YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

THE CROSS OF PEREZ.

A TRADITION OF THE WEST.

THE tourist through Kansas, says a writer in the New York Recorder, should he possess love for archæological research, wouldnot be rewarded, perhaps, by any remarkable "find," but he would be puzzled to account for the relative frequency of a certain Spanish name carved on the walls of the canyons and in the limited number of small limestone caves to be met with in the central and western portion ofthe State, particularly along the margin of the numerous streams which flow southeastwardly into the Arkansas and the Smoky Hill. In the very heart of the Rocky Mountains, in Montana, at a point where the Missouri is so small that a man may easily step across it, there is a spring which gushes out of the wall of indurated rock in a volume as large as your arm, and it is one of the sources of the mighty river. Here again may the strange name be seen, and immediately above it, on the smooth side of the towering mountain which forms the west wall of the canyon, is a cross cut in the basalt, whose arms are, perhaps, five feet in length. Captains Lewis and Clark saw the wonderful cross in 1805, when on their exploring expedition under the auspices of the United States Government to discover the source of the Missouri. They were surprised to find the symbol of their religion in such a place, where they firmly believed no white man had ever stood before, and many were the speculations indulged in to account for the mysterious appearance of the emblem of a grand civilization in a spot which none of their race had visited. They at first regarded it as an accidental assimilation made by the savages when shaping some figure or fetish, but they were compelled to instantly dismiss that conjecture from their minds when, to their astonishment, they saw a name that in their wonder at the phenomenon of the cross they had overlooked. Many years ago, when I, a young officer of the army, was stationed

AMONG THOSE INDIANS,

there was a tradition that the eldest men of the tribe used to relate around campfires of a white man who, many years before, lived by himself in the "Range," and whose memory all the tribe revered for his uniform kindness and deeply religious spirit. He was "Good Medicine," and so endeared himself to them that they built him a lodge and kept it always replenished with choice pieces of bear, elk and deer meat, for which he in return cured them of all their diseases, for his knowledge of the various herbs was something wonderful. They stated that all his possessions consisted of a single book and a cross of gold: that he passed nearly all his time, when not ministering to their wants, on the top of the mountain near the spring, where he spent hours together in communion with the "Great Spirit," and that it was he who had carved the cross on the wall of the canyon. "Perez" is the Spanish name to be found in the various places described. As nearly as I have been able to trace the history of this religious recluse, who voluntarily shut himself up in the fastness of the Rocky Mountains, with no companions but the Indians, he was the son of one of the grandees of old Castile, who, because of family trouble, abandoned his wealthy home, and, coming to America, proceeded to Louisiana, then owned by Spain, wandered to where the city of St. Charles is located, on the Missouri, and where there were at that time but two white men. The legend of Don Diego Perez is that he was the only child of noble parents and endowed with rare powers of intellect. Books he worshiped as the Indian his fetish. His father tried in every way to induce him to enter that society to which he was born and which he should have graced, but all was of no avail. The youth clung to his studies. His whole nature was composed of those

HOLY ATTRIBUTES

which led him at an early age to embrace the religion of his country. His father was proud of his title, of his distinguished family and of his noble escutcheon, the most brilliant of all the Spanish nobility, for he was a lineal descendant of the great Alphonso. He wished that his son might have a passion for arms, for which his ancestors had been remarkable. When Don Diego attained his majority he asked of his father permission to become a priest, but was refused. The old grandee saw that in the celebacy the Church demanded of its devotees the transmission by descent of the proud family of Perez would be stopped, and he grew furious at the request of his son. He stated that he would rather see him dead than have him don the cassock. These were but the natural effusions of an angry man, but they were overheard by an emissary of the Inquisition and conveyed with much exaggeration to its ministers. Only a short time after the unfortunate words had been uttered the Court of Inquisition held a session. Before them stood a culprit, the father of Don Diego Perez. He was charged with treasonable words against the kingdom and the Holy Church. The old man attempted to explain how he was driven by his passion to say what in itself had not the slightest ingredient of harm, but he was silenced and sent to a dungeon to await the pleasure of the king.

The son, meanwhile, devoted himself to his father. He repaired to the king, who listened to him, though he was coldly informed that he refused to interfere with the edict of the Inquisition. He pleaded with all the eloquence and earnestness of his nature for his father's release, but was instantly ordered to cease and listen to his own sentence. This was then read to him from a parchment, to which was appended the royal seal. It stated that he should leave the dominions of Spain within fifteen days under

PENALTY OF DEATH.

He was then led into another room, where on a table lay a coarse coffin coved with a black pall. This was pulled aside by one of the officials and Don Diego fell staggering to the floor. He had seen his father's corpse! With all his mortal hopes now blighted, Don Diego looked to Heaven, and from his lips breathed a whispering prayer to God and His angels; then the demon of despair fled from his bleeding heart, and resignation spread her pinions over its abraded surface. A few days afterwards Don Diego was on the broad Atlantic. On landing at a Northern port he proceeded to Louisiana, and in a little while went into the wilderness, a missionary among the Indians to enligthen their minds and improve their condition by teaching them Christian precepts. Following the course of the Missouri to the mouth of the Kansas River, he crossed that now great State, visiting every tribe, trying to spread the light of the living Gospel. At last he reached the range of mountains which held the fountains of the Missouri, and, as his season of life was far advanced, resolved to pass the remnant of his days among the Shoshones. Day by day he would go to the mountain top with his little book and his golden crucifix, and spend nearly all of his time in communion with God. One morning in Easter season he asked the Indians to to carry him to his beloved place on the top of the mountain. They did so lovingly and laid him down. Then, standing aloof, they watched him as he counted his beads. He told them that he saw a great light above the blessed cross he had carved on the wall of the canyon and that he heard the song of the angels calling him home. In a few moments he was dead. They buried him there at the foot of the hill where the Missouri sends forth its clear, sweet water seaward.—*N. Y. Freeman Journal.*

THE DOG

AS HE WAS IN EGYPT OF OLD.

A Friend of Man—A Servant—A God—Honored in Death.

The Egyptians were acquainted with and domesticated the dog from all antiquity. On the most ancient monuments of Egypt are depicted dogs of all sizes and with all sorts of coats, and in the cemeteries have been found twenty apparent varieties of the dog, differing more or less from the *chacal*, the dog now kept by the fellahs. At the moment when Egyptian history begins, more than 4000 years before our era, there were in the towns and fields the same mixture of types, the same confusion of forms and exterior.

The dog was in Egypt as he is with us: at the same time a friend and useful servant. He lived in the house at the side of his master, followed him in his walks, was present with him at public ceremonies, sometimes unchained, sometimes led by a slave, a child, and, in princely families, by a favorite dwarf. As in Greece and at Rome, the dog was present at dinners to dispose of the bones and crusts of bread which were thrown on the ground.

The house dog in Egypt was shorn, combed, washed sometimes dyed with hennah like a woman. They adorned his neck with handsome collars. Children played with him, were attached to him; and the hero of an Egyptian tale, who, it was predicted from his birth, would die by the bite of a dog, willingly ran the risk of the new waiter threatened him rather than give up a dog he had brought up from its puppyhood. Rameses II. during the first years of his reign, was always accompanied by a dog named *Tanhi-ôu-ôôbi*. Whether he pronounced his dog's entire name on the same day history does not record.

The female dog was considered in ancient Egypt, and rendered its villages as dangerous at night as they are in modern Egypt. A public functionary, stationed in a town of the Delta, some years after the death of Rameses II. complained bitterly of the audacity of the dogs in a letter addressed to one of his chiefs. He says: "Sometimes the people of the country meet to drink Cilicia beer, and, since there are about five hundred dogs in all about my house the livelong day, every time I go out after night-fall I have to take with me the little dogwolf of Nahibou, the royal scribe, who is staying with me; were it not for this dog I should be unable to take my place in the beer bouts; he saves me from the other dogs Whenever I go out he accompanies me on the street, and as soon as he warns me by barking I take to my heels, and thus escape the crew of rapacious curs."

These dogs roaming about are nowadays less numerous and ferocious, but they are sometimes terrible for strangers. It has often happened to me when passing through, toward midnight, some village of Egypt to be reminded in meeting these beasts of that "*bouledogue*" of a novel of Dickens, who was a "biter of men and a killer of children for fun, who ordinarily lived on the right side of the street, but also kept in hiding on the left side, ready to spring at the throat of the first passer-by." As it is under Tewfik Pacha, so it was in the time of Rameses II, and my experience at this day enables me to understand exactly what our scribe wanted to say in the passage just cited.

The dog in ancient Egypt was a God: he was even several gods, of whom the best known, "the barker Anubis" of the Latin poets, was a *chacal*. As there were cemeteries for cats, so there were cemeteries for dogs, where mummies of them are found by the thousand. I have seen these mummies at Syout, at Sheikh-Faal, at Feshn, at Saqquarah, even at Thebes, and most Egyytian museums possess specimens more or less well preserved. One of these mumanies was recently unrolled and drawn by a German, Mr. Beckmann. It was that of a greyhound about eighteen months old. There was nothing left of it but bones and skin. As in the case of human mummies, the head was covered with a pasteboard mask, representing as nearly as possible the physiognomy of the animal. The mask is painted in dark brown, except about the eyes, the lips and the nostrils, all of which are white; the mouth is partly open, disclosing the teeth, and the ears were erect.

It is a pity that objects of this kind have been up to this time so little studied. A certain number of species of dogs have been identified from ancient paintings, and the different naturalists who have devoted themselves to this kind of research have not always arrived at the same clusions. The mummies would furnish certain elementsto aid in the study, and would enable the naturalists to supplement the testimony—often deceiving—of the monuments. This defect in Egyptology seems likely to be remedied. For twenty years and more European companies have made merchandise of the Egyptian necropolises of animals. Last year there was a large export of mummy cats to England, but only once in an age are mummies of oxen, gazelles, chacals or other dogs shipped to Trieste or other Mediterranean ports. The day when European naturalists will take hold of the study of mummy animals is probably near at hand.

Off in Peril.

Lives of children are often endangered by sudden and violent attacks of cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery and bowel complaints. A reasonable and certain precaution is to keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry always at hand. ...

Protestant "Relics."

If the Pickwick Club were in existence now there would be excitement in the ranks. A supposed relic of the Bard of Avon has been discoverd near Stratford, in the shape of an oak cupboard. There are dates upon it, amongst others that of the poet's death, and this thrilling inscription in copper nails: "I bought it, I sawed it, I nailed it, I carved it. William Shakespeare." That settles the spelling of the name anyhow. Cæsar's "I came, I saw, I conquered," recedes into the background, but all the same we would not like to be the antiquarian idiot who tried to "nail" that piece of household furniture by payment of £250. —*Universe.*

Independent Opinion.

KINGSTON, September 16.—The Gazette correspondent says: Principal Grant, being asked by your correspondent to express his opinion on the Grit contention that a change of government was necessary for the purification of politics, said that he did not see what good a change of government would do. It was ridiculous to suppose, especially in view of the Mercier disclosures, and the apparent intimacy between Mercier and Laurier, that one party was all virtue and the other all vice. The Liberal party contained as many unprincipled men as the Conservative, and probably intensified its fault by the hypocrisy of some of its leaders. Besides, said the Principal, there are the trade policies of the respective parties to be taken into account. Mr. Blake's letter, said he, has completed the criticism of the Conservative press and convinced many Liberals even that unrestricted reciprocity tended in a direction which no lover of his country could go. The Principal might have added that the bulk of economic opinion looks upon unrestricted reciprocity as a pure humbug. Your correspondent asked Mr. Short, professor of political economy in Queen's university here, what he thought of the Liberal trade policy. "It's utter nonsense," said he; "it would increase the cost of living to every farmer and artizan in the country, while it would not secure either higher prices for the former or higher wages for the latter, the prices of farm produce being made in the United States, which has nearly $700,000,000 worth of surplus agricultural produce to sell. The Liberals," he went on, "while admitting some of them, that the cost of living under McKinleyism would be greater than in Canada at present, speak of an expansion of trade and a development of latent resources that would follow unrestricted reciprocity and thus ultimately raise wages and agricultural prices, but that is entirely problematical and there is no use risking a certain increase in the cost of living for a mere problematical expansion of trade or a mere problematical development of natural resources." As Mr. Short is a free trader his opinion militates against the supposed free trade party with great great effect.

Timely Wisdom.

Great and timely wisdom is shown by keeping Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry on hand. It has no equal for cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, cramps, and all summer complaints or looseness of the bowels. ...

Trade With the West Indies.

Hon. Mr. Wark drew attention in the Senate last week to the advisability of the Government taking steps to encourage trade between Canada and the British West Indies. He supported his question by a lengthy and interesting speech upon the trade question, urging the abolition of the discriminatory clauses in European treaties. Hon. Mr. Abbott explained that the Government had done all that was possible to promote and revivify trade with the West Indies. The Finance Minister had not only made a personal trip to the islands, but the Government had endeavoured to encourage commerce by the very successful exhibit at Jamaica and by the subsidies to three lines of steamships. Unfortunately Canada was not in the same position as the United States, which had taken power by the McKinley act to reciprocate with the West Indies. Canada had this difficulty, that we imported hardly anything from them upon which we could relax the duty. Since we had reduced the sugar duties we did not trade with the Indies in any article which paid heavy duty. The attention of the Government was very earnestly directed to this trade and no opportunity would be lost to further improve it.

Results of the Northwest Harvest.

Mr. Henry M. Ami, of the Geological survey, has returned to Ottawa from his prospecting trip to the Rockies and the Selkirks. He is most enthusiastic over the results of the harvest west of Lake Superior and regards the Northwest as set fairly upon its feet. Not only have the farmers been rewarded by excellent crops, but the fine, open weather has enabled them to do their fall ploughing and thus be in a condition to sow early next spring. The Ladoga wheat has proved its superiority over the Red fyfe, and the farmers feel that they owe much to the labors of the officials of the experimental farms.

A Postman's Society.

TORONTO, Ont., September 16.—Delegates from the postmen from all the principal cities in Canada, are in the city for the purpose of organizing a Dominion Postmans' Benefit and Insurance Society.

The Seal Catch.

VICTORIA, B. C., September 17.—The schooners Venture, Wanderer and Pioneer returned from Behring sea today, all with good catches. The Venture brought home 1,659 skins. Her captain says if he had white hunters instead of Indians he would have secured one of the largest catches ever brought to Victoria. On the 17th of August he was chased by the Thettis, but a fog enabled the schooner to elude the warship. The schooner Wanderer was ordered to leave the sea by the United States ship Marion. She brought home 537 skins. The Pioneer was not molested by any of the Behring sea patrol and secured 1,481 skins, making a total catch for the season of 2,351 skins.

What They Say!

In popularity increasing, in reliability the standard, In merit the first. In fact, the best remedy for all summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cramps, colic, cholera infantum, etc., is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All medicine dealers sell it. ...

War Taxation.

In view of the gravity of the European situation the Italian Government proposes to increase taxation to the amount of 15 or 20,000,000 of lire. The Government is privately urging the speedy completion of men-of-war now in course of construction and has ordered the war vessels at Spezza and Naples to complete their armaments. All merchant men classed as cruisers have been ordered to be given ammunition.

Nine Long Years.

Mrs. John McLean writes from Barrie Island, Ont., March 4, 1889, as follows: "I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia for the last nine years, but, being advised to try St. Jacobs Oil, can now heartily endorse it as being a most excellent remedy for this complaint, as I have been greatly benefitted by its use."

The Corsican Parvenu.

BERLIN Sept. 17.—The Post says that in congratulating the Erfurt troops Emperor William said:

"Erfurt forms a serious point in our history. Here the Corsican parvenu (Napoleon) most deeply humbled us and most horribly treated us. From here also, in 1813, proceeded a stream of vengeance. I remember that for eight years my gracious grandfather's sharp glance rested with satisfaction upon the corps then commanded by General Blumenthal Erfurt is, in fact, connected with great moments. I am confident that her corps will retain its smartness under Your Excellency's leader-ship." The Emperor's speech at Erfurt as reported in the Berlin Post caused a heavy decline yesterday in all Imperial and Prussian stocks. The telegraph officials refused to transmit telegrams giving the Emperor's speech as the reason for the decline. The official version of the Emperor's speech published in the Reichsanzeiger modifies the Post's version. According to this version, the Emperor said the Corsican conqueror instead of "Corsican parvenu," as the Post has it, and other differences are noticeable; still the speech has a warlike tone, recalling the Emperor's earlier manner.

A Recruit.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 16.—H.M.S. "Narcissus," one of the new first-class cruisers of 5,600 tons, twelve guns, has been ordered to refit at once for a commission on the North American and West Indies station.

Officers Elected.

At the annual meeting of the St Mary's Sanctuary Society at Toronto, the following officers were elected: President, P. Lowe; Vice President, W. Mahone; R. Drohan, Secretary-Treasurer; Librarian, J. Read; Assistant Librarian, M. Kane; Executive Committee, J. Murray, D. Bourke, C. Richardson.

The New Speaker of the Senate.

Hon. J. J. Ross, the new speaker of the Senate, was installed on Wednesday afternoon in the presidential chair of the Upper Chamber. The commission appointing having been read he was conducted to the throne by Hons. Messrs, Abbott and Carling. Hon. Mr. Bellerose congratulated the Government on their choice not only of the new Speaker, but also of the new Chief Justice of Quebec. Both appointments reflected credit on the Government. Hon. Mr. Abbott said the Government was greatly gratified that the opinion they had of the qualities and abilities of the new Speaker was shared by the House and the country. While they all regretted the departure of Mr. Lacoste he was sure that his place would be worthily occupied by the present Speaker.

After all the best way to know the real merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, is to try it yourself. Be sure to get Hood's.

Natural Gas.

KINGSTON, September 16.—While boring for water the Rockwood asylum people struck gas at a depth of 171 feet. All sorts of wild stories were soon in circulation and telegraphed abroad about the quantity of gas issuing from the aperture, some stories placing it at enough to light and heat the whole city. There is no such outflow, though gas has undoubtedly been found and in considerable volumes. The engineer at the asylum connected the aperture, from which the gas issued, with a gas burner and afterwards with a gas heating apparatus. The gas burned with a good, clear flame, and generated sufficient heat to be of considerable economic value. The importance of the find is not so much in the abundance of the gas discovered as in the demonstration it affords that gas is to be found in this formation. A subscription list was started some time ago to raise enough money to prospect for gas, but up to the present time has not grown very rapidly. Now, however, everyone is talking gas, and no difficulty will be experienced in getting enough capital to find out if there are any pockets of sufficient volume to be of any economic value in the limestone formation of this vicinity.

HUNDREDS DROWNED.

Awful Disasters in Spain—Callous Indifference of those in Safety.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—A gendarme, at Consaguera, who was an eye-witness of the disaster says:—"The storm was accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning. While I was standing near the town hall I was startled by hearing the mayor shouting from the balcony of his residence to the guards to run to the river as the waters were flooding the houses. We found the water already in some places neck high. With much difficulty we saved thirty people. The mayor presently arrived on the scene and appealed to all those possessing carts to assist in transporting people to the upper part of the town. Only three persons responded, although two hundred possessed carts. The same difficulty was experienced in obtaining the ropes, ladders and picks necessary for rescuing people in danger. The callous indifference of those in safety contributes to a great extent to the enormous fatality. Even those whose houses were flooded seemed incapable of realizing their danger. The storm having abated they believed all danger past and refused to move. Torrents speedily commenced to run from the mountain gorges in all directions into the valley. Thus the day passed and at night many people, in spite of warning, went to sleep in their threatened dwellings. Soon the storm commenced again with redoubled violence. The river rose by leaps and bounds and carried everything before it with resistless fury. It was an awful sight to see. The houses collapsed one after another and were swallowed up in the seething torrent. Daybreak saw hundreds of men and boys struggling in the water and whirled along so rapidly that they were in a moment lost. The misery existing at Consaguera is great. The gendarmes are often obliged to resort to force to compel men to assist in recovering bodies. So far 245 corpses have been recovered. The National Relief Fund has received $100,000. The town of Kimployene has been converted into an island by the flood and communication with the town is almost impossible. The storm wrought immense damage in Murcia, Saragossa and Malaga. The railways works at Ronda were greatly damaged. Three persons were drowned and many cattle perished.

Dishorning Cattle.

LONDON, September 15.—Mr. Grahame, Canadian agent at Glasgow, strongly urges Canadian farmers to dishorn cattle at an early age. They would thus, he says, secure a much better price.

Mrs. Chas. Smith of Jimes, Ohio, writes: I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

MOTHER'S ALL-HEALING SYRUP
DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS. SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD

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Donald Kennedy,
Roxbury, Mass.

Dear Sir:—I took your Medical Discovery for one year for Scrofula on my knee. When I began I was told by the Doctors my limb would have to be amputated, but it cured me. Well, that was 13 years ago, and no signs of it since. I thought you and the world ought to know of it.

Yours very truly,
MRS. M. D. DALTON,
Aug. 8, 1891. Edina, Mo.

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PURE SWEET LASTING
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STILL HOLDS THE FIRST PLACE IN POPULAR FAVOR. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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ESTABLISHED IN 1878 IN THE
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The Only Lottery Protected by the Mexican National Government,
And in nowise connected with any other Company using the same name.

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WILL BE HELD IN THE
Moresque Pavilion in the City of Mexico
THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1891.
THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING
$60,000.00
By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit:
CERTIFICATE—I hereby certify that the bank of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Publica
APOLINAR CASTILLO, Intervenor.
Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per cent. of the value of all the tickets in Prizes—a larger portion than is given by any other lottery
$80,000 TICKETS AT $4.00, $320,000.
PRICE OF TICKETS—American Money
Wholes, $4; Halves, $2; Quarters, $1;
LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize of	$60,000	is	$60,000
1 Capital Prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1 Capital Prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 Grand Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
3 Prizes of	$1000	are	3,000
6 Prizes of	500	are	4,000
20 Prizes of	200	are	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	are	17,000
340 Prizes of	50	are	17,000
554 Prizes of	20	are	11,080

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

150 Prizes of $60, approximating to $60,000 prize,		$9,000
150 Prizes of $50, approximating to $20,000 prize,		$7,500
150 Prizes of $40, approximating to $10,000 prize,		$6,000
700 Terminals of $20, decided by $60 000 prize.		$16,800
2,276 Prizes,	Amounting to	$178,580

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