rests on the Holy Scripture. You will readily believe that it is profitable for us to invoke the intercession of the blessed spirits if you are convinced that they can hear your prayers, that they are able to assist you, and that they are zealous for your spiritual welfare. We have repeated assurances in Holy Scripture to show that the spirits of God are acquainted with our petitions. The

following prayer in behalf of his grandchildren, the sons of Joseph: "May God, in whose sight my fathers, Abraham and Isaac, walked, God that fasteth me from my youth until this day, may the angel that hath delivered me from all evils bless these boys;" and our Lord Himself declares that "there is joy in heaven among the angels of God upon one sinner that repenteth." Now repentance is a change of heart, an interior operation of the will, and the spirits of God know when such a change occurs. Of course we cannot explain how this knowledge is acquired. These remarks apply, it is true, to the angels, and not to the saints, but as our Saviour declares the blessed shall be like the angels in heaven in knowledge and happiness, we may apply the same truth to the one as well as to the other. When the friends of Job asked forgiveness of God for their foolish and hypocritical professions of friendship, God said to them: "Go to My servant Job, and he will pray for you, and his prayer will accept." And are we not accustomed daily to pray for one another, and did not St. Paul invoke the prayers of his brethren? Now, if we, though sinners, may help each other by our prayers, how much more efficacious are the prayers of the saints in heaven?

After dwelling on this subject the Cardinal met some popular objections. He said it is asked: "Do we not dishonor God in praying to the saints and angels? Do we not make void the mediatorship of Christ? Do we not put the creature on a level with the Creator?" We would dishonor God indeed and be guilty of blasphemy were we to consult the saints independently of God. But we would adore such a practice, God is the giver of all good gifts. He is the source of all blessings, the fountain of all goodness, and whatever influence or power or virtue the saints possess is all derived from the blood of Jesus Christ; and as the moon borrows her light from the sun,

so the saints borrow their light from Jesus Christ, the eternal sun of justice. But in vain do we not invoke the aid of God's spirits if we do not endeavor to lead pure and holy lives. No man is saved by vicarious piety. "But do the saints and angels take an interest in us? Have they fellow feeling towards us, or has death been to them the waters of Lethe, blotting out all memory of the past? Are they so much absorbed in the contemplation of God and in the fruition of heaven as to be entirely unmindful of us? Far from us such a sentiment! Heaven is the congenial home of charity; faith and hope are there absorbed in love; and how could they have loved and yet be unmindful of their brethren in the flesh? If they have one desire more than another, it is that we might share in their bliss. If you sister cross the Atlantic, the instinct of faith and piety will prompt her to pray for you in her absence, and if she crosses the narrow sea of death and enters the shore of eternity, why should she not pray for you there? For what is death but the separation of the soul from the body? The soul has not ceased to think, to remember and to love. The earthly dress of sin has been consumed in the salutary fires of contrition, and nothing remains but the gold of pure charity. He love for you is intensified and elevated.

### A WISE OPINION.

#### The Relations of the State to Religion.

Nobody suspects the Popular Science Monthly of having any theological bias whatsoever, says the Pilot, and certainly not of entertaining the smallest partiality towards the Catholic faith, and this is its editorial comment on religious teaching in the public schools: Far be it from us to argue against religious teaching in schools under private control, or to assert or imply that the religious element is not a most important one in education generally. That was not the question before the conference, nor is it one with which we should think it right to concern ourselves. The question is: Can the State teach religion? Dr. Butler thinks it can, because there has never been any divorce between the State and Christianity. The reason is glaringly insufficient. A "divorce" means tearing asunder; there has been no divorce between the State and Christianity, for the excellent reason that there never was a union of a formal or legal kind to sever. A majority of the population, it may be assumed, are professed adherents of Christianity, but it does not follow from that that they have authorized the Government to give effect in any practical shape to such convictions as they may have on the subject. Before the Government can act, it must have a very clear mandate; and manifestly the people could not give the Government a mandate on this subject without stating clearly what they understood by Christianity, and with what degree of detail they wished its doctrines to be made matter of instruction in the schools. The idea of a Government deciding such questions for itself is simply ridiculous. In certain cases, where technical knowledge is required, the State can call experts to its aid—architects, engineers, chemists, electricians; but imagine for a moment the Government calling for expert assistance in a question of theology. But to come down to facts, the people do not want the State to undertake any theological or religious business on their behalf. They know, they deeply feel, its utter incompetency in that sphere. They know that it is as much as they themselves can do in their several churches to avoid causes of dispute and separation; and they have not the most remote idea of inviting the politicians whom they have elected to office to make amateur theologians of themselves for any purpose whatsoever. The very idea is so incongruous with the spirit of the time that it is hardly worth while to insist on the fact that the Christian community is itself divided by the most serious differences of opinion upon various theological questions—so much so that, in the eyes of certain Christians, others who claim the name have no title to it whatever. The differences of opinion, for example, between Trinitarians and Unitarians, and between Universalists, who look forward to the salvation of all, and those, as the Scotch woman said, who "hope for better things," or between Roman Catholics and those who think that Roman Catholicism is "the best" of the Book of Revelation and the Papacy the "scarlet woman," are fundamental, and any religious teaching that was meant to gain equal approval from these and all other sections of the Christian community would have to be very vague and non-committal indeed. The whole merit and force of a religious system consists in its teaching authoritatively that which would not otherwise be conveyed to the mind at all; while the essential character of any religious instruction which the State could give would be found in its vagueness and conventional opinion. Has any Protestant anything to answer.

### The Pope's 80th Birthday.

Rome, March 2.—The Pope is to-day receiving congratulations on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of his birthday. He was born March 2, 1810, and was elected to the Papacy upon the death of Pope Pius IX., being crowned Pope Leo XIII. Upon receiving the visit of the sacred college of cardinals His Holiness compared the position and difficulties of the church in the present time with the position of the church in the days of Pope Gregory. The Pope said that he was gratified at the progress of the faith in England. He also said, if God spared him until his episcopal jubilee, he would devote part of the offering he might receive to the suppression of slavery.

## AN ITALIAN TRIO

### OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

A Sketch of the Careers of Dante, Petrarch and St. Catherine of Siena.

Of all those who in the fourteenth century had at heart the true interests of Italy, none stand forth so prominently on the pages of history as Dante, Petrarch, and St. Catherine of Siena. By the energy of their initiatives, and their long and patient endeavors, they devoted themselves more than any others to the task of delivering their fair country from the disastrous condition to which it had been reduced by cupidity, ambition, and party hatred. The means employed by one were not, and could not be, identical with those used by the others; still, on more than one point the irascible Alighieri, the sweet singer of Laura, and the angelical Catherine were united in the harmony of a common judgment and essayed to reach a common end. All three viewed in the same light the exile of the Papacy at Avignon; all three saw in the Pope's return to Rome the principle of Italy's salvation and of an increasing respect and honor paid to the Holy See by the nations of Christendom.

Dante Alighieri, a Guelph in his own country, a model citizen during the brief triumphs of liberty in Florence, was no sooner driven from the land of his birth than he became, through resentment, a Ghibelline. At that period, especially, ardent passions were raging in Italian hearts. When he experienced "how bitter is the bread of the stranger, and how hard a road it is to ascend the staircase of another," Dante became a changed man. Exile embittered the divine poet's soul, without, however, diminishing his respect for religion. Always great, but no longer blameless, the banished Florentine began to flagellate with bitter criticism all his adversaries, Guelph and Ghibelline indiscriminately. Anger was Dante's chief sin, and that anger was turned with terrible power of expression against the Guelphs, the Kings of France, and the Popes; against these last, perhaps, his most cruel darts were launched. In all this warfare, however, he attacked merely the man whom he believed in fault; his spleen was never vented on the Vicar of Christ. On the contrary, he always kept alive in his soul a burning love for the Christian religion, and a sovereign veneration for the power of the Keys. Even while Boniface VIII., Clement V., and John XXII., were the objects of

### HIS INCESSANT ASSAULTS,

his want of respect for these supreme pastors was never accompanied with contempt of their authority. Still more, the vindictive Ghibelline, with that singular intuition which never failed him, recognized the advantage that would accrue to Italy from the return of the Popes to Rome; and from the depths of his exile he actively worked to bring about this result—a work that was assuredly not peculiarly Ghibelline.

When Clement V. died Dante thought the hour had arrived for the reinstatement at Rome of the Sovereign Pontiff. He forwarded to six cardinals—the only Italians in the conclave—vehement exhortations. "Peter and Paul," he said, "took possession of Rome in their blood; they made it their seat. Elect, then, a Pope who will restore to Rome the seat of the Apostles." He continues: "If I have opened my lips, it is you who have constrained me to do so. . . . Blush to receive from so humble a source counsels that you should hear from heaven. . . . Place before your eyes the image of Rome sitting in solitude, widowed of her two luminaries, the Pope and the Emperor. It is you that the matter principally concerns; you have spent your early years on the sacred banks of the Tiber. All the capital of the Latin race has a right to the love of all Italians, how much more should she be venerated by you who owe to her all that you are? And since her present misery is for us a sorrow and a humiliation, it is possible that you do not suffer, do not blush—you who are the cause of the absence of her sun?"

Less remarkable than Alighieri, Francesco Petrarch was not less devoted to the church and to Italy; it would be to misknow him sadly to judge him solely by his mellancholic sonnets. Petrarch participated with Dante in many glories and more than one error; but he was superior to the poet of the "Divina Commedia" in his more exalted idea of ancient and of modern Rome. If he sometimes suffered himself to be led away by the theories of the Ghibellines and their sympathies; he was ever a stranger to their rancors and their animosities. Respectful towards the popes, he consecrated

### HIS LOFTY ELOQUENCE

to the preparation of their return to Rome. It is true that in his attacks upon the court of Avignon, and on the French generally, he often indulges in poetic exaggeration; but it will not do to accord him merely the praise of possessing a vivid imagination since the greatest intellects of his age, and the Popes themselves, looked on him as a man of rare intelligence and of much varied knowledge. Having lived for years at Avignon, he felt the high esteem which he professed for the city of the Casars and the Pontiffs growing stronger within him; and it was at Rome that he wished, in preference, to receive the laureate of the poets which had been offered to him at Paris. Rome was his first and principal love. He appreciated so fully the ancient and the modern glories of the Eternal City that in his mind they were never separated. "What think you should I feel,"

he wrote to Jacobo Colonna—"I, an Italian,—in the city of Rome, where Sicily was born, where he was brought up, where he triumphed with equal glory as vanquisher and prisoner; where have lined so many illustrious men whose renown shall never pass away?—in this city, which has no rival, which will never know an equal, and which even its enemies proclaim queen among cities? And though all this should leave me indifferent, how soothing it is for a Christian to visit the city, earth's symbol of heaven, which preserves the bodies of the martyrs, which was bathed in the blood of the witnesses to the truth! How sweet to venerate the image of the Saviour at the Lateran, and the adorable imprint of His feet at the *Domine, que vadis*; to wander, preoccupied with the desire of a better life, amidst the dwellings of the saints and their tombs!"

It is not surprising that Petrarch, so fond an admirer of Christian Rome, should have exerted himself to restore to her her greatest glory, the Papacy. What he effected in this design is incredible, but he was physically unequal to such a task; and he died shortly before the return of Gregory, without seeing the realization of his hopes. More effective was the action of an humble virgin who lived in the charity of Jesus Christ, and left in His hands the success of the most difficult undertakings. Catherine of Siena never ceased to

### FOSTER IN HER SOUL

the hope of the Holy See's re-establishment at Rome. She had been led to cherish this desire by the deplorable state of the Eternal City, by the wishes of the Italians, and especially by the sublime idea she entertained of the duties of the pastoral ministry closely bound to the Roman See. From the first letter which she wrote to Pope Gregory until the close of her earthly career she worked for this end unceasingly and with uniform energy. Careless of the monuments of antiquity, her heart viewed Rome through the veil of divine love, and saw only the holy city regenerated and ennobled by Christ. As a consequence, her design of enhancing the Christian glory of Rome by re-establishing therein the pontifical throne was more lofty, constant and persevering than that of either Dante or Petrarch, both of whom, blending in one picture pagan and Christian Rome, forgot not the Emperor while desiring the Pope.

We do not blame Alighieri and the singer of Laura for their love of ancient Rome; in this they only followed the example of many illustrious men, and in particular of St. Augustine. In the midst of a multiplicity of errors, there were in the old pagan civilization, in Rome especially, vestiges of religious traditions of marvellous fecundity. Both, however, were manifestly at fault in wishing to resuscitate things dead, and dead for all time. "Alighieri," says Balbo, "allowed himself to be enamored of the great names and glorious memories of Rome; certainly these are things which we should respect, but which we should take good care not to wish to introduce. To attempt it in any way whatever would be a dangerous folly." Petrarch evinced similar zeal in the service of this same chimera. And not satisfied with their efforts to evoke from its tomb the universal empire of ancient Rome, they both endeavored to give to their dream the appearance of a doctrine. In the scheme of Dante, however, as in that of Petrarch, the universal dominion of the Emperor did not exclude the sovereignty at Rome of the Pope. In their eyes the Papacy was the sun, the Empire the moon of Rome. But because they associated Peter with Cesar, they did not attain to that clear and certain conception of the destinies of the Papacy which the virgin of Siena, free from all party spirit, had found in looking at the question from the purely

### CHRISTIAN POINT OF VIEW.

Alighieri, Petrarch, and St. Catherine were, then, in some respects, one on the subject of the Roman Pontificate. All three knew where lay the source of life not only to religion, but to civilization, the daughter of Rome; and finding no longer in the deserted Vatican the seat of the Apostle, they cried as from a single breast a cry of infinite sorrow. But Catherine's idea, as we have said, was the loftiest, the most noble. Where Dante and Petrarch had in view, in the development of their systems, either the city or the Empire, St. Catherine figured to herself Christian humanity gathered to the bosom of the Chair, and tending toward a supernatural and heavenly end, beneath the standard of the Roman Pontiff.

Who can doubt that the Papacy is the subject of a special providence of God? Let us look back eighteen hundred and ninety years. There stands Rome—Rome, the mighty Rome, the queen of all nations; Rome, to whom all peoples bow in subjection or enforced alliance. How many monarchs have entered that imperial city with the pomp and the parade of long triumphal processions. With them were the laurel faces, the golden eagles, the shouting legions, and notes of martial music; with them came royal captives, and before them were carried the trophies of battle and the richest spoils of conquest. But all soon vanished from the scene of time; their marble palaces and porticoes are now crumbled to decay, and their memory has died away like a sound. How different the destiny of St. Peter and his successors! One day, in the forty-second year of the reign of the haughty Claudius, there entered Rome, by the Ostian Gate, a poor traveller, carrying a staff in his hand; alone and afoot, covered with dust and wayworn, he soon mingled with the scolding crowd, one of the least apparently of the subjects of the Emperor. He passed along unrecognized, unhonored; but he came to dethrone the devil from

the hearts of men, and plant the cross above the diadem of Cesar. He was mightier than Cesar; for from being a simple fisherman of Galilee he became the Prince of the Apostles, and here in his lowly person the vicarship of Christ and the power of those God-given Keys which can bind and loose whatsoever both in heaven and on earth: He took possession of Rome and made it the seat of a spiritual kingdom, whose limits are to-day the bounds of the earth, whose duration is eternity.—*The Mirror.*

### Beatifications.

Amongst the causes of saints which have been advanced a step at Rome, so that their fortunate issue may be anticipated at the Episcopal jubilee of the Pope in 1898, when sundry solemn beatifications will take place, may be cited those of the Barnabite, Bianchi, the Jesuit Baldinucci, the Redemptorist Marielli, the Oratorian Grassi, and the Capuchins Martinengo and Diego of Cudiz. The Decree has been signed for the introduction of the cause of the servant of God, Martin Moye, founder of the Sisters of Divine Providence, an institution which celebrates its centenary in the current year. The last plenary sitting of the Sacred Congregation of Rites was occupied with the consideration of the heroism of the venerable servant of God, Nunzio Sulprizio, an artisan, who died at Naples at twenty-one years of age, in the odour of sanctity, after having left the pattern of a life of virtue, patience, and mortification in his humble state. He was badly treated by his employers, and even by his relatives, but was not turned from his edifying conduct. The rapidity of the process of his beatification justifies the hope that the Church will not delay to accord him the honor of altars, proving anew that Christian heroism is compatible with any social condition.—*Unitarian.*

### The Pope and Ireland.

The Most Rev. Dr. Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, in the course of his Lenten pastoral, says:—I have lately had the happiness of being able to lay at the feet of Christ's Vicar the testimony of your undying attachment to his sacred person and the See of Peter, rendering to him at the same time an account of the state of religion among the large flock committed to my care. The account which I have been able to render of the state of religion among you was such as could not fail to bring consolation to the paternal heart of the Sovereign Pontiff. I have no doubt that, like those consolations with which Divine Providence from time to time favors him, it tended to lighten the burden of sufferings which press so heavily upon the heart of the Holy Father. To you, my brethren, it should not be an incentive to pride or self-satisfaction, but to fresh efforts for your sanctification. You will be glad to learn that, notwithstanding the weight of years, the infirmities which they naturally bring in their train, and the trials to which he is so frequently subjected, the health of the Holy Father is such as to inspire the fond hope that he may be spared for several years to direct the faithful by his wisdom and defend the interests of the Church with his wonted fortitude. His intellect is clear, active and vigorous. His memory grasps the details of questions affecting every part of the Church with marvellous distinctness. I need not say that our country receives a large share of his paternal solicitude. He knows her wants intimately, sympathizes in her sorrows, is deeply interested in her aspirations, and yields not even to her own sons in an earnest wish for the removal of every obstacle which would impede either her spiritual or material development. Let men say what they please to the contrary, whoever else may desert or betray her, she shall ever find a staunch friend in Leo XIII.

The Bishop of Raphoe, Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, referring to his recent visit to the Vatican in the course of his Lenten pastoral, says: When I presented His Holiness the Peter's Pence from this diocese he poured forth a magnificent eulogy on the charity and generosity of the Irish people, and their steadfast devotion to Peter's successor. He said that in every quarter of the globe they were most faithful to him, and that he did not believe a word of anything that might be said to the contrary. His Holiness added, moreover, that he himself loved in turn the Irish race most intensely, and that our people were ever present to his thoughts.

### A Famous See.

The title held by Cardinal Lavigne, to which in some of his recent addresses on the subject of slavery he proudly referred, is one of the most venerable and distinguished in the Catholic hierarchy. The first bishop of Carthage, Agrippinus, is assigned a date in the later years of the second century. Opinions, whose name occurs frequently in the controversies of the time, flourished in the beginning of the third century. The still more famous Boniface was a native of the island of Cyprus. Then follows a long roll in which occurs some notable names. Among these are Quodvultdeus (what God wills), Decentianus (God be thanked), and others, suggested by the study of the New Testament. After the Arab invasion in the seventh century there is a break which lasted till the era of the Crusades. We then find the names of two bishops, nominated probably more in hope of the recovery of North Africa from the Moslem than as indicating any actual possession. There is then a long interval, during which no attempt or pretence was made of holding jurisdiction in the ancient Punic domain. Nevertheless, twelve bishops of Carthage are assigned to the period between 1841 and 1861. It was not, however, till France had, in the nineteenth century, carried out the projects, by the prosecution of which King Louis the Ninth met his early death in the thirteenth, that the famous See became once more a reality. In Christendom, and furnished a title to a but unworthy successor of the great Cyrenian. It would be a strange development in ecclesiastical and political history if the Archbishop of Carthage (Rome's once formidable rival) should become bishop of Rome and sit in the chair of St. Peter.

## THE TEST ACT.

### Mr. Gadd on Catholic Disabilities.

Preaching at the Catholic chapel, Horwich, Monsignor Gadd said: Speaking of bigotry I cannot help but refer to the miserable exhibition of it during the last week by the present government. A bill was introduced into the House of Commons by the leader of the Opposition to remove certain disabilities which Catholics lie under, and to throw open to them the offices of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Lord Chancellor of England. At this period of the nineteenth century this remnant of religious intolerance handed down to us from an age of religious persecution ought to have been torn to shreds, and all traces of it swept away from the statute-book. Indeed, we should not have been surprised had the responsible Minister of the Crown publicly announced from his place in the House that he wished to make the *amende honorable* to his Catholic fellow-countrymen, and to apologise to them for the bigotry and injustice under which they had labored for the last 300 years. We did not ask it. We asked nothing. It was the leader of the Opposition who simply appealed to the common sense and fair-mindedness of Parliament to do us justice; and we certainly did expect that the Government would use its best endeavors to have justice done and to see that the Bill passed into law. Instead of that, what did we behold? No sooner was notice of the Bill given than bigotry was on the war path. The tocsin sounded. Fanaticism, infatuation, narrow-mindedness, and ignorance—in other words, bigotry of every shape and size, of every hue and dye, rallied to the call. We smiled at first. We were under the impression that this irrational prejudice against Catholics would be laughed at in the House of Commons, and relegated by an overwhelming majority to the days and dreams of the dark ages. Imagine, then, our astonishment and disgust at the Government's cowardice, weakness, prejudice and bias. Anti-Catholic traditions and wrongly-written history of the Catholic religion in this country during the last 300 years culminated and manifested themselves in one single act, in one single vote, which was a piece of miserable bigotry, as contemptible as it was unexpected, and as unwarranted as it was unjust. Whilst giving your instance of bigotry on the part of the Government—and I would remind you that this is supposed to be an enlightened Government, an English Government acting in the full blaze of the intellectual light of the nineteenth century—I think I shall be justified in further giving you the impressions produced upon me and the conclusions forced on my mind. In the first place, some persons, and especially some priests, take little part in politics, on account of the divided views of their parishioners. Still, many of them voted at the last election on the Conservative side, relying upon the Conservative promise that something would be done for Voluntary schools and Christian education. Seeing now that nothing has been done, and that nothing has been done, and I am almost afraid to admit that notwithstanding the promises held out to us, that nothing will be done, or is intended to be done, unless pressure be brought to bear upon this party; and seeing, too, that on the only occasion when the Government could have behaved graciously to us it has gone out of its way to insult us and to keep alive the bigoted traditions of the days of persecution, I think these priests—if they feel as I do—will be justified in seriously reconsidering their vote at the next election, and in using their influence with their people to turn the scale of political power in another direction. In the second place, as we Catholics are to be the only ones deburred and disqualified from holding those positions of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Lord Chancellor of England, which are to be open, however, to every other religious denomination and to every sect, no matter how extravagant its tenets, it follows that a broader line of demarcation is for the future to be drawn round the Catholic Church in England—that truth will therefore stand further separated from error—faith further re-separated from heresy and unbelief, and the rock of Christ, that rock on which the Church is built, and "against which the gates of hell shall never prevail," by its very isolation, will become more conspicuous than ever it has been before, and the Divine light which shines in it and which "cannot be hid" will burn more brightly, so that weary travellers journeying over the deserts and wilds of uncertainty and religious doubt will be guided more safely and more surely to the home they seek, that "house of many mansions," the Holy Catholic Church.

### A Hint From London.

The managers of the London theatres are protesting against the bill now drafted, which confers upon the London County Council full powers to govern, supervise and control all places of public amusement within its jurisdiction. Should this bill pass it would virtually abolish the supervision of the Lord Chamberlain. Messrs. Irving, Harris, Chamberlain, Messrs. Irving, Harris, Finero, Charles Windham, Henry Pattis and others, have denounced the proposal to intrust to such an inartistic body the duties of licensing theatres and the censorship of plays.

### A Solemn Event.

A picture of the Triumph of the Saint over Temptation in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Montreal, which will be blessed by Archbishop Fabre next Sunday.

ESSAYS.

[FROM C. M. B. A. JOURNAL.] A FEW WORDS ON BOOKS.

Read at a Conference in St. Anthony's Hall, Montreal.

On looking around this room a person is at once struck with its tasteful arrangement, which reflects great credit on the committee of management. The engravings, photos and colored pictures are of good subjects, and well calculated to instruct and interest the members of two associations destined to do so much good in St. Anthony's Parish.

But I have gone on and not yet said a word about books. My object in this introduction is to show that, as a good selection of pictures has given this room a tasteful appearance, so will a good selection of books give a person a polish not otherwise acquired, and that such a one will always be able to hold a front rank in society.

Our last subject "The Fathers of Confederation." How many of our people know who were the men who framed the Canadian Constitution? What difficulties they had to overcome before this great land was united from ocean to ocean.

And now let us hope that the young men and Branch 50 C. M. B. A. will soon have a well stocked library of the choicest works that can be procured. The books at present in their case are very good and we trust the number will soon be doubled.

What Will They Say?

A strange title truly, and a still stranger subject to write upon. But do you not hear this question almost daily. Some of us are so sensitive that we will do nothing however good if the act be likely to create adverse criticism.

Here we have some of the opinions expressed by the same parties under different circumstances, so that no matter how good the act there will always be some one dissatisfied.

Why should we fear what some of the people may say concerning our acts? We cannot please everybody, in fact it often happens that the better we do the more we displease.

ances, and rightly so. But should we not be fortunate enough to get that good opinion are we to change our course in order to secure it? If we were doing wrong, yes. If our actions were right, no. It might, perhaps, be to our personal interest to change, but self-interest must never outweigh the good that we should do.

RIGORS OF EXPOSURE.

Those most exposed to the rigor of a Canadian winter suffer most with what cannot be well avoided, but can be certainly and promptly cured by St. Jacobs Oil, and that is frost-bites. If neglected, they sometimes cause the loss of a limb, but they can be easily cured, as stated.

From Fort Erie.

On Thursday evening, February 5th, several of the congregation and members of branch No. 139, C.M.B.A., met at the church to bid farewell and to present Rev. Father Traylor with an address and well-filled purse from each body, on the eve of his departure for a more extensive field of labor, to which he had been called by his ecclesiastical superior.

Rev. AND DEAR FATHER—We, the parishioners of St. Joseph's church, Fort Erie, who, for the past three years, have been committed to your spiritual care, take this opportunity, on the occasion of your departure from amongst us, of addressing you and of expressing the deep sense of love and gratitude we have towards you.

You have been truly a pastor to us, and at all times shown yourself a worthy priest of God, and one possessing the qualities of a Christian gentleman; therefore it is that we deeply mourn your loss.

On behalf of the parishioners of St. Joseph's, we remain, gratefully yours, Wm. Mitchell, A. G. Truitt, W. E. Edwards, P. J. DEGAN.

Brother W. E. Edwards, of branch 139, C.M.B.A., then read the following address in behalf of the members of the branch:

Rev. J. A. TRAYLING, P. P., Fort Erie, Ont., First President Branch 139, C.M.B.A. REV. AND DEAR FATHER—We, the members of Branch 139, C.M.B.A., on the eve of your departure from our midst, desire to express our appreciation for your unrivalled services so cheerfully rendered to advance the interests and well-being of our beloved society.

J. J. Kelly, President; J. C. Stewart, Vice President; W. E. Edwards, Recording Secretary; Wm. Mitchell, Financial Secretary.

A Pleasant Affair in Wyoming.

The pastoral residence at Wyoming was the scene of a pleasant affair on Thursday evening last when about thirty members of St. Philip's branch, 27, C. M. B. A., under the presidency of Mr. Wm. Gleason, and co-operative union of the members, had assembled to share in the hospitality of Father Gnam, their Spiritual Adviser, and to give tangible proof of the love and veneration borne towards him.

At the close of the address Messrs Maurice Kelly and Chas. McManis came forward, bearing a beautiful plush easy chair, the gift of the members to their beloved Spiritual Adviser. Following is the address:

fare of our association. You have been to us a most zealous pastor, and by your every word and action have endeared yourself to us all. Your kind words spoken from the altar of God on the great virtue of charity have encouraged many to join the grand charitable union of the C. M. B. A.

Signed on behalf of the Branch, WILLIAM GLEASON, President. JOHN J. HARVEY, Rec. Sec.

Father Gnam responded in most feeling terms, thanking the members sincerely for their handsome gift. He promised to do all in his power for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the association, and he would earnestly pray for each and every member to lead holy, virtuous and sober lives, so that when God was pleased to call them from earthly cares all might be prepared to enter the home of His eternal kingdom.

The remainder of the evening was pleasantly spent in speeches and songs. After a vote of thanks had been tendered to Father Gnam for his kind hospitality—for which he is remarkable—each member bade his pastor a friendly goodbye, to return home, highly pleased with the night's enjoyment.

The greater part of the members were conveyed to and from Wyoming in a handsome bus provided for them by their brother member, P. H. McCall, the others taking advantage of a pleasant ride with the genial conductor of the G. T. R.

Branch 27, under the spiritual guidance of Father Gnam, and the able presidency of Mr. Wm. Gleason, is in a very flourishing condition, many names having been added to the roll during the past few months. The choir, of which Father Gnam was the recipient, is beautiful in design and very valuable.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.

Presentation to Rev. Father Turout.

At the last regular meeting of Sacred Heart Branch No. 140, C.M.B.A., President Spedding, on behalf of the officers and members of the branch, presented a magnificent gold C.M.B.A. pin to Rev. J. L. Turout, spiritual adviser and treasurer of the branch.

The rev. gentleman, who was taken by surprise, returned thanks for the generous present, which he said he would always prize, not merely for its intrinsic value, but also as a souvenir of the many pleasant hours spent at the meetings of Branch 140.

Cold in head, catarrh, consumption, death are the four stages that rapidly follow each other. If you would avoid the latter do not neglect the former, but use Nasal Balm at the first symptoms.

Family Permanence in America.

What, then, are the means of perpetuating good family stocks in a democracy. The first is country life. In this regard, democracies have much to learn from the European aristocracies which have proved to be durable. All the vigorous aristocracies of past centuries lived in the country a large part of the year.

Next, a permanent family should have a permanent dwelling-place, domicile, or home town. In older societies this has always been the case. Indeed, a place often lent its name to a family.

The rev. gentleman replied briefly, being deeply affected. As Fort Erie was his first parish, he felt great sorrow in leaving it.

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER—Words at best but faintly portray the feelings of love and veneration with which we, the members of St. Philip's Branch, No. 27, C. M. B. A., Petrolia, approach you, our beloved Spiritual Adviser, to give expressions of our respect and heartfelt gratitude for your untiring zeal in the promotion of the interests and wel-

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

Pickering News, January 23.

The residence of Mr. A. A. Post was the scene of a very happy little gathering on Wednesday evening. It is nothing new to the people in this section to say that Mr. Post is deservedly one of the most popular men in this country. His friends are numerous; of enemies he has none. It is not, then, surprising that when some of his friends of the Catholic congregation thought of presenting him with some token of their esteem and appreciation that the affair was at once taken up with enthusiasm.

DEAR SIR—We have assembled here to-night to express to you what we have all along since felt, namely, our gratitude and sincere thanks for your many kind and efficient services to us, during the years you have acted as organist of our church. To each of us individually your friendship has ever been constant and true.

Wishing you many years of happiness and prosperity, we remain yours gratefully.

Signed on behalf of the congregation, GEO. SMITH, Chairman. M. GLEASON, Secretary.

Mr. Post made a very suitable reply, in which he stated that whatever services he was able to render were always performed without seeking any praise or recompense, and the fact of such a kind address and such a valuable gift as he was surprised with to-night was more than he expected.

Mr. A. A. Post, of the firm of Post & Holmes, architects, Toronto and Whitby is also recording secretary of Branch 139, Pickering, C.M.B.A.

A Parting Testimonial.

At the last meeting of Branch 4, London, the following complimentary resolution was moved by Brother Coffey and seconded by Brother M. O'Meara, and unanimously adopted:

To Brother S. G. WRIGHT: The members of Branch 4, C. M. B. A., of the city of London, Ontario, having heard with regret that it is the intention of our esteemed Brother, Mr. S. G. Wright, to leave the city, we, his fellow members of said branch, desire to put on record the expression of the great esteem in which we have ever held Brother Wright.

The members of said branch, desire to put on record the expression of the great esteem in which we have ever held Brother Wright. He is one of our oldest members, and one, too, whom we had always reason to esteem for his many noble qualities.

P. F. BOYLE, W. CORCORAN, President, Rec. Sec.

THE MEDICAL HALL.

St. James Street and Windsor Hotel.

There is no COUGH REMEDY with such excellent qualities as

The Canadian Cough Emulsion.

PLEASANT to the taste; harmless; equally good for children and adults—it NEVER fails to give relief. ONLY 25 cts. per bottle.

A Reputation of 33 Years standing.

DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says

My Medical Discovery seldom takes hold of two people alike. Why? Because no two people have the same weak spot. Beginning at the stomach it goes searching through the body for any hidden humor. Nine times out of ten, it finds it only a little sediment left on a nerve or in a gland; the Medical Discovery slides it right along, and you find quick happiness from the first bottle.

DEAR SIR—We have assembled here to-night to express to you what we have all along since felt, namely, our gratitude and sincere thanks for your many kind and efficient services to us, during the years you have acted as organist of our church.

ENAMEL PAINTS As also an assortment of prepared paints ready for use. GOLD-LEAF ON WALL PAPERS. Windows, Doors, Glass, Paint, Iron-work, Parquet, Grates, Kitchens, and Verandahs.

IT LEADS THEM ALL!

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis. For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

J. H. WALKER WOOD ENGRAVER.

Engraving for all illustrative and Advertising purposes, and also for all other purposes, and at low prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

EPPS'S COCOA.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills.

FRECHON & CO.,

645 Notre Dame St., Montreal, will sell, at a reduction of 20 per cent. until New Year, all their well assorted Church Vestments and CHURCH ORNAMENTS

WORMS DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

Recommended by physicians. Being in the form of a chocolate cream they are pleasant to the taste. Children never refuse a chocolate cream. REQUIRES NO AFTER MEDICINE. Ask for Dawson's and take no other. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a Box.

OUR Prize Competition. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE Young Folks.

The proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE have pleasure in announcing that it is their intention, with the object of interesting the younger members of the Catholic community in literature, to offer for open competition a number of valuable prizes to the pupils of the Catholic schools of the Dominion.

The prizes will be given for the best original story on some subject relating to the religions, domestic or general history of Canada, early settlements, pioneer efforts, mission work, etc. As far as possible, competitors must confine themselves to incidents connected with their own locality, but this is not absolutely compulsory.

Rules for Competitors.

The stories must be submitted in the handwriting of the competitor. They must not exceed two thousand words. Each MS. must be enclosed in a blank sheet of paper of the same size as that on which the story is written, half folded, and enclosed with the title of the story; that of the writer; his or her school; county or city; teacher's name and address, and an endorsement by the teacher certifying that the story is in the handwriting of the pupil.

All stories for competition must be mailed not later than May 1st, 1891, after which the competition closes.

The names of these judges will be announced later on.

Blank forms for intending Competitors, and all other information regarding our Prize Competition, can be had by applying at the Office, 761 Craig Street.

THE PRIZES.

- 1. City of Montreal. 2. Dominion Prize. 3. Provincial Prize. 4. County Prize. 5. School Prize.

MONTREAL CITY PRIZE. The first prize will be given for the best story selected from those sent in from the schools in the city.

DOMINION PRIZE. The second for the best story selected from those sent from the various countries in each province.

PROVINCIAL PRIZE. The third for the best story sent from the provinces generally.

COUNTY PRIZE. The fourth for the best story from any of the schools generally.

SCHOOL PRIZE. The fifth for the best story from the schools generally.

- 1. (CITY PRIZE)—An excellent Upright Piano. 2. (DOMINION)—A Gold Watch, name of winner and conditions under which it was received, engraved. 3. (PROVINCIAL)—A handsome Silver Watch. 4. (COUNTY)—Three volumes History of Our Own Times (McCarthy), Ireland, Past and Present, Life of Leo XII. 5. Cyclopaedia of Literature.

SECOND PRIZE LIST.

Prizes will be given in accordance with the same classification for the second best stories, and a third class will also be given.

EXTRA PRIZES.

A special extra series of prizes will be given for the best story in the same grade written by children under twelve years of age, to be duly notified by their teacher.

There will consist of a series of valuable books. [Subscribers will be good enough to note further announcement in our columns on this subject.]

The O.L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil AND THE Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. No other Emulsion is so easy to take. It does not separate nor spoil. It is always sweet as cream. The most sensitive stomach can retain it. CURES Scrofulous and Wasting Diseases. Chronic Cough. Loss of Appetite. Mental and Nervous Prostration. General Debility, &c. Beware of all imitations. Ask for "the D. & L." Emulsion, and refuse all others. PRICE 50c. AND \$1 PER BOTTLE.

FRECHON & CO., 645 Notre Dame St., Montreal, will sell, at a reduction of 20 per cent. until New Year, all their well assorted Church Vestments and CHURCH ORNAMENTS. WORMS DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS. Recommended by physicians. Being in the form of a chocolate cream they are pleasant to the taste. Children never refuse a chocolate cream. REQUIRES NO AFTER MEDICINE. Ask for Dawson's and take no other. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a Box.







LOVE WAS TRUE TO ME.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

Love was true to me True and tender. I who ought to be Love's defender, Let the cold winds blow Till they chilled him. Let the winds and sun Shroud him—and knew That I killed him.

Years he cried to me To be kinder. I was blind to see, And grew blinder. Years with soft hands raised, Fondly reaching, Wept and prayed and praised. Still beseeching.

When he died, I woke, God, how lonely! When the gray dawn broke On one only. Now beside Love's grave I am kneeling, All he sought and gave I am feeling.

Unpublished poem from the life of John Boyle O'Reilly, Cassell Publishing Company.

The Mystery of Killard.

PART II.—THE WHIMS OF PLUTUS.

CHAPTER III. Continued.

"And suppose?" pursued Cahill, who now thought the old philosopher was in a trance, during which he could see things hidden, "that one thought there was something more than earthly things had to do with it—suppose he thought Darkness had a hand in these things, would you count a man a fool if he asked his life to find it out?"

"No." With a sudden movement, the old man rose upright and uttered a hoarse cry of grief. He attempted to rush forward, but stumbled over Cahill's feet. Evidently he had completely forgotten the other's presence. With hands outstretched and haggard face, he stood a moment as though he had seen an apparition, then moaned out in a hoarse, heart-broken voice, "Lying his hands drop, and sinking down on the old mat."

CHAPTER IV.

THE LOADSTONE ISLAND.

The dull day passed into a gloomy evening. No cheerful sunshine broke through the oppressive monotony of cloud overhead. Gradually the light faded away over the dull leaden water of the ocean, and heavy darkness descended. There was not a breath of wind. The air hung to the earth like a sodden garment; all elasticity seemed to have departed from it, and it lay as though nature were settling down for ever into prodigious calm.

"If he keeps on like this, I don't know how things may go," thought Cahill; "but for the present it's just as well as it is."

At a little after eight, Cahill turned to Mr. Heywood and said: "The journey and the sea air, and the sight of little Mary Martin have tired you greatly, sir; don't you think you'd be better in bed?"

the light, and lay down without undressing himself further. Thus he remained an hour, until the old man's regular breathing showed that he slept soundly. By this time the whole village was plunged in darkness and the silence of the grave, save for the weary moaning of the ocean on the invisible shore. Then Cahill, who had not closed an eye, but lay planning and hoping, and fearing, rose as slowly and softly as a cat, caught up his coat and boots, took the candle out of the socket and put it carefully in a pocket of the coat; after this he stood a moment breathless, listening intently.

Not a sound outside the room but that of the uneasy sea; in the room the quiet breathing of a sleeping man. All was right so far. Treading on his toes he approached the window, and raised the sash, inch by inch, with elaborate care; when it reached the level of the button he turned the button up, let his coat and boots fall out of the window, swung himself softly over the sill, and reached the ground of the yard. With as great stealth as before, he lowered the sash, and having put on his boots and coat, crossed the yard, climbed the low wall, and found himself in a narrow alley leading to the main street of the village.

"So far so good," he muttered to himself, as he trod softly into the main street, and took the way towards the beach. When he had gained the sands he paused and listened. No footfall came from the village. He looked—no light burned. He was quite familiar with the place, and moved without hesitation. Often before had he wandered on the sands by night, or sat upon the cliff near the Bishop's when the people of Clonmore wondered where he was and when the villagers had no suspicion he lingered in their neighborhood.

During his previous visit he had confined himself to observation, and did not venture to meddle with anything. But tonight his manner was different; resolution and decision were in his movements, indicating action close at hand. It was impossible to see anything on land; a faint phosphorescent light glimmered over the water, the lower lines of the cliffs and the vast rocky bars at the mouth of the bay were dimly revealed. As he went his ears toward the sand.

"Yes," he whispered, "it's near High water now; I'll not have to pull far, and the old will help me out of the bay." Thrusting his hand into a pocket, he took something out, and walked, without any symptom of hesitation or doubt, to a low, flat rock where several curlews lay bottom up. Raising one of these, he crept in under her, let her fall back, struck a match and lit a dark lantern, which was the thing he had taken from his pocket a few seconds before.

"It struck it in the open air some one might see me, and I don't want that," he said. He shut the door of the lantern and directed the light from the bull's-eye upon the mast, and sail, and oars, and thwart-pins lying under the boat.

"All right, all right; this is the best curlew; she has thwart-holes for sootles; I saw that to-day. But I must have a second mast. I got it from under the next boat." Smoothing the slide across the bull's-eye all was pitch dark again. Then he crawled out from under the canvas boat, placed his lantern on the ground near the next curlew, and began carefully cutting the boat he had been under toward the water. This was no very difficult task, for the rock was quite smooth and sloped gently outward.

With a sharp splashing sound the boat struck the water. The desire was so gradual that when he had swung her round bow to shore, her light stem was not fully water-borne. All this he had calculated on. She would not float away while he tended the gear. In ten minutes she had all afloat, sailing the narrow bay. She floated the boat, and worked her gently down the slope until she floated free. Then he jumped in, took up an oar, and started her off with all his might. She glided rapidly over the main bay water. This is the best sea, was always calm except when storms blew, and even then she was reached to sea, and he felt that from the southern corner of the bay, where Cahill was, to the southern opening in the reef was a safe and easy way; he had on his left perpendicular cliffs, with no dangerous rocks. His plan was to pull along under the cliff until he met the reef, then follow that at a slight distance, for here rocks were found, until he found the narrow way leading to the open sea. This would take an hour. Before commencing to row, he sat down astride a thwart and, with his feet on the oars and his hands on the oarlocks, he looked over the water out of his boat.

As soon as he had recovered, he commenced to pull, and never ceased until he reached the point where the reef met the shore. Here he again rested awhile, then resumed his oars until he came to the southern opening in the reef. He paused a little time, and then rowed slowly and cautiously through the narrow passage and gained the ocean. It was easy enough for any one familiar with the coast to steer by the blue light of the sea. Although the boat was large, she was constructed of such light materials, and her bottom was so round and smooth, that Cahill could drive her over the water at a rate quite impossible in any wooden craft of half the size.

When he had cleared the last rock of the strait, he pulled two strokes with his left and swung the boat's head south and, laying his full weight on both oars, cried in a tone of suppressed excitement: "Now for the Bishop's!" The boat rose and fell gently in the trough of the long even swells of the Atlantic. The rattle of the oars in the oarlocks, the slight hissing of the water under the bow, the faint gurgle at the stern, and the hoarse hum of the waves upon the shore, were the only sounds stirring in that vast silent chamber of the night, bounded by sea and shore and the invisible vault of zenith. Earth seemed deserted, forlorn. The heavy atmosphere weighed down as though to suffocate her. The murmured water sounded like a vast roar, and he started for an instant, realizing that a night till the blue desert of water with pre-Adamite creatures, gigantic mammoths, and sea serpents of prodigious size and lathsome forms. The terrible melancholy of the scene crushed this solitary man's spirits until, notwithstanding his physical exertions, the cold sweat broke out on his forehead, and down his face, and hung upon his beard. He was now widely wishing he had never undertaken this desperate adventure. The portentous calm and ominous silence roused his superstitious dread. Were these ramparts a safeguard set by Darkness round that solitary man on that lonely island? Had he really relations with the invisible, and was the invisible befriending him by thus making hideous the night upon which he, Cahill, essayed to pierce the mystery of that man's solitude?

Could it be that the invisible itself resented his design, and would the resentment go no further? Where would it stop? Might there not be some vapor on that rock which would suffocate any man but Jane himself or one used to it, like the Fool? The Spirit of Tears, the peaceful, sad Spirit of the coast, had often been seen grieving over the Bishop's; was this because wicked spirits held sway there? Did it not seem that Darkness had there founded a colony on earth, and there held malign sway for the protection or in the service of the pagan outcast of a Christian race? What might not be there? Shapes that would affright to madness, sounds that would drive the currents of the blood back into the heart until the heart burst in terror?

Miserable fool that he was! Why did he not live his life quietly at Clonmore, and give himself no trouble about this accursed man and this accursed island? He had money enough of his own; why could he not let the dead mite be? Should he go back? Turn the curlew's head toward Killard, stall with all his might, replace the boat, push into his room and cover himself up securely against this awful night and the unendurable fancies of what might be on that appalling island?

To lie safely in bed, in a good man's house, free from evil design, or design that the invisible might deem evil, to lie and think about the morning, the fresh sweet morning and lonely whistles of the lark with its homely wisdom, and woman who worshipped God and did no great wrong to neighbors, and were applauded by elegy-men and other honest folk—what a blessed picture compared to this!

Compared to floating through this soul-deadening air, through this impenetrable darkness towards, perhaps, a darkness more abominable than the fancy of man had ever pictured! He loosened his necktie, but did not alter his course. The influence of a life-long fascination overrode the reason or qualms of the hour. It seemed to him, debate it as he might, the boat's prow would continue to point south until it touched the Bishop Island, just under the terrace. The Loadstone Island of fable never drew ship more surely than the mystery of this rock sucked Christopher Cahill towards it through the blind, sightless air. He now became conscious of his utter helplessness.

He couldn't go back; no, not if he had the assurance his worst fancies would be realized. At his start he had defied the guarding influence of the place, and that influence which would have repelled him before he had launched the boat now impelled him irresistibly to follow out his scheme. He felt as though his will sat by, unaided and powerless, and saw him, with headlong fate, a chasm whose depths were peopled with things too wild and too vile for human eyes to see without destruction.

A sharp shock. Merciful heaven! he had arrived already. He jerked the oar in out of the rowlocks, dropped his head into his open palms, and sat covering and half-simmered for a long while. The sea was not as tranquil as might have been expected, but shivering that time and low, and under some days. There was a sweet calm, a soft murmur, but not a ripple, save that now and then they were a little raised, and the water was a little rougher, and the light curlew glided as he mounted the top of each. She was still lying in the trough of the sea. But had drifted had a curlew's length from the island.

What was this? The man in the boat started, raised his head and looked up. At last the part of cloud was opening, and in the parting gloom pale blue stars. But this opening was far out to sea, and the light afforded by the stars scarcely reached the boat, and slightly illumined a patch of sea miles to the westward.

But whence had that sudden brightness come? and whether had it gone? Cahill shuddered. That small clear space of blue to some extent quieted and soothed his mind. Above him, he could now see the vague outline of the mighty cliffs leaning over the darkness. But they seemed no more now than cliffs, and the waters looked more real and familiar. Supernatural terror was losing possession of his soul, and he began to feel contempt for himself of a few moments before.

The old fascination gained ground; his courage rose. Why should he put faith in those foolish thoughts? Here he was under the Bishop's Island at last, by night and with the means of compassing his desires at hand. What a fool he had been! What a fool he should be to waste this opportunity because of an idle, childish dread! David Lane was sleeping in his hut above; it was six hours to dawn; time and occasion suited. Bah! for his fears; let him go to work.

But where had that sudden light come from and where had it gone? The lantern? He raised it. The metal retained some heat still, but the candle had burned out. Never mind. He had taken a piece of tin from Casey's, and here it was. Fortunately he had provided a double supply. No matter the existing flavor of the candle had shot through the ventilator of the lamp; that was what had caused the sudden light. He lit the fresh piece of candle, and to work by the light of the lantern. Taking the two slender masts he had carried with him, he brought them ends together, made them lay two feet over the other, and bound them firmly with rope-pum. Then fitting one end

into the step, he got his shoulder under the mast, raised it upright, and clasped it with the iron hoist-stay in the wharf. This double-top-weight made the curlew very crank. She rolled dangerously from side to side. Seizing the oars he pulled once more to the island. Meanwhile, the opening in the vault of cloud had greatly increased. It was no longer circular, but stretched in a narrow defile from east to west, the eastern end reaching almost to the shore, the western nearly to the horizon. The edges of the clouds shone white as though a moon had risen behind them, but no trace of moonlight fell upon the ocean or upon the shore. Owing to these shining clouds and the great addition of starlight the island could be plainly seen, and even the detail of its front made out.

Cahill knew every crevice of that storm-worn shaft. Without hesitation he pulled in under the northern corner of the terrace. Here opened a narrow gap or cleft. The sides were smooth, and when the boat had been dragged in, she rose and fell on the broken swells, now lightly touching the polished side to the right, now that to the left. Above Cahill hung the perpendicular side of the island on the left, as he stood up and faced the bow. On his right, the rock rose twenty feet in a straight line; then there was a break—a notch, as it were, in the great wall, and above this notch the surface looked irregular and jagged, and slanted inward. This notch was the terrace, and this broken ground the region of the path. Over the cliff, above the damp glittering sides of the island, spread a visible plain of dark heavy cloud.

[To be Continued.]

What Have You Done?

Glancing over the newspapers devoted to the interests of the various mutual associations we are struck with the space devoted in all to appeals to the members to take hold of the finances with more vigor, and a greater determination to make the work of the association successful. Splendid articles, written by society men of national reputation, are constantly printed and the surprise is that they apparently have so little effect. It would seem that very little reflection should be needed to show the members that the success of the association depends upon the efforts of the individual members; that they must work in order to insure the safety of the protection they have provided for their families. The clearly marked distinction between the old line companies and the mutual associations is that while the former have an army of well-paid agents always ready to further their interests, the latter must depend mainly upon the voluntary and gratuitous work of members. Self-interest is usually the keenest possible incentive to work. In one form or another this principle governs all the business and social life of the community. It is eminently true of the mutual associations, where self-interest should lead every member to do some hearty and earnest work in securing new members.

EVERYBODY KNOWS

That at this season the blood is filled with impurities, the accumulation of months of close confinement in poorly ventilated stores, workshops and tenements. All these impurities and every trace of scrofula, salt rheum, or other disease may be expelled by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier ever produced. It is the only medicine of which 100 doses one dollar is true.

Reserve Fund.

It is a truism that "no man is honest" than he should be;" therefore the Supreme and Grand Presidents of the C. M. B. A. come under this general rule. The Supreme Recorder, Supreme Treasurer, Supreme Trustees, Grand Secretaries, Grand Treasurers and Grand Trustees are obliged by the constitution to give bonds, although some of those officers—Grand Trustees, for instance—seldom or never handle any of the association's money.

By some means the Reserve Fund Article has been changed, so that instead of one of the trustees who is under bonds, having possession of the Reserve Fund prior to depositing it in Bank, said fund is, by section 5 of Reserve Fund Article, new constitution, placed in the hands of Supreme and Grand Presidents, who are not under bonds. The Treasurer of the council is, per order, to remit to the President of the council the Reserve fund money by drafts payable to the order of the Board of Trustees of the council. The President on receipt of said draft "shall endorse the same and procure the endorsement of the trustees." Then what? The constitution says, he shall deposit it, etc. He may do so, or he may not; "we trust to his honesty." Then why not trust to the honesty of those other officers (equally as honest so far as we know) and not exact bonds from them? Perhaps the chairman of the committee that compiled the new constitution, and who, we are informed, is Grand President of New York Grand Council, can explain why so important a matter was overlooked.—Catholic Record.

The Artist and the Mechanic.

Who is the artist and who is the mechanic? An artist is simply a workman who knows what he is doing, and does it as well as he possibly can. The workman of whom this may be truly said is always an artist, and generally obtains an artist's pay. The mechanic, properly speaking, is the man who does things in a mechanical way. Workmen may do the same kind of work with exactly the same tools; but one may be an artist, and the other is called an artificer or mechanic. The one is learned by the uttermost use of the principles, and the measuring of what he does, but the very best way of doing the tools to produce mechanical results is to be learned. This something more, no doubt, than the strictness of his tools, is not of less automatically, as he has been taught. Which a young man—it may also be said a young woman, since there is no sex in art, and women nowadays rival men in the organized work of the world—has learned enough of any craft or handicraft to make him a good workman and able to earn a good money's pay, there is always something more to be learned. This something more will make him an artist, and enable him to command an artist's compensation, which is

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE. THE MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE MARCH 21st, 1891. 3131 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00. Ticket, \$1.00. 11 Tickets for \$10.00. 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00. S. F. H. WARE, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

DO YOU KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE? ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. NO BETTER REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, CONSUMPTION, &c.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, Advocates and Barristers, 180 ST. JAMES STREET, City and District Bank Building.

ST. JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, &c.

CARROLL BROS., PRACTICAL SANITARIANS, PLUMBERS. Gas and Steam Fitters, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS. Heating by Hot Water a Specialty. 795 ORANGE STREET.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1821. CAPITAL ASSETS \$37,277,143 51. INTEREST IN CANADA 1,252,074 51.

ELECTRICITY Life Force. OF ALL NEW AND FORMS. Properly applied will cure the most painful and obstinate diseases where all other agents fail. G. STANTON HOWARD, Electro-Therapeutist, 209 St. Antoine St. MONTREAL.

BELLS! BELLS! PEALS & CHIMES FOR CHURCHES. School Bells, Clock Tower Bells, Fire Bells, House Bells, Hand Bells. JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Loughborough, Leicestershire, England.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. Ottawa—7:50 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 4:15 p.m. Toronto—9:20 a.m., 1:45 p.m. Montreal—7:15 p.m. St. Louis—11:45 a.m. St. James, N.B.—7:45 p.m. Halifax, N.S.—7:45 p.m.

DR. J. M. FERRIS, Surgeon-Dentist, 51 Beaufort Street. Makes the preservation of the Natural Teeth a specialty. CONSULTATION FREE. G-17-90.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF THE BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA, (PUBLIC CHARITY). ESTABLISHED IN 1878. THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN THE MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

CITY OF MEXICO, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1891. THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING \$60,000.00. By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket. 800,000 TICKETS at \$4, \$320,000. PRICE OF TICKETS—American Money: Whole, \$1; Half, 50¢; Quarters, 25¢.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY, TROY, N.Y. U.S.A. Manufacture Superior CHURCH BELLS.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Hearth Stone. A lady place is the hearth-stone, Where loved ones are gathered round, Where brothers and sisters are found; A lady place is the hearth-stone, Home's innermost shrine is there. Laden with blessed benison, And hallowed by loving prayer.

Making Children Mind. A mother should be careful to make only reasonable demands upon her child's obedience, but, when once made, to enforce them implicitly. One should be very careful never to enter into a contest over a point that cannot be enforced.

Letting a Man Alone. That a husband is at times silent and preoccupied does not argue that he is indifferent to his wife, writes Mrs. Paines T. Barham in the Ladies' Home Journal; he may be depressed, and yet not feel that marriage, for him, is a failure.

Be Agreeable. It is pleasant to meet people from whom we are sure to receive a smile, a kind word, a cordial handshake, or some other token of good will.

A Mother's Love. The grandest picture that life ever showed us is that of a mother's love. Nothing can equal its tenderness and devotion. No other word so thrills the heart as the name of "Mother."

A Little Girl's Kind Act. It was a crowded Detroit street car. At the corner of Duane street an infirm old lady signalled the driver to stop.

Two Kinds of Windows. A friend in Berlin last summer told me the following story, which helped me so much that I give it to you. "The dingy panes of glass in the house opposite had troubled me whenever I changed to look across the narrow street I lived in."

A Farmer's Philosophy. DEAR SON.—Your letter of the 10th came in the mail to-day. And so you want to marry, and you wonder what we'll say!

THE KITCHEN. SALMON ON TOAST. Cut half slices of stale bread and throw them into smoking hot lard. They will brown at once.

FISH SOUP. The following is attributed to the monks of St. Denis, and is not only served clear, but forms the base of a variety of bisques and fish sauces.

MILK SOUP. One cupful of mashed potatoes, seasoned with salt and pepper, the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, creamed with a half cupful of butter; one quart milk, brought to the boiling point (of boiled), into which has been stirred one tablespoonful of flour; stir well, and strain. Heat the soup bowls and serve hot.

SAY "THANK YOU." It is the coin of polite society and should be observed by all. Whenever a kindly or considerate act is shown you, be always careful to say that magic index to good breeding—"Thank you."

Directly to the Spot. INSTANTANEOUS IN ITS ACTION. For CRAMPS, CHILLS, COLIC, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS, NO REMEDY EQUALS THE PAIN-KILLER.

omnibus, and to anybody in any station of life, who shows you a courtesy of any kind. We are apt to be very stingy with our thanks; to accept things entirely too much for granted and to be loathe in having courtesies shown us, that they are only what we deserve.

Why Waste Effort. Every now and then certain would-be critics rise up, and with confident "Now I've got you" air, put the query: "If the Beneficiary Orders are accomplishing the great good claimed for them by their devotees, why is it necessary for them to hold public meetings and have Grand and Supreme Officers visit different sections of the country to countess the members?"

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Whilst the inhabitants of our great cities suffer from the effects of overcrowding and all its attendant evils, both physical and moral, the more robust and energetic emigrant will in his turn be liable to suffer in his new home from the want of ready skill and the great medical resources of his native land always at command.

Truth is the bond of union and the basis of human happiness. Without this virtue there is no reliance upon language, no confidence in friendship, no security in promises and oaths.

As long as we are full of self, we are shocked at the faults of others. Let us think often of our own sins and we shall be lenient to the sins of others.

Directly to the Spot. INSTANTANEOUS IN ITS ACTION. For CRAMPS, CHILLS, COLIC, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS, NO REMEDY EQUALS THE PAIN-KILLER.

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\$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to bring each year thirty intelligent persons to the... Year in their own hands, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount.

W. S. WALKER. Established 1853. Is still in the old stand, opposite the Seminary Clock, 1711: Notre Dame Street.

FINE DIAMONDS. In Rings, Ear-Rings, Lace Pins and Scarf Pins. Fine GOLD and SILVER Watches and Chains. Fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry of every description.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. CONSUMPTION.

Derricks: Winches. 1 Ton—1 1/2 Ton—2 Ton—3 Ton—5 Ton. HAND AND STEAM POWER.

COBBAN Manufacturing Company. FINE ART SPECIALTIES: Mantel Mirrors, Mouldings, Picture Frames, Engravings, Pastel Paintings, Chromos, etc.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Education and charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the organic state constitution, in 1878, by the vote of a majority of the people.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES. HEARN AND HARRISON. 1640 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS! IMPURE AIR! The Cane Rotary Ventilator and Smoky Chimney Conductor for smoky chimneys, etc.

NOTMAN. The best PORTRAITS in all sizes and styles at reasonable prices. AMATEUR GUYERS. Photo Chemicals. KODAK and ALLIPOT Cameras, etc.

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

MEMORIAL WREATHS, and Crowns of Natural Flowers, emblematic. MISS J. CONSTANT. STUDIO: 219 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

Mantels: Grates. TILES OF ALL KINDS. For Bathrooms, Hearths and Vestibules MONUMENTS, STATUARY and ALTARS.

Monreal: ROOFING Company. GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS. Roofing In METAL, SLATE, CEMENT, GRAVELL. Roofs Repaired.

ROYAL DYE WORKS, 706 Craig Street. Is the place to have your SUITS, DRESSES, TABLE and PLANO COVERS cleaned or dyed.

COBBAN Manufacturing Company. FINE ART SPECIALTIES: Mantel Mirrors, Mouldings, Picture Frames, Engravings, Pastel Paintings, Chromos, etc.

CONSTITUTIONS and By-Laws of Societies, also General Job Printing, done at THE TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

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SMOKY CHIMNEYS! IMPURE AIR! The Cane Rotary Ventilator and Smoky Chimney Conductor for smoky chimneys, etc.

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Mantels: Grates. TILES OF ALL KINDS. For Bathrooms, Hearths and Vestibules MONUMENTS, STATUARY and ALTARS.

Fire. At the UNIVERSAL. The stock of Fancy Goods and Novelties damaged by fire, smoke and water is now being sold off at 231 St. James Street.

L. H. GOULETT, Artiste. Mr. L. H. GOULETT has long been noted for his skill in preserving and making flowers for their NATURAL FORM, by an improved process.

WILLIAMS PIANOS. Endorsed by the best authorities in the world. 5000 in use in Montreal.

WILLIS & CO. 1824 Notre Dame St., near McGill St. SOLE AGENTS. KNABE, WILLIAMS AND BELL PIANOS; AND BELL AND UXBIDGE ORGANS.

French Patent Medicines. MESSRS LAVIOLETTE & NELSON. Have just received their autumn importation of French Patent Medicines.

Canada Glass Silvering and Beveling Company. Importers of British and Foreign Plate Glass. Manufacturers of Mirrors and Bevelled Glass.

COINS. BRETTON'S Illustrated Canadian Coinage. Containing 318 Illustrations of Canadian Coins, with their value.

CHERRY PUMONARY SY-UP. Best specific for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Coughs, Constantly on hand.

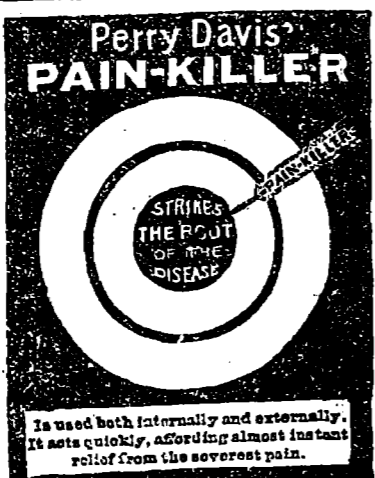
TO THE TRADE. WE WANT ALL MERCHANTS TO WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS AS TO HOW TO INCREASE CASH SALES.

W.M. DOBIE & CO. 32 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO. STORAGE. J. WENTWORTH HILL, Warehouseman.

Dominion Metal Works. GARTH & CO., 536 to 542 Craig Street. MANUFACTURERS OF Key's Low Water Alarm.

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

Holloway's Ointment. No Searching and Healing Properties. Throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Ulcers, Wounds, Swabs and Ulcers.





LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-HOLDERS.

The Directors' Report on the Year's Business—Mr. Bousquet Reviews the Business Situation in Quebec.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders of La Banque du Peuple was held in the banking house, St. James street, yesterday afternoon.

The President, Mr. Jacques Grenier, was called to the chair, and Mr. J. S. Bousquet, the cashier, was appointed secretary of the meeting.

The President—Gentlemen, I will not detain you with a lengthy report upon the affairs of the bank as they will be dealt with as customary, by our cashier.

The Annual Report of the Directors, submitted to the Shareholders at the General Meeting, held in conformity with the XVI. Clause of the act of incorporation.

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the statement of the affairs of this bank for the year ending 28th February, 1891.

Table with financial data: Dividend 3 per cent, paid 8/10/90; Dividend 3 per cent, payable March 2nd, 1891; Amount carried to Reserve Fund; Balance carried to Profit and Loss account.

The net profits of the year after paying expenses and providing for all bad and doubtful debts.

The net profits of the year after having provided for all bad and doubtful debts and deducting costs of management, have amounted to \$109,111.43.

Out of this sum we have paid dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and carried to the reserve an amount of \$25,000, which raises that fund to \$125,000.

Our deposits show an increase, while our advances to the public and circulation show a small diminution.

The increase in the Real Estate Items arises from our having found it absolutely necessary to increase the space of accommodation which is required by the number of clients and the growth and expansion in the volume of our business.

An Agency of this Bank was opened in August last on St. Catherine street, East. The large amount of business and the various industries, now progressing in that section of the city, lead us to believe that a profitable banking can be carried on.

The Government, however, in granting a renewal of our Charter, has judged it advisable to insert a clause, limiting the power of issue of our note circulation to seventy-five per cent of our capital.

Our Agents have been respected during the year, and are working satisfactorily.

We beg to acknowledge to the Shareholders the good services rendered to our administration by the fidelity and attentive work of our officers.

The result of the year has not reached our expectations, but taking into consideration the somewhat difficult conditions under which banking operations had to be carried on, we hope the Shareholders will be satisfied.

By order of the Board, J. GRENIER, President.

Montreal, 2nd March, 1891.

Table with financial data: To circulation; To deposits not bearing interest; To deposits bearing interest; To amount due to other banks; To capital paid up; To reserve fund; To profit and loss; To dividend 6 per cent; To undivided dividends.

We, the undersigned Auditors, named at the last General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders, after having examined

COOK'S FRIEND

Baking Powder

IS PURE, HONEST GOODS. Will do MORE WORK for SAME COST than any other composed of equally safe Ingredients.

McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND

THE ONLY GENUINE. The Books, verified the Specie and Legal Tenders on hand, in a word after having taking cognizance of the Assets and Liabilities of the Corporation of "La Banque du Peuple," have found the whole to be correct and deserving our approval.

P. P. MARTIN, NOLAN DELISLE, LOUIS ARMSTRONG, Auditors.

Montreal, March 1st, 1891.

The reading of the report over. The Manager's Address.

Mr. Bousquet said: I have a few words to address to the Shareholders, which covers all the points and regards to our own affairs since the last meeting of the Shareholders of this institution.

The total of our loans, now amounting to \$2,500,000, will tell you that we are interested in the success of almost every line of trade in this province, and that our values are made in this province, and that the risks and responsibilities of your directors in the administration of this bank's affairs have been for the most part, in the hands of those who are in the province.

The increase in the net results of the operations of this year may lead you to the belief that a decline in our volume of business has taken place, but such is not the case.

Taking all things into account, the report of affairs now submitted, although not to your directors' satisfaction with regard to net profits, shows a legitimate progress of our affairs, and a legitimate progress of our affairs, and a legitimate progress of our affairs.

The year 1890 was one of the financial, commercial and agricultural depression and stagnation. A material decline in the volume of business has taken place in almost all lines of trade.

The business failures of the year were governed to a great extent by the following causes: In looking back for the prominent and controlling features of the financial, commercial and agricultural depression, we observe: The severe and extraordinary depression in the money market throughout the year; the shrinkage in grain values, as well as the depression in the prices of hay, and more notably, the adoption of a new tariff which was found by the country to be a source of great injury to the agricultural interests.

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Depending in early spring on the usual market, farmers' money matters had raised generally, and the result was the selling of the crop at a price which was not only below the cost of production, but also below the cost of the crop.

The first set-back in business then originated with the country store-keepers, who depend on the sale of their crops for their revenue, and from them it spread to the community.

On motion of Mr. John Crawford, seconded by Mr. John Morrison, it was resolved that the annual report just read be received and adopted.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Crawford congratulated the directors upon the results of the year's business in the face of the unsatisfactory condition of trade during the past year.

Mr. John Morrison, referring to the bank's position, pointed out that from the situation of its branches and the business of its customers it was able to judge with much accuracy of the state of the agricultural population.

On motion of Mr. G. C. Dunlop, seconded by Mr. J. Galambic, it was resolved that Messrs. Louis Armstrong, P. P. Martin and J. Nolan deLisle be appointed auditors.

On motion of Mr. Wm. Evans, seconded by Dr. Desjarlais, it was resolved that the thanks of the shareholders be due, and are hereby tendered to the president, directors and cashier, for the satisfactory manner in which they have managed the affairs of the bank.

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takes, and over-production, bears a disastrous consequence to them, as it does to many manufacturing interests. For instance, many raising has been overdone for two or three years past in this province. The consequence has been that a great surplus exists with no demand for it, explaining therefore the shrinkage in its value.

I cannot too severely blame the neglect of our domestic market by farmers, for the domestic market is of greater importance in its relation to the condition of the people and to the prosperity of the province. For the purpose of showing at a glance the great advantages and benefit that can be derived from our local markets, by farmers adopting their mode of farming to its wants, the table below will furnish a graphic illustration, as accurate as possible, of the most important crops raised in the province for which the city of Montreal had to provide for its consumption during the year, indicating also where its supplies came from.

Table with columns: Num-ber, Weight, A'Ve price, A'Ve am't. Rows include Butchers' cattle, Live hogs, Dressed hogs, Butchers' sheep, Live hogs, Sheep.

Thus the City of Montreal has to provide outside of the province for eighty-five per cent (85 per cent) of its meat consumption and the amount paid for it reaches over \$3,445,000, by the route for Montreal, in this Province.

The raising of hogs is carried on in Upper Canada with considerable profit and is becoming an important branch of the farming industry. The impulse lately given to it has been such that in one year they have supplanted all other hogs in the Montreal market.

The cattle trade of the Dominion is assuming large proportions, and the probabilities are that it will continue to increase.

Export cattle—From the Northwest, 1,500 @ 1.50 = 2,250; From Ontario, 1,500 @ 1.50 = 2,250; From Quebec, 1,500 @ 1.50 = 2,250.

Export sheep—From the Northwest, 12,172 @ 2.00 = 24,344; From Ontario, 12,172 @ 2.00 = 24,344; From Quebec, 12,172 @ 2.00 = 24,344.

Dairy product from their great demand on foreign market assure an outlet for all we can raise, and in that direction a movement of progress seems to have been made, but a great deal of attention should be given to the work.

It is of service to refer to these matters here, because of their bearing upon the future. The country is beginning to realize that a great extent lies in the hands of our farmers, and to comment upon the salient points of agriculture with the regard to our prosperity in trade is a duty which rests upon us.

The year closes with an unsatisfactory condition of business, which suggests no hopeful outlook for the future. In view of the unsatisfactory condition of business, it is suggested that the country should be given to the work.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, vertigo, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, nervousness, etc.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, vertigo, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, nervousness, etc.

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

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price. In Montreal, by E. LEAS and Chemist 113 St. Lawrence street.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

Indigenous Bitters. The most economic and at the same time the most effectual stomachic, and aid to digestion.

S. LACHANCE DRUGGIST. 1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET MONTREAL.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda.

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION. Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda.

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER.

The Sayward Case. Ottawa, Ont., February 26.—Mr. Calderon, Canada's American counsel in the "Sayward" case, now here in reply to the question as to whether Mr. Blaine regarded the action of the Canadian Government in taking the case into the Supreme Court as a piece of *chance*, said that when Mr. Blaine did express himself on the subject he was not surprised; but the fact that the papers must in Mr. Blaine's confidence raised the biggest "unfair advantage" cry, showed that he was greatly taken aback.

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

There is very little use in trying to wipe out of our children's characters the sins which are bestowed upon them in their birth. Make yourself a good parent, and you will be sure there is one angel in the world.

Receipts during the past week were 26,874 lbs. against 39,804 lbs. for the week previous. The market for Manitoba wheat has advanced several cents during the week, sales having been made of No. 2 hard at Brandon at 75c, which is a rise of 3c per bushel.

The market on the whole has a firm tendency, on a moderately fair amount of business. One great drawback to this market is that prices have not advanced in proportion to the rise that has taken place in the West. Prices are quoted as follows:—

Patent spring, 85.20@85.40; patent winter, 85.10@85.20; straight roller, 84.00@84.80; extra, 84.00@84.50; superior, 83.50@84.00; fine, 82.00@83.50; city strong bakers, 85.00@86.00; medium bakers, 80.00@81.75; Ontario bags—extra, 82.00@82.15.

Receipts of pork during the past week were small. The market for Canadian short cut mess pork is quiet with sales reported at 155,000 @ 85.50. Sales of lard have tripped at 84.25, and we quote 84.25@84.45 per lb. 20 lbs. Smoked meats are steady with a good trade doing, the sale of a round lot of hams being reported at 11c in hinds here.

Canadian short cut mess pork per lb., 85.00@85.50; Canada short cut clear pork, 84.50@85.00; Chicago, short cut, clear, per lb., 84.50 @ 85.50; mess pork, American heavy, per lb., 85.50 @ 86.00; India mess beef, per lb., 80.00@80.00; mess beef, per lb., 80.00@80.00; hams, city cured, per lb., 10c @ 11c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2; lard, western, in pails, per lb., 80.00@80.00; bacon, per lb., 10c @ 11c; shoulders, per lb., 8 1/2 @ 9c; tallow, common, refined, per lb., 5 1/2 @ 6c.

This market at the moment is quiet with prices purely nominal at 85.85 to 86 per 100 lbs. The principal event of the week was the purchase of 1,500 hogs by the Canada Meat Packing Company at 85.85. It is reported that considerable sales of live hogs have been made for April and May delivery by Western men at 85.50 Toronto, and 85.75 Montreal. In fact of this, however, some holders are offering to sell car lots of good dressed hogs at 85.85, but cannot get it.

There is a good Lenton demand, and the trade has shown quite an active movement during the week. The supply, however, still keeps ahead of the demand, and prices have ranged from 1 1/2 to 2c on the week. Sales of round lots are reported at 16c. The regular quotation is 17c. St. Louis eggs are on the way costing over 14c here.

The market is virtually closed for the season, and receipts are almost nil.

Receipts during the past week were 1,051 packages, against 843 packages for the week previous. The market is quiet but steady for choice lots of creamery and dairy for local use, but medium grades are very difficult to sell, although they are offered at concessions in a number of instances. There is still some shipments going to England, where up to the present they have sold well. Sales of creamery selections have been made on spot in small lots at 2 1/2 to 2 1/2c, and Eastern townships at 2 1/2 to 2 1/2c. Western is very quiet, and quoted at 3c to 15c. There has been some enquiry for old butter, and sales of several hundred packages are reported to have been made at about 6c, one lot bringing 5 1/2c, and we quote 5 1/2 to 8c, as to quality. Creamery, September and October, 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2c; creamery, earlier make, 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2c; Eastern Townships, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2c; Morrisburg, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2c; Western, 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2c; Interior, 7c @ 12c.

The market is very strong and prices continue steadily to advance, sales not having been made during the week at 10c to 11c. The cable rate remains the same as last week 53¢ but private advances are stronger and buoyant. We quote:—

Finest colored or white, 10c @ 11c; finest Townships and Northern States, 10c @ 10 1/2c; finest French, colored or white, 10c @ 10 1/2c; medium grades, 9c @ 9 1/2c.

On Monday and following days we show the contents of 20 cases. New Spring Goods. All bought cheap and will be sold cheap.

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN. THE NEW DEPARTURE. The new departure made by the much respected and oldest firm in the city is most important, as it means an entire change in the retail trade of Montreal, and in our opinion the good either for consumers or business as a whole in the United States and our few parts of Britain. It is a backward rather than a forward step, inasmuch as it is returning to the way business was done some eighty years ago, in the meantime others will doubtless adopt the system rather than allow a monopoly.

Below is a revised list of Departments to which additions may be made in competition with the following.

- 1-C CARPET DEPARTMENT—Carpet, Tapestry, Jute, Wool, Squares, Mats and Rugs, Cotton Matting, Springs, Felt Linings.
2-OX OILCLOTH DEPARTMENT—Floor Oilcloths and Linoleums.
3-F FURNISHING (HOUSE) DEPARTMENT—Raw Silks, Table Covers, Felt, Balze, Cushions, Window Shades, Shade Rollers, Fringes, Bed, Bed, Blankets, Quilts, Comforters, Rugs.
4-FX CURTAIN DEPARTMENT—Curtains of all kinds.
5-H HOSIERY DEPARTMENT—Ladies and Children's Silk and Wool Underwear and Hosiery.
6-IX HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT—Handkerchiefs and Handkerchief Requisites.
7-L LACE DEPARTMENT—Lace, Nets and Curts.
8-R RIBBON DEPARTMENT—Ribbons.
10-T TRIMMING DEPARTMENT—Trimming, Dress and Mantle Ornaments.
11-TX SMALLWARES DEPARTMENT—Hats, Fans, Goods, Buttons and Haberdashery of all kinds.
12-U UMBRELLA DEPARTMENT—Umbrellas, Parasols, Walking Sticks, Handles, Crops, Whips, Fells, Dog Covers.
13-G GLOVE DEPARTMENT—Ladies' and Children's Gloves and Mitts.
14-K CORSET DEPARTMENT—Corsets.
15-E EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT—Embroideries and Frillings.
16-P PRINT DEPARTMENT—Prints and Gingham.
17-Px WOOL DEPARTMENT—Wool, Yarns and Wadding.
18-A FUR DEPARTMENT—Furs.
19-D DRESS DEPARTMENT—Dress Goods, Colored and Half-mourning and Linings.
20-IX DRESS DEPARTMENT—Dress Black.
21-V VEIL DEPARTMENT—Veils and Fishes.
22-SX SILK DEPARTMENT—Silks and Satins.
23-M MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT—Muslins, Linens, Cotton Goods of all kinds.
24-Mx FLANNELED DEPARTMENT—Flannels.
25-O OUTFITTING (Men's) DEPARTMENT—Men's Outfitting.
26-W TWEED DEPARTMENT—Tweed, Coatings and Tailors' Trimmings.
27-AX MORNING WRAPPER DEPARTMENT—Mens' Tailor Dressing Gowns, Wrappers, Skirts and Children's Mantles.
28-B BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT—Baby Linen, Ladies' and Children's Underwear and Headwear.
29-Bx KNITTED GOODS DEPARTMENT—All kinds of knitted goods.
30-N MILLINERY DEPARTMENT—Millinery.
31-S MANTLES OF ALL KINDS—Mantles, Ladies' Rubber Coats.
32-SI SHAWLS—Shawls.
33-Mx MANTLE CLOTHS—Mantle Cloths of all kinds.
34-Y YOUTH'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—Youths' Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.
35-Yx YOUTH'S AND MEN'S HAT DEPARTMENT—Youths' and Men's Hats.
36-J BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT—Boots, Shoes, Rubbers and Over-shoes.
37-Cx COSTUME DEPARTMENT—Costumes, Jerseys, Children's Dressing.
38-WL WORK ROOMS—Costume and Mantle Work Rooms.
39-Z REFRESHMENTS—Refreshment Room.
40-Lx LUNCH ROOM—Employee's Lunch Room.
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