

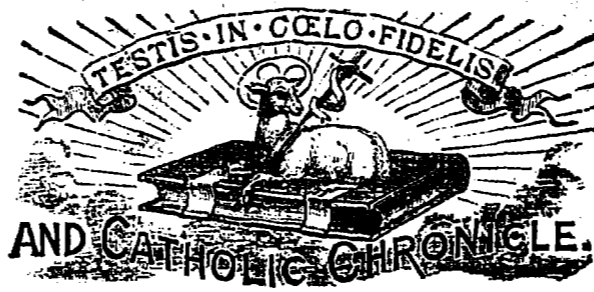
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## THE NEXT POPE.

### AN OPINION FROM THE HOLY CITY.

The Persecutions inflicted on the Pope and their influence on the Next Conclave Considered.

An article written from Rome in the Catholic Union says: The alarming rumors which have of late been circulated regarding the health of Leo XIII. have naturally caused discussion regarding the choice of his successor. Will the next Pope be an Italian? and, if so, which of the Italian Cardinals now seem most likely to command the votes of the conclave? The more carefully these questions are considered, the more anomalous appears the present situation of the Papacy. It is generally admitted that, although one-half of the sixty Cardinals are foreigners, the next Pope will be an Italian, provided the conclave is held in Rome. If Leo XIII. should feel constrained to leave the Vatican, the Sacred College would of course accompany him, and in that case the election of the next occupant of Peter's chair would take place outside of Italy. Either of two events may compel the Pope's departure. Signor Crispi said the other day in the Chamber of Deputies that circumstances might impose some modifications of the law of Papal guarantees. Inasmuch as the stipend offered by his Holiness, the veiled threat of the ex-Minister can only mean that the tenant of the Vatican may be to some extent impaired. But less independence and safety than the Pope now has would be deemed unbearable, and an avowed intention on the part of the Italian Government to diminish his safeguards would constrain him

to seek an asylum in some foreign country. It is true that the Prime Minister, Marquis Di Rudini, disclaimed any such purpose, but it is quite on the cards that he may be displaced by Signor Crispi, whose former adherents constitute a large majority of the existing Chamber. Then, again, it is possible that during the lifetime of the present Pontiff the long expected war may break out between the Triple Alliance on the one hand and the Franco-Russian coalition on the other. In such a contingency it is believed that there would be riotous demonstrations of the Roman populace against the Vatican, and the King Humbert's ministers would take only perfunctory and ineffectual measures to restrain them. It is, therefore, thought highly probable that the first trustworthy indication of impending war would cause Leo XIII. to leave Rome. Suppose, however, that the next conclave should be held outside of Italy, does it follow that his choice would fall upon a foreigner? Such an outcome of its deliberations seems impossible when we call to mind the divergences in interest and sympathy among the foreign Cardinals. Of the thirty foreign members of the Sacred College, France has ten, but not one of those could gain the support of his German, Austrian and Hungarian colleagues. The election of a Cardinal backed by the Triple Alliance would be equally impracticable. That the foreign members would unite upon Cardinal Gibbons is, we fear, out of the question, for this reason if no other, that a Pope must

NEEDS BE BILINGUAL with one of the two languages, Italian and French, spoken at the Papal court. Cardinal Manning would be unacceptable to the French members of the conclave on account of England's obvious leaning toward the three central powers. Of the Spanish Cardinals, not one has attained sufficient eminence, in the eyes of Catholic Christendom, to justify his elevation to the Papal chair. Our conclusion is, then, that wherever the next conclave may be held the successor of Leo XIII. will be a native of the Italian peninsula. It is not to be inferred that such a selection will in any way subvert the interests of King Humbert's Government. Alone of the professedly Catholic powers Italy is entirely without influence in the Sacred College. Of the sixty Cardinals, there is not one who is even suspected of acquiescence in the present position of the Vatican. It is true that in the Sacred College there are so-called Moderates as well as Ultramontanes, but they differ only as regards the methods by which an effort would be made to relieve the Papacy of its present disabilities. We come now to the question which of the Italian Cardinals seem just now most likely to command the favor of their colleagues. According to a manifestly well-informed writer in the Nuova Antologia, there are at present three conspicuous candidates, to wit: Cardinals Battaglini, Parocchi and Monaco. The last named is Bishop Ostia and Voltri, Dean of the Sacred College, and Secretary to the Holy Office. He is sixty-four years old, and in respect of health

HAS THE ADVANTAGE of his rivals. He is backed by those Ultramontanes who prefer to maintain an irreconcilable, but passive and expectant attitude, rather than to actively seek the interposition of some foreign Catholic power like France or Austria. Cardinal Battaglini, the Archbishop of Bologna, is sixty-eight years old and somewhat of an invalid, but he is supported by the Moderates, who do not insist on the restitution of the whole patrimony of Peter, but might content themselves with the concession of the so-called Leonine city, together with a strip of territory giving it access to the sea. Parocchi is the youngest of the three candidates, being only fifty-eight years old, and is distinguished for an enterprising spirit which might resort to vigorous and even aggressive mea-

asures for the rehabilitation of the Papacy. He would, no doubt, obtain the votes of the ten French Cardinals, for he makes no secret of his sympathy for France and of his dislike for Germany and Austria. This very fact, however, would be likely to array against him not only the Moderates, but also the timid and irresolute members of the Ultramontane party, who shrink from a violent struggle with the Quirinal and would rather bear the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of. Such are the three candidates who, if an election were to take place to-morrow, would have at the outset an organized and declared following. But experience has shown that the choice of a Pope is of all things the least predictable and the usual outcome of a conclave is the unexpected.

## MARRIAGE.

The sacrament dwelt on by the Rev. Abbe Marze at Notre Dame.

In the Church of Notre Dame, on Sunday the Rev. Abbe Marze made the usual yearly reference to the decisions of the Council of Trent and the Fifth Council of Quebec and the general doctrine of the church on the question of marriages. In the first place, he said that the Roman Catholic church abhorred clandestine marriages, and even declared null and void those contracted between Roman Catholics otherwise than in the presence of two witnesses and before an approved priest. As regarded mixed marriages, between Roman Catholics and Protestants, the church did not like such alliances. The faith of the Roman Catholic was always endangered, and there could not be true union and happiness in a home where the husband and wife did not worship at the same altar. Again, there was danger that the promises exacted by the church as regarded the children would not be faithfully fulfilled. He then referred to the impediment created by consanguinity and natural or spiritual alliance, for which special dispensation must be obtained before contracting marriage, and reproved the conduct of those who, for mere purposes of speculation, seek to marry with relatives. For opposing such marriages, the church was in full accord with the teachings of medicine and physiology. He then spoke of marriage itself and held that it came with the jurisdiction of the church, to which belonged the right to legislate on the matter. Divorce he pronounced to be an absurdity and said that the only fact pertaining to the State in the matter of marriages was to legislate on their civil effects. It might be argued that marriage, being a contract, came within the jurisdiction of the State. True, it is a contract, but a contract unique in its nature and to which no other can be compared. In all other contracts, by the consent of the parties, the obligation can cease, but not in marriage, which is indissoluble. Moreover, marriage has been elevated to the dignity of a sacrament, and the sacrament and contract are one and the same thing that cannot be separated, as belonging one to the Church and the other to the State. The preacher closed his remarks by making an earnest appeal to young people intending to go into the sacred bonds of matrimony. He called upon the young men to prepare for this most important step by leading an industrious, sober and pure life. To the young girls he said that they should look more to the inside than to the outside adornment of their heads. They should also prepare their hearts for the sacred duties of wives and mothers and for this purpose take their training in the family circle and not in theatres and novels.

## A Strange Story.

One of the most remarkable cases of apparition recorded in a recent book called Real Ghost Stories is narrated by a Catholic priest, the Rev. Father Fleming, who at the present moment is stationed at Slindon, in Sussex, England. Father Fleming tells us that in the summer of 1888 he was spending a very pleasant vacation with some old friends of his father's in Dublin. He was stationed at the time in Woolwich, and had still a week of his holiday unexpired. One night while still in Dublin he retired to rest in perfect health and spirits, and slept profoundly until four o'clock. About that hour he was aroused by hearing a loud knock at his bedroom door, and, thinking it was the man-servant that had come to call him, he sang out the customary "Come in." Immediately two men entered the room—one tall, the other meagre and dim-sized—both dressed as artisans belonging to Woolwich Arsenal. On demanding what they wanted the shorter man replied "My name is C—, I belong to Woolwich. I died on —, and you must attend me." The other visitor replied in similar terms, giving, too, his name. But how is it, the priest demanded, that you used the word "died" when the dates mentioned by you have not yet arrived. At this the visitors smiled, "We know that very well," they remarked; "it was done to fix your attention. You must attend us." Thereupon they disappeared as quietly as they had arrived, leaving Father Fleming quite awe-struck. He was unable to say Mass that morning, and, much to the regret of his friends, left for England by the mid-day boat. His brother priests in Woolwich were quite astonished to find him turning up a week before the expected time, and thought that he had gone wrong in his reckoning. Shortly after his arrival the first of his nocturnal visitors sent in a request to him to go immediately and see him. The man had always been considered a Protestant, and his children attended the Protestant school. Father Fleming prepared him for death, and a few days afterwards he died. Soon after this the

second summons came. The man was quite unknown to Father Fleming, but he instantly recognized the name and the face of the man when he saw him. In both cases great wrong had been done, and there was much to be set right. Yet both these men died happily, thanks to the ministrations of the good priest who had been summoned in so extraordinary a manner all the way from Dublin to attend them.

## The Mass.

A convert writing to the London Tablet said that he considered "one simple Low Mass more devotional and beautiful than all the High Masses with operatic accompaniments that have ever been said or sung." He is answered by another correspondent, who tells him this opinion shows a mind not in accord with the Church. The High Mass is the Church's greatest ceremony; it is wedded to her highest solemnities; it is invested with her noblest ritual. To say that we do not like it is to say that, so far, we are at issue with the Church. It is not that a man may not prefer a Low Mass to a High Mass, but he should not speak slightly of the High Mass. In the Life of St. John Berchmans we read that, being once taken to witness a great function in a large church in Rome, he was so occupied with saying his Rosary that he saw nothing of the function. This is intelligible and admirable, for it is the highest spirituality; but observe that the saint did not grumble at the ceremonial or the music; he was too charitable and too devout for that. For it is not the man of prayerful disposition who is easily distracted; the man who cannot pray because there is fine music in the choir, or because there are fine frescoes on the walls, has learnt little of the art of prayer.

## The Next Pope.

The next Pope will be—an ultramontane. The next Pope will stand out as strongly for Temporal Power as Pius IX. and Leo XIII. because Temporal Power is the only guaranty of the independence of the Holy See. The next Pope will advance the cause of simon-pure Catholic education as strenuously, as ardently, and as uncompromisingly as Pius IX. did and Leo XIII. does. We don't know who he will be, but we know what he will be. Now let the guessers guess all they please, and indulge in all the absurdities of their fantastic imaginations. Rest assured that the next successor to the chair of St. Peter will be the Pope in every sense of the word. We are not a prophet nor the son of a prophet—a little common sense suffices.—Church Progress.

## Holy Wells in England.

There were several holy wells in old times in London. One was St. Chad's well, near Battlebridge, which maintained its reputation into this century. It was surrounded in 1824 by a garden with alleys of clipped hedges, on the gates of which was a board with the notification, "Health restored and preserved." There was another near the Church of St. Pancras. But the most famous was Bride Well, which gave its name to the neighboring hospital and prison. On the corner of George IV. Lane tells us, so many thousands of bottles were filled with the water from it that the inhabitants of the parish could not get their usual supply. The suburbs could also boast of many famous wells. Sadler's Wells was more a place of fashionable resort; but Kilburn Wells and Streatham Wells were esteemed for their "virtuous waters," like the simple fountain in the Welsh hills.

Probably there were once ornamental crosses associated with most holy wells. There is an interesting survival of this combination at Geddington, where the Eleanor cross stands close to a spring, which is indeed at the base of the steps upon which it was placed. The well is covered with a stone erection of two arches, and a few stone steps descend from the level of the road to give access to it. Three statutes of the good brave Queen look down from their high place, under their cusped canopies, upon the drawers of water who for so many centuries have availed themselves of this spring. It is situated in an open space among the mellow old houses in the village, at a short distance from the church. From an account preserved of the proceedings that took place at Dunstable and St. Albans, on the occasion of the removal of the dead Queen, we may assume that her remains rested on the very spot marked by the cross. Says the chronicler: "The body of the Queen rested in the market place until the King's chancellor, and the great men then and there present, had marked a fitting place where they might afterward erect at the royal expense a cross of wondrous size, our prior being then present and sprinkling holy water." In the case of Geddington, the existence of the spring may have led to the spot being marked as a fitting place. From the days when Abraham's servants dugged wells, and Isaac dugged again the wells of water, it is clear those who have lived before us have set the highest value upon them. The numerous spas—or spas, as they were written when Sir Walter Scott wrote "St. Roman's Well"—are on a more imposing scale than the little wells here mentioned, but scarcely more appreciated. The water cure advocated in our own time seems but another phase of the same feeling that took William the Conqueror to St. Winifred's Well, or set Robert of Gloucester writing of "welles swete and cloud."—Catholic Record.

Ethel: I've been engaged six times, and now I'm going to marry Charlie Simpson. How many times have you been engaged? Maude (demurely): "Only twice—to Charlie Simpson."

## MIRACLES.

### AN ABLE TREATMENT OF THE SUBJECT.

The Miracles Related in the Scriptures and Those of To-day Compared—Conclusions Arrived at.

"Miracles" was the subject of a highly interesting lecture in the hall of the Catholic Club, Philadelphia, Pa., recently, by Very Rev. D. J. McDermott, rector of St. Mary's Church. Father McDermott began by saying that this is an age of miracles, real, and so-called, and there are three views of miracles; first, there are those who believe it proper that the Church should perform miracles; second, there are the skeptics, who say that the age of miracles is past; the alleged miracles of today are the natural effects of natural causes; and, third, there are others who contend that there never was a miracle, and that there never will be a miracle, inasmuch as a miracle is an utter impossibility. The miracles related in the Gospel were treated of at some length, and the lecturer then devoted his remarks to the modern, intencing the case of two young women in the city, who it was alleged, were cured by miraculous means. He said it was believed by many people that the power to perform miracles was inherent in the priesthood, and that any priest who would pray and fast could exercise the power. If that were so, he argued the priest would be "heartless monsters" not to relieve the suffering and anguish which confront them on every side. The speaker drew the following conclusions: "First. It was not Christ's intention that His ministers should be physicians; that His Church should be a hospital. "Second. That miracles are not wrought to cure every ill, real and imaginary, to which flesh is heir to. "Third. That it is monumental egotism for any one in our day to imagine the cure of his or her sickness, or the prolonging of his or her life, is an object of such importance as to call for the exercise of omnipotence. Such a person should rather say with one saint, 'Lord, let me live and suffer,' or with another, 'let me suffer and die.' "Fourth. It is false to assume that the gift of miracles will avail at any time in favor of all persons and for every object. "Fifth. It is presumption for any person in virtue of his office or sanctity to claim this power. "Sixth. The power is only for an emergency, and for such a purpose as Christ intended. "Seventh. That the person who leaves others under the impression that he can or may cure all cancers is laboring under a delusion himself or is an impostor. "Eighth. That the Church is not led to accept any fact as miraculous because it is commonly heralded as a miracle, but only after an exhaustive examination. "Ninth. That in making this examination of an alleged miracle the Church does not depend solely upon the competency of ecclesiastics to make the investigation, but calls into requisition the services of professional men, whose training enable them to avoid mistake, or detect imposture and whose bias often makes them skeptical. "Tenth. That the Church has by no word or act led men to accept in an unqualified, unrestricted sense the texts of Scripture bearing on the gift of miracles, any more than she led the man who chopped off his hand on a butcher's block to take literally the words: 'If thy eye scandalize thee pluck it out; if thy right hand scandalize thee cut it off.' "With this view of the question of miracles before us, it must be plain to all that the Christian religion is no more responsible for such fanatics as the faith curists, or the Catholic Church for such impostors as the professional miracle workers than the medical profession is responsible for quacks. As in quackery the practitioner and the patient act against all the accepted theories and practices of medicine, so, in seeking of cures by supernatural agencies the miracle worker and the afflicted sin against the teachings of the Church. As in the first instance there is no science, so in the second there is no theology. Such a boon is health, so sweet is life, that men in their efforts to regain the one and prolong the other are easily blinded to the dictates of reason and the teachings of religion. Hence it is that, when the most reputable physicians fail to do or to promise the kickapoo, the sick will often turn to a Kickapoo Indian or a voodoo doctor. Hence it is, when the natural fails them, the sick often seek remedies in the supernatural, although to do so may be rank superstition. "When the devil is sick the devil a monk would be." "When the devil is well the devil a monk is he." "The failure on the part of the medical fraternity and of the Church to further denounce and expose such people and practices is because (1) it would effect nothing; (2) because it would serve to advertise them. The Church forbids such of her clergy as may have been physicians and surgeons to exercise their calling after ordination. She devotes a large part of her theology to the condemnation of superstitious practices for the cure of corporal afflictions, and in the days of the temporal power she imprisoned, in Castle St. Angelo every priest who professed to work miracles. "The Church rightly regards such men, whether they be themselves deceived or deceiving others, as the greatest enemies of humanity and of the Christian religion. They are the ene-

mies of suffering humanity because, one, they withdraw the afflicted from the true sources of healing; two, because they lead them to put their trust in things which were never intended as a means to this end whose effects are purely spiritual; three, because they often prescribe remedies that are positively injurious. "They are the enemies of the Christian religion because their efforts lead men to believe that the so-called miracles are equal to the miracles of Christ. Thus, instead of raising their works up to the dignity of miracles they belittled, parody and caricature the mighty words of Christ until unbelievers blaspheme the name of the living God."

## Restitution.

Under the above heading, Le Monde says:—"It is stated that the Government has decided to take immediate proceedings to recover the \$100,000 taken from the Province by the operation of the clique in the Baie des Chaleurs affair. Actions en repetition de deniers will be taken in court against Messrs. Pécoud, Mercier, Tarte, Langelier, Demers, Deschene, Carrier, and a few others. This is not a question of constitution, but of restitution. The clique will learn that the property of others makes no one rich. This decision on the part of the Government will satisfy public opinion, which demands that justice be done."

## Ordination.

The Archbishop of Montreal has ordained to the diaconate Mr. A. P. Guillet, of Toronto, and to the sub-diaconate, Mr. P. T. Cantillon, of Toronto.

## Abolition of Slavery.

La Semaine Religieuse announces that, in accordance with the encyclical letter of His Holiness the Pope published last year, there will be a collection made in all the churches of the diocese on the feast of the Epiphany, Wednesday the 6th inst., in aid of the work of suppressing slavery.

## The Pope and France.

Count Lefevre de Beaubien, the French ambassador to the Vatican, had a long interview to-day with the Pope. They came to a complete accord regarding a future mutual policy. The Pope accepted France's terms for conciliation, including the cessation of the episcopal letters to the Archbishop of Aix, and the suppression of Catholic electoral catechisms.

## Terrible Outrage.

The police have a case of supposed murder on hand. The facts of the case are these: Joseph Perron, a laborer, thirty-five years of age, living at 442 Ontario street, died at the Notre Dame Hospital at an early hour this morning. On Friday night, about ten o'clock, he was found by Sub-Constable Charpentier lying in an unconscious condition on Papineau road, near the old military cemetery. Perron was taken to No. 3 Police station, where it was found that there was a small scalp wound, evidently caused by a sharp instrument, and a severe contusion over the left eye. His mouth was filled with mud and clay. Dr. Bouchard was summoned, and worked all night without restoring consciousness. At nine o'clock on Saturday morning he was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital, where he lingered until this morning and died without having recovered consciousness. Perron was a married man. When he left home on Friday morning he had forty cents in his pocket, which were still there when he was found. An inquest was held at which Dr. LaBerge, of the hospital, submitted the results of the post mortem examination he had made upon the body of the unfortunate man. He found that death had resulted from hemorrhage caused by a fracture of the skull. There was a scalp wound on the left temple, which, he considered, had been made by a blow inflicted with a round club, probably, from its location, by a man standing in front of him. Upon this statement and the evidence submitted, the jury, after a few moments' consideration, brought in a verdict of "murder by some person or persons unknown." The deceased leaves a family of four children, besides a widow, who is now enfeebled. The police are hard at work on the case, but expect little results, one of the head official remarking that it is impossible to cover the whole city with the small number of men available.

## The Growth of Christianity.

If we sum up the encouragements to hope founded on the success of Christian work the figures are as follows: Three centuries after Christ there were 5,000,000 Christians. Eight centuries after Christ there were 30,000,000 Christians. Ten centuries after Christ there were 50,000,000 Christians. Fifteen centuries after Christ there were 100,000,000 Christians. Eighteen centuries after Christ there were 174,000,000 Christians. Now there are 450,000,000 Christians. The followers of the three religions, confucianism, buddhism and taoism, all combined, are less in numbers than the Christians alone. Including the latest division of Africa among the European powers, about four-fifths of the land of the world is under Christian control. "How did you ever happen to become so lean?" inquired the visitor at the dime museum. "I was born so, sir," replied the living skeleton, with dignity. "I began life a poor boy."

## EDUCATION.

### NOT THE FUNCTION OF THE STATE.

Why It Cannot Educate the People—The Functions of Government Now Domestic.

Nature has made the begetting of offspring a parental function. The rearing of offspring, therefore, becomes a parental duty and hence a parental right. The well-being of the child in all respects is included in the end of this parental training. Therefore, education, which consists in the leading out and the training of all the physical, mental and moral faculties of the child, becomes a natural duty and a natural right of the parents. Furthermore, the family or domestic society is prior by nature to civil society. It is a society complete and perfect within itself; both for its existence and for the exercise of its own proper functions independent of civil society. Those duties and those rights, therefore, which belong to it in virtue of its own integrity and essence cannot be taken from it without doing violence to that integrity and that essential character. To encroach upon these domestic duties and rights would constitute a tyranny and assault upon natural right, and so defeat the purposes and ends of domestic society. Civil society is a number of families living together in one community. The immediate end of civil society is the common or public prosperity. The families constituting civil society live together that, through association

### AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE,

they may further and promote the welfare of domestic society. This is done in many ways, by exchange of the products of labor, intercourse, etc. etc. Therefore public prosperity, the immediate end of civil society, is the means of private prosperity. But the domestic society or the family loses none of its essential rights or duties by living in the community. To be forced to surrender any of its essential rights or duties would be to thwart the purposes and ends of domestic life and lead to its destruction. Now the immediate duty of civil authority is to establish and insure public prosperity or, in the language of the day, the common good. This it does by enacting laws for the public or common safety, establishing an executive arm for the purpose of executing its legislative enactments, and a judiciary to safeguard the rights of its citizens from encroachment. All this is the governmental machinery for the security of public prosperity. It is perfectly clear that in the exercise of these gubernatorial functions, the Government has no right in nature from its own constitution to assume any of the duties of domestic society. Its immediate object is simply to make those conditions stable and common to all, wherein the citizen may safely

### PURSUE THE ENDS

and aims of his temporal existence according to the law and the right of his nature. With this temporal and common prosperity secured, the citizen works out his own life in accordance with his inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Education therefore, which we have seen to be an essential duty and right of parents accorded them by nature, is not a function of the State. Its assumption by the State would therefore be a tyrannical encroachment upon the rights of the parent. There is a secondary and accidental function the State may assume, viz., the right to supply the inefficiency of the individual. This is a subsidiary function purely, and cannot be exercised with prejudice to the prior duties and rights of domestic society, and by no means includes the performance of these duties and rights. When it is said that civil authority may supply the insufficiency of the individual it is not affirmed that the State may itself perform the duties or assume the rights of the individual as to enable him to perform those duties and exercise those rights for himself. The state may furnish him with crutches but it cannot

### DO THE WALKING.

It may provide for the instruction of children but it cannot itself give the education. It may erect school-houses or contribute money for educational purposes but it cannot itself educate. Its function here is purely supplementary; it assists, aids and itself works clearly and in nature belongs to the parents by the constitution of the family. When therefore, the State presumes, in accordance with its right to supply the inefficiency of the individual, to assume a function proper to the parent alone, it violates natural justice and defeats its own immediate and essential end; for, instead of promoting and safe-guarding public prosperity it retards and hampers it by actually disturbing the order of justice, to preserve which is its first and proper duty. In other words the secondary and accidental end in civil authority, can never come in conflict with its primary and essential end. Hence the State cannot educate, because the exercise of this function belongs in the order of natural right to the parent alone, and civil authority should first and above all things preserve the order of justice, upon which the common good or public prosperity is founded.

### Hope Abandoned.

The steamship Halsey having returned to Halifax with the intelligence that no shipwrecked man or birds, stocks, dogs, the last hope for the safety of Captain Blouin and his crew. Their vessel left St. Pierre on October last for this port and had not since been heard of. Captain Blouin belonged to St. John, Island of Orleans. The lost vessel is supposed to have had a cargo of liquor on board.

THE JOY-BRINGER.

Not when old Blon's lips sweet were sung, Or when his voice soared the night air, And praised his fragile form, chosen...

IRISH NOTES.

Bishop Brownrigg, of Ossory, has been appointed an Assistant Bishop at the Pontifical Throne by the Holy Father. Claims amounting to upward of £100 have been served upon the Cork Corporation in respect of glass broken during the progress of the late election by the rival Nationalist factions.

A new vestry is to be erected in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh, and thirteen statues will soon be brought from Italy and placed in niches in the front part of the church.

A case of sudden death, which is suspected by some persons to be one of suicide, is reported as having occurred at the residence of the Earl of Shannon at Castlemary, on Thursday, where a valet in the employment of his lordship was found dead in his room.

At a meeting of the Cork Corporation lately an influential deputation asked the approval of the council to a scheme for running a tramway from the Muskery Railway to the Great Southern and Western Railway, and also to the Passage and Bandon termini at a cost of £24,000.

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reduced eight years ago. His health was never robust, and he followed the trade of weaving, which was the principal means by which he earned a precarious living. Owing to the vast improvement in weaving made in the district through the philanthropic efforts of Mrs. Ernest Hart, with which Mulhern was not able to keep pace, he was left behind in the race for employment, and only occasionally did he get work on his old-fashioned loom. He had no crop this harvest, as he was not able to put in the seed in spring. For twenty weeks, from March to August, he and his family had lived on the Castle Relief Fund.

At Wexford Petty Sessions recently a discharged soldier, named William Conroy, was charged with having been guilty of riotous behaviour in one of the Catholic churches there. The prisoner went into the chapel about half-past eleven o'clock one morning. There were only a few persons present at the time, and these included a nun, who was praying before the altar. The prisoner began to shout, and then running up the centre aisle crossed the rails. The nun, becoming alarmed, ran for the sacristy, which she gained, but was followed by Conroy, who seized hold of her, and threw his arms round her neck. After a long struggle, she broke from his grasp, and fled back to the body of the chapel, where she gave directions for the police to be sent for, and eventually escaped to an adjoining convent. The police came on the scene and arrested the prisoner, who was still conducting himself riotously. He pleaded drunkenness as an excuse for his conduct. The Court sentenced him to two months' imprisonment with hard labor. Conroy is a Catholic, and he stated to the Magistrate that he saw devils staring at him out of every glass of beer he took, and fled to the chapel for protection. He had only just returned from India, and having lost all his clothes, money, and discharges, he took to drink.

The Irish census returns show a great loss of population. If the present exodus of the Irish people continues the number in the country in twenty years to come will be less than it was two hundred years ago. The county of Meath, the returns of which have just been issued, show this strikingly. It is one of the largest, as it certainly one of the most fertile, in Ireland. Forty years ago it had a population of, in round numbers, 150,000. Its population now stands at 77,000. Even within the last ten years it has decreased 12 1/2 per cent. The diminishment is easily accounted for. There are 40,000 acres under tillage, there are 7,000 under meadows and clover; there are 400,000 acres under pasture. Human beings have had to give way to sheep and cattle, and the headsman is often the only occupant of a square mile of the richest land in Ireland. The near neighbourhood of the great cities of England impels proprietors to the rearing of live stock for their supply of meat. The depletion is probably the outcome of economic laws, but it is none the less deplorable for that. The total number of emigrants from that one county during the past forty years reaches an appalling total—that for the last decade reaching close on 12,000. From 1851 to 1861 the number came to 24,000. Just fancy, from one country, with land acknowledged to be as rich as any in the world, two thousand four hundred persons flying each year.

A press correspondent writes from Dublin—Nothing illu tates the wreck and ruin that have come on Irish landlords more forcibly than a case which came before Mr. Justice Gibson in the Land Court the other day. Fourteen years ago the owner of a property near Maroon, in the County of Cork, refused an offer of £27,000 for it. This was on the eve of the Land League movement. Immediately after the Land Act of 1881, the rents were judicially revised and reduced from £1045 to £758. Further reductions took place of one kind or another until at last, under the new Land Purchase Act, the tenants made an offer to purchase. It was sold to them through the intervention of the Land Court, for £8,554. Fancy a drop in value in the short space of fourteen years from £27,000 to £8,500 odd. And as in this, so in the case of all other landlords. Fortunately, however, what the landlords have lost the tenants have gained. In the year 1881, as I have said, the rents paid by the tenants came to £1,945. Under the Purchase Act, the annual instalments which they will have to pay amount only to £327, a very considerable fall, one would say, with the certainty moreover that in 40 years their farms will become absolutely their own and in the case of farmers generally this too may be taken as a sample of the benefits recent legislation has conferred upon them. If they could afford to pay the larger amount ten years ago, they must be living in a state of comparative opulence under present circumstances.

"It leads them all." Is the general cry of druggists when asked about the merit or value of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Church in France. The Bishop of St. Briens received new year greetings from the municipal council, with which he has for a long time had strained relations. Cordially shaking hands with the mayor, the bishop said: "For some time past the question of the separation of church and state has been in the air, but I for one favor union."

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using, sent by mail, by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 231 Bevers Brook, Rochester, N. Y. (2-15-90 W.)

It oftentimes rains just hard enough to go to the theatre, but altogether too hard to go to church.

NO OTHER Sarsaparilla combines economy and strength like HOOD'S. It is the only one of which can truly be said "100 Doses \$1."

OMAGH CATHOLIC CHURCH Bazaar and Drawing of Prizes.

The grand drawing of prizes took place on Wednesday 18th, Nov. 1891, in the Court-house, and was carried out under the supervision of Very Rev. B. McNamee, P.P., V.P., Omagh; Robert Waterson, Esq., G.T.C.; James Eloit, Esq., J.P., Omagh; Edward Boyle, Esq., J.P.; Michael Devlin, Esq., J.P., and Francis Shields, Esq., Omagh.

1st prize—A magnificent Canoe, gift of His Holiness Leo XIII. Won by ticket No. 54826. No name on duplicate.

2nd prize—A pretty Canoe Bracket, gift of His Grace the Primate of all Ireland. Won by Mr. J. McGee, 2436, 8th Avenue, New York.

3rd prize—A carved Oak Money-box, containing £100. Won by Mr. James Boylan, Bloomingdale Asylum, 117th Street, New York. Ticket No. 23534.

4th prize—A valuable Oil Painting, gift of Very Rev. Dr. Smith, Provincial O. P., Dublin. Won by Miss Lizzie Tracy, Water-side, Derry. Ticket 23632.

5th prize—A valuable Tea and Coffee Service, gift of Mrs. John Boyle, Omagh. Won by Mr. Thomas Havill, Clydesdale, Scotland. Ticket No. 24104.

6th prize—A gentleman's handsome Travelling Case, silver-mounted, gift of a friend. Won by Mr. J. Kemp, 19 Wilton Road, London. Ticket No. 259840.

7th prize—A five-gallon Jar of D.W.D. Whiskey, distilled in 1884, gift of Mr. J. Loughran, Omagh. Won by Mr. J. Mallaghan, Granagh, Carriekmore. Ticket No. 3077.

8th prize—A complete Set of Silver-mounted Carvers, stag-horn handles, in Morocco case, presented by Mr. P. Shields, Omagh. Won by Mr. J. McGilneavy, Omagh. Ticket No. 773.

9th prize—A Silver Lever Watch, presented by Mr. Charles Donegan, T.C., Omagh. Won by Mr. John McNeaeny, Dungannon. Ticket No. 23450.

10th prize—A Suit of best Irish Tweed, gift of Mrs. P. Donnelly, Omagh. Won by ticket No. 21365. No name on duplicate.

11th—A splendid Drawing-room Clock, presented by Mrs. Riordan, Omagh. Won by Miss K.L. McGinn, John street, Omagh. Ticket No. 23325.

12th prize—A beautiful Boudoir Mirror, gift of Mr. Martin, Dublin. Won by Mr. R. Devlin, Loughborough. Ticket No. 38661.

13th prize—A Case of Champagne very old vintage, gift of Holywood A. Donnelly, Belfast. Won by Keegan, Graham & Co., Belfast. Ticket No. 3949.

14th prize—A Fat Sheep, gift of Miss Cunningham, Omagh. Won by ticket No. 24097. No name on duplicate.

15th prize—Two pieces of best Irish Linen, gift of Mrs. M. Devlin, Omagh. Won by Mr. Bernard McCusker, Omagh. Ticket No. 3001.

16th prize—A barrel of Montreal Beer, gift of Mr. J. McCreary, Brexler, Montreal. Won by Mrs. John McWilliams, Montreal. Ticket No. 31164.

17th prize—A Sligher's Costume, gift of Junior Typew. Colony in Montreal. Won by Mr. B.J. McElynn, Teasowamba, Queensland. Ticket No. 23612.

18th prize—A Chest of Tea, gift of Sinclair & Co., Belfast. Won by Keegan, Graham & Co., Belfast. Ticket No. 3362.

21st prize—Gladstone and his Contemporaries, vol. 1. Won by Mrs. M. Donnelly, Montreal.

33rd prize—A Child's Dress. Won by Miss Kavanagh, Montreal.

46th prize—A small Jim-cushion. Won by Mrs. M. Donnelly, Montreal.

52nd prize—A small Mahogany Box. Won by Mrs. M. Donnelly.

54th prize—A Book, Shandy Maguire. Won by Mrs. M. Donnelly, Montreal.

Table with 4 columns of numbers: 5345, 31925, 40015, 342355; 267192, 309075, 12195, 24092; 3755, 36682, 10192, 47745; 262010, 29427, 38671, 38420; 24108, 44179, 12143, 31550; 383190, 29510, 4448, 57870; 324972, 39439, 374185, 32249; 369048, 352987, 10993, 5458; 29992, 508755, 318135, 10846; 396887, 39069, 361127, 2481; 11251, 239243, 36228, 8730; 1508, 301888, 23639, 262471; 446224, 30180, 258951, 3593.

In the Special All-Prize Drawing the following are the winners of the principal prizes:

1st prize—A Magnificent New American Buggy, with horse and harness, value £100, gift of Mr. P. Donnelly and Rev. J. J. McGlade, C.C. Won by Miss Annie Daly, George street, Omagh.

2nd prize—A Case of Old Port Wine, gift of Mrs. M'Hugh, Omagh. Won by Mr. Thomas Mullin, Tomb street, Belfast.

3rd prize—A Valuable Drawing-room Lamp, gift of Mrs. O'Connell Boyle, Omagh. Won by Mr. Thomas M'Brine, Edward street, Fortwando.

4th prize—A Silver Epergne, gift of Mrs. F. W. Meenan, Omagh. Won by Mr. John McCrossan, 2 Haddington terrace, Kingston.

5th prize—A Valuable Oil Painting, gift of Mr. F. McGinn, Dublin. Won by Mr. E. O'Brien, New Zealand.

6th prize—A Valuable Set of Evening Gown, gift of Mrs. White, Lissan House. Won by Miss McGinn, High street, Omagh.

7th prize—A Carved and Inlaid Mahogany Whistot, gift of Jordan Bros., Omagh. Won by Miss Rose Rutherford, Philadelphia.

8th prize—A Silver Epergne and Cup, gift of Dr. J. McGinn, Newport. Won by Mrs. D. Toy, Boston.

9th prize—Moore's Melodies, bound in Morocco and gold, gift of M. H. Gill & Son, Dublin. Won by Miss McAlinney, Omagh.

10th prize—A Canadian Snow-Shoe's Outfit, gift of Mr. P. Daly, Montreal. Won by Miss White, Lissan House, Omagh.

11th prize—A Fat Sheep, gift of Mrs. M'Alcer, Omagh. Won by Miss Annie M'Hugh, John street, Omagh.

12th prize—A Three-light Fancy Gasolier, gift of Mr. John O'Neil, Omagh. Won by Mrs. Toy, Boston.

13th prize—A Case of Sherry, gift of Mr. Michael Mullin, Omagh. Won by Mrs. D. Toy, Beacon street, Boston.

14th prize—A Handsome Walnut Workbox, gift of Mrs. McGinn, John street, Omagh.

A Statue of the Blessed Virgin. Won by Very Rev. Canon Donnelly, Maghera-felt.

A Bound Volume of Weekly Freeman Cartoons.

Won by Mr. J. M'Crossan, Kingston.

A Ladies' Handsome Inlaid Workbox. Won by Miss Kate M'Dermott, Dromore.

A Pair of Gentlemen's Hunting Boots, gift of Mr. Walsh, Omagh. Won by Mrs. Toy, Boston.

A Set of Carvers in Morocco Case, gift of Mr. M. McSwain, Omagh. Won by Miss M'Alcer, Market street, Omagh.

No. 120—Mrs. Williams, Montreal, a Triangle.

No. 314—Miss Kavanagh, Montreal, 1 box Dominoes.

No. 34—Miss Kavanagh, Montreal, a Fancy Apron.

No. 43—Mrs. Donnelly, Montreal, a Child's Dress and Pinnie.

All Tickets in this Drawing have Won Prizes.

DUBLIN CASTLE

The scene of a Mysterious Explosion. Guy Fawkes has an Imitator.

On Thursday the financial office of Dublin castle was badly wrecked by an explosion. The disaster is said to have been caused by dynamite, and the Fenian party, as usual, is credited with bringing about the explosion. As a fact nothing definite is known as to the real cause of the wrecking of the department referred to, though the wildest rumours are afloat. The authorities and others who know the facts display much reticence in furnishing information regarding the explosion, but the latest details that can be learned show that the affair has every appearance of being the act of some miscreant or miscreants seeking revenge for personal or political reasons. It is known now that the explosion occurred in the cellar. It has not yet been ascertained what the explosive was, but it is believed that the police have knowledge that it was either dynamite or nitro-glycerine. The damage to the Castle was much greater than was at first stated. The ceilings of the two floors above the cellar were blown to pieces, the heavy beams in some places being torn into small pieces. The furniture in the office beneath the Privy Council chamber was completely smashed and destroyed. It was a fortunate thing that the workmen employed in making the improvements had quit work and were away to their dinner. The clerk in charge of the office was also absent at the time the explosion occurred. Had it been otherwise there is no doubt there would have been serious loss of life. The affair has caused consternation among the people living in and employed about the Castle.

The Express Independent Conservative commenting upon Thursday's explosion at Dublin Castle, admits that it is impossible to attribute political motives to the affair. Not long ago, the Express says, an explosion would have been a good investment and would have brought dollars from America, but since that time that style of political warfare has ceased to pay. The persons who were formerly engaged in dynamite politics have of recent years found their occupation gone.

The National Press, the organ of the McArthurites, says it does not think that the explosion can be attributed to an accident. It was undoubtedly the disgraceful and cowardly act of some blackguard for which it would be unjust to hold the Irish people responsible. There is no doubt, the paper says, that the Tories will try to make political capital out of the explosion. They would be very willing to sacrifice a few paves of glass from the Castle windows for the sake of being furnished with an argument against the granting of Home rule to Ireland.

The Glenary Cairn. Travellers who have passed down the St. Lawrence may have noticed on a small island in Lake St. Francis, opposite the Village of Lancaster, a huge conical pile of stones, 50 or 60 feet in height and about 20 feet in diameter at the base. As there is nothing to indicate any practical use for such a structure, curiosity is naturally aroused to know what purpose its builders had in view. The rebellion of 1837-38 still lives in the recollection of many. The rule of the family compact in Upper Canada and political grievances of another character in Lower Canada, which were then separate provinces, had become so unbearable that an agitation against them culminated in an armed outbreak, under Mackenzie in Upper Canada and Papineau in Lower Canada. This rebellion was the means of securing for Canada the Blessings and advantages of responsible government. But the uprising had to be suppressed by force of arms, for which purpose the militia was called out to assist her Majesty's troops then stationed in Canada. After the suppression of the rebellion small bodies of militia were kept on duty at exposed points, among others Lieut. Col. Carmichael, a full-blooded Highland warrior in command on the frontier. He had been associated in the Peninsular War with Sir John Colborne, afterwards Lord Seaton, who was then commander of her Majesty's troops in Canada. He suggested to the Glenary Highlanders who constituted the force at Lancaster, that they should erect a cairn, after the custom of their country, to commemorate the suppression of the rebellion. The farmers of the neighbourhood drew the stone and other material to the island across the ice and Col. Carmichael had the cairn built in 1838. It has twice been thoroughly repaired and is likely to stand many years as a monument of an interesting event in the history of Canada. A spiral stairway, built into the stonework, leads to the summit, where a cannon with its muzzle pointing upwards forms the apex. Into this a flagstaff may be set. So far as I am aware the Glenary cairn is the only structure of its kind in Canada.

J. JOSEPH BELL.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—More precious than Gold—Dysentery, Cholera, and cholera, are, through the summer's heat, carrying off the young, as the winter's cold destroys the aged. In the most acute cases, where internal medicines cannot be retained, the greatest relief will immediately result from rubbing Holloway's soothing Ointment over the abdomen. The friction should be frequent and brisk, to insure the penetration of a large portion of the Ointment. This Ointment cures the excited peristaltic motion and soothes the pain. Both vomiting and griping yield to it; where fruit or vegetables have originated the malady, it is proper to remove all indigestible matter from the stomach by a moderate dose of Holloway's Pills before using the Ointment.

A WINTER TRIP.

Shooting the Rapids on New Years Day.

Big John of Caglinawaga, carried out his intention of running the Lachine rapids on Friday. He afterwards confessed it was one of the most exciting trips he ever had. John did not make the trip alone, for his son Alce, Mr. John Murray and two passengers, none of whom was Mr. George Watt, of William street, accompanied him. Big John steered the canoe, whilst his son and Mr. Murray paddled. The party left Caglinawaga at 10 o'clock and the only place where they experienced any trouble with the ice was just before reaching the rapids. The wind was blowing from the east, and some very choppy water was encountered. A good deal of water was shipped, and by the time the travellers reached their destination they were pretty well soured. When shooting the rapids the burlap form of Big John was completely hidden by the foam and spray for two or three minutes, and the other occupants of the boat feared he had gone overboard. They were much relieved to find, as the little craft emerged from the foaming water, that he was still "at the helm." The boat had to be bailed out frequently on account of shipping so much water, and it held about three or four inches when the Jacques Cartier wharf was reached. Only about two hundred spectators were in waiting to greet the canoeists when they landed, which was a matter of some difficulty, as the ice stretched out for about a quarter of a mile. A man named Cotton, one of the spectators, went out to meet the boat, but the ice gave way, and he was rescued with some difficulty. A passage through the ice was cleared and the occupants of the canoe were then able to safely land on terre ferme.

Christian Legends. The Round Tower of Clonmacnoise was never finished, for the monks objected to the price demanded by the chief mason; and one day that he was at the top of the tower, they said he should never come down till he lowered the price; and they removed the scaffolding.

Then he said, "It is easier to pull down a tower than to build a tower," and he began to cast down stone by stone, so that he could descend in safety.

On this the monks grew alarmed, and prayed him to desist, and the price should be paid; so he came down at their request, but would never again lay hand to the work, so the tower remains unfinished to this day.

The first bells ever rung in all Ireland were rung at Clonmacnoise, but the people of Athlone, being jealous, came at night to steal the bells, and succeeded in carrying them away in a boat. However, before they got out of sight of the church the boat went down and the bells were never recovered, though the river was dragged from Athlone to Shannon Bridge.

At the seven churches of Clonmacnoise is to be seen the great cross of St. Kieran, beautifully carved, of a stone not common to the country, called the Grecian stone, and if a woman can clasp the cross round with her arms she will never die in childbirth.

At a pattern held there one time a soldier from Athlone shot off the hand of a figure of St. Kieran, which was over the grand entrance, but returning home he fell from the boat and was drowned in the very spot where the bells went down a hundred years before.

At Saints Island, in the Shannon, the ruins of a monastery which was destroyed by King John may still be seen. When the monks, broken hearted and beggared, were leaving their beautiful home, one of them knelt down and prayed to God for forgiveness of his enemies. Immediately a well of pure water sprang up where the monk had knelt; and the water even to this day is held by the people to have the power to cure all diseases, if the soul of the patient, as he drinks of the well, is free from all malice and the desire of revenge upon those who may have injured him.

Woman leads the world. She used snuffboxes for ages before men ever thought of adopting it.

WE TELL THE TRUTH about Seeds. We will send you Free our Seed Annual for 1892, which tells THE WHOLE TRUTH. We illustrate and give prices in this Catalogue, which is handsomer than ever. It tells NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH. Write for it today. D.M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

D. Nightingale, Dealer in General Sporting and Athletic Goods. Snow-Shoes, Boxing-Gloves, Fencing Sticks, Maces, Single Sticks, Hockey Sticks and Pucks, Bicycles, Balls, Lanterns, etc.

Pool and Billiard Tables, Improved Billiard Cushions, patented Nov. 21, Ivory and Composition Balls, Tips, plain and fancy Cues, Billiard Cloths, etc. Tables altered, repaired and set down, etc. Agents for Canada of the Star Patent Billiard and Pool Tables.

1742 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL. Bell Phone 2331.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour

AS THE BEST AND THE ONLY GENUINE article, Housekeepers should look for it and see that they get it; all others are imitations.

ROYAL STEAM DYE WORKS. Offices: 710 Craig Street and 1072 St. Catherine Street, Works: Corner Shaw and Logan Streets, Montreal. JOHN L. JENSEN, Proprietor.

Ladies' Dresses, Gents' Suits, Cloth and other Jackets Dyed or Cleaned without being taken apart. Gents' Suits Cleaned and Steam Pressed on order. Hats, Danak and Rep. Curtains, Table and Piano Covers, etc. Dyed or Cleaned and Beautifully Pressed. Cloths, Silks, Woolens, etc. Dyed in first-class style. Special rates for the Trade. Bell Telephone: Head office, 712. Branch office, 1072. Works, 722. 22-TP



MEXICAN LOTTERY

Beneficencia Publica (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878 IN THE CITY OF MEXICO, AND THE ONLY LOTTERY PROTECTED BY THE MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, AND IN NOISE CONNECTED WITH ANY OTHER COMPANY USING THE SAME NAME.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN THE MEXICO PAVILION IN THE CITY OF MEXICO THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1892.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING \$60,000 00

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty per cent of the value of all tickets in Prizes of a lower order than is given by any other lottery.

\$80,000 TICKETS AT \$1.00, \$320,000. PRIZE OF \$60,000. Wholes, \$1; Halves, \$2; Quarters, \$1; LIST OF PRIZES:

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. 1 Capital Prize of \$60,000, \$60,000; 1 Capital Prize of 20,000, \$20,000; 1 Capital Prize of 10,000, \$10,000; 1 Grand Prize of 2,000, \$2,000; 3 Prizes of 1,000, \$3,000; 5 Prizes of 500, \$2,500; 10 Prizes of 200, \$2,000; 20 Prizes of 100, \$2,000; 50 Prizes of 50, \$2,500; 100 Prizes of 20, \$2,000.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 150 Prizes of \$50, approximating to \$10,000 prize, \$9,000; 150 Prizes of \$20, approximating to \$2,000 prize, \$7,500; 150 Prizes of \$10, approximating to \$1,000 prize, \$6,000; 729 Terminal of \$1,000, \$15,980.

Address U. BASSETTI, City of Mexico, Mexico. DONALD KENNEDY

Of Roxbury, Mass., Says: Strange cases cured by my Medical Discovery—Cure me in every day. Here is one of them—Blindness cured by my Medical Discovery. I don't know, unless it takes hold of the Haiden Poles that it is a humor.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, Nov. 9th, 1891. Donald Kennedy, Roxbury, Mass. 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 Medical Discovery. I did it daily and in a few months I was restored to health. About four years ago, I became blind in my left eye by a severe cold. I was advised to try your Medical Discovery. I did it daily and in a few months I was restored to health. I am now perfectly cured of both my ailments, and I thank God for my Medical Discovery.

Yours truly, HANK WHITE.

I CURE FITS! When I say I cure, I mean I cure. I will cure you of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus's Dance, and all other Fits, in 24 hours. I will cure you of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus's Dance, and all other Fits, in 24 hours. I will cure you of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus's Dance, and all other Fits, in 24 hours.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life. These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully yet soothingly on the STOMACH, LIVER, BRONCHES and BOWELS, and give energy and vigor to those great WAIN SPRING-OF-LIFE. They are highly recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the circulation of the blood is impeded, or where the system is debilitated, or where the body has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as a preventive of all diseases, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

Holloway's Ointment. Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of all kinds of skin diseases. Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. This is an infallible remedy. It effectually rubs on the neck and chest, as well into the pores of the face. It cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Croup, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, etc.

Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for

FREEMASONRY.

The Old Story About Pio Nono Revived—The Truth—Iniquities of Continental Masonry.

The French Administration sinks deeper in the mire—gets from bad to worse. In the Chamber of Deputies M. Floquet wantonly interjected the statement that the late Pio Nono was a Freemason and authorized the sect. This is about on a par with the story of the priest's housekeeper in Ireland who asked his reverence at the period of the veto excitement if it was true that the Pope had turned Orangeman. M. Floquet offered no authority for his assertion; he had none to offer except the wildest and most impudent hearsay. But he was met at once by indignant and emphatic cries of "It's a lie" from Paul de Cassagnac and others, and for a quarter of an hour the grave legislative assembly was transformed into a bear-garden. A writer in the Sunday Sun, commenting on the scene, says: "If the statement 'he true, there would be no great harm in it. The Freemasons were not always condemned by the Holy See; and many very good Catholics belonged to the order before the anathema of the Vatican was published. For instance, Daniel O'Connell, who was an intense Catholic, was at one time a Freemason; he retired from the order as soon as the authorities of his Church condemned it." It is a pity this writer, who seems to be an able man, does not confine himself to treating of matters with which he has acquaintance. Evidently he knows little of Continental Freemasonry, which denies the personality of God, is opposed to legitimate authority, and fantastically mingles the jargon of alchemy with pantheism. The Freemasons were at the bottom of many of the excesses of the French Revolution; the Freemasons sympathized with the Commune; in Germany and in Belgium the Freemasons are the bitterest ENEMIES OF CATHOLICITY.

Pio Nono formulated the Bull Quanta Cura against Freemasons in 1857—yes, that same Sovereign Pontiff who is now claimed to be a "brother of the mystic tie." It seems to us that the writer is vague as to the dates of the anathemas against the craft. There were four Bulls to that purpose previous to Pio Nono's—namely, In eminenti Clement XII, 1738; Præsidium Benedict XIV, 1751; Ecclesiam Jesu Christi, Pius VII, 1821; and Qui Quæritur, Leo XII, 1826. We question the affirmation that any very good Catholics "belonged to the order since 1738 for the reason that they could not be admitted to the Holy Table. It is true that Daniel O'Connell was once a Mason, but he recanted the error, and declared that he had ever been seduced into joining such a silly organization. On the continent, as we have shown, the organization is more than silly—it is wicked. In England it is numbing tomfoolery for the promotion of conviviality and reciprocal benefit—a sort of blending of the Pig and Whistle publichouse and the Sons of the Phoenix or the Comical Fellows or other Mutual Aid Club. As for the secret "slaw," it is enough to make an owl laugh. There is no secret. Pretty avarice that must be that is shared in by any nuttoid-headed publican who has the requisite to pay the fees although he can hardly read or write. To tyle a door with a rusty nail; to recognize each other like tramps, thieves, or dead niggers by finger language; to call the Creator the Great Architect, and bether about compass and square when one is unable to cross the pins of a pair of trousers; the most grotesque of all the year-round pantomimes. Certes, it is not opposed to government here, for the Prince of Wales belongs to it, and it is not directly favourable to any political party, for Whigs and Tories are members. But why did the Marquis of Ripon, who was once Grand Master, abandon it?

IN IRELAND. Freemasons have always been the champions of the privileges of a class. A prisoner who was initiated was sure of friends in the jury-box, perhaps on the bench. A policeman who was attentive at "lodge" was invariably promoted in preference to a deserving Catholic. It was curious logic to protest against the foolish occultism of the Ribbonmen and other clandestine societies, and to encourage this conspiracy. We wonder how many seedy edgers are going about appealing for relief to the funds of Masonry. They find it an excellent crutch, no doubt; but what do the brothers who are bred think? Benevolent zanyies, they would be horrified at the impiety of the Continental Rites. The memory of the late glorious and lamented Pontiff should be protected from the sneers of such as M. Floquet. In Ireland the Freemason is the reddest of red-hot Tories, a first cousin to the Orangeman. On the continent he is the most advanced of Liberals, next door to an adherent of the banner of anarchy. In both countries he is the enemy of the priesthood. When Pio Nono was Bishop of Imola, he was accused of Liberalism (in the bad sense of the word). An Italian magazine recently published six letters from him to Cardinal Poleoia defending himself from that accusation. No one who had ever read the spontaneous and vivacious correspondence of this simple, kindly man would ever suspect him of being entangled in the meshes of Masonic histronics. There was not an ounce of pride in him, as the following passage setting forth three reasons for not accepting the Nunciature to Paris bears witness:— "The first, wrote Pio Nono, is the question of the language, which I speak badly and write worse. The second is a weakness of memory, which sometimes fails me even on interesting occasions. The third is the fear of flouting myself in contact with a clergy respectable both as to virtue and doctrine, among whom I doubt whether I could uphold my high office with sufficient dignity."

The principal twin-aims of the Freemasons of Europe at the moment are to secularize school teaching and to rivet the fetters of the Pontiff. The Catholic world demands the independence of its spiritual head—the Holy Father. But the Italian Government protests that it cannot have a Government inside a Go-

vernment. And yet the Republic of San Marino in the heart of Italian territory is possible. Spain does not interfere with the integrity of the Republic of Andorra, nor France with that of the Principality of Monaco. The universities of England can exercise their own jurisdiction within their borders, but to the chief of a mighty universal Church even that privilege is to be denied.—London Universe.

THE O'HART ESTIMONIAL FUND.

Hon. Edward Murphy.....\$25 00 A. Brogan.....1 00 D. Macdonald.....1 00 Subscriptions sent to this office, or to the Hon. Edward Murphy, will be duly acknowledged and remitted to Mr. O'Hart.

North Lanark Election.

The following are the full returns in the North Lanark election, with one exception, North Sherbrooke, which gave Dowdall a small majority.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Huitley (204), Fitzroy (193), Ramsay (85), Almonte (167), Pakenham (69), Total (718).

MAJORITIES FOR ROSAMOND.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Lanark township (124), Lanark village (48), Dalhousie (87), Darling (26), Lavant (2), Total (287).

MAJORITIES FOR DOWDALL.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Lanark township (124), Lanark village (48), Dalhousie (87), Darling (26), Lavant (2), Total (287).

Majority for Rosamond.....431

A Fine Present.

Rev. Father Allain, of St. Mary's parish, Port Dalhousie, seems to have won his way completely into the hearts of the people. His parishioners there made him an elegant present a year ago, and this Christmas they surprised him by giving him a magnificent swinging pitcher of elaborate workmanship and design, and with a Christmas greeting neatly engraved on it. The rev. gentleman referred very feelingly to the kindness of the congregation from the pulpit on Christmas Day, and thanked them cordially for their expression of esteem.

Irish Names in America.

Some of our contemporaries are taking up the subject of Irish names in America. It is somewhat curious that the oldest of these is Brazil, the Hy Brazil of Irish legends, which with St. Brendan's Isle and the Seven Cities was so diligently sought by early navigators. Hy Brazil was given as a name to the main-land of South America, under the belief that the land of romance had been found. The greatest and most important city in the United States with an Irish name is Baltimore, the Great House, the oldest Catholic see in the United States. The early movement of emigration from Ireland to that country was the Protestant district of the North, and they gave their new homes the names borne by the towns and villages where they came in Ireland.—Catholic News.

A Horrible Confession.

The Indian Goosey has made a confession in connection with the Heslop murder at Ancester. Goosey tells the story as follows:—Bartram, Lottridge, Douglas and himself started for the Heslop house together in a rig. Goosey and Lottridge remained outside and Bartram and Douglas went inside. Goosey stayed at the door and Lottridge stood by the rig in the garden. Those outside heard a shot and Goosey ran down to Lottridge and exclaimed: "Well hang for this!" They got scared and drove away without Bartram and Douglas, but summoned up courage and again returned in a few minutes. They met their pals on the road outside the house and Lottridge asked, "Is anybody killed?" Bartram answered, "Well, he won't hit anybody on the head with a chair again." The guilty men drove rapidly towards Ancester, and when halfway there they took a side road, and after doubling several times to avoid pursuit, headed direct for the Lottridge house. They remained there until morning, when Bartram told them that they had gone through the house carefully but found no money. He produced the jewellery and offered to divide it up, but none of the others wanted to have any of it.

Irish Death Rate.

The death rate in the various principal towns of Ireland has risen largely since last return. The average annual death rate for last week was 236 per 1,000 of the population. The deaths registered in the several towns correspond to the following annual rates:—Armagh, 37.8; Belfast, 31.0; Cork, 30.8; Drogheda, 8.8; Dublin, 29.3; Dundalk, 19.5; Galway, 57.0; Kilkenny, 15.6; Limerick, 10.6; Lisburn, 21.5; Londonderry, 33.6; Lurgan, 36.8; Newry, 11.7; Sligo, 20.8; Waterford, 19.2; Wexford, 22.5. The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases in the 16 districts were equal to an annual rate of 2.5 per 1,000, the rates varying from 0.0 in nine of the districts to 10.4 in Sligo; the 4 deaths from all causes registered in that district comprising two from diphtheria. Among the 167 deaths from all causes registered in Belfast are 2 from measles, 6 from whooping cough, 4 from enteric fever, and 2 from diarrhoea; and the 41 deaths in Cork comprise 1 from whooping cough, 1 from enteric fever, and 1 from diarrhoea. There were 21 deaths registered in Londonderry last week, of which 2 were from diarrhoea or dysentery, 2 from phthisis, and 8 from diseases of the respiratory system.

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The words and music of the above song, and 100 other popular Songs and Parodies, mailed on receipt of 10 cents. P. KELLY, Song Publisher, Montreal, Can. 234

Posters, Hand-bills, Business Cards, Circulars, Catalogues, Programs, Bill-heads, Statements, and every description of plain and ornamental printing, done at THE TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

ARCHBISHOP'S ACADEMY.

List of Those who Won Places on the Roll of Honor.

On Thursday afternoon the closing exercises of the year 1891 took place. An interesting programme had been prepared. Two pieces of music, a Christmas hymn and "The Legend of the Beils," were well rendered. Recitations in English and French, by Masters McKenna, Auger, Tansy and Charbonneau were delivered with great success. The director of the institution then read the result of the second bi-monthly examination. This was followed by the distribution of certificates to those who had merited to be inscribed upon the roll of honor. Certificates were obtained by the following pupils:

First class—A. Turcot, J. Walsh, A. Lebeau, P. McKenna, O. J. Tansy, D. Deschamps, A. Marion, J. Rheumms. Special class—D. Robillard, H. Auger, L. F. J. B. Deslauriers, E. P. de Lorimier, E. Hurlbut, J. Temesse, E. Caron. Second class—J. Lusignan, H. Carmel, W. Charbonneau, P. Knudsen, W. Malin, M. McCreary, J. Daignault, R. Grenier, J. Hicks, J. Pheinn, A. Theoret, F. Labrecque, J. Trudel. Third class—P. McCreary, A. Lemouine, C. O'Flaherty, A. Castel, A. Sauvageau, C. Neher, A. Rosaire, J. Warren, C. Ford, A. Dufresne, B. Gunning, A. Leduc, W. Fitzgerald, T. Wickham. Fourth class—D. Lebeau, L. Russel, T. Hewitt, W. McNally, E. Marquon, W. Styles, P. O'Flaherty, J. Donnelly, H. Galarran, T. Kearney, E. Wilson, C. Charlebois, W. Stanley, L. Lagace, F. McGuirk, E. Vadonocour. Fifth class—R. Thibault, T. McKeown, A. Ehrler, F. Symons, H. Robillard, R. Love, K. R. McShane, H. Fitzgerald, J. Macdonnell, E. Wilson, C. Charlebois, W. Stanley, L. Lagace, F. McGuirk, E. Vadonocour.

The pupils who distinguished themselves in the bi-monthly examination are:

First class—A. Turcot, E. Sullivan, J. Walsh, E. Clary, P. C. McKenna. Special class—D. Robillard, H. Auger, J. B. Deslauriers, E. P. de Lorimier, A. L. Brodeur. Second class—J. Lusignan, C. McCarthy, W. Charbonneau, A. Durand, F. Monette, M. McCreary, C. O'Flaherty, A. Sauvageau, J. Warren. Third class—First division: T. Wickham, W. Fitzgerald, C. Neher. Second division: P. McCreary, C. O'Flaherty, A. Sauvageau, J. Warren. Fourth class—E. Vadonocour, C. Charlebois, T. Kearney, T. Hewitt, L. Lagace, W. Stanley. Fifth class—L. Lagace, W. Hicks, H. Love, E. Robitaille, F. Symons.

An address, wishing the director and teachers a happy New Year, was read by Master P. C. McKenna. The Brother director replied. He thanked the boys for their good wishes and hoped that the year 1892 would be a happy and prosperous one for the pupils of the academy. He then gave a holiday until January 7.

FALLING FAST.

DEAR SIR—My mother was falling very fast after three months' suffering from dropsy, being swollen from head to foot, but after she had used one bottle of your Pills for Coughs, Croup, and Whooping Cough, she was cured, and she felt quite well. We think there is no better medicine, and are true friends to B. B. B.

MISS LAVINIA TAYLOR, 177 Jamieson Ave., Parkdale, Toronto, Ont.

The Chinese Massacres.

There seems no reason to doubt the news of the horrible massacre of Christians and Catholic nuns and missionaries in Mongolia, the Chinese province north of the great wall. But it is happily a mistake to suppose that the mission of Eastern Mongolia is destroyed by the slaying of these three hundred native Christians, and their Belgian pastors at Takao. The place is only one of many missionary centres in the province, which in all contains some six thousand Christians.

ARE YOU DEAF?

Or do you suffer from noises in the head. Then send your address and I will send a valuable treatise containing the particulars for your cure, which costs comparatively nothing. A splendid work on deafness and the ear. Address: PROF. G. CHASE, Box 256, Oshawa, Ont.

Failures During 1891.

The total number of failures in the Dominion of Canada, as reported to Dun Wiman & Co.'s Mercantile Agency, for the year 1891, is said to have been 1,899, as against 1,817 in the year 1890. The liabilities, however, show a decline amounting in 1891 to \$7,409,000, as against \$18,299,000 in 1890. Thus although the number of failures is about equal for the two years, the loss on each failure is much less.

FAMILIAR FAMILY FRIENDS.

The family store of medicine should contain a bottle of Hagar's Yellow Oil. Mrs. Hannah Hutchins, of Newry, N. S., writes: "We have used Hagar'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."

Papal Appointments.

The Holy Father has, "Mota Proprio," been pleased to raise the Most Reverend Doctor O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, to the dignity of "Assistente al Seggio,"—Assistant at the Pontifical Throne. This distinction cannot fail to give pleasure to his Lordship's own diocessans as well as to his many admirers. The Holy Father has been pleased to name as Archbishop of Bombay, the Rev. Father F. Dhalot, S.J., Administrator Apostolic. The Holy Father has been pleased to name, by Apostolic Brief, Monsignore Peter Osada, Archbishop of Japan, with residence at Tokio. Besides the Metropolitan, Leo XIII. has also named three Sullragans, viz: Monsignore Julius Alphonus Cousin, Bishop of Nagasaki; Monsignore Felix Midon, Bishop of Osaka; Monsignore Alexander Berlioz, Bishop of Hakodadi. In the United States the Holy Father has been pleased to provide for the three following bishoprics as follows: 1. Cleveland, Reverend Father Ignatius Heislman, of Philadelphia, 2. Green Bay, Reverend Father Sebastian Mesmer, Professor, Washington University. 3. La Crosse, Reverend Father Schewack, Administrator Apostolic.

Tried and True

Is the positive verdict of the people who take Hoot's Sarsaparilla. When used according to directions the good effects of this excellent medicine are soon felt in nerve strength restored, that tired feeling driven off, a good appetite created, headache and dyspepsia relieved, scrofula cured and all the bad effects of impure blood removed. For a good blood purifier, take Hoot's Sarsaparilla.

In all true marriages courtship begins at the altar; and from the results of a varied observation among a large circle of married friends, we are satisfied that between husband and wife tenderness pays.

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.

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INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the Matter of Insolvent. The undersigned in presenting his commitments to the Commercial Community on the occasion of the New Year, respectfully offers his services in the settlement of all claims between Creditors and Debtors, either by compromise or judicial liquidation.

J. FRIGON, Accountant and Auditor, Room 1, 150 St. James St. Bell Phone 1518. Montreal, Dec. 31, 1891. 24 1

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CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me three EXPRESS 5¢ stamps. T. A. SLOOM, M. C., 188 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

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WEDNESDAY,.....JANUARY 6, 1892

**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT**

By the kindness of His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, we are able to announce that next week we shall commence the publication, in the columns of THE TRUE WITNESS, of His Lordship's fascinating book, "After Heary Years." No more interesting, and, at the same time, instructive tale has ever been penned, and our readers have at once a great treat and a great privilege before them.

**DANGEROUS CONVERTS.**

The experiment of appointing attractive young women to convert heathen Chinamen into evangelical Protestants in the New York Sunday Schools has not proved a grand success. The New York Sun says it is now questioned whether the attempts to convert the Chinamen settled in that city are not proving more damaging to those who make them than profitable to the heathen on whom they are expended. Several churches which have established Sunday schools for the Chinamen are alarmed lest the influence of the heathen on their women teachers may not be pernicious. The Chinese pupils are described as adults in years and far advanced in iniquity, sly and insinuating. It is, therefore, dangerous to submit good Christian women to such associations. It is also stated that, instead of undergoing conversion through the efforts of their devoted feminine teachers, the heathen use wicked arts to corrupt them. Many of the Chinamen, according to Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Brooklyn, attend these schools from evil motives and not from any real desire to receive Christian instruction. The same charge has been made, says the Sun, by members of a Baptist church in New York, which has established a Sunday school for their conversion, and at least the suspicion that their influence is demoralizing, so far as concerns young women especially, has become general. The danger arises from the custom of detailing one young woman to take a Chinaman as her sole pupil. In her efforts to save his soul an intimacy grows up which is dangerous to her, while he pursues the beauty of the teacher rather than the beauty of her teaching, his interest in religion being only a tricked pretence to hide his corrupt motives and desires.

This is all very sad and shows how badly calculated is the system which, with the best intentions on the part of those who adopt it, is employed by Protestants for the conversion of the Chinese. We have observed that in this city a number of Chinamen are regular attendants at certain Sunday schools, but we have not yet heard any complaints like those which are agitating certain religious circles in New York.

**THE WATERFORD ELECTION.**

The defeat of Mr. Davitt in Waterford by Mr. Redmond, whose majority was nearly five hundred, was a great surprise. Mr. Davitt and his friends were perfectly confident of victory. They counted, we are told, on the full support of the labor vote, in addition to the regular vote of the Parnellite party. But, contrary to this expectation, the labor vote was either cast against them or else obtained from the poles. The result cannot be regarded otherwise than as a declaration by the people of Waterford in vindication of the name of Parnell. Mr. Davitt had declared against Parnell, had refused to accept nomination in other constituencies, and taken up the gauntlet in Waterford, the stronghold of Parnellism in Ireland, with the assurance that his election would be a death-blow to that wing of the Irish party. It is this which causes some people to regret his defeat, inasmuch as they believe that his success would have tended towards unity of the factions and the formation of a solid Nationalist front in the coming general elections. Others contend that the cause of union will be hastened, not delayed, by the result. In support of their view, they quote the announcement, made by Mr. Dillon, that if Waterford returned the Parnellite candidate he would feel bound to tell his countrymen that there was no longer any hope in constitutional legislation, and that he himself should retire to private life. On this point a well in-

formed correspondent observes that, if Mr. Dillon keeps his word, other prominent Irish members of Parliament may follow his example. This, it is added, might pave the way towards a reconciliation between the contending factions, and gives birth to the hope that the Irish Parliamentary party will be reunited in the near future. It must not be forgotten, however, that there is a stern, one might almost say a fierce, determination among the leaders of the Parnellite party, many of whom are of great wealth and influence, not only to vindicate the memory of the dead leader, but also to punish those whom they blame for his ruin and death. The Parnellite party will therefore have to be reckoned with as an important factor in Irish legislation for some time to come, and the announcement that, under the leadership of Mr. Redmond, it intends to seize every opportunity to emphasize its attitude of "no compromise on Home Rule," under any circumstances, shows where its influence will be felt in Parliament. The idea is evidently to compel Mr. Gladstone and his party to pledge themselves to such a measure of Home Rule as the Parnellites have declared will only be acceptable to the aspirations of the Irish people.

But the wisdom of such a policy is open to question, for we can see in the unconcealed delight expressed by the Tories and Orangemen, over the election of Mr. Redmond, that the enemies of Ireland regard it as a defeat for the National cause. They are glad because it perpetuates a factional quarrel, and may lead to the return of anti-Home Rulers to Parliament in a number of constituencies now held by the Nationalists. Between the two hostile factions fighting against each other, the Tories hope to carry their candidates. Hence their delight over the prospect of a weak and divided Irish representation in the next Parliament. This is the worst consequence that could flow from the Parnellite success in Waterford.

**DEMOCRATIC TARIFF REFORM.**

In spite of the evident unwillingness of the Harrison Cabinet to enter into an arrangement for reciprocal trade with this country, the question is moving towards a solution in another direction. What is called the Springer tariff programme in the United States congress embraces two distinct lines of action, both of which tend towards a tariff on the basis of revenue only, and, if carried out successfully, must bring about freedom of commercial intercourse without the need of a reciprocity treaty. In the first place, the programme referred to will, it is said, deal with a few subjects in separate bills, which the Republican Senate, and, possibly, the Republican president will have to accept or reject. In the second place, we learn from the same authority, the committee on manufactures is to be divided into sub-committees, each of which is to prosecute inquiries into the condition of one or more of the leading industries, and all of them together covering the whole field as far as possible, with a view to the preparation of a comprehensive bill as far advanced in the direction of tariff reform as possible without unnecessary alarm or doing injustice in any quarter.

This programme as a matter of party tactics is based on the fact that comprehensive legislation is impossible, so long as the senate is controlled by extreme protectionists, and the President himself an ultra McKinleyite. To attack the present tariff in its weakest and least responsible points is sound policy. The composition of the committee on manufactures is a good indication of how its work will be done. It includes some of the most radical tariff reformers in Congress, and among them some openly avowed free-traders. Under Republican auspices hitherto only those having an interest in the maintenance of a highly protective tariff were given a hearing. The new committee will give the opponents of that system a chance to be heard.

Should the Democratic policy succeed, reciprocity will come about as a natural process resulting from the removal of the shackles imposed by our party in the interests of our class. As it is the avowed policy of the Republican party to freeze out the Dominion in matters of continental trade, and of the Democrats to encourage the greatest possible freedom of international trade, the success of the latter is all that is needed. Protection in this country was only adopted as a policy of self-defence, rendered absolutely necessary by the action of the United States, and should that action be reversed a similar course would have to be taken on this side of the line. This was abundantly proved by the reduction of the sugar duties, which also afforded a valuable object lesson on the mutual dependence of our international relations.

It is not to be expected, however, that reciprocity of trade will replace reciprocity of tariffs without a long and arduous struggle. Many campaigns of education will have to be gone through before that desirable result shall be attained. Mean-

time Canada will have to remain on the defensive till men of larger views of international comity obtain control of affairs in the United States.

**TRUTH VS. CHAMBERLAIN.**

As the name of Mr. Gladstone stands for all that is highest and best in British statesmanship, that of Joseph Chamberlain is synonymous with all that is mean and narrow in British demagoguery. Illustrations of this are frequently occurring in the speeches made by these leaders on the question of Home Rule for Ireland, but perhaps the most pointed was given in an address delivered by Mr. Chamberlain at Edinburgh a short time ago. After raising the old alliterative bogey that Home Rule meant Rome rule, he sought in the Province of Quebec to find an example of what government in Ireland would be were Mr. Gladstone's policy followed out. He said:

"In the French Province of Quebec the Church of Rome wields an unquestionable and an unlimited authority. It has secured possession of the greater part of the land; it controls the Legislature by insidious, skillful, persistent means; it discourages Protestants and Protestantism, and it favors the members of its own community; and, as the result of that, enterprise is dead within the Province, and there is no contrast more striking on the American continent than that between the energy and the life and the industry of the great Protestant City of Toronto and the decrepitude and the apathy and the silence of the once famous Catholic City of Quebec. That is the effect of the intervention of the priest in politics. That is the effect of Catholic domination."

This stupid tissue of slander glaringly exhibits the character of the man, and how little reliance is to be placed upon his utterances. No man aspiring to a position among statesmen, would make such a display of bigotry and ignorance. If, as he asserted, the Church of Rome wields an unquestioned and unlimited authority in the Province, matters would be in a far better condition than they are. It is because that authority has been set at naught by corrupt politicians, who, in the excess of party spirit have corrupted the people, in defiance of the most solemn and constant admonitions of the hierarchy, that this Province has the misfortune to be held up as a warning example by the Birmingham demagogue. But there are other reasons to account for the alleged apathy to be seen in the Eastern parts of Quebec. If Mr. Chamberlain had studied the state of affairs on this continent, as a man who presumes to educate public opinion and instruct the masses of his countrymen on the great issues of the day, should he would have known that an apathy identical in almost every respect to that which he says exists in Quebec, prevails in the States of New England contiguous to Canada. He would have been aware that the movement of population on this continent has been from the east and north to the west and south, and he could find as striking illustrations of decayed cities on the American Atlantic seaboard with flourishing new cities in the western states as he finds in the contrast he draws between Quebec city and Toronto. The Catholic Church is more powerful in Chicago than ever it was in New London, yet Chicago is the most flourishing city in North America, while New London is abandoned to silence and decrepitude far more melancholy than has yet fallen on Quebec. In Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, thousands of farms have been abandoned by their owners, and are now offered as a free gift to any one who will occupy and cultivate them. But we do not hear of any farms having been abandoned in Quebec. Inquiry at the real estate agencies in this city will show that farm property in this Province commands good prices, not so good perhaps as before the opening up of the North-West, but our Government has not yet been compelled to ask for settlers to come in and occupy the abandoned homes of the people. This has been done by the governments of several New England States, and, we might say, with far greater semblance of truth, that the depopulation of rural New England has been the result of Puritanism than for Mr. Chamberlain to say the slowness of this Province is owing to Catholic domination.

But, how can we characterize the utterances of a man who would say that enterprise is dead within this Province without using language more forcible than polite. No city in America can show more steady and solid progress or greater enterprise than has been shown by Montreal. In this city originated the enterprise which opened up the great West, as it was the pioneers of Canada that discovered and explored it, and actually founded what are now the great centres of population, south and west of the great lakes. In Montreal, the greatest enterprise of modern days, and by its citizens carried to a triumphant completion—the Canadian Pacific Railway, and long before Chicago was connected with New York by rail the enterprise of Montreal, the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway had opened a route for commerce between the eastern seaboard and the far west. Yet Montreal is a Catholic city, and Catholics are among its most successful citizens. But Mr. Chamberlain conveniently skips over the metropolis of the Dominion, to find a contrast to Quebec city in the city of Toronto. The comparison, however, is not fair.

The true cause of the difference between Quebec and Toronto is purely material. Religion has nothing to do with it. The decline of the timber trade, the construction of railways, by which freight is carried to sea-ports all the year round, while Quebec is locked in by ice for half the year, the movement of population westward, before alluded to, and the climate, fully account for Toronto outstripping the Ancient Capital. Equally untruthful with his other statements is the assertion that Protestants are discouraged in this Province. They have their own schools and are protected in the exercise of the fullest liberty and equality. There is no place in this Province where Protestants cannot reside in perfect peace, secure from all molestation. Not so with Catholics in some parts of the sister Province of Ontario: for there are whole townships where the people boast that no Papist is allowed to live. Colonel Maude, V.C., had experience as a settler in one of these happy settlements, and left it with disgust. These are not pleasant things to recapitulate, but when a man, who, unfortunately for his country, commands a hearing in a city like Edinburgh, states what is the reverse of the truth, it is only right that the actual facts should be stated.

In conclusion, we may observe that Mr. Chamberlain's terror of the "priest in politics" may naturally arise from apprehensions which men like him always feel in the presence of a power which has over been exercised for the discomfiture of charlatans and demagogues.

**A STRANGE REVELATION.**

Elsewhere we give a report of the proceedings at the political meeting held on Saturday, at St. Therese. The speech delivered by Mr. Nantel, certainly contains some extraordinary statements, and, as they bear upon the late Commissioner of Public Works, are, to say the least, of a very serious nature. We have frequently expressed the wish that Mr. McShane would explain why he left the Quebec Government. But thus far he has never satisfied either political friend or foe in this respect, although at one time he was very emphatic in his expression of indignation in connection with his treatment by the Administration. That indignation seems to have faded gently away, strangely enough, much about the period the letter written by Mr. Lesage, and printed in the report referred to, was written. The public will be justified in arriving at the conclusion that the late Government has forfeited all claim to public confidence. The procedure adopted in connection with Provincial business by the late "Cabinet" must have been a farce, so far as responsibility was concerned. The doings of the members seem to have been of a very happy-go-lucky style, each one acting for himself, and Picaud for them all. This kind of procedure is not constitutional government, either theoretical or practical, and it is to be hoped, for the credit of the province, nothing like it will ever occur again. A commission, to enquire into various doings of the late Administration is, it is understood, to commence to work very shortly. Meanwhile the public may suspend their judgment generally but the enquiry must be searching and severe. Mr. McShane's remarks concerning the matter immediately at issue will be found elsewhere. But notwithstanding his explanation no man of even the most average business capacity will arrive at any other conclusion than that the most outrageous abuse of office has been perpetrated. Large expenditures were made without any tenders and solely on Mr. McShane's own responsibility, a proceeding which it would be the basest flattery to call outrageous. Much stronger terms should be used. Again, some of the items in the list almost border on the grotesque. There is for example the item of \$100,000 for a fence, as it is termed, and this is not yet finished. Then there is another item for "gates." Now it must be obvious that the idea of gates eight feet high to prevent ingress to an enclosure protected by a coping a few inches high over which the smallest child could jump, is manifestly absurd. It may be not unreasonable to assume in view of what the public now knows that had Mr. McShane continued in office, some further jobbery and boodling would have been perpetrated and a few thousand dollars of the provincial funds squandered on a railing to top the diminutive stone wall now partially constructed. This expenditure has however been happily averted. The ministerial career of Mr. McShane is not a pleasant subject, morally or practically, to contemplate. That it was disastrous is well known and takes the lead in the disastrous regime of the Mercier government. It was nationally humiliating and the full force of its humiliation is now being revealed to the eyes of an astonished and indignant public. Even the remarkably elastic conscience of a Mercier Government could not stand him, and their exemplary Premier—"Me and My Premier"—Mr. McShane says, had to dismiss him "for cause," such as, a little later, the Lieutenant-Governor has been compelled to give Mr. Mercier and his associates their *conge* in turn. What Mr.

Mercier had to kick against in a comparatively small matter Mr. Angers has had to do on a more extensive scale; that is all the difference. It may, however, be said that it is a strange thing for an Irish journal, which has always contended for the rights of its people in the Cabinet, to treat in so uncompromising and severe a manner one of the race and creed it represents. We can only say that in this matter we in no way change our position. We can only regret that we have to say that in Quebec, as in certain other places, the Irish race and the Irish name alike suffer, owing to the fact that the worst and most unattractive elements of the people persist in forcing themselves upon the public and falsely claim to be true representatives of the most illustrious and distinguished people on the earth. It is time that this ceased, and cease it must. We have good, learned and distinguished Irishmen in the country, and in the future public positions must be held by them, men who do honor to the name, and not by the discreditable herd which has in the past obtruded itself on the country on the sole ground that its members claim, with more or less right, to be Irishmen. So far as Mr. McShane is concerned, all we can say is that it is to be hoped he will as soon as possible retire to that position for which nature intended him, modest obscurity, and the sooner he does this the better it will be for the public and himself.

We have already stated that the commission of enquiry about to be appointed must make a most searching and rigid examination into all matters at issue. There is one point in connection with the statements under consideration which deserves especial notice. It is certainly very strange the orders given to Mr. Charlebois, dated March, should not have been produced until August. We of course decline to be responsible for the statement, but it cannot be overlooked that it is hinted in Quebec that all these orders were written after Mr. McShane's dismissal. No doubt the Commission will sift this matter to the bottom.

**BIBLIOLATRY ABANDONED.**

Rev. Dr. Abbott, who succeeded Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, preached a sermon to a Presbyterian congregation in New York a couple of Sundays ago, which gave abundant, if saddening evidence of the drift of nineteenth century Protestantism. He described the Bible as a merely human production, liable to errors and imperfections inseparable from humanity. Thus the Great Book, which has been made the basis of nearly all the attacks on the Catholic Church for over three hundred years, is thus coolly set aside by a Protestant minister, who admittedly holds a first place in the estimation of his co-religionists.

The logical inference from Dr. Abbott's declaration, granting it to be sound from a Protestant critical point of view, is that, if the Bible be a merely human production, the arguments drawn from it from the time of the so-called Reformation down to the present time, against the Catholic Church, are destitute of divine authority, and, therefore, devoid of all controversial value.

Dr. Abbott claimed, however, that the Bible "carries inspiration, instruction and strength which no other book has approached," but it is not infallible, he declared, and he added that few people now-a-days hold that it is so. Furthermore, he asserted that it is simply, "the select religious literature of the select religious writers of a select race." He then went on to explain, to what we must think was an astonished Presbyterian audience, "the result of a gradual dawning upon men, through their great writers, that there is a God who rules the world." These writers, he proceeded, "did not infallibly see and interpret what they saw; sometimes they misunderstood; but there was this about them, they were looking for God in human life." The sacredness of the Bible, in his view, is not in its infallibility, for that "is a mere superstition," but it is due to the fact that "it was written by men who had God in their hearts and the power of communicating the light of the Bible to other men."

But this tremendous tumble from the heights of Protestant Bibliolatry is only a prelude to a still further retreat from the stronghold of Calvinistic faith and doctrine. "There is," he said, "a real and veritable spiritual communication between God and man. God has spoken, and He still speaks. The Bible is not the last word, but the first only; the beginning of inspiration and not the sum of it." If Dr. Abbott does not take care to keep his grip on the last plank of his Protestant ship, he may discover one of these fine days that he is preaching good Catholic doctrine on the subject of inspiration, and will have to take refuge in the historical truth, hitherto denied by Protestant preachers, that the church is authority for the Bible, not the Bible for the church, and, therefore, that the church alone is capable of expounding it.

But there is satisfaction as well as consolation in the thought that the Protest-

ant argument, pursued to its legitimate, logical conclusion, with no love for the Catholic church and not the remotest desire to demonstrate the truth of its attitude by the canons of human criticism, has left Protestantism as a form of religion without a prop to sustain it that is not taken from the armory of Catholic faith.

But what becomes of Protestantism after it has abandoned its Bible as an infallible guide? Does it not become like the mythical fourth dimension of space—a thing beyond comprehension, other than what can be formed of an absolute necessity? Historically, however, we can see that the Protestant heresy has run the usual course, a course common to all preceding heresies, and has come to a point in its progress where those who have followed its teachings must choose between two roads, one leading to the eternally sunlit heights of Catholic faith, the other down into the abyss of atheistical negotiation. Happy will it be for those who choose the right road. The only hope of salvation for men in their condition is in the voice of authority, speaking to-day by inspiration, as it spoke before the Bible was written.

ROSENDALE, the seat held by Lord Hartington in the House of Commons, will be hotly contested by the Gladstonians with a fighting chance of carrying against the Tories and Unionists combined. The despatches say the loss of this seat would be regarded throughout Britain as an almost decisive test of the fate of the ministry. It may, therefore, be expected that the resources of the Government will be strained, and every dodge and device known to the electioneering art put into use in order to secure a victory. Sir Thomas Brooke, the Ministerial candidate, is a dissident Liberal and the personal choice of Lord Hartington. Mr. Malen, a Radical, Home Ruler and a young man of ability and oratorical power, with extensive family connections in Lancashire, is the Gladstonian candidate. It is reported that the Unionists dread the issue, a rapid canvass of the district already made having disclosed a surprising Gladstonian bias.

DYNAMITE outrages, explosions and other alleged destructive operations are always in order at Dublin Castle, or some such place, especially on the eve of important elections. The hub-bub raised over what appears to have been nothing more than an explosion of gas in the cellar, is evidently a put up job. It is intended to startle and alarm the British public. Indeed there is nothing strange in the suspicion that the explosion itself was only another Castle plot, concocted by officials who have grown tired of the monstrous good behaviour of the Irish, and who hope to frighten their masters into more generous expenditure, and, at the same time, help the Tory cause by reviving the old Fenian ghost. The whole affair was too clumsily arranged, its aim and object too transparent to deceive anybody. Instead of creating alarm, it has only brought a torrent of ridicule on its authors.

**CIVIC ELECTIONS.**

**Toronto.**  
One of the hardest fought municipal elections in the history of Toronto ended on Monday night. All the interest centred in the mayoralty contest. The candidate and their friends worked like Trojans all day and the result was the election of R. J. Fleming by a plurality of 818. Osler followed him closely. The vote stands—Fleming, 8,542; Osler, 8,224; McMillan, 4,642; Beatty, 598. A vote was taken on the Sunday Street Car question, the result being a majority against their running on that day of about 4,200. The by-law favoring free text books in the public schools was carried by a large majority.

**Ottawa.**  
The contest between Alderman George Cox and Ald. Olivier Durocher for the mayoralty last Monday was one of the closest fights ever known, the result being that Durocher wins by less than 100 votes.

**London.**  
The contest for the mayoralty resolved itself into a contest between the Women's Christian Temperance union people and E. T. Essery, who announced himself as the "people's candidate," in which W. M. Spencer, the Women's Christian Temperance union candidate, defeated his opponent by a majority of 241.

Mayors were elected in other towns and cities as follows:—  
Hamilton—Alderman Peter Blacher.  
Woodstock—Malcolm Douglass.  
Stratford—Elijah Hodgkins. St. Thomas—R. McCauley. Oshawa—W. F. Cowan. Barrie—A. E. H. Creswick. Guelph—Peterboro—James Kendry. Galt—John M. Lumsden. Sarnia—R. E. Leare. Port Hope—H. H. Burnham. St. Catharines—Dr. E. Goodman. Owen Sound—J. W. Frost. Berlin—C. O. Bitzer. Chatham—John Carpenter. Trenton—W. S. Jacques. Ingersoll—James Stevens. Cornwall—E. O. Callaghan. Kingston—D. McIntyre. Pembroke—W. R. White. Almonte—T. W. Ruines.

**A Rumor.**  
La Presse states that it was rumored the commission to enquire into the late Mercier government's acts will be composed of Justice Mathieu, Mr. Donald MacMaster, Q. C., and a citizen of Quebec.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

A LARGE MEETING AT ST. THERESE.

Mr. Nantel Makes some Remarkable Statements Concerning the Late Administration of the Public Works Department.

ST. THERESE, Jan. 2.—Notwithstanding the rain and the bad roads a good attendance was present to-day at the meeting called by the Hon. Mr. Nantel.

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again; if he does not, I shall say to him: "Mr. De Boucherville, you have not done your duty."

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given by the previous Government, and there was urgent necessity for the work. The same remark would apply to the stone fence.

With reference to his order for the water pipes, Mr. McShane wonders what his political opponent would have said, if when the water pipe burst, he had not done what was necessary, but had waited till an immense amount of damage was done.

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

A Dublin Castle Explosion. The explosion at Dublin castle has brought out many theories to account for the affair.

In the New Testament we have the most magnificent of all the Scriptural canticles, called the Magnificat, or canticle of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in praise to God for the mighty things done for her.

That vocal music was employed in the divine services of the Church in the days of the Apostles is evident from these words of St. Paul to the Ephesians: "Speaking to yourselves in psalms and spiritual canticles, singing and making melody in your hearts to the Lord."

For the cultivation and preservation of Church music we are first of all indebted to St. Ambrose, Archbishop of Milan, who flourished in the fourth century, and later on to Pope St. Gregory.

THE CHURCH IN MOURNING CLAD. To-day the Church is in mourning clad. No one asks his neighbor why? The tale is told in the faces and As the young and old go by.

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE. Sir George Baden-Powell, of the British Behring Sea commission, announced at Liverpool on Tuesday that at Lord Salisbury's request he will start for Washington on Saturday next, and that the two Governments have agreed to a basis of arbitration on the seal question.

An Important Discovery. Dr. Pierre, son-in-law of Professor Koch, has discovered the influenza bacillus and has transplanted it in six calves with complete success.

A Floating Tomb. The steam tug Progress, of St. Pierre, while cruising off that port, picked up a vessel bottom up and towed her into the harbor.

When a girl is sixteen she likes to be called a little witch, and yet she does not like to think that she will be called an old witch when she is sixty.

Do you want to get rid of those troublesome Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and all the ailments of the throat and lungs? Then get the Pectoral Balsamic Elixir.

Do you want to get rid of those troublesome Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and all the ailments of the throat and lungs? Then get the Pectoral Balsamic Elixir.

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PIANO-ORGAN. Purchasers are invited to the Warehouses of Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame St. (Near McGill St.) MONTREAL.

KNABE, BELL, WILLIAMS PIANOS AND BELL ORGANS. Old Pianos and Organs taken as part payment and full value allowed.

Pectoral Balsamic Elixir. Do you want to get rid of those troublesome Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and all the ailments of the throat and lungs? Then get the Pectoral Balsamic Elixir.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. CHEAPEST THROUGH COMBINED Pacific Coast. RATES LOWEST RELIABLE, ALWAYS.

SPECIALY FITTED TOURIST CARS. Will leave Montreal, Windsor Street Station, at 8:15 P.M. AND RUN THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE ON JAN 20, FEB 3 & 17, MAR 2, 16 & 30, APR 13 & 27.

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Also the various styles of the famous HEINZMAN PIANOS.

C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS. 2268 St. Catherine Street. OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS received in part payment. Pianos and Organs sold on easy monthly payments and lowest prices for cash.

THE OLD YEAR.

Adieu! adieu! thou living year! Earth's felicity before thee...

ROBERT MORRIS.

INSURED FOR DEATH, Or, A Babe in Babylon.

It was past 10 o'clock in London, one bitterly cold winter night, and Miss Priscilla Pargeter, who had been somewhat late abroad for an elderly maiden lady...

men and women begging or playing music in the streets who dragged sickly and miserable-looking children about with them in order to excite the sympathy of the passers-by.

and showed Miss Priscilla the sleeping child's face. "Your baby; what do you mean?" "It's my baby, marm—leastwise, it's my little sister—mother's in a 'sylum'...

safe and he had kept his promise to the poor mother he would never see again. He did die happy. He died with one hand clasping Miss Priscilla's and the other laid gently on his baby sister's cheek...

LABORING MEN'S REMEDY: ST. JACOBS OIL, THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN, CURES RHEUMATISM, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Soreness...

Montreal Brewing Company's CELEBRATED ALES - AND - PORTERS Registered Trade Mark—"RED BULL'S-EYE."

BURDOCK Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

BLOOD CURES DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEART BURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES.

BITTERS

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, Dame Maria Egan, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of John Andrew Peard...

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 817, Dame Octavie Guertin, of the parish of Beloeil, in the District of Montreal...

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PARISH OF St. Joseph, in the Parish of St. Joseph, Hochebecq, apply to the Legislature of Quebec...

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

Table with columns: 3134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00, CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00, LIST OF PRIZES, TICKETS, 11 Tickets for \$10.00.

BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS

RISO'S CURE FOR THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

Painting. J. GRACE, 51 University Street, House and Sign Painter and Paper-hanger.

MONTREAL PAPER MILLS CO. St. Lawrence Paper Mills, 555 Craig Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in Book, Toned and News, Prints, Colored Posters, Bleached and Embossed Manillas, Brown and Straw Wrappings, White and Tinted Flat Wrappings, Bill Heads, Note and Receipt Forms, and General Printers' Supplies.

THE PEOPLE'S KNITTING MACHINE. Total price only \$6.00. Will knit all kinds of stockings, hosiery, etc.

BRUSHES. Brooms, Whisks, Feather Dusters, Heather Sink Cleaners, Etc.

Sufferers from the 'Grippe' WILL GAIN Strength, Nourishment, Stimulus BY TAKING Johnston's Fluid Beef The Great Strength-giver. A Powerful Invigorator.

Castor Fluid. Registered. A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHEN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Curtain Stretchers. LACE Curtain Stretcher: 12 ft. \$2.50; 14 ft. \$3.00; 16 ft. \$3.50; 18 ft. \$4.00; 20 ft. \$4.50.

W. H. D. YOUNG, L.D.S., D.D.S., Surgeon-Dentist, 1604 Notre Dame Street. Preservation of the Natural Teeth and painless extraction.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

What Girls Should Do.

Do be natural; a poor diamond is better than a good imitation. Do try to be accurate, not only for your own sake, but for the sake of your sex; the incapacity of the female mind for accuracy is a standard argument against the equality of the sexes.

Do be exact in money matters; every debt you incur means loss to some one, probably to some one less able than you to bear it.

Do answer your letters soon after they are received, and do try to reply to them with some relation to their contents; a rambling, ill-considered letter is a satire upon your education.

Do, when you talk, keep your hands still.

Do observe; the faculty of observation, well cultivated, makes practical men and women.

Do attach as much importance to your mind as to your body.

Do try to remember where you put your gloves and card-case; keep the former mended and the latter filled.

Do recollect that your health is more important than your amusement; you can live without one, but you'll die early without the other.

Do try to be sensible; it is not a particular sign of superiority to talk like a fool.

Do put your hairpins in so that they will stay; it looks slovenly, to say the least, to see them half dropping out.

Do be ready in time for church; if you do not respect yourself sufficiently to be punctual, respect the feelings of other people.

Do get up in time for breakfast.

Do avoid causes of irritation in your family circle; do reflect that home is the place in which to be agreeable.

Do be reticent; the world at large has no interest in your private affairs.

Do cultivate the habit of listening to others; it will make you an invaluable member of society, to say nothing of the advantage it will be to you when you marry; every man likes to talk about himself; a good listener makes a delightful wife.—Dunham's Magazine.

Meats Which Can be Quickly Prepared.

Here are some of the Sunday dinners which one can prepare easily and quickly.

Any kind of cold meat, sliced thin, Lyonnaise or creamed potatoes, fried cabbage, preserved fruit, cake, tea.

Cold corned beef, vegetable hash, bread and butter, fancy crackers, cold salad, tea.

Eggs, either boiled, poached, scrambled or as an omelet, toast, cocoa, pie.

Salad, rolls, Washington pie, peach preserve, coffee.

Cold meat, Welsh rare-bit, brown bread toast, rice pudding, tea.

Canned salmon for any kind of cold fish will do, vinaigrette sauce rolls, and butter, baked Indian pudding, coffee.

Cream dried beef, brown bread, toast, sauce-mange with cream, tea.

Braised beef, boiled hominy, bread and butter cake and preserved fruit, chocolate.

Beef, veal or mutton stew, rolls, crackers, cream pudding, cocoa.

These are only a few of the many combinations one can have without much trouble. The beans, brown bread, hominy, braised beef or a braised chicken, stews, baked Indian pudding, all can be cooking while the housekeeper is at church. All the preparations of the other dishes can be made in the morning, and but a few minutes will be needed to finish them when one returns from church.

If one have no fire and object to making one, the eggs, creamed beef, potatoes, vegetable hash, drinks, etc., may be prepared on an oil stove.

If one have a patent oven that does all the work with the aid of a lamp, a hot dinner would, of course, be possible with but little trouble. Some kind of sauce or preserves, olives, fancy crackers, canned meats and fish, canned peas, corn and tomatoes are all valuable for these dinners. Cold meat, with one or two of these vegetables made hot, is a very good dinner.

Any kind of cold meat can be freed from skin, bone and fat, cut into dainty pieces, seasoned with salt and pepper and put away until the return from church. A simple white or brown sauce can be made in less than five minutes and the meat be warmed in this.

To the average mortal one hot savory dish is more satisfactory than several cold ones, and it seems to me that the housekeeper who follows these suggestions will not find it hard to get at least one hot substantial dish and a hot drink for her Sunday dinner.—Ladies Home Journal.

About the Washing of Flannels.

Immerse in cold water in which is a little borax. Leave the article soaking awhile; repeat the process, rinsing each time in the cold water. If very much soiled, a slight lather of soap may be made in the first water; or soap may be rubbed upon spots. Do not wring more than is absolutely needed, but "soak" instead. All mothers who know how difficult it is to keep the flannel-kirts of infants, which are so often wet, soft, will never try any other way if they try this. The same process, using a small portion of soap tree bark, will restore almost any woolen gown, white or colored. There is reason in this. Manufacturers of woollens have the raw materials washed in cold, not hot or warm water, and know full well that only in this way can they get the full softness of the fleece. Much, however, of the success of the method in home use depends upon the ease with which they thus keep the same temperature. Doubtless, if the same degree could be maintained through washing and rinsing, there would be the same result. This is practically impossible, however, while the changes are fatal to the wool fabric.

Economical Use of Pull-Overs.

Broil two pounds of halibut for one dinner and there will be enough left over to make a nice little dish of escalloped fish. The same amount of fish, cut in a square piece and boiled, can be served with an egg sauce, and what is left over be used for an escalloped dish; or it can be put in a deep dish, with cream sauce,

and covered with mashed potatoes and browned. Still another way is to combine with mashed potatoes and make it into croquettes. Any kind of cold fish can be used in this manner. A small white fish, lake trout, bass, or indeed, any of the smaller fish, can be baked or broiled, and such part as may be left can be used as suggested for halibut.

A small turkey or a chicken of good size can be roasted, served hot, then cold, and what is still left can be prepared in any of the following named ways (the bones being boiled down for stock): as croquettes, blanquette, with rice border, fricassee, chicken pie, hashed chicken on toast, creamed chicken, etc. The tough pieces and bones can be used for soups.

A SENSIBLE STATEMENT.

SIR,—Having used your Burdock Blood Purifiers successfully for some time past, I must state that for my complaint of biliousness and acid stomach I have never found an equal, and I continue to use it and recommend it to my friends and neighbors.

W. SURTON, St. Thomas, Ont.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

I Know a Thing or Two.

"My dear boy," said a father to his son, "you are in bad company; the lads with whom you associate indulge in bad habits. They drink, smoke, swear, play cards and visit theatres. They are not safe company for you. I beg you to quit their society." "You needn't be afraid of me, father," replied the boy laughing; "I know how far to go and when to stop." The lad left his father's house twirling his cane in his fingers and laughing at the old man's notions. A few years later, and that lad, grown to manhood, stood at the bar of a court, before a jury which had just brought in a verdict of guilty for some crime in which he had been concerned. Before he was sentenced he addressed the court, and said, among other things: "My downward course began in disobedience to my parents. I thought I knew as much of the world as my father did, and I spurned his advice; but as soon as I turned my back on my home temptation came upon me like an adrovo of hyenas and hurried me to ruin." Mark that confession, you boys who are beginning to be wiser than your parents; Mark it, and learn that disobedience is the first step on the road to ruin. Don't take it!

Faith.

The following beautiful and truthful tribute to knowledge from the lips of Father Tom Burke illustrates most forcibly the position of the Catholic Church in regard to the education of her children:

"What is the formulation, the bond, the link, the life and soul of the Catholic Church? I answer—faith. Faith in God. Faith in every word that God has revealed. Faith, stronger than any human principle of belief, opinion or conviction. Faith, not only bowing down before God, but apprehending what God speaks; clasping that truth to the mind, and informing the intelligence with its light; admitting it as a moral influence into every action and every motive of a man's life. It is the soul and life of the Catholic Church. Faith! What is faith? It is an act of the intelligence whereby we know and believe all that God has revealed. Faith, then, is knowledge? Most certainly! Is it an act of the will? No; not directly—not essentially—not immediately. It is directly, essentially and immediately an act of the intellect and not of the will. It is the intellect that is the subject wherein faith resides. The will may command that intellect to bow down and believe; but the essential act of faith is an act of the intelligence, receiving light and accepting it, and that light is knowledge. Therefore the Catholic Church cannot exist without knowledge."

A Man Towed by an Albatross.

A vessel was ploughing through the waters of the South Atlantic when a cry of "Man overboard!" was heard. The man at the wheel brought the ship up in the wind, and boats were lowered, but by the time this was accomplished the sailor was a quarter of a mile astern. He kept up, however, and as the boat approached a big albatross was seen to dart at him and the next moment for to struggle; then away went the bird, flapping violently, towing the sailor along the surface. The men had to pull hard to gain upon it, and then it was found that the sailor was uninjured, and perhaps had been saved by the bird. He was almost exhausted when the albatross flew over him in evident curiosity; as it passed he seized its feet. The bird in its fear and terror was strong enough to tow him along the surface at a rapid rate.

Two Good Tricks.

A good table trick is to make an egg force its way into an ordinary wine can, such as is found on all well regulated dinner tables. The other accessories are some paper and a medium-sized boiled egg, with the shell taken off. Drop the paper lighted into a wine bottle, and set the interior well heated. This expands the air within and forces part of it out. While the interior is still hot, stand the egg up on end in the neck of the bottle, and let it rest there. As the bottle cools off, the egg will begin to force its way in, until it finally drops. Another trick, which works on the same principle, is to make a banana peel itself. To do this all that is wanted is a wine bottle, a ripe banana and a bit of paper wet with alcohol. Light the paper and drop it into the bottle. When the air in the bottle is well heated set the banana on end on top and let it do the rest itself, as the air on the inside cools off and contracts the outside pressure, pushing the banana down into the bottle until it has pulled itself out of its skin.

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 Purifiers—which may be thoroughly relied on to effect a permanent cure. It has cured obstinate cases of 25 years' standing.

God does not usually communicate Himself except to those whom he sees inflamed with a great desire to please Him in all things.—St. Teresa.



Not on good terms

—dirt and Pearlina. They can't live in the same house. You'll have to take one or the other. Take Pearlina to clean everything that is washable—clothes, dishes, paint, glass. It saves labor, temper, time, money, and fabric. Millions use it. No one is poor enough to do without it; everyone is richer for using it.

Beware

Pearlina is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearlina, do the honest thing—send it back. —JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

An Interesting Relic.

"Some Ancient Crosses and other Antiquities of Inishowen, County Donegal," is the title of a valuable paper read lately before the Royal Irish Academy (and reprinted by the order of the Academy) by Mr. William James Doherty, C.E. Speaking of the parish of Donagh, Mr. Doherty states that it is remarkable as containing the site of a church founded by St. Patrick, as well as for being the birthplace of John Colgan, the celebrated Franciscan friar, author of the *Acte Saeculorum* and *Triadis Thaumaturga*, who was born on the lands that formerly belonged to this ancient church. He says of the Sancta Maria bell in the Protestant church at Carndonagh: "It had been traditionally stated that this bell had been in use formerly on the Catholic church previous to the sixteenth century; but no confirmation of the fact could be produced. About a year ago the author, when examining the remains of the sculptured slabs in the churchyard adjoining, suggested to the Rev. Philip O'Doherty, of Carndonagh, the desirability of having the bell examined. This he afterwards had done; and Mr. Robert Moore, Jr., made a complete rubbing of the bell on which appears the following inscription:—

\* SANCTA MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS. REVERENDI PONTIFICIS (his sign or Trade MARK) DE VINCIS ME FRUIT ALIA (allelujah).

This legend led no doubt as to the correctness of the tradition; but the questions remained: Who was Reardus Pontifex, and where was Vincis? Consequently the date of the bell can at present only be judged from its type and embellishments. It is of the ancient long-waisted form. The question of how it came to find its way to this church in Inishowen arises. The author is of opinion that it may have been on board of one of the ships of the Spanish Armada that suffered shipwreck in 1588 within a comparatively few miles of the church of Donagh.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Weak Lungs—Use It. For sale by all druggists, 35 cents per bottle.

America Destined to Become Catholic.

Referring to the conversion to the Faith of Col. R. H. Savage, of the United States Army, and his wife, in San Francisco, and certain similar events in prospect elsewhere, Zax, of the San Francisco, made the following comments, from his standpoint curiously interesting, says the Catholic Columbian:—

For my part, although not a Catholic, I am not surprised that the elegant gentlemen who represent the Church of Rome make so many converts, but that they trouble themselves to make so few. If Churches are to be judged by their representatives, the Catholic is far ahead of any other. I do not bow to her religion, but, as a rational being, I respect her grand wisdom. As people grow rich and refined, the Catholic Church will necessarily receive more and more converts. It is the Church par excellence of the aristocracy. It is the only Church with a distinguished and unbroken genealogy. Its heirlooms are the monuments of art, sculpture, architecture, music, and all the grand relics of genius that the globe contains. Its priests are invariably educated and diplomatically clever men. I take off my hat to culture and state-craft. Some twelve or fifteen years ago Professor Tyndall predicted that after the intense free-thinking then prevailing there would be a great reaction in favor of Catholicism; that after this age of unrest men would seek that perfect repose which only the Catholic Church bestows.

The English soldiers in the Soudan were supplied with St. Jacobs Oil.

Epidemic in Brazil.

Lord Salisbury has received a cable despatch from Her Majesty's consul at Santos, confirming the recent alarming reports in regard to the terrible state of affairs there growing out of the ravages of combined yellow fever and smallpox. Eighteen captains of merchant vessels have died either from the black vomit or smallpox within two months. On some vessels the entire ship's company, officers and crew, have perished from these awful maladies. Seven sailors died in the streets, so quickly fatal has been the attack. It is estimated that at least two-thirds of the attacks have been fatal. The great majority of victims are emigrants and sailors. The consul writes that a much greater mortality than now exists is looked for during the hot months of January and February.

One good mother is worth a hundred schoolmasters. In the home she is laid-stone to all hearts and lodestar to all eyes.—George Herbert.

NO OTHER Sarsaparilla has effected such remarkable cures as HOOD'S Sarsaparilla, of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and other blood diseases.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Glengarry Reformers have selected Archibald McArthur as their candidate for the House of Commons. The writ for an election at Richmond, N. S., has been issued. Polling will take place on the 21st January.

John Cummings, while chopping in the woods on the 12th line, Brooke, on Thursday was killed by a falling tree.

Despatches from Chili state that that country is anxious for a peaceable settlement of the difficulty with the United States.

The new government of the Northwest territories is composed of Mr. Haultain (leader), Messrs. Clinkskill, Neff and Tweed.

The Lachine municipal elections are fixed to take place on the 18th inst. Nominations of candidates will take place on the 18th.

Nothing has yet been heard of W. Beamish of the customs department, Belleville, who mysteriously disappeared on Christmas eve.

The body of the late ex-chief Justice Sir Adam Wilson was buried privately in St. James cemetery, Toronto, on Thursday afternoon.

General Sir Frederick Sleight Roberts, Admiral Sir Arthur W. A. Hood (retired), and Sir William Thompson the great scientist have been raised to the peerage.

The writ for the election at Richmond, Nova Scotia, was issued to-day. Nominations takes place on January 14, polling 21. The sheriff is the returning officer.

In view of the agitation in Woodstock to reduce the number of licenses, the local liquor dealers have given bonds of \$200 each to the mayor to observe the Crooks Act.

The line from Glen Robertson to Hawkesbury having been completed the Canada Atlantic commenced running trains on Monday to Dalkeith, Vankeek Hill and Hawkesbury.

While enjoying himself with his family on Friday evening, Mr. Edouard Lafreniere, Mignonne street, Montreal, fell dead from heart disease as he was in the act of sitting down.

The report is current in insurance circles in New York that the business in the United States of the Royal Canadian Insurance company, of Montreal, is to be taken over by the Alliance company of England.

Numerous Russian nihilists residing in France have been arrested, and it is said a plot to destroy the Russian embassy and the building in which the Chambers of Deputies meets has been discovered.

It is reported here that the Montreal and Vaudreuil railway has changed hands and has passed from the control of the Grand Trunk to the Canadian Pacific, by which it will be rushed to completion next year.

A miner in the Township of Barrie found a cave containing a sheet of water, situated 200 feet from the entrance. On the walls were carved the name of C. P. Myers. Mining tools were found, and most wonderful of all, silver stalactites were picked up.

Fifty-six longshoremen, carpenters and coopers employed at the pier of the Allan and Dominion lines of steamships in Portland, have been notified that they would have to go back to Canada, having been brought here in violation of the alien contract labor law.

Mr. Simard, assistant clerk of the Quebec Legislative Assembly, has been superannuated on account of illness, and Mr. Guilbault, of the Department of Public Works, has been appointed in his stead. He in turn has been replaced by Mr. Bourbonnais, ex-M.L.A. for Soulanges.

The funeral of the late Mr. Jean Baptiste Daoust, M.P., took place on Thursday at St. Eustache. Rev. F. Gupon, parish priest of St. Eustache, parish priest of St. Eustache, celebrated the service in the Roman Catholic Church, assisted by Father Rouleau, of

St. Therese, as deacon, and Father Godin, of Vaudreuil, as sub-deacon. The reverend superior of the Trappists of Okan sang the *Liberia*. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Octavo Limoges, Felix Paquin, Mayor of St. Eustache, C. H. Champagne, N.P., Isaac Gauthier and Jerome Parent. Among those present were Hon. T. A. Ouintet, Mr. P. E. Leblanc, ex-member for Laval, Mr. Beauchamp, ex-member for Two Mountains, and many of the principal residents of the county.

Australian papers say Sir George Bolen-Powell is named as the successor to Lord Onslow as Governor of New Zealand.

February 18 is spoken of as the day for the assembling of the Dominion Parliament, but the matter has not yet been finally decided.

Richard Potter, President of the Grand Trunk Railway from 1869 to 1875, and for some years director of the Hudson's Bay Company, died on Monday at Minchinhampton, aged 75.

The local city early closing by-law, providing that dry goods, furs, boots and shoes, clothing and gent's furnishing stores shall close at 6 p.m. every day but Saturday, took effect in Ottawa this week.

Notice is hereby given of the erection into a school municipality, for Catholics only, under the name of "Sainte Croix de Dunham," of the township of Dunham, county of Missisquoi, with the exception of certain lots. This is not to take effect until the first of July next.

Henniker Heaton says he believes that Imperial Penny Postage will soon be realized despite Canada's hesitancy to lead the way. He expects that Mr. Gieschen will make the last year of his occupancy of the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer famous by carrying the next great step in the direction of Federation through.

The Chinese Viceroy of Kashgar, in reply to a request from the Chinese Government, has declared in favor of the English taking possession of the Pamirs. He urged that China do all in her power at the St. Petersburg conference to attain this end. He holds that Kashgar's trade with India will be ruined if Russia acquires the Pamirs.

A despatch from Regina on Friday to the Winnipeg Free Press states that the new Government for the North-West Territories was announced on Thursday afternoon. It will comprise Mr. Haultain, member for Macleod; Mr. Clinkskill, of Battleford; Mr. Neff, of Moosemin, and Mr. Tweed, of Medicine Hat. Mr. Haultain will be leader.

No word has been received yet of the arrival at Plymouth, England, of Her Majesty's troopship "Tyne," which sailed from Halifax on December 14. She had on board the old crews of the warships "Champion" and "Pheasant," of the Pacific squadron, who were brought here by rail from Victoria, B.C., and numbering over three hundred men, besides her own crew of over one hundred and fifty. The military authorities have not yet received word of her reaching her destination, and as she is now nine days overdue, considerable anxiety is felt for her safety.

The man who lectures on the benefits of physical exercise takes the lift when he might climb one flight of stairs.

After her grandmother had given her a good scolding, a little mischief was overheard saying to herself: "Somebody's cross in this room; 'taint me, and taint you, Dolly, and taint Kitty; I wonder who it is?"

Superstitions often hold great truths in solution. An ear dipped in the water appears crooked or broken to the beholder, but the power who guides it to be strong and straight, so the signs of Providence seem to us many times bent or broken, but looking hard they are straightforward and strong. —Dr. Francis.

The feller who mortgaged his farm to buy a pianer for his house has got a awful hard to find any music in the strings.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational & Charitable purposes, its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other four months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

PAID FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows: We do hereby certify that we represent the arrangements for all the Monthly and Grand Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in proper management and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties and we authorize the Company to use the certificate, with the signatures of our signatories attached, in its advertisements.

Commissioners: R. M. WALKER, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. E. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans. TUESDAY, January 12, 1892.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

Table listing prize amounts and ticket prices. Includes categories like 'PRIZE OF \$100,000', 'PRIZE OF \$50,000', etc., and 'APPROXIMATE PRIZES'.

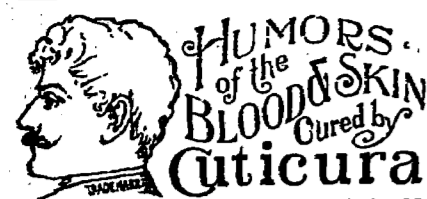
Price of Tickets: Whole Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. Club rates, 25 fractional tickets at \$1 for \$25.

IMPORTANT. Send Money by Express at Our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on TICKETS and LISTS OF PRIZES forwarded to correspondents.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to sell Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes, until the Courts shall decide our RIGHTS AT A SPECIAL SESSION. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver all ORDINARY letters addressed to Paul Courtois, but will not deliver REGISTERED letters to him.

Large advertisement for Dr. T. A. Slocum's Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil. Features a large '35 CENTS' graphic and 'USE IT FOR' text. Lists ailments like 'Difficulty of Breathing', 'Tightness of the Chest', 'Wasting Away of Flesh', etc. Includes a small illustration of a hand holding a bottle.





HUMORS OF THE BLOOD AND SKIN Cured by Cuticura. HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN AND SCALP, whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty, pimply, blotchy, or copper-colored, with loss of hair, either simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, are easily, permanently, economically, and infallibly cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES...

THE HERITAGE OF CATHOLICS.

"The Best in the Old World and the Best in the New are Ours." The best in the old world and the best in the new one are ours. As Wordsworth says: "In everything we are—save titles—of Earth's first blood, a nation's manifold." There is hardly a great work of art in all of Europe which does not suggest the creative power of the Church, and no great work which does not speak of her fostering care.

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

THE CANADA PLATING CO'Y, 763 Craig St.

Italian art, which gave true art to all the world as it once raised to Heaven and brought to earth by St. Francis acting as Giotto. The period into which St. Francis was born was of the most hopeless materialism and subtle luxury.

Mozart.

In music for the church his deep religious nature finds its natural expression. How perfectly he enters into mysticisms of his faith is best shown in his own words: "Alte! he said one day to a Protestant friend, 'you have your religion in the head and not in the heart; you do not feel the meaning of those words. Jesus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi, deum adis peccata. When one has truly myself introduced into the tenderest infancy into the mystic Sanctuary of religion, when with a soul agitated by vain aspirations one has assisted at the Divine Service while music translates these holy words, then it is very difficult to be a man, when one is worried with the thought of a higher existence, these first impressions, indelible in the memory, like a brand, never to be effaced, and like a sign that expands." The mother's prayer of a tender mother, the unspoken longing of a world in tears, the serene and pitying voice of Divine consolation, the anthem of joy and the hymn of sorrow all these find a fresh and more potent color in his inspired strains.

A Natural Infirmary.—"The 'Do you like milk, Mr. Stanley?' 'Stay late.' 'Not particularly, my little man; why do you ask?' 'Well, mister says you never leave until the cows come home.'"

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Illustration of a hand holding a pill.

CURE SICK HEAD

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing them, they will not be willing to do without them.

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip, or purge, but by their gentle action stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

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 that these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

death of Catholic literature when the most Christian of all poems is open to us? In my last paper I mentioned four translations, three by Americans, open to us all. And there is Dr. Hettinger's book on Dante, printed by the Catholic Publication Society Co., of New York, which, carefully read, is the best possible key to Dante. And one can get a good photograph from Boston of the Disputa, with Dante among the Doctors of the Church. As for the "Fioretti of St. Francis," a little book that has become a classic who would be without it, when one is not obliged to learn Italian, in order to read it?

St. Francis, by uniting the spiritual and human in a bond of fiery love, helped to give the world its greatest poet and to form a new school of art. Giotto influenced Fra Angelico and Botticelli and Raffaella; and Dante gave inspiration to Chaucer and every poet from Spenser to Longfellow.

The New Mail Steamers.

A despatch from the Southampton Chamber of Commerce waited upon Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner to England, for the purpose of urging upon him the claims of Southampton to be the port of departure in England for the steamers of the proposed Anglo-Canadian mail service. After listening to the views of the deputations Sir Charles promised to consider their statements and arguments. He said the proposed service would form an alternative route to the far east in the event of any obstruction preventing the passage of steamers through the Suez canal. He added that the proposed service arose in consequence of the McKinley tariff in the United States, which had struck a serious blow at the trade of Canada. It bore, he said, especially hard on the Canadian farmers. Sir Charles was happy to say that the intention of the McKinley act to subordinate Canada to the great Republic had not proved successful. It had tended to unite the communication between the Dominion and Great Britain, while the latter country afforded equally as good a market for the Canadian goods excluded from the United States. He added that he had found that Great Britain and the Dominion felt that the time had arrived when they should not depend upon a foreign port for their mails. They could send passengers and mails to the far east by way of Canada in a much shorter period than now occupied in sending them by way of New York.

Dunlop.

A. Dunlop, M.L.A. for North Renfrew, died last week of diabetes after a week's illness. Arriving Dunlop was born at Pembroke in 1846. He was of United States parentage, his grandfather having printed the first newspaper in Pennsylvania. He married, in 1874, Mary, daughter of Judge Deacon, of Pembroke. He was a lumberman. He contested North Renfrew in the election of 1890, but was beaten. In 1890 he was successful, defeating Mr. Murray by 88 majority. Mr. Dunlop was a Conservative.

Herchermer.

Lieut.-Col. William Macauley Herchermer, Assistant Commissioner of the Northwest Mounted Police, died very suddenly at Calgary on Friday night. Col. Herchermer was well known throughout the Dominion. He served in the Fenian raids, the Red River expedition and the Northwest rebellion, and was an extra aide-de-camp on the personal staff of His Excellency the Governor-General.

Chapman.

Nicholas Chapman, of Tinngwick, died on the 29th of December, 1891. The deceased was born on the 19th of December, 1801, in the County of Wexford, Ireland, sixty-eight years ago. He immigrated to Canada and settled at St. Catherine, Quebec. A few years later he went west where he travelled extensively in the western states. He returned and remained at St. Catherine until 1847, when he went to Tinngwick and settled on a farm, where he lived up to the time of his death. The deceased always took a great interest in anything relating to Ireland, and it was always his dearest wish to see before his death, Ireland enjoy Home Rule. He was a man of very liberal and liberal views and was a great reader. He was a constant reader of the TRUE WITNESS to which he had been a subscriber since the first year of its inception. His funeral took place on New Year's eve and was followed by a large number of friends to St. Patrick's Church, where a solemn High Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Jurias, parish priest of St. Patrick of Tinngwick. The deceased leaves one daughter and three sons.

Harper.

Death on Monday, took another old citizen of Montreal in the person of John Harper, who came to this country from Wexford, Ireland, over twenty years ago. He engaged in business and was very successful, but increasing age necessitated his retirement. At the time of his death he reached four score within six months.

Duncomb.

The widow of the late J.W. Duncomb, for many years Collector of Customs at Quebec, who died some eight or ten days since, did not long survive her husband. She also died on Sunday. She was a daughter of the late General E. W. Burnford, of the Royal Engineers.

Gillmor.

Lieut.-Col. Gillmor, widely known as clerk of the Ontario Legislative assembly, is dead. Mr. Gillmor occupied this important office from the time of Confederation to within a few weeks ago, when he retired to assume the duties of deputy lieutenant-governor, an appointment rendered necessary by the serious illness of Sir Alexander Campbell. Mr. Gillmor was an able and popular official. He was for some years commanding officer of the Queen's Own Rifles, and always took an interest in militia affairs. He gave a number of cups and prizes to the Ontario Rifle Association, the Gillmor match at the annual meeting of the association being named in his honor.

A Significant Hint.

No little comment has been occasioned by the action to-day of a majority of the members of the corporation of the city of Dublin. A meeting of that body had been fixed for Jan. 4th, the object being to draft an address of congratulation to the Queen upon the approaching marriage of her grandson, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, to Princess Mary of Teck. When the time for opening the meeting came around it was found that not enough of members were present to form a quorum. These in attendance waited for some time but none of the absentees presented themselves and consequently no meeting could be held. Of course it is not positively known why so many members of the corporation found it impossible to attend the meeting, but there is strong suspicion that they think the marriage of the Duke of Clarence is not an occasion calling upon them to extend their congratulations to the Queen.

OBITUARY.

The Bishop of Brooklyn.

The Right Rev. John Loughlin, D. D., first Bishop of Brooklyn, died on Thursday afternoon. Next to Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, who was born in 1806, the Right Rev. John Loughlin was the oldest member of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States. Until some months after the celebration of his golden jubilee as a priest in October 1890, no one in Brooklyn but himself knew where and when Bishop Loughlin was born. To one of his clergy, who became the venerable Bishop's biographer, he imparted the secret. On Dec. 20, 1817, in the parish of Clonduff, county Down, Ireland, the Bishop first saw the light of day. His parents did not have an abundance of this world's goods. They came to the United States when their son was 9 years old, and settled in Albany. The boy was sent to the Polytechnic School in Albany and subsequently he studied in a school near Montreal. When it was resolved that he should become a priest he entered St. Charles College, in Elliott City, Md. When he had completed his college course he began his theological studies at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, the mother Catholic seminary in the United States, where afterward he taught for a few years. Bishop Hughes ordained him a priest on Oct. 18, 1849. In 1852 he acted as Archbishop Hughes' theologian at the Plenary Council of Baltimore. That council recommended the creation of a number of new dioceses, including that of Brooklyn. Then the news came from Rome that the Pope had named him for the Bishopric of Brooklyn. He was consecrated Bishop on Oct. 30, 1853.

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FOUNTAIN FISH GAME AND POULTRY MARKET. BELL PHONE 3405. CORNER BEAVER HALL HILL AND DORCHESTER STREET. Choice Maitreque 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.

Emperor and Pope.

Emperor William sent a very cordial New Year's message to the Pope. In his reply, the Pope said he always desired to be on friendly terms with Germany, and wished the Emperor every success in his struggle with Socialism, the common enemy of religion and of the empire.

A lady once consulted St. Francis of Sales on using rouge. "Well," said the saint, "Some pious men object to it, others see no harm in it, but I hold the middle course, so you may use it on one cheek."

Demoralisation of the Lower Animals.—A monkey got drunk in Liverpool last week and acted just like a man.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. In its Worst Form. BENTON, LAY, CO., WHOLESALE, 38, BAY ST. J. C. Borden wishes for the following: James Rooney who was suffering from Vitia Dance in its worst form for about 14 years was treated by several physicians without effect, two bottles of Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic cured him.

St. Francis' Will. On 9th inst. Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic with good results. The patient was so nervous that he could not sleep for weeks. He suffered from the most intense anxiety which bordered on insanity. I gave the person some of Koenig's Nerve Tonic and he continued to use it. The appetite returned gradually, the tiring disappeared, the headache left, and to day the patient, who had almost despaired, is enjoying excellent health. Born, Elskamp, Pastor.

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

KOENIG MEDICINE CO., 1714 1/2 N. W. 11th St., CHICAGO, ILL. GOLD BY DRUGGISTS. \$1 per bottle; 6 bottles for \$5. In Montreal, by E. LEONARD, Chemist 118 St. Lawrence street.

CHURCH, SCHOOL AND FIRE ALARM BELLS. Catalogue with over 2000 testimonials. 21-25507

MUCH BETTER, Thank You! THIS IS THE UNIVERSAL TESTIMONY of those who have suffered from CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, COLIC, COLDS, OR ANY FORM OF BRONCHIAL DISEASE, after they have used SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES. IT IS ALMOST INALTERNATE AS MILK. IT IS A WONDERFUL FLESH PRODUCER. It is used and endorsed by Physicians. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c, and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Montreal.

KNABE PIANOS. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. BALTIMORE, 22 and 21 East Baltimore Street, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, 415 Fifth Ave., 517 Market Space. WILLIS & Co., Sole Agents, 182 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Que. (18-1)

Best Body Brussels Carpets. Since my announcement of best, choice, five-frame Body Brussels at special prices, salesmen have been looking 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 LIGGET, 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET

Last Year's Inland Revenue.

Table with 3 columns: Month, 1890, 1891. January: \$125,067 15 vs \$134,422 72. February: 140,447 20 vs 142,520 39. March: 135,339 31 vs 153,466 65. April: 173,214 42 vs 175,181 24. May: 181,007 28 vs 191,027 31. June: 238,309 72 vs 144,040 98. July: 103,163 57 vs 158,351 99. August: 125,442 21 vs 153,958 42. September: 151,302 81 vs 179,807 59. October: 183,786 21 vs 215,020 48. November: 169,037 39 vs 204,803 38. December: 194,839 27 vs 218,964 82. Total: \$1,924,756 51 vs \$2,071,485 05.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—There has been no improvement in the local demand for flour, buyers only taking sufficient for actual wants, consequently business has continued quiet and millers do not anticipate any great change in the situation for a week or two. The stock of flour has been an inquiry on export account and about 2,000 sacks of strong bakers have changed hands. The feeling on the whole has ruled quiet and business has not changed. The stock in hand Saturday last showed an increase of 4,988 barrels when compared with the same day of the week previous and a decrease of 126 barrels when compared with the corresponding date last year. We quote: Spring wheat, \$5.00 @ 5.25. Winter wheat, \$4.50 @ 4.75. Straight flour, \$3.75 @ 4.00. Extra, \$4.00 @ 4.25. Superfine, \$4.25 @ 4.50. City Strong Bakers, \$5.00 @ 5.25. Strong Bakers, \$4.75 @ 5.00. Grain.—The tone of the local grain market has been very quiet with no new features of importance to note. The demand of all kinds has been slow and few transactions have taken place outside some small lots of oats and wheat, and a decrease of 117,789 bushels of wheat and 2,255 bushels of barley, when compared with the same day of the previous week and an increase of 77,958 bushels of wheat, 2,216 bushels of peas and 1,415 bushels of corn, and a decrease of 1,233 bushels of corn, 71,363 bushels of oats and 10,639 bushels of rye when compared with the same date of last year. We quote: No. 2 hard wheat, \$1.02 @ 1.04. No. 3 hard wheat, \$0.97 @ 0.99. No. 2 Northern, \$1.00 @ 1.02. No. 3 Northern, \$0.95 @ 0.97. Peas, per 60 lbs., \$1.75 @ 1.80. Corn, per bushel, duty paid, \$0.75 @ 0.80. Barley, feed, (malting), \$1.00 @ 1.05. Rye, per bushel, \$0.90 @ 0.95.

PROVISIONS. Pork, Lard, &c.—There is nothing doing in either pork or lard, the tone of the market being quiet owing to the heavy stocks on hand. Canada short cut mess pork per cwt, \$17.50 @ 15.00. Mess pork, western, per cwt, \$15.00 @ 16.25. Short cut, western, per cwt, \$16.00 @ 16.25. Bacon, city cut, per cwt, \$10.00 @ 11.00. Lard, Canadian in pails, \$8.00 @ 10.00. Bacon per lb., \$0.10 @ 0.12. Lard, com. refined, per lb., \$0.07 @ 0.08.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Dressed Poultry.—The poultry trade was dull and slow today. Geese sold particularly slow, the market being glutted with them and the dealers were glad to get rid of their stock in any quantities in most instances. Turkeys are in late demand at \$2.00 @ 2.50. Choice chickens, white and dark, and geese, soft and easy and easy respectively. Eggs.—The movement in eggs was only moderate to-day at unchanged prices. In the week ending Jan. 2nd, 1892, were as follows: Cattle, Sheep, Lamb, Hogs. Left over from previous week, 12 21 115 39. Total for week, 606 211 115 39. Left on hand, 41 22

Ontario Market. The receipts of live stock for the Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, for the week ending January 2nd, 1892, were as follows: Cattle, Sheep, Lamb, Hogs. Left over from previous week, 12 21 115 39. Total for week, 606 211 115 39. Left on hand, 41 22

Game.—There is no improvement in the market for partridge, large supplies and slow demand being the depressing features. Firsts are selling at 25¢ per pair, and seconds at 20¢ per pair.

Choice Maitreque 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.

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S. Carsley's Column.

About the January Cheap Sale.

There is no nonsense about this cheap sale. No picking out the worst goods and offering them at half price as bait and getting full rates for good saleable goods. Every article in the store is reduced in price for the January Sale. The only exceptions being a few articles in the Smallware Department such as Spools, Needles and similar articles, which are usually sold at about cost price. S. CARSLY.

Important Announcement.

This January, 1892, our Cheap Sale at REDUCED PRICES will be SPECIALLY INTERESTING, as the stock is unusually large. Great inducements will be offered in all the departments. S. CARSLY.

MANTLE REDUCTIONS.

All Mantles, Jackets, Vests, Dolmans and other styles at \$60 and over, will be sold at exactly half price; all under \$50 to be sold at two-thirds the marked prices. Each garment is marked in plain figures, and customers will please see that they get the discount in accordance with this advertisement. NOTE.—This offer holds good for January only. Come early and get first choice. Cloth Jackets, from \$2 to \$25; Vests, from \$1.75 to \$35; Dolmans, from \$2 to \$100. Other shapes, from \$2 to \$125. S. CARSLY.

CLOTH REDUCTIONS.

Every piece of Mantle Cloth and Sealtette in the store is reduced in price for the January Cheap Sale. Double Fold Mantle Cloth from 45c up to \$6.00 per yard; Beautiful Wide Sealtettes, from \$3.50 to \$15. S. CARSLY.

SHAWL REDUCTIONS.

Every Shawl in the store is reduced in price for the January Cheap Sale. Shawls from \$1.50 up to \$28. S. CARSLY.

MADE-UP DRESSES.

During the January Cheap Sale all our Costumes and Ready-made Dresses must be sold. They are new and beautiful, and, if low prices will do it, they are already almost as good as sold. Staff House Dress, ready to wear, from \$5 to \$8; Walking Dresses from \$4.50 to \$12; Better Qualities, from \$4 to \$50. S. CARSLY.

About Dress Goods.

Useful Cloth Dress Materials marked down to only 75c per yard. HUNDRED CASES.—To be sold during this January Cheap Sale, one hundred cases Winter Dress Goods at altogether below regular price. Come at once for the best and cheapest Dress Goods ever offered in Canada. ABOUT SILKS.—Our Silk stock is exceedingly large, and will require some slashing work to sell our superluous stock during this Cheap Sale. NEVER BEFORE.—Never before have we made such large reductions in the prices of Silk as are made for this January Cheap Sale. Good Colored Plain Gros Grain Silk, worth from 75c to \$1.10, all marked down to only 50c. BLACK GOODS.—The reductions will also hold good in all Black Dress Goods. This department is well stocked and every price is marked down. PRINTS.—Ten cases good wide Fast Color Prints, at only 60c, sold everywhere at from 80c to 1.00. ABOUT FURS.—We have done a grand trade this winter, and will now sell what remains at mere nominal prices. Expect to sell them all during the first few days of this sale. WOOL YARN.—Several Bales of Wool Knitting Yarns to sell extra cheap. CORSETS.—Every pair of Ladies' and Children's Corsets are marked down for this sale. S. CARSLY.

Another List.

Neat Frillings, 2c. Fancy Lace, 2c. Satin Ribbon, 2c. Window Shades, 50c. Colored Pulses, 35c. Black Coburg, 12c. Pocket Handkerchiefs, 2c. Silk Trimmings, 10c. Curtain Poles, 20c. Black Satin, 30c. New Cashmeres, 50c. New Cretonnes, 75c.

ABOUT KID GLOVES.—Everyone in Montreal does or should know that our Kid Gloves are the best for the money that can be found. Glove Price List—Usful Kid Gloves, 36c, 40c; Fine Kid Gloves, 60c, 65c, 75c; Superfine Kid Gloves, \$1, \$1.10, \$1.25. Always buy your Kid Gloves at S. Carsley's, and you are sure of the best value on the continent.

ABOUT STOCKINGS.—Every pair of Stockings in the store is reduced for this Grand Cheap Sale. Ladies' Black Wool Hose, from 18c per pair; Children's Black Wool Hose, from 15c per pair.

ABOUT UNDERWEAR.—All Underwear is reduced in price. Ladies' Winter Underwear, from 40c. Children's Winter Underwear, from 20c.

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

Carsley's Column.