

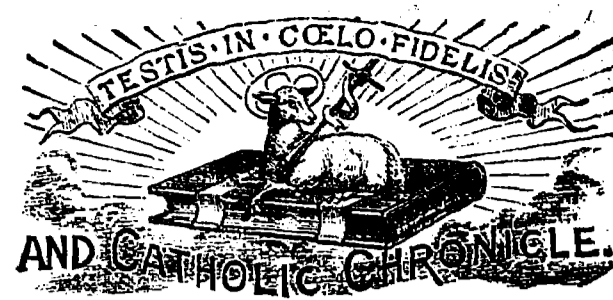
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## ARCHBISHOP TACHÉ

### ON THE SEPARATE SCHOOL ACTIONS.

Opinions in the East Generally in Favor of the Supreme Court Decision—The Protestant Position.

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface was subjected to an examination by a reporter of the Winnipeg Free Press on his return from his recent visit to Montreal. After some remarks as to the generous conduct of the Canadian Pacific Railway officials his grace having had the use of the private cars of Mr. Van Horne and the vice-president of the road the Archbishop was asked:—

Was your journey in any way connected with the question affecting Catholic schools?

No. I merely went to join in the celebration which took place in Montreal in honor of the Oblat Fathers on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of their arrival in Canada.

Were you long in Ottawa?

It was reported that I went to Ottawa, but I did not stop there at all.

When did you first learn of the withdrawal of the case brought by Mr. Barrett?

While I was in Montreal, I first saw that the case had been adjourned until yesterday, owing to my absence; so I hastened to return in order to give evidence if my presence should be required in court, but for that. It was only yesterday that I first learned that the case had been withdrawn.

Why did Mr. Barrett withdraw his case?

I think it was on account of another case that brought by Mr. Logan, being before the courts; it was considered of no use to annoy the city of Winnipeg with a second case, which was similar to the former. The Catholics have no desire to cause trouble or expense when there is no absolute necessity.

What were your impressions when you first heard of the case brought by Mr. Alex. Logan?

When in Montreal I thought myself that the case had been brought by the Bishop of Rupert's Land as a bona fide case; and my reason for so believing was what an eminent member of the church of England told me some ten years ago, that they regretted very much not having taken the same course as the Catholics in regard to schools. Hence when I saw this new development, I thought that owing to the decision of the Supreme court, the Bishop of the Church of England had perhaps considered that the time was come for them to have their separate schools. So I was not suspicious that there was any fraud in the case, though I heard parties in Montreal expressing their suspicions that there was something wrong in the whole affair, and that the action was not really taken to arrive at the apparent object; but it was suspected, for the purpose of trying to weaken the Catholic position after the decision of the Supreme court.

What effect do you anticipate that this action will have upon the course of the Privy Council of England?

I do not see what effect the case could have in England; I do not see that it can produce any result against our cause.

What would probably have been the nature of your evidence if you had been called before the court as a witness in the Barrett case?

I felt disappointed myself, so far as I was personally concerned, at not going into court, for this reason: I thought it was intended to bring me as a witness with the idea of finding out how the negotiations were conducted in 1870, and how the words "in practice" came to be inserted in the law. I thought that perhaps I would be questioned on that point; and I would have an opportunity of stating under oath all I know about that matter. So far as I am concerned I would rather have given my testimony on the subject, but I see the propriety of Mr. Barrett withdrawing the case to avoid more complication, more difficulty and more expense.

Would you object to stating the leading points of what would have been your evidence?

I have already given the facts to the public in letters which I wrote last winter; but I would have been glad to have repeated them as a witness in the box.

What did you find to be the prevailing feeling in the east respecting the school situation in Manitoba?

I saw many eminent men there; and all without a single exception expressed their satisfaction at the decision of the Supreme Court.

What will be the action of the Catholics as regards the payment of their taxes in view of the judgment of the Supreme Court?

Having just returned yesterday I have not heard what has been done. I presume that Catholics will not pay the taxes, or will pay them under protest, except in municipalities where the schools are Catholic. I know that some parties have refused to pay.

Our Lord's Crrib.

The cradle of our Saviour—the identical crib in which the infant Jesus was laid—was for a time preserved in Bethlehem; and it is well known that St. Jerome, St. Paul and others had always entertained the greatest devotion for this sanctuary. Subsequently the crib, and a few pieces of the rock from the cave of Bethlehem, were brought to Rome. Some one asserted that the transfer was made in the year 352; but the learned Pope Benedict XIV. proved that it was not

until the seventh century, at the time the Saracens had taken possession of Jerusalem, in the year 633. St. Jerome, who was buried in Bethlehem, appeared three times to a pious monk there, telling him to carry him and his remains to Rome, which he accordingly did. The crib, considered one of the most precious relics in the city of Rome, is now kept in the magnificent Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, also known by the titles of Our Lady of Snow and Our Lady of the Crrib. To the right side of the main altar is a very beautiful and spacious chapel, built by Pope Sixtus V. in the year 1587, in honor of our Saviour's crib. In the centre, directly underneath the cupola, is a precious altar, where the blessed sacrament reposes. On both sides of the altar are two stairways of stone leading to a little chapel called the Chapel of the Crrib. Formerly the holy crib was kept here, but now only a few pieces of wood taken from it remain on the altar. The main part of the crib is preserved in another side chapel, enclosed in a magnificent silver-mounted crystal reliquary, surrounded by a gilt iron railing. Every year, on Christmas night, these relics used to be carried in solemn procession to the main altar of the church, where they remained during three days for public veneration. Old and young, beggars and princes, may be seen during these days, like the shepherds and Kings of old in Bethlehem, hastening to Santa Maria Maggiore, to visit the holy crib.

## THE CLERGY.

### Recent Appointments in this City—Ordinations.

The Archbishop of Montreal has made the following appointments: Messrs. C. Rochon, Vicar at St. Joseph of Montreal; E. J. Poitras, Vicar at St. Johns; A. J. Prefontaine and J. S. Larocque, vicars at St. Jean Baptiste; L. J. Desjardins, vicar at St. Bridget's.

The following ordinations were made in the chapel of the Grand Seminary: Tonsure—Messrs. J. W. Hoey, Hartford; W. A. McDonagh, Kingston; M. J. McGuire, Peterborough; T. A. McGrath, Providence; J. Lunny, Springfield; R. N. Poulin, St. Hyacinthe.

Minor Orders—Messrs. A. A. Dequoy, N. L. Dubuc, C. J. Lamarche, J. J. McCarthy, Montreal; J. McDonald, N. McDonald, Antigonish; P. Connolly, G. P. Murphy, P. O'Dowd, Dubuque; J. Thomas, Idaho; D. Foster, J. V. Tobin, London; H. P. Saindon, Nesquehly; G. D. Bourbonnais, Nicolet; A. J. Bellevue, St. Boniface; P. H. Boland, M. Donovan, G. P. Flynn, P. S. McGrath, I. J. Lord, Springfield; A. J. O'Malley, Toronto; J. H. Touchette, Ottawa.

Sub-deaconship—Messrs. W. F. X. Geoffroy, P. Jobin, O. J. Valois, Montreal; R. McNeil, Antigonish; W. A. Baniell, G. W. Clark, E. J. Dougherty, Dubuque; F. J. Berthelot, T. F. Murray, Grand Rapids; A. J. Loiselle, London; J. E. Kealy, Portland; H. B. Harold, B. F. Redihan, Providence; E. B. Gauvreau, Rimouski; A. G. Guillet, St. Hyacinthe; A. J. Barry, Springfield; G. P. Bernice, Montreal; F. J. Labonte, St. Hyacinthe.

Deaconship—Messrs. L. E. Perrin, J. V. Piette, E. J. Charlebois, Montreal; A. M. Donald, Antigonish; E. L. Dullard, J. S. M. Keegan, Dubuque; M. P. McCarthy, Hartford; J. P. Donovan, Pontiac; A. Carrier, Providence; J. J. Gannon, San Francisco; J. W. Dolan, J. M. Leonard, Springfield.

Priesthood—J. C. Allard, J. G. Bastien, L. J. Desjardins, L. J. B. Gagnon, J. S. Larocque, A. J. Magnan, A. J. Majeau, E. J. Poitras, A. J. Prefontaine, Montreal; W. B. Farrell, M. J. Hogan, Brooklyn; M. A. O'Keefe, Chatham; J. J. Horsfield, Dubuque; E. A. Lefebvre, Grand Rapids; D. A. Bailey, J. E. Clark, F. J. O'Neill, Hartford; V. A. St. Germain, Nicolet; R. F. Pierce, Ogdensburg; A. N. Desautels, Peterborough; R. J. B. McEachen, Pontiac; O. J. Gardois, St. Hyacinthe; J. J. Toomey, St. Louis; W. H. Adrain, M. A. Griffin, P. J. O'Malley, Springfield; A. J. Hayes, J. Lecliner, Syracuse.

## The Saloon Question.

La Semaine Religieuse is still earnestly advocating the early closing of saloons, and publishes the following article in its last issue:—"The question has been put to our municipal councillors. Will they now order the closing of saloons at 7 p.m. on Saturdays and at 10 o'clock on other days? They have the right to do so, and it is the wish of thousands of Catholic and Protestant families. The clergy approve the movement and support it with all their power. We trust that justice will be done to the petition, and that when such important issues as the safeguard of morality, the prevention of disorders and scandals, the fight against the shameful vice which makes so many ravages in the midst of our society, are at stake, the complaints of a few individuals or the consideration of a possible decrease in the revenue will not be taken into account. The common welfare must be considered above all things. The legislation asked would be a blessing for our city, and we trust that we are not mistaken in expecting it from the patriotism and religious feeling of our aldermen."

The Rev. Father Strubbe during the recent retreat in the church of St. Louis, referred to the movement of the clergy and citizens who went as a delegation to ask from the City Council the early closing of saloons. He said that what had been asked was certainly the minimum of what could be demanded. In going himself with the delegation, he had done so with a certain reluctance, apprehending that the movement would be useless, and he was surprised to hear the remark made that the question was not a popular one, and that since the saloon-keepers paid their taxes they were entitled to protection. Now, was the in-

terest of the saloon-keepers or that of the community at large to be looked after and respected? Did not the whole thing look like electoral corruption? Were not the actual rulers those who furnish- ed their money to receive favors? After death those interested would see what popularity amounts to.

## Dreadful Sacrilege.

While Midnight Mass in celebration of the Christmas festival was being performed in a church in the city of Valencia four bombs were exploded in the edifice in rapid succession. The high altar was destroyed and several persons who were standing near it were injured. The side of the church was completely wrecked and a number of worshippers were bruised by the falling debris. Two persons were arrested on suspicion of having exploded the bombs.

## Mount St. Louis Institute.

On Monday evening the professors and pupils of the above institution placed an excellent programme before the friends and patrons of the institution, previous to the holiday closing. The occasion was also taken advantage of to show their respect and esteem for their worthy director, whose "feast" falls on the 28th of December. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and an operetta, in one act. The first number was a symphony, "Dedice au Directeur," (Larrie), Fanfare, which was well received and generally applauded. "Philonelo," a duet by Masters C. and H. Giguere, was effectively rendered. "A Fantaisie Brillante," performed by Messrs. Oscar Martel and A. Pepin, was followed by "Les Deux Turenne," an operetta in one act. This piece was well sustained throughout, effectively put on the stage, and the leading characters, eight in number, showed a good knowledge of the times and history of the great French marshal. A quartet, "The Catastrophe," by Professors A. and R. McGuirk and Messrs. F. Mercier and J. Hamel, gave general satisfaction. "The Roncance" and "Rondo" of Messrs. Martel and Popin, followed by the Mount St. Louis choir in "All Hail Ye Free," caused an immense ovation. "Adieu to '91," from the pen of one of the professors, was recited by Mr. C. McGee with taste and pathos. "Le Touriste" (M. Larrie), Fanfare by the college band, brought a most enjoyable entertainment to a close. Messrs. A. Malard and A. McGuirk, two of the professors at Mount St. Louis, presided at the piano, and accompanied the singing in their usual acceptable manner.

## An Acknowledgment.

Mr. Mayor McShane has received the following letter from Rev. Abbe Colin, superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in acknowledgment of the resolutions passed by the council upon the death of Rev. Father Dowd:—

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions of the City Council adopted by a standing vote on the 21st inst. The profound regret that you, Mr. Mayor, and the honorable Council have thought proper to express on the occasion of the demise of my beloved and esteemed confrere, Rev. Father Dowd, and the sincere sympathy which you were pleased at the same time to address to the Seminary of St. Sulpice and to St. Patrick's affected me profoundly, and with a large measure, help to diminish the grief that so considerable a loss caused me. Kindly accept, Mr. Mayor, the assurance of the hearty gratitude which, in my name and in that of my confreres of the Seminary and of St. Patrick's, I humbly offer you for the part you took in our mourning in conjunction with your colleagues, and I trust you will be kind enough to communicate these sentiments to all the members of the Council."

I have the honor, etc., F. L. COLIN, Superior of Seminary of St. Sulpice.

## Father Nicoll.

The Rev. Father Nicoll, the Oblat Father, will preach this Wednesday evening in St. Mary's church, (Craig and Panet). This will be his farewell sermon.

## A Theatrical Tragedy.

A theatre in Gateshead, near Durham, was on Saturday the scene of a fearful panic, in which, according to the reports received here, at least 10 persons, including nine children, were killed outright and many were injured. The sight of the slight blaze caused by a man in the audience dropping a lighted match on the sawdust-covered floor caused someone to start the cry of "fire," and a terrible panic at once ensued. There was immediately a wild rush for the doors, which, owing to the savage crush and struggle, quickly became so locked that only a few succeeded at once in getting out. There was an especially violent rush for the staircase leading from the gallery. The passage giving access to this staircase became blocked almost at once with persons who were striving their utmost to escape, while the staircase itself was filled with a struggling mass of humanity from the top leading all the way to the outlet. A check taker was killed in the midst of his heroic efforts to save other lives. In trying to restrain the crowd in its mad behaviour he was thrown to the floor and crushed to death beneath the feet of the panic-stricken people. When the panic had subsided so that an examination of the premises could be made the bodies of nine children, whose lives had been literally crushed out, were found lying on the staircase or near a door leading to it. Many others were injured.

## The Crank Abroad.

A crank called at Mr. Cornelius Vandenberg's Fifth avenue residence on Saturday night and informed the page who answered the bell that he wished to procure the millionaire's brain. He was arrested.

The Czarina is suffering from a severe attack of influenza. Her Majesty is journeying at the Castle of Gatchina.

## THE REV. FATHER DOWD.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,—In view of the almost irreparable loss which the Irish Catholic people of Montreal have just sustained in the death of Father Dowd, and as one of the oldest of his parishioners and friends, I will ask for a short space in your columns to offer my humble tribute to the memory of that noble priest and truly great man.

Since the death of the illustrious Archbishop Hughes, of New York, and during a long life-time, I may say, of connection with the Catholic press, counting our losses one after another as the years sped on, I have had no more painful duty to perform than that of adding my stone to the cairn of this grand Irish priest who in the fullness of his years has gone down to the grave.

Standing before his honored and venerable remains where he lay surrounded by the homage of loving hearts amid the perfume of flowers and the murmured words of fervent prayer, my thoughts went back to the long passed years when he came over the seas from holy Ireland with a brother-priest of the archdiocese of Armagh, to fill up some of the voids left among our Montreal clergy by the then recent ravages of the terrible ocean-plague of 1847-8. He was then in the prime and vigor of robust manhood, clear-headed, active, energetic, full of holy zeal and ready for what work soever the Master of the vineyard might give him to do.

How he entered upon that work,—how he threw himself into the breach where so many of his brethren had fallen,—how he spent himself without stint or measure, working for his people in winter's cold and summer's heat,—how he made himself a power not only among his own, but in all the city and over all the land,—how he accomplished marvelous things from small and poor beginnings,—the occurrences, of those three dark days, during which his mortal remains were yet visible to men, can best attest.

The whole grand story of Father Dowd's life-work was shown forth by the gloom and desolation that met the eye and snote the heart when you entered St. Patrick's Church after leaving the larger seclusion where the body of the late beloved pastor lay in state, watched over by the young men of the several societies that have grown up under his loving eyes. In the sombre draperies of walls and altars, the dead stillness that prevailed, while the people came and went and knelt and prayed in awe-struck silence, the sense of loss, sorrow unspoken, was impressed on all around. In all the history of these sad days nothing was more touching than this. The very gloom and silence spoke eloquently of the great heart now still for ever, whose every throbbing was for God, His church and His people,—of the strong full voice that had so often in the long lapse of years echoed through those aisles, proclaiming the eternal truths—admonishing, exhorting, correcting, encouraging,—always with a power seldom equaled, with a fervor and an earnestness that carried conviction to every mind.

Oh! what memories of other days and other people united that great pastor and his flock,—of struggles in which they had together taken part, of great undertakings in which he had led them on to abundant success,—of solid and substantial progress in all that makes a congregation worthy of respect. And all were centered in that still figure in his grey-haired priest who lay there in his robes of office with the crucifix clasped in his folded hands, and the everlasting peace of God on his aged features!

Yet as people gazed in solemn silence they thought how grandly that noble life will be perpetuated on earth by the great works of charity and religion Father Dowd had built up among them. The noble church of St. Patrick, improved and beautified by him; the Orphanages, Asylums, the Refuges, the Schools, that had sprung into existence beneath his fostering hand in the thirty odd years of his pastoral charge.—Even your own able and useful journal may be added to the long list, for I well remember the active part he took in its establishment and its progress. Truly, these are monuments more enduring than stone.

"The proudest works of man are sensibly, but pass like the grass, 'neath the sharp scythe of the mow,"

but these remain, waxing ever stronger as the years roll on.

On the western wall of St. Patrick's Church may be seen a tablet of pure white marble, erected by Father Dowd to the memory of two of his beloved fellow-laborers. Fathers Bukevell and O'Brien—the latter like himself, a great and singularly gifted Irish priest. When Father Dowd showed it to me and my dear departed husband, on the occasion of our visit to Montreal from New York, one of us asked—"Why that blank space?" "Oh!" he replied with that kindly smile his friends knew so well, "that is for my name when I shall be called away." We then expressed a hope that the vacant space should be long unfilled. And so it has really come to pass, for nearly thirty years have passed since that autumn day, filled to overflowing by the holy pastor of St. Patrick's with works of public and private utility, of charity, of zeal!

Nearly four-score years of life will that marble tablet record for after ages with the beloved name of Rev. P. Dowd, so long a watch-word among the Irish people of Montreal, as his living presence was a pillar of light, a tower of strength in dark and stormy times. Other Irish churches and congregations, with their several institutions of charity and religion, have sprung up in the further extremities of our fast-growing city, but by one and all Father Dowd was grate-

fully and affectionately considered as a father and patriarch, and in all the ages to come his name will be in honor and benediction among them. Of him will men say in after time as we do to-day say now:

BEHOLD A GREAT PRIEST WHO IN HIS TIME PLEASED GOD AND WAS FOUND JUST. MARY A. SADLER.

## THE NEW GOVERNMENT

For Quebec—The Ministers Arrive in the City—Preparing for the Conflict.

Premier de Boucherville accompanied by Hon. Messrs. E. J. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Thomas Chase Casgrain, Attorney General; G. A. Nantel, Minister of Public Works; J. S. Hall, Provincial Treasurer; Louis Beaubien, Minister of Agriculture; L. O. Thaillop, Minister without portfolio; L. P. Pelletier, Provincial Secretary, and the Hon. John McIntosh, arrived in Montreal on Saturday night on the C. P. R., and were driven at once to the drill hall, Craig street, and the reception which was there accorded our Quebec rulers beggars all description. From 10,000 to 15,000 were crowded into the hall and fully half as many more were obliged to leave, it being simply impossible to find standing room. As the Ministers, with the president of the Reception Committee, Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P. for Montreal Centre, passed along the east gallery en route for the platform, a mighty shout of applause went up from the swaying mass of humanity and was repeated again and again until the members of the Cabinet reached the spot where the speaking was to take place. On the platform were seated, besides the chairman and Ministers, A. F. Gault, E. Ewan, Mr. Bergeron, M.P., J. Lablanc, M.L.A.; Senator Tasse, R. S. White, M.P., Robert Gault, Alderman Clendinning, M.L.A.; Alda Kennedy, Hurteau and McBride, D. Sinclair, J. F. Cook, Mr. Villeneuve, M.L.A., T. Berthiaume, F. Vanasse, ex-M.P., Ernest St. Louis, M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., vice-president Junior Conservative Club; J. L. Archambault, Q.C., A. W. Atwater, Q.C., R. D. McGibbon, Q. C., F. S. McLennan, C. McDonnell, president Sir John A. Macdonald Club; Charles Thibault, Campbell Lane, Ald. Rolland, C. A. Cornellier, Q.C., and many other leading citizens of every race and creed. Before the meeting was opened four bands of music played past the platform and gave additional pomp and ceremony to the proceedings of the day. On the walls were seen the following significant inscriptions: "Hurrah for Honest Ministers," "Constitution not Violated, but the People Robbed," "Honesty is the Best Policy."

It was understood that it would be simply impossible for the Ministers to deliver programme speeches, but that each hon. gentleman should be briefly heard by the anxious electorate. Mr. Curran, M.P., presided, and his brilliant command of both languages made the choice a most happy one. An address was presented to the leader of the Administration, the same being read in French by Dr. Rottot and in English by Mr. A. F. Gault, of the great wholesale firm of Gault Bros., after which each minister made a few remarks. On Monday a great meeting was held at the Government buildings, St. Gabriel street, at which representative men from all the province were present. The following were named an executive committee—Hon. President, Dr. Rottot; president, Mr. F. Benoit; vice-presidents, N. Quintal and G. Lamothe; treasurers, D. Rolland and A. Baza; secretaries, L. J. Lusselle and P. B. Mignault. A large and influential general committee was also appointed.

## Ecclesiastical Changes.

The creation of two new cardinals in the Consistory, held on the 14th of December, was the occasion of certain highly important changes in the Roman Ecclesiastical Court.

His Eminence Cardinal Sepincci, by his admission into the Sacred College, will leave the Secretaryship of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars vacant.

This is a most important post by reason that the congregation has the right of judging all the ecclesiastical causes, even to those which have already passed through other congregations. It is called the "Occupatissimo Universalis" Congregation, and its secretary, generally speaking, is a bishop. Monsignore Satolli, Archbishop of Lepanto, is named as being the probable successor of Monsignore Sepincci. This prelate is, as they say here, a "Pergine," that is, one of those who were transplanted from Perugia to Rome by Leo XIII. when he was raised to the Pontificate.

Monsignore Satolli is one of Rome's most eminent theologians, and is the living representative of pure "Thomism." He was formerly one of the most learned professors of Propaganda Fide, and while there published some very remarkable commentaries upon the works of St. Thomas. In 1890 he preached a course of Lenten sermons in the church of St. Charles, in the Corso, which attracted much notice and admiration. Monsignore Satolli is actually rector of the noble Pontifical Academy.

Cardinal Ruffo Scilla is the present Major Domo of his Holiness. He is a member of a noble Neapolitan family. His successor? Who knows? His name has been cried so often that involuntarily the fable of the boy and his imaginary enemy comes into my mind.

## Presentation.

On Monday morning members of his congregation, Lacolle, P. Q., presented Rev. M. L. Shea with a very fine fur coat. This kind act was in perfect keeping with their appreciation of the rev. gentleman's labors among them since he entered upon the duties of priest of the village.

## A RAILWAY WRECK

### ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL ROAD.

Two Trains in Collision, Through the Error of a Brakesman—Many Lives Lost—A Sad Christmas Eve.

A terrible railway disaster occurred on Christmas Eve, near Hastings, N.Y. From the official report given by the Third Vice-President, Mr. Webb, of the New York Central Railway, train No. 93, which left New York at 6.40 p.m., last night, stopped at Dobbs's ferry to make some slight repairs on the engine. The distant signal was thrown out and the following train, the Buffalo and Niagara Falls special, which left here at 7.30 p.m., was stopped about three quarters of a mile south of Dobbs's Ferry station. The conductor of No. 75 immediately sent a brakeman, named Herrick, back to signal the coming train. He proceeded as far as the station at Hastings. He went inside and talked with the station master, waiting for the Cincinnati and St. Louis express, No. 7, which left this city at 8 o'clock. While Herrick was standing near the door of the St. Louis express whizzed past, running at the rate of forty miles per hour, and the result was the terrible accident above mentioned. The mishap was one of the worst that has occurred on the New York Central in the recent history of that road. It is expected that the death list will be swelled to 13. All that remains to-day to tell the story of the frightful disaster is the tin roof of the Wagner sleeper "Gibraltar." The other movable wreckage has been removed. The man who is to blame for this wholesale slaughter is universally declared to be Albert Herrick. Herrick was sent back with a red light to stop the St. Louis express, but stopped to gossip. He thought he had plenty of time. The express proved to be much nearer than he thought and when he discovered his fatal mistake it was too late to avert the disaster. The crash came and Herrick, demoralized and appalled at the awful consequences of his carelessness, dropped his lantern and fled into the darkness. He is being diligently sought. When the St. Louis express came along and crashed into the sleeping car "Gibraltar," which was in rear of the Niagara express, the engine was completely lost in the interior of the sleeper. The heavy wood and ironwork of the "Gibraltar" was reduced to splinters. There were eighteen passengers in the "Gibraltar," and all but three of them were killed or injured. The hiss of the escaping steam and the cries and groans of the wounded and dying passengers could be heard a long distance. Their appeals were heartrending. In a moment the "Gibraltar" took fire. The hands of both trains quickly recovered from the momentary shock and rushed to the aid of the imprisoned people.

## RELIEF FOR THE VICTIMS.

The passengers from both trains followed suit and soon a score of persons had organized themselves into a relief party. One after another the wounded and dying were taken out. Axes were torn from the uninjured cars and by the lights of lamps and torches men began to chop away the burning woodwork of the "Gibraltar." They were urged on by the cries of the injured and dying people within. Some of the uninjured passengers hurried back to the depot at Hastings to summon help and stop any other trains that might be coming.

The following is a list of the killed and injured:—Dead—Mrs. A. N. Baldwin, New York; Thomas W. Polley, of the firm of George H. Polley & Co., Boston; Abraham Knight, conductor; Miss Van Arsdale, New York; Miss Slocum, Lockport, N. Y.; Miss Moore, Medina; Lizzie Ford, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. W. White, porter; Miss Lillian Baldwin, New York; Dr. S. E. East, dentist, New York; Mr. Wilcox, burned and injured—Mrs. Honor R. Baldwin, New York, burned about the face and arms, and injured internally; Annie Ford, Brooklyn, slightly burned; D. D. Murphy, lawyer, New York, leg and collar bone broken, face and arms badly burned, may die; Harry A. Jacobson, New York, slightly burned; J. R. Bagnelle, Poughkeepsie, badly burned about the face and injured internally.

## Immigration in Brazil.

Next to the United States, the country to which there is the largest immigration of Europeans in these times is Brazil. Notwithstanding all the disturbances of the year in Brazil, ship loads of steerage passengers have been put ashore every week at Bahia, Rio, and other ports on the eastern seaboard. We judge by the monthly returns thus far received that the year's immigration will run up to 200,000, mostly from Italy, Portugal, and Spain. The republican Government holds out even greater inducements to immigrants than were held out by the Government of Dom Pedro. It pays a proportion of their passage money; it gives them land on easy terms; it promises to provide them with military service for a term of years. Over 80,000 Italians took advantage of these offers this year, and the Government, amid all the troubles and changes of the times, has striven to keep the promises made to them. It is a curious fact that while there were many German immigrants to Brazil during the reign of Dom Pedro, German immigration has almost entirely stopped since the setting up of the unsettled republic.

Archdeacon Farrar of London offers \$500 for the proof of any one case, either in the church or out of it, where diabolicalness has been proved, without any assistance. The archdeacon has had cold cold on his hundred pound Boston T-101.











THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1891

HAPPY NEW YEAR to all.

The most gratifying news received for sometime by cable is the statement that His Holiness the Pope, on the twenty-sixth of the present month, in conversation with a number of his relatives, gave the most positive denial to the lying reports about his feebleness of health, and assured them that he had never felt better than at present.

An idea of the class of miscreants who are making war on the Pope in Italy may be had from the report of the recent outrage at Valencia, during the celebration of Midnight Mass on Christmas morning. No less than four bombs were exploded in the edifice, in rapid succession.

There is possibly some use in having a newspaper like the Daily Witness, because we are always sure to see in it the worst that certain uncharitable persons can say about Catholics and the Catholic Church. Into its columns, as into a common sewer, every fanatic can empty its vials of scurrility.

The Christian charity that exists amongst the best classes in our fair city may be judged by the fact that on Christmas Day, in his sermon, the Rev. Doctor Norton, Rector of Christ Church Cathedral, the leading Protestant place of worship in this city, said, in speaking of the late Father Dowd:—

We need never fear to be faithful to our principles, whatever they may be, so long as we remember that "the greatest of these is love." Controversies, and times of tension, between the diverse elements of our population, there must needs be, occasionally, for generations to come.

And the Rev. Mr. Ellogode, who, as we said in our report of the funeral of the late Father Dowd, was a worker with that noble priest during the ship fever period, in his sermon on Sunday also paid a generous tribute to the memory of the deceased.

In 1843 was junior curate of Christ Church. It was my duty to visit, day by day, those belonging to our own communion, who were dying in large numbers of ship fever, typhoid and smallpox.

ing aware, as I was, of the good deeds of the reverend Father and the usefulness of his daily life, I, in common with all who knew him, was indeed stricken with sorrow when we heard of his serious illness; and the daily bulletins were watched with great anxiety, and when his death was announced the lamentation was both profound and general. It was felt that a good man had fallen."

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

Another year has been rolled into the abyss of the past, with its record of good and evil fixed imperishably in the history of the world, of nations and of individuals. Time out of mind the custom has been at this season to make homilies on the obvious sentiments which naturally arise in every heart on the dying year.

This year just passing away has impressed its moral, replete with awful warning, on every heart. Let each read it after the light it has set up for itself. The day that ushers in the new year has been observed as a festival from the most ancient times of which we have any record.

With the rise of Christianity the worship of material things passed away. Evil spirits were driven from their shrines. The cracles were silenced, and the church has appropriately dedicated the first day of the new year to the faith of which we became members by the sacrament of baptism.

We may thus understand why New Year's Day has always been a festival of joy among Christian people. Apart from its sacred associations, it has a social aspect, probably derived from the greetings which passed between the early Christians in times of persecution when they met each other in their ordinary avocations.

The custom of bestowing New Year's gifts is of very ancient date. Its origin is ascribed to Romulus, when it was usual to give figs and dates, these presents generally coming from clients to patrons accompanied with a piece of money, which latter was devoted to religious purposes.

Emperors of Rome did not disdain these gifts until Claudius prohibited them; nevertheless, some Christian emperors did receive them. At length they were condemned by councils of the church on account of the Pagan ceremonies that attended them.

In Ireland, the cause of Home Rule, though not obscured, has been injured by the division in the ranks of the Nationalist party. The fall and death of Mr. Parnell is one of the saddest chapters in Irish history since the movement began for repeal of the union.

to Mary Queen of Scots, too cruel even at this distance of time to bear quotation. The term "pin money" had its origin in the custom of making New Year's presents. Down to the end of the fifteenth century the ladies used wooden skewers, but about that time pins were introduced, and made very acceptable New Year's gifts.

There was an old superstition concerning the weather which has come down to us according to the custom of putting wise sayings into rhyme:—

"If New Year's eve night wind blow South, It betokeneth warmth and growth; If West, much Milk, and fish in the sea; If North, much cold and storms there will be; If East, the trees will bear much fruit; If North-East, thee it man and brute."

In the Highlands of Scotland there were many superstitious observances connected with the last night of the Old Year, such as the "Snuchdan," or fumigation of dwellings by juniper. Perhaps it is from this word that Canadians derive the word "smudge," for a smoky fire to keep off mosquitoes in summer time.

1891.

We are now fairly entered into the last decade of the nineteenth century—a century sore fruitful in material progress than any which preceded it. The year which has passed away, the first in the decade, was more remarkable from a broad view for its transitional character than for its culminations.

Great Britain has had its usual little wars in Asia and Africa, out of which again as usual, it did not come with very much credit. The story of the Manipur affair shows that there was treachery on both sides, needless bloodshed and a conclusion in cruelty quite in keeping with the character of the Viceroy, who improved on his methods in Ireland to the full extent of his power by making the people of Manipur acquainted with that great engine of British civilization—the gallows, for daring to defend their liberties.

In the far east, China has been forced by the encroachments of foreign powers into a state of revolution, which is believed by some who profess a knowledge of the affairs of that empire to be the commencement of great changes. The massacre of missionaries by mobs, which seems to have had official countenance, has led to a demand on the Emperor's government for indemnification and assurances of better observance of treaties.

In Ireland, the cause of Home Rule, though not obscured, has been injured by the division in the ranks of the Nationalist party. The fall and death of Mr. Parnell is one of the saddest chapters in Irish history since the movement began for repeal of the union.

and the Liberal party of England still keep the banner of Home Rule in the forefront of the struggle, and their almost uniform success in the by-elections is a good augury of their coming triumph in the general elections.

In the United States nothing of very great national importance has occurred. The farmers have been blessed with a most abundant harvest, and the resulting prosperity has silenced the discontent which was so marked a feature in American industrial life a year ago.

In Canada we have enjoyed a highly prosperous year, owing mainly to the good harvest, though trade has not been as flourishing in some respects as in the year preceding. The Dominion general election, the death of Sir John Macdonald, the long session of Parliament with its painful revelations, were events that have had an apparent tendency to produce changes that, as yet, can be hardly foreseen or estimated.

The reference of the Manitoba School question to the highest court for judicial decision is a decided triumph over an intolerant spirit which, for a short period, held sway in the Prairie Provinces.

Many notable personages passed over to the great majority during the year. Among the more prominent were:—

- Mgr. Labelle, the Apostle of Colonization. George Bancroft, American historian. Sir John Macdonald, Premier of Canada. Charles Stewart Parnell. Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil. Dr. Windthorst, leader of German Catholics. Father Laurant, Vice-General, Toronto. Hon. W. H. Smith, leader of British House of Commons. Duke of Devonshire. Bishop Wadhams, of Ogdensburg, N.Y. Sister Therese, Superioress of Longue Pointe Asylum. Lord Lytton. Bishop M-Lothys, of Charleston, S.C. Senator Haythorne of P.E.I. Sir Edward Kenny of Halifax. Senator Leonard, of Lunenburg. John Boyle O'Reilly. Sir A. A. Dorion, Chief Justice. L. H. Masson, M.P. Dr. Eagan, Bishop of Waterford. President Buchanan of Chile. General Boulanger. Lord Granville. The King of Holland. Senator Odell of Halifax. Dr. G. de Lottinville (Harvard). Sir John Pope Hennessy. King Charles of Wurtemberg. Mgr. Paston, Vice-Chancellor, New York. Rev. Father Dowd. A. B. Doost, M.P., Two Mountains.

THE AMERICAN IDEA.

Not long ago Goldwin Smith delivered a lecture in Toronto on "Jingoism," which has been replied to by Colonel George T. Denison. In those lectures the observer of contemporary thought may find interesting subjects for study. The professor advocated the political union of Canada and the United States with his usual ability, and pointed out the folly and wickedness of encouraging a spirit of hostility towards the neighboring Republic.

The elevation of the Marquis of Hartington to the House of Lords, as Duke of Devonshire, in succession to his father, will be a loss to the Conservative Government in the Commons. The Unionist faction which he has led, has been steadily dwindling in number and influence since the revolt against Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule, and will cease to exist as a factor in politics after the coming general elections.

lished supreme in all its parts, the necessity for the military arm grows more and more remote. The generations, as they rise, are less and less familiar with "the ear-piercing life and spirit-stirring drum." The idea of succeeding in life, of making money, has perhaps done more in these days than any other motive to confirm the institutes of civil law, and render the idea of war except as a last resort in defence of those institutes, extremely distasteful, as it is fundamentally obnoxious to the ideal of citizenship.

We may delight in recalling the heroic achievements of our ancestors, and glory in the record of the battles they won, but we feel that a force now prevails in the civilized world, more especially in America, which is stronger for the settlement of international disputes, on a basis of common sense and mutual compromise, than any brute force of armies that could be brought into the field.

It must be admitted, however, that so long as a powerful semi-barbarous nation like Russia, bent upon conquest, threatens the peace of the world, the military principle must be maintained. Canada, as a part of the British Empire, is thus concerned, and it is easy to imagine that, in the event of a war with Russia, complications might arise with the United States.

The spirit of hostility towards England in the United States would have to be reckoned with. But this should only serve to indicate the wisdom of adopting a policy in this country which would disarm that hostility, so that, in case of war, Canada would be a source of strength and not of weakness to the Empire. As matters stand, the interests of our people are identical in all material aspects with those of the people of the United States.

This is not annexation or "voiled treason." It is common sense. The Dominion and the Republic must, as a study of their history and present condition will show, continue on the lines of development closely analogous, although separate. The United States is fast filling up; the flood of population is rising and must in a few decades begin to overflow. Even now, farming land is getting scarce in what was once considered the limitless West.

Whether an imaginary line extending for two thousand miles across a prairie will be respected as a barrier sufficiently strong to permanently separate kindred people, thickly settled on either side of it, is hardly probable. Till that time comes, we may continue our present system but any one can see that the day is not far off when it must be abandoned. Political exigencies on both sides of the line will prevail for the present, but the future will make its own conditions, and it may be safely left to do so.

HARTINGTON.

The elevation of the Marquis of Hartington to the House of Lords, as Duke of Devonshire, in succession to his father, will be a loss to the Conservative Government in the Commons. The Unionist faction which he has led, has been steadily dwindling in number and influence since the revolt against Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule, and will cease to exist as a factor in politics after the coming general elections.

Lord Hartington was one of those frequent characters in British politics who have had greatness thrust upon them. The old Whig families always have their representatives in the House of Commons, usually heirs to peerages when such heirs are not too vicious and dissipated, and they have to be very hard to be considered unfit for the honor.

In the House of Lords, the new duke will probably follow recent precedents and drop quietly into the Tory fold. Whiggery as a form of political faith is fast passing away. Its usefulness really departed with the passage of the Reform Bill. The split in the Liberal party on the question of Home Rule exercised its ghost from the Liberal party and laid it at rest, so far as a ghost may rest, in the limbo of Purgatory. Nor can there be the faintest shadow of regret that it is so. In the Liberal party, especially

since Mr. Gladstone's declaration of his policy of "Justice to Ireland," the Whig element has been a drag and a hindrance. In power it gobbled all the best and most lucrative posts as its own by-privilege right, in opposition it was sulky, intractable and unreliable. For years its sympathies were more with the Tories than with the Liberals, while its hereditary hatred of everything savouring of Catholicism unfitted it for practical purposes of government in an age of generous religious toleration. The Liberal party will, therefore, be stronger without men of the Hartington stamp, as an open enemy is less dangerous than an insincere friend.

Possessed of abilities that his greatest admirer could not rate above mediocrity, of a cold, cynical, yet sensual temperament, he was nevertheless not only tolerated, but actually maintained a position of respectability and leadership, because of his family and the territorial interests he represented. In the House of Lords he will sink to his proper level, and, fortunately for the nation, he has no son to follow his footsteps in the House of Commons. Although as great a sinner against social virtue as Parnell was alleged to be, he suffered nothing in public estimation either by the practice or exposure of his vices. Charity would allow him to pass into oblivion without mention, did not justice point to the pillory for his crimes against Ireland. Like Castlereagh, he helped

"To fasten fetters, long already fixed, And offer poison, long already mixed."

The mantle of his Unionist leadership will fall, it is said, on the shoulders of Chamberlain, who will have an easy task in counting his followers in the next parliament, and who is pretty certain to experience the usual fate of renegades when the popular tide will have passed over the constituencies.

A century of coercion is drawing to a close. It may be said to have begun under the auspices of a Pitt and sinks to its declension on crutches supplied by the Birmingham Radical. The names of Pitt and Chamberlain fittingly indicate the beginning and the end of the accursed system.

THE SOUTHERN WAR CLOUD.

The government of the United States is quietly massing a fleet of war vessels in Chilean waters, and getting ready an army of ten thousand men, with a view of teaching the pugnacious Chileans a lesson, should they not apologise and make reparation for the outrage on American sailors at Valparaiso. President Harrison and his advisers are loath to proceed to the extremity of declaring war against the sister republic, but it is felt that failure to enforce the demand for reparation would place the United States in a humiliating position, lower the prestige of their flag and render the lives and property of Americans in South America unsafe and precarious. The Chileans, however, are not a bit dismayed by the threat of hostilities. There appears to be a dogged determination among them not to abate a jot in the arrogant attitude they have assumed, or do anything that could be construed as a back-down. Such is the attitude of the people in the cities, though it is said that President Montt is not unwilling to make an honorable compromise. But in Chile popular passion is more likely to sway the government than diplomatic considerations. The Chileans are a vain, self-glorifying people, highly elated over their military successes, and being of Spanish descent, touched with a dash of Indian, they are not naturally disposed to listen to moderate or cautious counsels.

It must not be supposed, however, that a war with Chile would be a small affair and ended in a few months. General Schofield does not fall into the mistake of supposing this is going to be a military promenade. The war with Peru and the late civil war have accustomed the Chileans to active field operations. They will be fighting on their own ground, with every part of which they are well acquainted. They have a navy as powerful as that of the United States, manned by as good sailors and as determined fighters as there are in the world. Their cities are strongly fortified, and their national credit first rate in the money markets of Europe. War would therefore be a serious alternative for the United States. No doubt the bigger nation would triumph in the long run, but not before the fire-eating Chileans would have inflicted heavy damages, and quite possibly made their presence felt along the defenceless coasts of the United States.

These facts and considerations suggest that unless the Washington government can strike a sudden, overwhelming blow, sufficient to paralyze the Chileans at once, hostilities are likely to be prolonged, bloody and exasperating. War between the two republics is anything but a pleasant possibility to contemplate. Besides being a complete reversal of the principle Mr. Blaine has endeavored to establish in his Pan-American negotiations, it would give the armed nations of Europe a cause for sneers at America, and possibly lead to still graver international complications. It is there-



fore to be hoped that an amicable settlement of the dispute will be arrived at without having recourse to the last and worst means of redress—swords and guns.

OVIATION TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Meier and his friends ever had any hope of retaining their hold on the city of Montreal, in the forthcoming election, the meeting of Saturday night last, in the Drill Hall, must have dispelled the illusion.

THE CRUSADE.

The clergy of this city are now banded together in a movement to stamp out, if possible, the drink curse that is making such ravages amongst the people.

Correction.

Mr. Thomas Bowes marshaled the funeral procession of the late Father Dowd. The name John Power was given in our report by error.

A Great Memorial.

The tomb erected by Pope Leo in the Basilica of St. John Lateran at Rome, to Pope Innocent III, whose remains were transferred to it a few days ago, was unveiled on Sunday with great pomp by the Dean and Chapter of the Basilica.

Hints for the Militia.

Major-General Herbert has issued his annual report on the training of the militia. He considers that had the commanding officers taken advantage of the long notices given them there would have been larger musters at the camps.

warns them that in future they will be dealt with if they do not report at camp a day ahead of their battalions. He criticizes the style of horses hired for cavalry service and gives the staff a much needed lesson from a soldier's point of view.

ELECTION NOTES.

The writ for the Glengarry election has been issued. Nomination will take place on January 7, polling a week later. The South Essex protest against Mr. Allan (Liberal) came up at Windsor, on Monday before Judges Falconbridge and Street and was dismissed with costs.

OBITUARY.

It is our painful duty to record in this issue the demise of an old and highly respected citizen of St. Ann's ward of this city, in the person of Mr. John Kannon, which sad event occurred at his residence, 106 Colborne street, on December 23, after a short illness, at the age of 66 years.

Mr. Jean Baptiste Daoust, the long-time representative of Two Mountains in the House of Commons, died on Sunday. Mr. Daoust shared with Mr. Bourassa, of St. John's, the honor of being the oldest member of the House of Commons.

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Jules Simon, the eminent French statesman is dead.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

London Vanity Fair says that Prince Albert Victor will be India's next viceroy. Mr. Brown, Grit M.P. for Monk, has abandoned his seat rather than face the court. William Paget, formerly of Tilsonburg, now of Muskoka, was killed while coupling cars.

The British steamer Iona, bound for Baltimore, had her mainmast broken and is still at sea. A famished Russian peasant has confessed to killing three men to rob them and buy food. Before entering the new cabinet, the Hon. Mr. Beaubien sold out all his shares in the Harns National.

A well known and respected farmer named John Sherin, of Mono, Ont., was killed by the kick of a horse last Wednesday. A despatch from Biarritz, France, says Mr. Gladstone was blackballed at the English Club there. He was afterwards elected.

A brakeman named Griffin, of Toronto, fell across the rails in front of a moving train at Trenton on Thursday, and was almost instantly killed. W. L. Payne, barrister, of Colborne, Ont., was struck from the roll on Thursday for failing to pay to a client \$40, which he collected on a mortgage.

The epidemic of influenza still prevails in Galicia, Eastern Prussia and Berlin. The area over which the malady is common is, however, lessening to the westward. George Douglas, the Indian held as a suspect at Anaster in connection with the Hespeler murder, is said to have turned Queen's evidence and made important disclosures.

The British steamship Cuba, which sailed from London on December 12 for Philadelphia, was sighted off Queenstown on Friday with her rudder gone. Tugs have been sent to her assistance.

The London Chronicle's correspondent at Rome says that the United States Government has agreed to pay the indemnity Italy demands on account of the New Orleans affair in order to settle the dispute.

The Pope on Christmas Day administered Communion to a group of his relatives. In subsequent conversation with them he denied current reports of his illness, declaring that he had never felt better than at present.

The Railway Committee of the Privy Council has decided that the Ontario Express Company should get rights similar to those enjoyed by the Canadian Company on the G.T.R. No order will be made, however, if the railway purchases the Canadian Express Company's business.

The Marine Department has been notified that a shipwrecked crew are on a way on Bird rocks in the Gulf. No particulars have been received, but it is suspected that they are the crew of a French lugger which is reported as having left St. Pierre a few days ago.

A despatch to the London Times from Zanzibar says: "Commissioner Johnston and Captain Maguire have had several battles with slave caravans in British Central Africa. They destroyed the slave-hunters' villages, released the slaves, punished the raiders, and compelled them to sign agreements to abandon raiding."

LUBBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR. STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL. IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY. FOR THE HAIR. IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF. ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR. DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS.

and that they have captured another fort located a short distance from the fort of Nilt, the strongly fortified position which recently fell into the hands of the British after a desperate struggle. The French steamer Albatross, engaged in the oyster fishery, was wrecked on Monday, near Boulogne, and eleven of her crew were drowned. One of her stokers was the only survivor.

The bodies of five miners have been recovered from a pit at Castleford, Yorkshire, which has been on fire for a fortnight. The bodies were so crumpled that the ashes hardly filled the bucket. The remains were buried in one coffin. The Spanish Cabinet has adopted the new tariff. The measure includes a provision for the imposition of minimum duties on imports from other countries.

The agitation in Brussels against Belgium entering into a treaty of commerce with Germany is extending. The Journal La Reforma declares, however, that despite the opposition of certain factions in the Chamber of Representatives the treaty bill will be adopted.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet has passed the treaties recently negotiated with Austro-Hungary and Germany, Austro-Hungary and Switzerland, and Austro-Hungary and Italy. The treaties were passed by the Lower House, December 22.

In consequence of certain misrepresentations in the public press, Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, of Quebec, has made the following statement in the course of conversation: "My attention was drawn yesterday on my return from Ottawa to the paragraph to which you allude. In that connection I wish to say that on his arrival here, when called upon by the Lieutenant-Governor to form a cabinet, Mr. de Boucherville sent for me and stated that he was very anxious to select one of his colleagues from among the Irish Catholics of this province, and that it had been suggested to him that I might be induced to accept the position. After some reflection I felt obliged to refuse Mr. de Boucherville's kind offer, and instead of indignantly rejecting it, I said that I felt certain that my countrymen throughout the province would appreciate his consideration for them, but that in view of my political record I felt under the necessity of declining the proffered honor. Nothing further occurred between us, and I need not add that I have Mr. de Boucherville's permission to state what took place as above."

"I can only say that I have now ceased to be connected with politics in consequence of the dissolution, but I am now considering the propriety of having a meeting in the county of Quebec, where I will give fully my views upon the present condition of affairs."

Mr. James McCollough, of the well-known Hamilton jewellery firm of Davis & McCollough, poured coal oil into his furnace on Saturday morning to hasten the fire. The flames burst from the furnace door and Mr. McCollough was burned to death. The danger of the coal oil lamp has again been shown in Toronto. On Saturday night Mrs. Eliza Barker, a widow 60 years of age, was burned to death owing to a lamp explosion, and yesterday Mrs. Christopher Armstrong, of 312 Jarvis street, succumbed to frightful injuries received from the upsetting of an oil lamp as she was about to retire on Thursday evening.

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At Ottawa, yesterday, Coroner Mark, in consequence of rumors of foul play, opened an inquest on the body of Mrs. Kate Labelle, wife of L. C. Labelle, found dead in bed Monday morning. The evidence adduced showed that on Sunday night deceased went to bed well, and that on Monday morning she was found lying cold and naked on the bed, with marks

of carbolic acid about her mouth. Dr. Kidd gave evidence of the external abrasions, the contents of the stomach requiring a further examination. He found a strong odor of carbolic acid in the room when he entered. Slight scratches were found on the face and one on the neck, on the left shoulder. Both arms showed several bruises. The outside of the upper lip, the angle of the jaw and the skin covering the pit of the stomach were of a light brown color. The abrasions of the skin and the bruises appeared to have been of recent date and inflicted within twenty-four hours of the time of death. The drawn features indicated that death had been a hard one. His examination had been made in conjunction with Dr. Hanna. The inquest will be resumed.

A Great Loss for Britain. The Right Hon. Sir William Arthur White, British ambassador to Turkey, died of influenza at the Kaiserhof, in Berlin, on Monday. Sir William White left Constantinople a few days ago and while journeying homeward passed through Sofia. He remained there a short time and had a brief interview with the Bulgarian Prime Minister in regard to the attitude of Bulgaria toward France.

The Earl of Hopetoun, Governor of Victoria, prorogued the Colonial Parliament on Tuesday. His Excellency in closing the session said he regretted that difficulties had arisen in dealing with the Commonwealth Bill, but he believed the federation of the Australian colonies was only delayed, not defeated.

Aid From Australia. Joseph Richard Cox, M.P., who visited Australia in the interests of the McCarthyite section of the Irish party, has returned to London. He states he has received subscriptions amounting to £25,000 to the fund for the benefit of evicted tenants.

The Weather. A Quebec despatch says: "The old saying that a green Christmas makes a fat clergyman will probably be realized here. Diphtheria and grippe are decimating the suburbs. The Huron Indians from Lorette say that no snow will fall before the middle of January. Foxes, martins, hares, etc., have not put on their winter coats. There being no snow, caribou and elk hunting is an impossibility this year."

King of Medicines

A Cure "Almost Miraculous." "When I was 14 years of age I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and after I recovered had to go on crutches. A year later, scrofula, in the form of white swellings, appeared on various parts of my body, and for 11 years I was an invalid, being confined to my bed 6 years. In that time ten or eleven sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. I feared I never should get well."

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

Without Reserve, to clear the store to make place for new goods. The sale is now going on and will continue until the whole is sold.

At Ottawa, yesterday, Coroner Mark, in consequence of rumors of foul play, opened an inquest on the body of Mrs. Kate Labelle, wife of L. C. Labelle, found dead in bed Monday morning. The evidence adduced showed that on Sunday night deceased went to bed well, and that on Monday morning she was found lying cold and naked on the bed, with marks

Montreal Trade. The customs returns of Montreal for November show a marked increase over the same month last year, and the value of imports was \$224,043 over the same month last year. The exports also show \$3,800,000 in favor of November, 1891.

ROYAL STEAM DYE WORKS. Ladies' Dresses, Gents' Suits, Cloth and other Jackets Dyed or Cleaned without being taken apart. Gents' Suits Cleaned and Steam Pressed on short notice. Damask and Rep. Curious Table and Piano Covers, etc. Dyed or Cleaned and Beautifully Pressed. Cloth, Silk, Woollens, etc. Dyed in first-class style. Special rates to the trade. Bell Telephone: Head office, 732. Branch office, 737. Works, 722.

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DECKER BROTHERS. GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANOS. Now on sale at C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS, 2268 St. Catherine Street.

OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS received at part payment. Pianos and Organs sold on easy monthly payments and lowest prices for cash. Orders for tuning and repairing receive prompt attention. Only experienced and reliable workmen employed. Telephone, Bell 4183. Federal 1200. Mention this Journal.

W. B. DAVIDSON & SONS Florists, 86 VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL. FLOWERS FOR EVERY OCCASION.

D. Nightingale, Dealer in General Sporting and Athletic Goods. Snow-Shoes, Boxing-Gloves, Fencing Foils, Masks, Single Blanks, Hockey Sticks and Pucks, Bicycles, Bells, Lanterns, etc. Manufacturer and Dealer in Pool and Billiard Tables.

Improved Billiard Cushions, patented Nov. '91. Ivory and Composition Balls, Tips, plain and fancy Cues, Billiard Cloths, etc. Tables altered, repaired and down, etc. Agents for Canada of the Star Patent Billiard Tables, Toboggans, just the thing for Clubs and Boys. If you wish the best and where quality is considered the cheapest, get a Star Patent.

1742 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL. Bell Phone 2334. 2111

GRANT'S PATENT SPECTACLE INDICATOR. PROF. SAMUEL S. GRANT. 1st Honors Diploma, Ophthalmic College, N.Y. Spectacles and Eyeglasses fitted to the sight by new and scientific methods. Eyes carefully and delicately treated. No extra charges. Distant optical work and Oculist's Prescriptions executed, exact. Telephone 4800.

HENRY GRANT & SON, Ophthalmic Opticians, 72 BRAVEB HALL, cor. DORCHESTER STREET.

IT LEADS THEM ALL GOVERNMENT'S... Syrup of Wild Cherry. COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Will be found at all drug stores. Be sure and get that prepared by C. & Co., Dispensing Chemist, 300 St. James and Dorchester streets, Montreal, 300 St. James street.

M. J. LACHAPPELLE & CO., No. 2192 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. (Near Mountain.)

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! 15,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS Damaged by fire, water and smoke, will be sold at Great Sacrifices.

Without Reserve, to clear the store to make place for new goods. The sale is now going on and will continue until the whole is sold.







HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

To Cook Oysters. Fried oysters should be large. Drain and wipe them upon a cloth and pressing another on top of them. Season fine cracker crumbs with pepper, and roll in a cracker crumbs with pepper, and roll in a cracker crumbs with pepper...

Fried oysters should be large. Drain and wipe them upon a cloth and pressing another on top of them. Season fine cracker crumbs with pepper, and roll in a cracker crumbs with pepper...

mother. Sometimes the father wishes for another name than that selected by the mother. In that case two lamps are placed over the two names, and the name over which the lamp burns the brightest is the one given to the child.

The Mohammedans sometimes write desirable names on five slips of paper, and these they place in the Koran. The name upon the first slip drawn out is given to the child.

The children of the Ainos, a people living in northern Japan, do not receive their names until they are five years old. It is the father who then chooses the name by which the child is afterward called.

The Chinese give their boy babies a name in addition to their surnames, and they must call themselves by these names until they are twenty years old. At that age the father gives his son a new name.

The Chinese care so little for their girl babies that they do not give them a baby name, but just call them Number One, Number Two, Number Three, according to their birth.

Boys are thought so much more of in China than girls are that if you ask a Chinese father who has both a boy and a girl how many children he has he will always reply, "Only one child."

German parents sometimes change the name of their baby if it is ill; and the Japanese are said to change the name of a child four times.

Italian banditti. In the battle of Castel-fidardo he was wounded severely, and narrowly escaped death. He was then obliged to retire to his home, where he led a quiet, peaceful life; and although weak in body, was full of energy and enthusiasm for all that concerns the honour of God and His holy Church.

Proud of such a catalogue of aspirants for the heavenly throne, our pilgrim offered it with alacrity to St. Michael, when he appeared to him after Mass on Sunday. But he returned it to him almost immediately, and said:

"Faithful servant, you must seek yet further. These names are indeed dear and venerable before the eyes of the Most High; but those who bear them are still too young."

But the Count Falko is already nearly a hundred years old, and his beard has for a long time been as white as snow.

"And yet," smilingly answered St. Michael, "he is younger than the Papal soldier. Their Angel Guardians require for all these three some time longer yet before their souls shall be fitted and ripe for eternal life. Therefore go and pursue your search still further."

Our pilgrim, whilst he was completely puzzled and unable to understand or comprehend this measure for gauging time for eternity, yet redoubled his zealous efforts to discover that special treasure which St. Michael so desired to find.

Seven weeks he had spent in fervent prayer and diligent research, when suddenly again, one Sunday after Mass, the Archangel stood before him. He had on his shining breast-plate; on his left arm was his shield with its brilliant cross upon it, and his sword was girded at his side.

"I have but one name to offer you," said the pilgrim, with a very lowly mien; "and of this one even I have not much to tell you; but, however, here it is." And he held out his paper and gave it to the holy Angel, who took it with a smile.

Hardly had the Heavenly Prince read the name than the church was illuminated with a supernatural light; a sweet fragrance from Paradise diffused itself around; celestial melodies floated on the air; and the pilgrim at length found the blessed soul for which he had so long and so earnestly sought.

And then he saw this soul ascend into the air, and rise higher than the tower of the church, above the neighbouring mountains, beyond the clouds, above the stars, up to the Heavenly Jerusalem, where it took possession of the glorious throne which shone with radiance in the midst of the choirs of the Seraphim.

"But," asked the pilgrim, still wrapped in ecstasy, "how did this soul ascend according to the heavenly reckoning?"

And St. Michael vouchsafed to answer him: "This Saint was only twenty-three years old according to your earthly reckoning, but according to the computation of the Angels, he has lived more than a hundred years. Hardly any one hour of his life has been spent without gaining something for eternity; whereas all the rest have been used in acquiring true life. Many and many a day he has reaped truth, sixty, nay, even a hundred fold, the fruit of eternal life. By his works of love, his acts of faith and hope, by his many mortifications and deeds of self-denial, he had truly reached an honourable and venerable old age. One glass of water given in charity, from a pure motive, and in the Name of the Lord, would in his hand turn into a torrent of eternal delight in the Kingdom of the Father. In order to lead a truly holy life, or rather, to lead what counts as life at all in the sight of the Angels, you must love God here during your exile on earth, as we love Him in our Heavenly Home. And so, also, must you love your neighbour purely for God's sake, otherwise you will receive no reward for it from God."

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions, at the same time curing Acidity of the Stomach, Bloating, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For Sale by all Dealers. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

DONALD KENNEDY

Of Roxbury, Mass., Says:

Strange cases cured by my Medical Discovery come to me every day. Here is one of Paralysis—Blindness—and the Grip. Now how I cured my Medical Discovery cured all these.

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

Donald Kennedy, Dear Sir: I will state my case to you: About nine years ago I was paralyzed in my left side, and the best doctors gave me no relief for two years, and I was advised to try your Discovery, which did its duty, and in a few months I was restored to health.

Your truly, DONALD KENNEDY.



DR. FULTON Cures patients of all Diseases by letter or interview. Enquiry Free. Piles, Tumors, Cancer, Scrofula, etc., cured without surgical operations.

I CURE FITS!

When I was a child I was nearly to stop them, but I found the cure in your Discovery. I cured myself and my children. I cured others by the use of your Discovery.

WHITE PORT!

Pure Juice from White Grapes of Oporto, Spain.

The best WINE known for Invalids.

DeCARY FRERES, Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, 520 St. Lawrence Street, Corner of Prince Arthur Street.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S

Self-Raising Flour

as THE BEST and THE ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it; all others are imitations.

35 CENTS

BOTTLE

DR. T. A.

SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL

TASTELESS

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

LABORATORY, TORONTO, ONT.

AN HISTORIC CRUCIFIX.

For Centuries Painters and Sculptors Have Endeavored to Represent it.

One of the best, if not the very best, of the representations of our crucified Saviour is that known as the crucifix of the Emperor Charles V. The credit of producing it has been given to various artists, but it is commonly believed to have been carved by a monk of the Monastery of St. Just (Estremadura), where the old Emperor, weary of warfare and political struggles, retired to spend his last days in peace and prayer.

Previous to this he had resigned his crown to his son, Philip II. The crucifix is a rare specimen of fine Spanish art, dating from the middle of the sixteenth century. Its workmanship is exquisite. The hand that carved this piece of ivory was undoubtedly that of a great artist, and, we may add, a great saint; for he evidently drew his inspiration from meditations on the Passion, and perhaps from visions such as were granted to St. Francis of Assisi. An accurate description of this masterpiece appeared recently in the Journal des Beaux Arts.

"In this crucifix genius and faith unite in magnificent inspiration to produce a work on beholding which we wonder if it were possible that the human hands could have carved the ivory that almost seem like living flesh. The Saviour is dying. His head is raised towards heaven, whither His falling eyes are directed. The subject is simple and familiar to all Christians. For nineteen centuries painters and sculptors have endeavored to represent it, suffering humanity has sought consolation in the contemplation of that unutterable agony; yet no one ever realized the divine drama like the unknown artist of the crucifix of Charles V. We appeal to all who have ever laid eyes on this dying Christ. Through every muscle, through every limb, the chisel has sent, with extraordinary power, a vital breath. The fingers, though comparatively supple, are contracted with pain; the play and structure of the smaller muscles are visible; the joints of the fingers are shrunk in the middle and swollen towards the tips; the wrists appear, with their sinews already stiffened, yet alive; the softness of the pose of the neck, the thinness of the nose contracted by approaching death, the dimmed eyes looking upward for the last time, the parted lips, and the last sigh. Truly this is an unparalleled work, which our pen completely fails to describe."

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.

WILL TAKE PLACE TUESDAY, January 12, 1892.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

Table with 2 columns: Prize Amount, Probability. 1 PRIZE OF \$200,000 is 100,000 to 1. 1 PRIZE OF \$100,000 is 50,000 to 1. 1 PRIZE OF \$50,000 is 25,000 to 1.

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

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

This disease may be traced to a variety of causes, such as constipation, liver troubles, improper food, etc. There is one cure—Burdock Blood Bitters—which may be thoroughly relied on to effect a permanent cure.

FAILING FAST.

MISS LAVINIA TAYLOR, 17 Jamieson Av., Parkdale, Toronto, Ont.

FAMILIAR FAMILY FRIENDS.

The family store of medicine should contain a bottle of Hayward's Yellow Oil. Mrs. Hannah Hutchins, of Roxbury, N.S., says: "We have used Hayward's Yellow Oil in our family for six years, for coughs, colds, burns, sore throat, croup, etc., and find it so good we cannot do without it."

French Patent Medicines

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

1605 NOTRE DAME STREET (Corner of ST. GABRIEL)

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

TOO YOUNG.

A story for the New Year.

Over steep mountain passes, past blooming meadows, through many a village and by many a lordly castle, wandered a venerable pilgrim, his staff in his hand, his garment girded with a cord.

"What art thou seeking, pious wanderer, with so much fervour, and such indefatigable zeal?"

"I seek a blessed soul," replied the pilgrim. "It has been revealed to me by the Archangel St. Michael, the conqueror of Satan, that in Heaven there is already prepared a throne of dazzling splendour, studded over with diamonds and sapphires; beneath a golden canopy, in the midst of the choir of Seraphim; and I am sent to seek a soul worthy to take possession of this throne—but upon this one condition only, that it is not 'too young.'"

"Go forward, then, good pilgrim, and continue your search. You will find no lack of gray heads in any country under the sun."

The pilgrim wandered far and wide; at length he discovered, in an out-of-the-way little town, the mother of a family, surrounded by her children and grandchildren. Three of her sons served their country as soldiers; a fourth had dedicated himself to the service of God in the Priesthood, and had gone as Missionary to the distant lands of the heathen. Two of her daughters had taken the veil in religion, and her youngest daughter had a numerous family of nine children, who were brought up under the eyes and beneath the watchful guardianship of their grandmother. Why should not this holy soul pass from the throne of venerable old age to the golden throne in Heaven?

On Sunday after Mass, the good pilgrim fell upon his knees, and with a timid yet glowing heart, offered to St. Michael the name of this good grandmother, together with a description of her holy and blameless life.

"Faithful servant, you must seek further yet. The name you present to me, although it is truly venerable, cannot attain to so high a reward as that I have shown to you. It is true, indeed, that this soul has lived on earth for eighty-four years; but according to the reckoning of her Angel Guardian, she numbers only twenty years. She is therefore much too young, and must even yet spend some years in Purgatory. Go, and seek still further."

Old Tinctures. Great care should be taken in administering remedies in the form of tinctures which have stood for a long time in small jars in the family medicine chest.

Babies' Names. In some countries curious customs prevail in regard to selecting a name for the baby, says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A Sore Throat Cure. An excellent gargle is made of hamamelis or witch hazel, glycerine and water, with the proportions of three tea-spoonsful of water, two of witch hazel and one of glycerine.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

A giant lobster was taken in a trawl last week in Digby basin. Its weight was 15 pounds; length, 32 inches. The claws were 18 inches round and measured 37 inches from tip to tip, while the girth of body was 17 inches.

Holdway's Pills. For the cure of debility, bile, liver and stomach complaints this invigorating medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures performed by its use are so wonderful, that it now stands pre-eminent above all other remedies, more particularly for the cure of bilious and liver complaints, disorders of the stomach, dropsy, and debilitated constitution.

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EVERY SKIN AND SCALP DISEASE, whether itching, burning, chafing, humbling, itching, burning, bleeding, sooty, crusty, pimply, or blotchy, with loss of hair, from pimples to the most distressing eczema, and every humor of the blood, whether simple, erysipelas, or hereditary, is speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the CUTICURA.

IRISH NOTES. The agent of Mr. Dominick More O'Ferrall, of Dildangan Castle, county Kildare, has given a reduction of from twenty to thirty per cent. to the Mayo tenants.

Mr. John Cleary, of the setting department of the General Post Office, Dublin, has committed suicide. He had been disappointed with regard to promotion recently.

A fine large female otter was recently captured in the Erne Fishery Company's eel nets at Ballyshannon and killed. It is supposed that the animal was swept by the current into the net.

Judge Murphy, in opening the Leinster Assizes, said he believed there was no district in Europe of the same area and population as that which the Assizes covered where there was less crime.

Mr. Timothy Healy's wife is a daughter of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P.; Mr. Maurice Healy's wife is a daughter of the late Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., so that Mr. T. Healy is his brother's cousin-in-law, and the ladies, as well as being cousins, are sisters-in-law.

Two fishermen had an exciting encounter with a shark the other day, about two miles off Bray Head, and after some hours' hard work succeeded in securing the monster and towing it ashore. The shark weighed four hundred pounds, was seven and a half feet in length, and four feet in circumference. The men were engaged in herring fishing, and the shark got entangled in the nets, completely destroying them. It was with the utmost difficulty that the shark was captured and brought to land.

The Antiquary, in a timely article, calls attention to the irreparable damage being done to many ancient buildings in Ireland by the Board of Works, under the guise of restoration. The early Celtic monastic settlement on Skellig-Michael, off the coast of Kerry, is well known to archaeologists as being the most interesting typical example now remaining of its kind.

LADIES.—We secured three first prizes and diplomas at Montreal Ottawa and Sherbrooke, 1891, for the extra quality of our manufacture of Silver-Ware and replating old goods equal to new. We supply private families and Hotels direct from our factory. Free delivery to any part of Canada. Samples, replated at dozen rate to show work.

A Mighty Machine. The heaviest of modern ordnance is the English 110 ton gun. Its charge is 500 lb. of best prismatic gunpowder, and the cylindrical steel shot weighs 1,500 lbs. At the last test this enormous shot penetrated entirely through compressed armor (steel-faced iron) 20 in. thick, then through iron backing 20 in. thick, then it pierced wholly through 20 in. of oak, 5 ft. of granite, and 11 ft. of hard concrete and 3 ft. into a brick wall. No existing fortress, such as less armored vessel, could withstand such a shot. The cost of the cannon is £20,000. It seems however impossible to build them satisfactorily so as to enable them to stand the enormous strain on their bores.

It is stated on high authority in Washington that Chili has announced that she will make reparation for the Baltimore incident.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head.

provinces of Ireland as there are in Munster, therefore, if Ireland is to compete at all with Denmark, she should have not fewer than 5,000 co-operative creameries, and they should be found in every parish. Co-operative production having once taken root in Ireland, and its practical benefits having been experienced, it is bound to gain ground. Everything points to Ireland being by nature the largest and best butter-producing country in the world. If the Irish farmers, adopting the methods which science has discovered for the direction of good and profitable dairying, determine, by co-operation, to emulate Denmark and Sweden, they would thus, by the union of the poor, achieve more than wealth can accomplish.

A Vatican Treasure. One of the most jealously guarded treasures at the Vatican is the collection of so-called archives of the Chapelle Sistine, writes the Marquis De Fontenay. These archives consist not of ordinary manuscript, but almost entirely of written music. They are the melodies, the chants and the oratorios specially composed for the use of the celebrated Sistine chapel choir by Palestrina and other famous maestros of bygone centuries. The anxiety on the part of the Vatican to prevent their ever being copied or performed anywhere else than within the walls of the Vatican or of those of the Basilica of St. Peter is demonstrated by the fact that excommunication is the penalty to be inflicted upon anyone who dares to take down notes during the performance of one of those unique morceaux by the Sistine choir. In 1870, at the time of the capture of Rome, the entire collection was almost lost. It had been left behind in the palace of the Quirinal, walled in with a number of other important documents in a room on the ground floor. A few days after King Victor Emmanuel had taken up his residence at the Quirinal, one of the noble guards of the Pope called upon General La Marmora, the chief of the King's household, and asked for permission to remove the papers in question. King Victor Emmanuel at once granted the desired permission, and men were placed at the disposal of the noble guard for the purpose of tearing down the wall and recovering the concealed papers. These pieces of music performed by the choir of the Chapelle Sistine are invariably sung without instrumental accompaniment, the choir being magnificently conducted by old Mustapha, who, notwithstanding his advanced years, still retains his soprano voice. Of course, the soprano voices of these grown, and, in some cases, heavily-bearded men, form a peculiar feature of the Chapelle Sistine music, but the latter is absolutely incomparable and unique, and in this age of the commonplace and in which everything tends to become vulgarized, it is remarkable that the Vatican should have been able to retain the entire and exclusive monopoly, both of the music itself and of its methods of performance.

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A POLITICAL EVENT. The Death of the Duke of Devonshire—The "Unionist" Leader's Future. The death of the Duke of Devonshire, which transfers the Marquis of Hartington to the House of Lords, is a very important political event. Politicians on both sides are busy forecasting the ultimate results. There is little doubt felt that the Gladstonians will be able to capture the district of Rossendale when Lord Hartington enters the Upper House. The district is one of the most radical in all the Lancashire divisions. Lord Hartington was probably the only Unionist who could have been elected from it—not so much through his personality as through family influence. The Cavendishes have large estates in Lancashire, and the late Duke stayed much at Holker Hall, one of his country seats in that county. He also did much for the advancement of Barrow-in-Furness and other Lancashire towns. The Marquis was tolerated, rather than admired, however, by a large section of his constituents. The attitude of the electors was galling to him, and he came in contact with them as seldom as possible. He has addressed the electorate only twice in the past five years. The Unionist candidate for the vacancy, Sir Thomas Brooks, is a baronet of no known ability and very slight popularity as compared with the man to be put up by the Gladstonians, Mr. Madder. The latter is not only popular as an employer, but is a very able political leader. He has "nursed" the electorate for years, and it looks now as though he would reap the reward of his judicious and patient labors in the past.

France and Bulgaria. PARIS, December 28.—Mr. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, to-day made to the Chamber of Deputies a statement of the relations between France and Bulgaria. The minister gave no new details of the Chadoouine incident, but said that the matter was now in the hands of the Porte, which had demanded of Bulgaria an explanation of her conduct in expelling the French journalist from the country.

M. Millevoye, on commenting on the Bulgarian affair, expressed regret that diplomatic action in the matter had been transferred from Sofia to Constantinople. M. Ribot replied that Bulgaria could not on her own authority expel foreigners nor take measures to that end without referring to the consul of the country to which the foreigner belonged. The Bulgarian Government ought to have made representations to France, if it had grievances against a French subject. The French agent at Sofia had not failed in his duty, but had declared his readiness to attend to communications from the Bulgarian Government and to transmit them to Paris. All the circumstances justified his demanding that the order for the expulsion of Chalouine be cancelled. France was certain to obtain satisfaction and the Government would do what was necessary without rashness or weakness. (Applause.)

M. Maillieuf held that the affair had been much exaggerated. Bulgaria aimed at freedom and her ministry had committed neither atrocities nor acts of violence. M. Millevoye protested that M. Maillieuf spoke contrary to what was known to be the truth. M. Maillieuf shouted, "You are not in your right senses." Deputies on all sides immediately jumped to their feet and a tumult ensued. The president of the chamber had repeatedly to call for order before the uproar subsided.

After the sitting M. Millevoye sent his seconds to M. Maillieuf. The trouble between M. Millevoye and M. Maillieuf was afterward smoothed over and all danger of a duel between them was averted.

A Famous Pope. Innocent III, whose new tomb was unveiled in the Basilica of St. John Lateran on the 26th instant, was one of the most remarkable of the successors of St. Peter. A member of the house of Conti (the Counts of Segni) he was only 37 and still in minor orders when the assembled cardinals, on the death of Celestine III, in January, 1198, pressed the Papal dignity upon him. He was then known as Lotbair, cardinal of Saints Sergius and Bacchar, having been raised to a place in the Sacred College in his 27th year while still a sub-deacon. He had employed his leisure in the composition of treatises—one of them on contempt of the world; another of more significance, as affecting his career, on the sacred mystery of the altar. In this work he had taken the highest ground as to the pre-eminence of St. Peter over the other apostles. He had now an opportunity of putting his principles into practice. He made a good beginning by reforming his own household—retrenching the outlays of the Papal court. His next step was to make himself supreme in the city of Rome by having the citizens take oaths of allegiance to himself as urban prefect. He then undertook to supplant the Imperial authority in the other Italian cities and to transfer the suzerainty of Southern Italy from the Emperor to the Pope. He also brought about the separation of Sicily from the Empire. In the rivalry between Philip II. and Otto IV., he espoused the cause of the latter. He humbled the Kings of France, England and Spain, encouraged the military orders and the crusading spirit, brought Eastern patriarchs and prelates to his great Fourth Lateran council, which dealt with all the chief questions of the time, and left the Roman See at its culminating point of influence when he passed away in the 55th year of his age and the 19th of his pontificate. The church may well do honor to Innocent's memory.

Admiral Montt was, on Christmas day, proclaimed President of Chili. DIED. REDMOND.—In this city Dec. 19th, of pneumonia, MARY A. REDMOND, widow of the late Charles Redmond (Mrs. Redmond was an exemplary Catholic, who aided the illustrious late Father Dowd in works of charity, from his first coming to St. Patrick's, with whom she was a great favorite on account of her amiable and charitable disposition. Numerous indeed are her sorrowing friends, and she will be sorely missed by the poor, who were often kindly assisted by her charity. She was laid to rest on Monday, 21st inst., only one day before the funeral of her beloved late pastor and friend, deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. May her soul rest in peace.

FOUNTAIN FISH OYSTER GAME AND POULTRY MARKET. CORNER BEAVER HALL HILL AND DORCHESTER STREET. Choice Malpeque and American Oysters, in shell and bulk. Oysters on the half-shell a specialty. All Fish, Game and Poultry dressed and delivered FREE OF CHARGE. A trial order respectfully solicited. HENRY GATEHOUSE COMMERCIAL.

The Newfoundland Affair. A cable says: The difficulty between Canada and Newfoundland has been engaged the earnest attention of Lord Knutsford and the Colonial Office for the past few days. Lord Knutsford himself was partly to the written pledge given to Canada by the Newfoundland Government, when the Newfoundland Bait Act was awaiting royal assent, that the Act should not operate against Canada's present position. If Newfoundland still refuses to listen to reason, it is suggested that the Imperial parliament be asked to repeal the Bait Act obtained under the pledge which is now being violated.

The Paris Eclair states that M. de Brazza, at the head of an expedition of 1200 persons, 600 being Senegal troops and sixty Europeans, with plenty of provisions and firearms, left Libreville, in the French Congo colony, on November 7, for the purpose of marching to lake Tchad.

FATHER Koenigs' NERVE TONIC. A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Insobriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness. This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects. Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and a copy can also be obtained this medicine free of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the relief of the afflicted, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. \$1 per bottle; 5 bottles for \$5. In Montreal, by E. LEONARD, Chemist 113 St. Lawrence street.

How are you? Nicely, Thank You. Thank Who? Why the inventor of SCOTT'S EMULSION. Which cured me of CONSUMPTION. Give thanks for his discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it. Give thanks. That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil. Give thanks. That it is such a wonderful fish product. Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrophulous, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds. See if you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper, sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

KNABE PIANOS. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street, NEW YORK, 118 Fifth Ave. WASHINGTON, 317 Market Space. WILLS & Co., Sole Agents, 183 1/2 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Que. (18-14)

Best Body Brussels Carpets. Since my announcement of best, choice, five-frame Body Brussels at special prices, salesmen have been booking large and numerous orders, measurers, cutters and fitters overrun with pressing demands upon their taxed energies, and the tout ensemble presents an assurance of the purchasing capacity of the public when prices reach a point below the standard. THOMAS LIGGETT, 1894 NOTRE DAME STREET

Flour.—Trading has been very quiet and confined to supplying the local demand. Export to the English market is not very promising at the present range of prices, and other foreign offers have to be a little more generous or local prices have to be reduced to bring buyers and sellers into accord. Spring patent... \$2.12 @ 5.25 Winter wheat patent... 1.70 @ 4.85 Straight Boiler... 4.25 @ 4.35 Extra... 4.00 @ 4.25 Superfine... 3.75 @ 4.00 No. 1... 3.50 @ 3.75 City Strong Bakers... 5.00 @ 5.10 Manitoba Bakers... 4.00 @ 5.00 Cornmeal bags—extra... 2.00 @ 2.25 Superfine... 2.00 @ 2.10

Oatmeal, etc.—Consumptive demand is improving, but there is not a large trade passing at present. Stocks are light. Granulated and rolled oats sell at \$1.05 per bush, and \$2.25 to \$2.75 per bag; standard and fine oatmeal \$1.50 to \$1.90 per bush, and bags \$2.17. Pot barley \$4.00. Feed barley No. 1, \$2.25 per bush, No. 2, \$2.00 per bush, No. 3, \$1.75 per bush, No. 4, \$1.50 per bush, No. 5, \$1.25 per bush, No. 6, \$1.00 per bush, No. 7, \$0.75 per bush, No. 8, \$0.50 per bush, No. 9, \$0.25 per bush. Gold dust, cornmeal \$1.25 per bush; split peas \$2.25 per bush.

Wheat.—The market is dull. Frested Manitoba wheat is being moved in large quantities via Boston for the English markets. No. 1 regular, \$1.10; No. 2 regular, \$1.00. No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat is quoted here nominal at \$1.02. Oats.—Sales are light. No. 2 are quoted at \$1.00 and No. 3 at \$0.90. There is scarcely any demand at present. Corn.—The market is quiet and quotations are very nominal and do not merit much attention. Barley.—There is little moving on spot. Feed barley is in a little better demand at about \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bush. Malting barley is quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.75.

PROVISIONS. Dressed Hogs.—Prices continue easy, as mild weather and approaching holidays combine to make holders anxious to clear. Car lots are offering at \$3.25 to \$3.50. Pork, Lard, etc.—The feeling is quiet, and prices while nominally unchanged are easier. Western pork is easier and Canada short cut is beginning to accumulate in the market. The extraordinary mildness of the season and the want of snow to make good sleighing to country places add very greatly to the feeling of depression, if there is not altogether accountable for it. The city jobbing trade has been fairly good, but as dealers are now about stocked up for the holidays it has lessened notably during the last few days. Lard is quiet and easy. Lard compound is quoted at from \$1.40 to \$1.50 per cask, as to be made up. And it may be said that some of the stuff being placed upon the market is not likely to cause a rush of buyers.

Canada short cut mess pork per brl. \$15.00 to \$16.00 Western pork, Am. heavy, per brl. 14.50 to 15.00 Extra mess beef per brl. 14.50 to 15.00 Hams, city cured, per lb. 10c @ 11c Lard, pure in salt, per cask, 7c @ 8c Lard, compound, in pails, per lb. 7c @ 7 1/2c Bacon per lb. 9c @ 10c Shortlenders per lb. 8c @ 9c

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Dressed Poultry.—Prime birds are easy to dispose of and only a few are being held for such. Speaking roughly there is a good demand for everything in this line, but turkeys have been specially called for and sales are made at a little above the ordinary price. Chickens are at 7c to 8c for prime stock with proportionate reduction for poor lots. Geese are slow, but the demand is picking up a little. Ducks are at 7c, the usual range however being 6c to 7c, turkeys, 8c to 9c.

Eggs.—There is a brisk demand for holiday cooking purposes, and dried eggs have been sold very freely at 12c to 15c. Fresh laid eggs are not over plentiful and has brought 14c to 20c, as to quality, and selling freely.

Butter.—The export sales have been dropping away during the week, and will probably continue very quiet until after the holidays are fairly over, when everything will depend upon the state of the British market. Local trade has been fairly good, township dairies having been quite shipped up by city jobbers at from 14c to 20c. Western is quieter but moving slowly and at 17c. In creamery butter there is no change. The old contention, as to values, between buyer and seller is still continued, and though for the present the market is in an export way, holders profess to have full confidence that the foreign market will be in their favor after the holidays, while buyers are not so sanguine and their purchases are made with the utmost caution. We quote creameries 22c to 23c. Eastern Township dairies 18c to 20c. Western 15c to 17c. Kamonska 14c to 17c.

Cheese.—There is very little new business doing just now, as buyers are holding off until after the holiday season, though great confidence is displayed by holders as to the future. Sales are at 12c to 15c. Pressed cheese is doing well, and navigation have amounted to \$5.50 boxes of which \$4.50 were through shipments and the balance of \$1.00 from Montreal. Prices are now almost nominal, quotations are the best western 11c to 11c, finest eastern 10c to 11c, medium 10c to 10c.

Hay.—The demand for hay and straw continues very fair and the long deferred opening of the usual winter roads to the south side of the river keeps out a lot of stock and material. Pressed hay is being sold at \$8.50 to \$9.50, loose hay selling freely at \$7.50 to \$8.50. Straw at \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Apples.—Values for good fruit range from \$5.00 to \$8.00. Fruit stock is selling at any price that will bring. Dried Apples.—Very quiet, but it is hoped that when snow comes it will help to build up trade during the coming week, and we quote 10c to 12c per lb. as to quality.

Evaporated Apples.—Business has been quiet. A few sales have been made at 8c, and we quote 6c to 7c as to quantity.

S. Carsley's Column. COSTUME DEPARTMENT. New Year's Gifts. Silk Blouses. Newest shades. Newest styles. Newest effects. Ladies' Silk Blouses for dinners. Ladies' Silk Blouses for evenings. All shades of blue, all shades of pink, all shades of red, all shades of heliotrope, and every other shade suitable for evening wear. S. CARSLY.

COSTUME DEPARTMENT. New Year's Gifts. Ladies' Dresses. Some very novel styles in Ladies' Dresses have just come to hand, for travelling, made of the new Plain and Fancy Fabrics. And Elegantly Trimmed with all the newest and most fashionable Trimmings. DRESS SKIRTS. In a great variety of new Fabrics with sufficient material for Waist. S. CARSLY.

COSTUME DEPARTMENT. New Year's Gifts. Children's Dresses. NOVELTIES. In Children's and Misses' Dresses, now in for December trade. In Plain Colored Fabrics beautifully trimmed with Plush and other fancy materials. In Fancy Fabrics, made up in the latest European and New York Styles. Dresses for Boys. Dresses for Girls. S. CARSLY.

COSTUME DEPARTMENT. New Year's Gifts. Misses' Dresses. For walking, for driving, for visiting for parties. Splendid designs in Misses' Dresses made in all the most fashionable and seasonable materials. Misses' Plush Dresses, Misses' Tweed Dresses, Misses' Cloth Dresses, Misses' Serge Dresses. S. CARSLY.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. COSTUME TWEEDS. 54 inches wide. Splendid ranges of wide width Costume Tweeds in very stylish designs and colorings. In all shades of Gray. In all shades of Fawn. In all shades of Brown. Tweeds for travelling Costumes. Tweeds for Walking Costumes. Tweeds for Driving Costumes. ALL WOOL COSTUME TWEEDS. In special weights for special wear. Figured Designs and Mixtures and Colors. S. CARSLY.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. HIGH CLASS DRESS FABRICS. In all the best shades. For the season. Choice Fabrics. Choice Designs. Exquisite Colorings. CAMEL'S HAIR DRESS FABRICS. In Plaids. In Stripes. In Figured Designs. Figured and Plain Box Cloths. Figured and Plain Estamere Serges. Figured and Plain Corduroy Cloths. Figured and Plain Pemberton Serges. COMBINATION ROBES. In new and novel Designs and Colorings. Robes at all Prices. S. CARSLY.

SILK DEPARTMENT. New Black Brocades. Beautiful designs. Latest novelties in New Colored Brocades. Plain and Figured China Silks. All shades in Pongee Silks. Silks of every description and at low prices, suitable for fancy work. Fancy Plain Silks for lining Mantles and Sackets. Black Gros Grain Silks. Black Faile Francaise. Black Satin Morvelleux. Irish Poplins in all Colors. S. CARSLY.

CLAPPERTON'S POOL COTTON. Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market. Clapperton's Spool Cotton. BLACK GOODS. S. CARSLY'S. Is the best store in Montreal for all kinds of Black and Mourning Goods. S. CARSLY. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Carsley's Column.