Weep not for me, when I am gone, Nor spend thy faithful breath In grieving o'er the spot or hour Of all enshrouding death.

Nor waste in idle praise thy love On deeds of head or hand, Which live within the living Book, Or else are writ in sand.

But let it be thy best of prayers, That I may find the grace To reach the holy house of toil, The frontier penance-place-

To reach that golden palace bright, Where souls elect abide, Waiting their certain call to Heaven, With angels at their side.

Where hate nor pride, nor fear torments The transitory guest, But in the willing agony He plunges, and is blest

And as the fainting patriarch gained His needful halt mid way, And then refresh'd pursued his path, Where up the mount it lay.

So pray, that, rescu d from the storm Of Heaven's eternal ire, I may lie down, then rise again, Safe, and yet saved by fire.

-Cardinal Newman.

## YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

" WOLVES OF THE SRA." The "welves of the sea" are net sharks, as might, perhaps, be fancied. The shark is, indeed, ravenous and voracious; but in feroeity and destructiveness, it is far inferior to the eros, another inhabitant of the world of waters, and yet not a fish. The orca, or grampus, as it is semetimes called, is a member of the whale family-a sort of third cousin to the whale and a first cousin to the perpoise. It is usually from eighteen to thirty feet in length, and has a large mout; well supplied with strong, conicil ourved teeth. It is easily distinguished from its relatives by the dorsal fig, which is semetimes six feet long, and rises abruptly from the back. To call this creature the "wolf of the sea" doss not tell half the story of its savage nature. The welf seems a puny creature compared to the orea. For there are animals en land which the wolf dares net attack even when hard driven by hunger, but there is nothing inhabiting the water which the erca will not assail. Moreover, the weil is almost cowardly except when made dangerous by famine, but the orca is always dangerous, or can not satisfy its hunger. That its appetite is insatiable seems likely, for an orca was ence found choked to death by a seal which It had tried to swall nw whole. An examina tion showed that the ginttonous monster had aiready swallowed a number of porpoises, basides several seal.

### A TRUE GHOST STORY.

No doubt, there are gheats and gheats. I am ne more a believer than the wisest of my readers in such goblins as the nursery maid frightened us withal; or, again, in phantoms of the kind we heard about in "creepy" tal. at scheel. But the word "gheat" properly means spirit or soul; and I do believe that departed souls are allowed now and then, and for some good reason, to visit friends on earth, and under the same appearance as to form, sometimes even as to dress, which they were in this mortal life. I believe this because there is far too much evidence for the fact of such apparitions to leave it an open question with any unprejudiced mind.

But these who defend the existence of ghosts are generally under the disadvantage and the weight of diamonds is still reckoned of not having seen one themselves. They can of not having seen one themselves. They can by carats, each carat being equal to 3 16 only speak from what they have heard or read. This enables the sceptic to jeer; and it British weights and measures appears to have

"Grim reader, did you ever see a ghost? No; but you've heard-I understand

be damb. And don't regret the time you may have

to the narration.

It was on the 11th of February, 1887. Our community here in Buenos Ayres, though smaller than usual at the time, was bravely carrying out our rule of rising at night to sing Office in choir. We follow here the custom of our North American prevince as to the bour for rising-vis., at two o'cleck in summer and at half-past one in winter. February being a summer menth in this part of the world, We had risen at two on the morning of the 11th, and had finished our Office at three; but, according to rule, we had to remain in cheir, meditating, till half-past three—then

Now, here I must make a cenfession, since my story positively requires it. Our chief superior, or previncial (as we call himthough the province, as such, is not yet fermed), had been away several months-having gene first to Rome and then to the United States; and we were eagerly awaiting his return. There was much disquistude among us about certain matters, and en this particular merning my own mind was unusually perturbed -so that, indeed, I had great difficulty in attending to the Divine Office. In fact, if the truth must be teld, I had experienced for the first time (since becoming a religious) a severe temptation against continu-ing in community life; and had partially en-

tertained lt Well, when Matins and Lauds, with the regular prayers which fell w according to our custom, were ever, I judged it a good move to ge into the garden a few minutes, to see if the fresh air would not calm me. As eur house was then (t has been added to since), the choir was close to the garden —being at the end of a corridor which led

out into the garden. So, forth I went.

The night was clear, though some light cleuds were in the sky. No moon, but light enough to distinguished the trees and the plets for seme little distance. (Be it remembered we have no twilight here, as in the North.) I was closing the deor behind me, my hand still on the knob, when I perceived with some surprise the figure of a Passienist standing bareheaded about six yards from me, and on a patch of ground which had remained grassless, the stump of an old tree having been extracted there. This spet was round, and completely covered by the habit of its occupant. It struck me as singular that he had chosen that particular spet to stand on, since he must have wetted his feet in crossing the grass to get to it. Besides was It not Brother E., who was tee ill to rise for choir? He was the religious not in attendance that night, and I knew that none had left the cheir but myself. It was the time of the "great silence," or I should have remen-atrated with him for thus expealing himself to figure in recolose, I saw that it was not Brother E. It was not tall enough for him.
The hair was of all bis henors and end his days in a monasmelther was the head his. The hair was of

another color, and the cutline of the tace, as far as I could distinguish it, was very different. Besides I reflected, Brother E. could not have gone into the garden without pass ing the choir deor, which was wide open; so that we must have heard him. Then . . . who was it? Here a feeling of awe came over ms. Could it be my dear friend the provincial? Was he dead, and was this apparition meant to tell me as? (Wo had not even heard from him for an unusually long time, and were wendering what could be the rea son.) The figure stood facing west ward, away from me; and I caught but the profile of the face, and that too indistinctly to be sure of the festures. But, fer a minute, I thought it did took very like the provincial and would have spoken but for feeling tongue tled. The next minute, however, I reflacted that it had not his height, and looked more like Brether A.. who had died in Buenes Ayres twe years before, and for whem I had prayed a good deal. Then, again, had it neen a priest, I sheffld have noticed the tonsure (the

head being in a position to show it.)
Well, I shall never forgive myself for not speaking. The apparition seemed waiting for me to do so, but I was too long in summening courage. However, I did not retreat into the house. He was the first to move. W.tu a metion like that of a bird taking wing, the figure shook itself out, dissolving from the head dewnward; and the last thing I saw was the black rim of the habit vanishing of the ground-off the bare spet of easth, which gleamed out under the starlight.

I walked down the steps and along the path for a couple of minutes before entering the house, and when I got back to the cheir my feelings had indeed calmed down. I felt how very foelish I had been to let myself become upset, and spent the remainder of the time unt I half-past three in fervent prayer and renewal ef-confidence in eur B'essed Lerd and Lady.; resolving to ge to confession without delay, and never again to entertain for an instant the thought of giving up my religious vecation. A few days after came a letter from the provincial, explaing his long silence, and gladdening us with the news that he was just about to sail from New York. So that it certainly was not his ghost I had seen -unless he had met with death on the veyage. But this possibility did not trouble me at all; for the more I thought on the question, the more sure I became that the spirit was that of Brother A .-- a persuasion which ga hered confirmation in my mind from the happy arrival of the provincial in due time. Moreover, the trangualizing effect of the vision made me attribute it to the goodness of our Blessed Mother, who had sent it, I felt sure, as a warning in a moment of doubt and danger.

Now, if any one consider what I saw the result of "heated imagination," I answer that my imagination was not working at all at the time I first naw the apparition, and that it became chilled rather than heated. Equally at fault must be the theory of "epti-cal illusion" in the case. Moreover, the way in which the phanton disappeared-with-drawing deliberately and reluctantly, rather than vanishing-made me certain beyond doubt that I had seen a spirit sustaining for the moment the appearance of a bedy. Probably I shall never know for sure who my visit ant was until I die, but his presence has left upon my memory and indelible impres-sion while this mortal life shall last.—Rev. Father Eimaud, C.B, in Ave Maria.

### WEIGHTS AND MOASURES.

Earliest Attempts in England to Regulate Them Made in 1166.

The jewellers of the Middle Ages used in their delicate scales the hard brown seeds of the Moorleh Careb tree (Ceratonia siliqua). is easy to raise a laugh on such a subject without either the wit or the amiableness of Byren's lines:

British weights and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or was declared by statute that "an English about the center from the celling. He will be a starting and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or panny called a starting and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or panny called a starting and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or panny called a starting and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or panny called a starting and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or panny called a starting and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or panny called a starting and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or panny called a starting and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or panny called a starting and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or panny called a starting and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or panny called a starting and lamp a any clipping, shall weigh 32 wheat corns in the mid t of the ear; and 20 pence de make an ounce, and 112 ounces 1 pound, and 8 pounds to make a London bushel, which is an eighth part of a quarter." We have the For you have got that pleasure still to basis of the British system of reckoning as it aurvives to day—the grain, pennyweight, ounce, peund, gallon, bushel and ten, and I deem it, then, no small gain to my own be-lief in these apparitions that I have seen one The British gallon is still used fer buth dry myself, and without further prelude I preceed and liquid measure, and the traditional relatien between the pound and the galion is set for h in the old rhym, which declares that

"A pint's a pound."
The world around."

In 1324 the measures of length were defined by a similar statute providing that "three barleyourn, round and dry, laid end to end," shall make 1 inob, 12 inches a fost, and 3 feet a yard.

The 32 wheat corns, adopted as the basis of the British syst m, appear to have weighed 221 grains troy, so that the pound of .1266 was equal to 5400 grains troy. This is the eld Saxen pound. The poundtrey (pound du roy) le the Roman pound, and was doubtless in use simultaneously with the Saxon pound for hundreds of years, but is first mentioned in the statutes in 1414 and was ordained as the standard weight for gold and silver in 1527. As 24 grains makes a pennyweight trey, the new pound contained 5760 grains, exceeding the old weight by 360 grains, or three quart-

ers of an ounce. The strict pound of 12 sunces was used only in weighing the precious metals and, with different subdivisions, for the costly drugs and medicines dealt out by apothecarie . For heavy goods (avoirs du poids) a more liberal measure was given, like the baker's doz:n, and 15 ounces were called a pound. In the same way 28 pounds were called a quarter and 112 pounds a hundred weight, allowance being made for waste or wrappings. The inorease of the pennyweight to 24 grains in 1527 raised the value of the ounce to 480 grains; and accordingly the pound of commerce, containing 15 ources, was raised to 7200 grains. As 250 grains of wine were reckened equal to a cubic inch, the gallen, centaining 8 of these is a piece of coarse canvas, repulsively dirty pounds, of 57,600 grains, had a capacity of to look at, and the atmosphere is distressingly 230 4, or in even numbers 231 cubic inches. This is the wine gailon now in use in the United States. The ale or beer gallen, of 282 out to inches, was originally a measure containing 8 pounds of wheat at 204 grains to

the cubic inch. The name aveirdupols was transferred at ery early date from the heavy goods, which visitor shall have entered the reom before it indicated, to the system by which they were weighed. It occurs first in the statutes of 1335 and 1353. The early pound of 15 eunces of 450 grains each-6750 grains-was raised by law, as has been snewn, to 7200 grains, making 16 of the old ounces. In practice, however, the pound seems to have fallen below this standard to about 7000 grains, and this weight was finally declared to be a pound avoirdupols, the aveirdupols ennor, er six-teenth of the pound, being thus reduced to 437 1 2 grains. - Harper's Magazine,

### A Humble Bishop.

Will Tone up the Nerves, Will Strengthen the Muscles, Will make you Fat,

Will give you an Appetite. Will greatly help Consumptive People, Will stop Chronic Cough and heal the Lungs.

tery of La Trappe, ne wrote to the Pape:—
"If I have done my duty, I ask this as a recompense; if I have been remiss in my duty, I beg it as a penance." Same one said to him that he could core a certain malady if he wished. He laughed and replied: "Then you take me for a drug, do yen?" When a friend compared him to St. Francis de Sales, he answered: "Woull to God that I were worthy to econy a place at his feat." When worthy to eccupy a place at his feet " When he was advanced in years the Dauphin, son of Louis XV., invited him to present himself at the court; but the bishop declined the hener. "I can only serve to remind you that you are tedie." he wrot in return ; "a death's head placed upon your pric dieu will answer the same purpose."

### LOW LIFE IN NEW YORK.

How the Poor of that City Obtain a Night's Rest.

The frequenter of Delmenico's, the Hoffman and the clube may find it difficult to real ze that any inhabitant of New York is often hard pushed to find food and shelter, but their ingorance of or indifference to so lamentable a fect cannet, and dess net, preolude its existence. Should one of these favored ones seek the customary haunts of misery and wretchedness he would speedily be satisfied that hundreds of human beings in New York manage to exist upon the smallest

daily outley.

Let him make a tour of the "lodging. house" district—which, practically, is confined within the limits of a dcz n blocks on the "east side," and he will find that a twent; five cent bed is considered by thousands of New Yorkers as a costly and unsttainable luxury. He will learn that next to these there comes the twenty cent and fifteen cent place of rest, in which each lodger can secure individual privacy. And then descending in the scale he will learn that hundreds of his fellow-citizens are fain to put up with twelve cent and ten cent accemedations, on small and unclean beds, 40, 50, and 60 of them being frequently crowded into a single room.

But even that is not the lowest depth in this descending class of human accommodation. There are many men in New York, every night, who are glad to secure a hammock atrotched from supports in two tiers, and devoid of anything like bedding, for which they are required to pay only seven cents. And the nightly occupants of these hammocks are not criminals—that is, they have not been convicted of any violation of law by jadicial procedure -but are the unfrrtunate peer, who make up a large propertion of the city's population.

HOBRIBLE SEVEN CENT HOTELS.

In one of these seven-cent ledging-houses an investigator will find himself in a long and and races, excepting Chinese, who confine themselves to their places of work or what may be called their ewn quarter, ever ene of them with his clothing, beets or shoes included, placed under his head, to prevent its appropriation by some dishenest

(ell)w.lodger. But if the visiter to this refuge of human misery would inform himself fully as to the abasement and degradat on of the individual refugees, he should take his stand, or seat, in the office or room where the lodgers are assigned to their several quarters. There he would see the proprietor—"bass" he is generally designated—or his representative, mest frequently the latter, seated at a table with a large beek epen before him. Whether the "bess" or his representative occupies the seat the treatment of the would-be lodger is the same-greed and brutality are the dominent characteristics of both. The room in which the patrons of the house make their arrangement for the night, unlike the rest of the house, is lighted by gas. Under the jet there is a table and two chairs, econpled by the "book-keeper" and the watchman, and long benches are placed along the wall en the sides of the room The deer of the lodging house is epened at 3 e'cleok in the afternoon, and the intending ladgers fleck up the grimy stairs and occupy the benches until 4 o'clock, when the "book keeper" produces his book and anneunces his readiness to do busi-

THE MEN THEN CROWD

about the tables and are enjoined, with oaths and epithets, to "come up one at a time." Should the visitor have stomach for further investigation, he will tren ascend the stairs to learn what kind of lodgings are accepted as places of rest by men who can pay no

more than seven cents for them.
He will then find himsell in the long, dimly-lighted and foul-smelling room above mentioned. There are two similar rooms on the floors above, and a careful count will show that in the three rooms there are 142 hammocke. But the lodging house hammock is not a thing of thread or cord or twine. It is a place of coarse canvas, repulsively dirty

If business has been good on the night the visit is made, not only will the 142 ham-mocks be occupied, but half a doz n or mere men may be counted asleep on the floor near the windows-they, as well as the man in the hammocke, being absolutely nude. If the the lodgers have gone to their hammooks he would probably

BE AMAZED. if net herrified, to see some dozon er niere surrounding the lamp and busily engaged in fixing up the garment; they have just re-moved. At half-past twelve e'clock at night the doers are closed-whether the house be full or not-the book keeper and watchman seek their bunks, or cots, and helat id patrons are heartily cursed from the windows and turned away with the admonition to come the next night belove the house is closed. At 4 c'clock in the morning the watchman again goes on duty; the deers are epened. La Mette, the well known Bishep of and the ledgers begin to leave in squade of

will complain to the watchman that his shoes have been stolen while he slept, and piteously beg to be supplied with an old pair left by some former cocupant of the hammocks.

Ano her will appear with his breakin showing between the collar and single button on the breast of his coat, breathing out threateninge and slaughter against the thief who had appropriated his only shirt, that the owner ad got from the laundry the night before with the last cent he had beyond the price of ble lodging.

THE G. T. R. AND C. P. R.

A COEBINATION OF INTERESTS BETWEEN THESE TWO GREAT LINES POSSIBLE.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3, 1890.-From time to time rumors have gone forth that negotiations were on fact between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacifi: Railways looking to a union of these two touck lines-or, if not a union, at least to closer relations, and, perhaps, a pooling of receipts. "Is there anything in it?" is the question an interested public has asked? Tous far apparently there has not, but once more the at nation of the public is conspicuously drawn to these roads, and the knowing ones assert that this time some united move is cost mplated. The prolonged visit of Sir Joseph Tyler; his visit to the Northwest, and the proposed hostile legiclation threatened by the United States towards these two great roads, give rise to various rumors, and the questin is again asked.

What will be the result? Will they combine to pretect the r mutual interests? Time will tell; but, in the meantime, there is one matter upon which those connected with these great railways unanimously agree, namely, that Nasal Balm is the only remedy for the affectual cure of cold in the head and catairh, in all forms and stages. The following testimony from two well known officials of these lines bear out this assertion. Mr. J. D. Kennedy, G T.R. agent at Brockville, says : "A short treatmen; with Nasal Balm radically removed all symptoms of my catarrh. The preparation is pleasant and

easy to use, and gives immediate and permanent relief." Mr. Gordon Sarr, CPR agent at Brookv.le, says: "For some years was troubled with a severe case of catarrh, and was seldom free from catarrh headach. I tried many remedies, but without avail. I produced a bottle of Nasal Balm, and in less than a week my headaches had disappeared, together with all other symptoms of catarrh.
I bilieve Nasal Balm is a boom to all suffering from this terrible malady." Every sufferer from cold in the head or catarrhat should at ence precure a bottle of Nasal Balm. No other remedy can possibly take its place. For sale by all dealers, or sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50; small size, and Si large size bottles) by addressing Fulford & Co

### Railway Extension.

Brookville, Oat.

The last spike in the Canada and Great Falls railway was driven on the lit. On Thursday the first train load of coal was shipped to Montana from Lethbridge. The formal celebration takes place on the 15 h instant. A correspondent of the Boston Journ. al writes from Houlton, Me,, that the Grand Truck railway not being satisfied with the situation since the Canadian Pacific secured the through line from the Eastern and lower Maritime provinces to the wost and calthred all the Maine Central's western freight, is looking over the ground preparatory to regaining a share of tale traffi:. To this new I nes must be built. A movement in this direction has al eady been made by assuming control of a new line of read called the Temiscousta road, from Riviere du Loup to Elmundeten on the St. J.ha River where the connection is made with the northern branch of the New Brunswick railroad. An attempt has also been made to secure a Government subsidy for the construction of a road from Edmundston eastward to Monoton, on the direo; I ne ef the Interculantal road to the province of Nova Scotis, which, if built, it is expat d will be under the control of the Grand Trunk railroad, and will thus secure to the road a direct line from the lower province to the West. Evidence, however, that an even shorter line is wanted is f und in the fact that the Temisconata road is now being extended westward from Elmundston to St. Francie, which, if continued to another conneo ien with the Grand Trunk road will give that road fully as short a line from Montreal to the lower provinces as the Canadian Pacific now has. The first sod of the Massawippi Junction Road was turned at Coatico k on Thursday by Miss Colby in the presence of a targe company. The route of the projected line is from Coatloock to Ayers Flat, thence via Magog to St. Johns and Montreal.

### PROVIDENCE.

BY PATRICK J. COLEMAN.

A candle-light in window pane, Beneath a seaside thatch A dim sail on the sobbing main Two eyes that weep and watch, Two lips that move in prayer; two hearts Each yearning unto each— One in frail boat, far, far affoat, One on the windy beach!

A wild wind from the stormy moon, The shrick of lashing foam A ghostly gale, like banshee's wall Around a silent home. Where sea-gulls dip in snowy surge A white face in the morn;

A winding sheet, a woman's dirge. A life for aye forlorn. Irish Monthly.

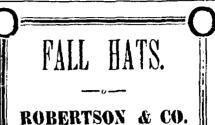
For all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing call at The True Witness Office, No. 761

### A Sudden Call:

GENTILLY, Que., October 2.—Rev. Father Dostie, paster of Gent ily, was found dead this morning in his bed. He had been ill for a few days, but was to have said mass this morning. The servent girl, seeing be delayed coming out of his fifte this morning, knecked, when red tring no answer, she opened the door and called for him. Not being answered, she put her hand en his face and found it was orld in death. He felt so and found it was cold in death. He felt so much better last night that he spent the evening with his household attendants. Death was probably due to beart discase.

### Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the City of Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of members of this Company will take rlace at its office, No. 9 St. Lambert Hill, on Monday, the thirteenth day of October inst., (1890) at the following results of the control of the Directors and proceed to the election of the new B and of Directors. (By order.) J. B. LAFLEUR Secretary Tressurer. Montreal, 1st Oct., 1890.



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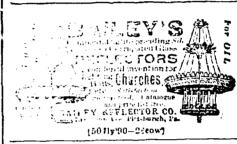
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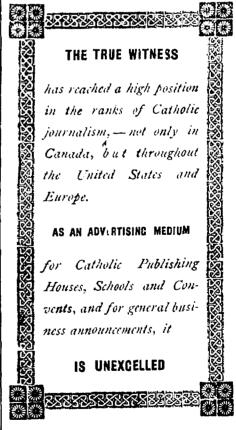
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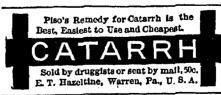
TROY, N.Y , F.S.A., Manufacture Superior This Company is now making a Chime of 15 Bells to weigh 30,000 plunds, for St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City.

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### THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING

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## CITY OF MEXICO

Thursday, Oct. 9,1890

### THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING **\$60,000**.99

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: Certification—I hereby certify that the scale of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de ha Bonelicencial tublica.

APOLINAL CASTILLO, Intervenor.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per ceut, of the value of a the ticket-in Prizes—a larger portion than is given by any other lottery.

80,000 TIOKETS at \$4, \$320,000 PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money : Wholes, \$4; Halves, \$2; quarters, \$1;

LIST OF PRIZES: 

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

150 Prizes of \$60, approximating to \$60,000 prize, \$9,000 |
150 Prizes of \$50, app oximating to \$20,000 prize, \$7,500 |
150 Prizes of \$0, approximating to \$10,000 prize, \$6,000 |
799 Terminals of \$20, decided by \$60,000 prize, \$15,980 2,276 Prizes,.......Amounting to.....\$178,500

Al Prizes sold in the United States fully paid in U.S. Carrency. Agent, wanted everywhere. Remit by ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER, issued by all Express Companies, or by regie-

Currency must invariably be sent Registered. Address, U. BASSETTI. City of Mexico,

### GRAND

## **EXHIBITION**

In Aid of the Hotel Dieu. Windsor, Ont.

From October 1st to October 31st, 1890.

As already appounded in the public press, tals Ex hibition is to consist of four d partmen's: The Art Department, in which will be seen the fluest collection of oil raintings, both old and new, ever exhibited in this provinge; the Industrial Department, which will by open to all the manufacturers of the country; the Agricultural Dep rtion, which will teem with the produ e of the farms, orchards and vinegards of the Coun g of Essex : and hist, but not least, the Ladies' Department, to which all the ladies of Ontario and Quebec, who are expert in fancy or pla u need.ework. are car reatly invited to contribute an exhibit. To encourage competition in this department, a fine

will be julged the best, by a c. mmlttee of ladice projuted for the pu pose The ten next best exhibits will be adjudged a fine large engraving each the names of all the lady exhibitors will be published in the papers, with s. ch favorable commendations as their exhibits may call for, and to each article on

old ol. painting, from among these resided from

Europe, will be presented to the lady whose exhibit

exhibition will be fixed a large card, bearing the name and address of the donor.

Among the oil paintings already on hand there is a magnificent " Ecc : Homo," 4 feet 2 ln. x 2 feet 9 in. from the private gallery of the late Pius IX. This grand of painting was bought at the sale of the personal effects of the late venerated Pontiff, after his death, by a Canon of the Cathedral of Prague, in Bohemia, and the very same rev. gentleman donated it to be disposed of to best advantage for the benefit of the Colored Orphanage, attached to the Windsor Hotel Dieu. This beautiful painting will be rafiled at the conclusion of the Exhibiti n, on the 31st October next; chances, 50c. each. Th re is also on hand another grand oil painting, 2 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 3 in., representing St. Paul preaching in the Arcopagus at Athens (Acts xvii. 19 33). This will also be raffied at 50c. a chance. Persons wishing to obtain further information concerning the Exh bition will kindly write to REV. DEAN WAGNER, Windsor, Ont , who is also prepared to send tickets to all upon demand.

READ THIS I Any manufacturer or business firm wishing to idvertise at the exhibition, without sending any xhibits, will have the privilege, upon payment of \$5, of having a framed advertising card 3x4 feet put up in the exhibition buildings, s.ch advertising card, together with the fee, to be sent to the address of the Secretary of the Committee of Management, as above, on or before the 20th September next.

To save cost of shipment such cards might be ordered at any of the printing offices in Windsor.

## DOHERTY & DOHERTY,

Advocates and Barristers,

180 ST. JAMES STREET,

City and District Bank Building.

## DEAFNESS.

Self-Raising Figure 3. Solution of the control of t