The Hard Lot of the Poor Indians in the far North-The Hardship and Misery Surmonnted by the Priests.

To the Editor of The Post and True WITNESS: To the Editor of The Post and True Witness:

At the request of His Lordship Bushop Clut,
I present for publication in the columns of your
valuable paper the following letters, which I
have translated from the French. They cannot
fail to be of interest to your numerous readers,
showing as they do the hard lot of the poor Inshowing as they do the hard lot of the poor Indians of the Far North and the heroic zeal of the undaunted missionaries, who condemn themselves to a life of hardship and misery for the spiritual welfare of these poor unfortunate

people. P. F. O'DONNELL, Priest. St. Mary's Church, Montreal, } September 13th, 1888.

ATHABASKA, July 4th, 1888.

TO HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CLUT, MONTREAL : My Lord and Dearly Beloved Father,—We have received your kind letters, but alas! there is sadoess mingled with the joy which they bring us. Already everything was being prepared to give Your Lordship a reception such as the North has never witnessed; and behold, as the form us that your return to our wide. as the North has never witnessed; and behold, as the North has never witnessed; and behold, you inform us that your return to our midst has been post; and until next year. However, as God has willed it so, we have only to say: "Domin non nostra voluntas sed tha fiat" (Lord not our will but thine be done). As a compensation, he sends us the Rev. Father Grouard, who is coming to reside at the Nativity as Superior of the Mission. I do not know him personally, but so many kind things are said of him that I thank Heaven in advance for planing as under such a precious director.

him that I thank treaven in advance for placing as under such a precious director.

Most painful, My Lord, is the news I have to tell you. It may be even said, without exaggeration, that this year will figure as assuredaggeration, that this year will figure as assuredly one of the most disastrous in the annals of Arthabaska. If you remember, in my last letter, I pointed out the ravages, caused by let storms of last fall, which, in breaking up the ice after our nets had been placed in the water, readered our fishing material uncerviceable. By dist of labor and industry, however, we succeeded in repairing them pretty well: but these ceeded in repairing them pretty well; but these first accidents were but the fore-runners of misfortunes far more serious, which were soon to follow. Famine came well nigh exterminating a great portion of our poor Indians.

Ever since the month of November they be-Ever since the month of knovemoer they began to arrive here in loads of two, three and
four families, so emaciated and exhausted from
hunger that they could hardly drag themselves,
along. More than once were they seen disputing
the dogsover the filthy slops that had been thrown
in their troughs. It was a heart-rouding sight.
We assisted them, assuredly, as far as our secure. We assisted them, assuredly, as far as our scanty means would allow; but, living as we were our means would anow; out, fiving as we were out-selves from hand to mouth, so to say, having all our own orphans on our hands, and being all threatened to run short of the necessaries of life, what could we do in presence of such a large number of indigect, who were equally worthy of our compassion. The result was that there iny of our compassion. The result was that there have been many victims, and I am surprised that the tumber was not larger; seeing the impossibility in which the general poverty placed everyone of coming to the relief of the starving.

The first to die was an old Cree woman, the sged wife of Rabaska. She lived with her roungest daughter and two of her grand-chilten. They lived in a little wooden hut behind tien. They lived in a notice would into being the fort. Having heard that she had sent for me, I went immediately to see her. Oh what misery! I found her alone and without fire in her miserable house, without fire in a temperature of 43 degrees below zero. She was already dying. Cold and hunger go straight to their oying. Cold and nauger go straight to their work. After hearing her confession, I went im-mediately to bring her the Holy Viatioum. It was with the greatest difficulty she could re-ceive Holy Communion. Her daughter and ceive Holy Communion. Her daugner and her two grand-children could, it is true, have kept up a fire, and thus have spared her the sufferings from cold; unfortunately they were all dying from bunger, and this is why they spend the greater part of the day begging here and there the few mouthfuls of noursalment that kept them alive. This is what the old woman did herself as long as she was able. She expired a few hours after I left.

A little later a scene more heartrending still took place on the other side of Lake Clair. There were there two families, the one Cree, the other Montagnais. They had already enten all their furs; after the furs came the turn of the dogs, and after the dogs the parings of leather and of old shoes that were not strictly indis-

pensable.
Pinched harder and harder by want, they at hat decided to leave for the mission. But they was already we exhausted that they could harily walk. In the troop was an old, infirm woman, and as her infirmities would not allow her to follow the band, what was done? They decided to leave her behind. For her this was neither more nor less than a death sentence. The others arrived here only after travelling term days, and looking more like skeletons than living beings. The poor unfortunate woman, who has since been buried, died in the very encomparent where she had been left; she was the widow of Old Croche.

On all sides was heard nothing but rumors of famine and of starving people. Many died without the success of religion, but some there were Tho received that consolation, among others the wed mother of Wabistikwan, who had taken rings at the Grosse Ile, with his family. She seat for me towards the end of February. As I washes, and as I had consequently to return becameday, I said Mass before the usual hour and started with Brother Henry. To go and setum we had thirty-six miles to cover. Fortumely my young companion had a pair of good eg and strong lungs. There was a time when myorn were strong and vigorous enough, but that a not to-day. When overcome by latigue, that is not to-day. When overcome by futigue, I would throw myself for a few moments upon the sledge; as for him he kept running all the time On my arrival at the camp all the lodians presented them elves to shake me by the hand. Pour people! There also they were struggling with the horrors of hunger. In pits of that they were so happy to see the and the good old bakiskamel said to me: Father, when I see you it is as if I saw God bimself; we were afraid you would not arrive in time." "She who sent for me is there very ill," said I. "Oh, yes; her respiration is bready almost extinct." Hearing this answer, Pressed on without delay to where the her two hands towards Heaven and cried brothers, and of the reverend sisters, that we have sufficiently her: "Thanks, thanks, through until spring without too much suffering refraid to die," I heard her confession at long-refraid to die," I heard her confession at long-refraid to die, I heard her confession at long-refraid to die, While I was prepar. was all I was able to do. While I was prepar-ing her to appear before God, the brother pre-but the scanty dinner we had brought along. Staty as it was, however, we had to divide it with those who crowded around us. I then with the bestow a last blessing upon the dying Priors and we started for home, where we are ited at ten o'clock at night. The following two men brought us the body of that poor woman to be deposited in the cemetery of the mining.

is in the beginning of March, a young half-breed, who was coming from Point a l'Alri, inddenly came across a woman stretched on the how. The disorder of her garments showed plainly that she had fallen there accidentally. Be disting her to be dead, be urged on his dogs at the fall callenge and armed, be found to recovery all gallop and arrived at the fort overcome

no one knew who she was. But what was not my surprise, when a little Cree boy came run-ning up to me, saying: "Nota Reyalitch primi-tius," father, she is still alive. And, true enough, I found her full of life and in the full enjoyment of her mental faculties. I therefore asked her where she came from, who were her parents and where she lived. She replied that last fall she had come down from the little Red

tected her against the dangers to which she had been exposed, I explained the fundamental truths of religion, and saked her to go to con-fession. She did not even know what confession meant. I explained it to her in a few words, and as soon as she understood that it was the only means instituted by God for the re-mission of sins, she consented without any diffimission of sins, she consented without any diffi-culty. I had been rightly inspired; for the long privations she had endured had so con-tracted her digestive organs that a few days afterwards she died suddenly, choked by the food with which she could not satisfy her ap-petite. She was between sixteen and seventeen years of sge. Poor child! she had remained fainting in the snow three days and two nights. It is astonishing she was not dead ten times over, for the thermometer marked between 35 (thirty-five) and 36 (thirty-six) degrees below

zero. Rev. Father Pascal must have informed you

of the tragic end of Catholic and Laviolette's troops. I will not speak about it.

You see, my Lord, the days we have just passed through have been extremely evil. However, in the invsterious designs of Providence there is no evil which does not result in some good. This is the sweet reward He has reserved for us in the calamities by which we have been overtaken. Up to the present the Chief of the Crees of Little Red River had obstinately refused to embrace the faith. Not content with rejective the grace of salvation, he showed him-self more attached than any of his tribe to the ridiculous and criminal observances which have been handed down to them from their ancestors Well, against all expectation, last winter I had the consolation of baptizing bim and his family. Since then be has come to see us several times,

Want has been succeeded by number times, which country of Arthabaska, which the exception of the highest points, literally present the apparance of a vast boundless sea. There is no forage to be found anywhere. Hence the necessity for us to get rid of our cattle. Rev. Father Pascal has already sold three cows. Could we at least conserve a couple in order to re-establish our flock in better days; but it is

very doubtful if we can succeed. To complete the account of our situation, it remains for me to tell you that our crops are anything but promising. However, there is nothing surprising in that after all the in-elemency we have had and which is still con-

During the first part of June the thermometer ranged from nine to ten degrees below zero severy day; towards the eighteenth came a heavy fall of snow, which lasted nearly two days, and since that we have continual rains.

Be kind enough, my Lord, to send me a copy

of the Votive Offices, mine is incomplete and is falling to pieces. Before drawing to a close allow me, my Lord, to sak for one of your most affectionate blessings, and please accept once more the expression of the respectful obedience of the last of your children.

S. M. DOUSSAL, O. M. I.

Letter from Rev. Father Pascal to His Lordship J. Clut, O.M.I., Bishop of Arindele and Auxiliary of Mackenzie: -

Mission of the Nativity, July 13, 1888. My Lord and Dearly Beloved Father-The My Lord and Dearly Beloved Father—The last letter I had the honor of receiving from Your Lordship was dated St. Peter's Church, May 5th, 1888. I had received a previous one from London, Sept. 20th, 1887, whilst a third and former one came also from Montreal bearing the date of February 12th. Thus, My Lord, the mail faithfully brings us your blessings so precious and so consoling for us. The first those two letters gave me almost the assurance that we would have the happiness of seasing our tender father again during the course seeing our tender father again during the course of the summer, and what was still better, of enjoying his presence at the Nativity in our new residence, which is a little more becoming than was the old one, but behold our hopes have been

iliohted. We are again doomed to pass long months before the realization of our desires. This is a great sacrifice for me, my Lord, as it is also, I am sure, for all your children of the North, who were already living in hopes and longing for the happy moment when they would be al-lowed to cast themselves at your feet to receive your benediction. Onr merciful God, whose designs are hidden, has disposed things otherwise. We must be resigned to everything in this world of triels and adore His poly will

You asked me, my Lord, in one of your let-ters to pray and he ve others pray for the restoration of your health. This is a duty, my Lord, in which I do not fail, and I venture to eay, if my prayers had the slightest merit in the sight of God, you would have been, long ago, reunited to your children and restored to their affection.

In reading over your letter, my Lord, I see clearly that your hearts, always so kind and so tender towards us, is afflicted. You look upon yourself as a general removed from his army, as a pilot separated from his crew. This seems to explain that burning thirst for news and details in which your Lordship takes the liveliest interest. I will therefore try, my lord, to do justice to your lawful enquiries and devote the few moments of quiet furnished by the fastness of our moutains to lisp a few words. It will be a kind of reparation for my long silence, and the sobriety of news to which I have been condemned since last fail, partly by my absence, partly by my journey and partly by my numerous oc-cupations, which are increasing year after year owing to the difficulties and the poverty of the

country. The winter which has just passed away, my Lard, will be a memorable one in the annals of the Nativity and its convenir of disaster and mortality among our poor Indians. You have learned from Father Doussal's letter what a parrow escapa we all had from being condemned to all the rigors of famine through the loss of our nets last fall. I wil not attempt to tell you, my Lord, what were then the sentiments of my poor heart, the tears that streamed down my checks told the tale plainly enough to our disheartened brothers. It was only by dint of economy and industry, on the part of our good brothers, and of the reverend sisters, that we

Your paternal heart will be sorely afflicted my Lord, when you learn the bitter affliction with which Divine Providence has visited the greater number of your Indians during the severely cold winter through which we have just passed. At this moment I recall to mind forby, two (42) deaths, and of this number twen y-four (24) were from the effects of hunger and cold. The Crees of Little Red River have dispersed. Several of them have gone to St. Henry's of Vermillion; others have come to swill he number of the Oree element in Athabaska.

Urged on by want, these poor families reached the fort and the mission, after having devoured their dogs, and in the most abject destitution. What was to be done with so many on our hands; how were we to keep them from dying? However, from the bosom of our poverty we However, from the bosom of our poverty we found the means of extending them hospitality for a few days. I gave them a few fishind lines, and they accessed, by dint of crawling along, to the men spoke to her, but they received no latter yets she still breathed. They therefore latter in the latter of the laft breeds furnished them with the manner in any the latter of the laft breeds furnished them with the same and returned with the was dead and to was affect or same evening. They she same evening to be same evening to be the same evening. They was dead and to was a fire to revive her. They means of living. Four or five old women died from hardship and cold, but shey, were company's fishermen and the ship and cold, but shey, were company a plant and the was dead and to was forted by the succors of our holy religion. They one thought shewas dead and to was forted by the succors of our holy religion. They was not able to walk, and they are cold not was forted by the succors of our holy religion. They one thought shewas dead and to was forted by the succors of our holy religion. The poor little fellow was not able to walk, and they are cold. They she was a constant for the shear of the same impression that I went myself; was after returning from the shantes, where I saw Catholics, stowing them. It was there I saw Catholics, four little children that had been snatched from famine and death on the road. The sight of them alone inspired compassion. There was a famine and death on the road. The sight of them alone inspired compassion. There was a famine and death on the road. The sight of them alone inspired compassion. There was a famine and the skin of his title by there, were company to reverse her. They are received no little children that had been snatched from famine and death on the road. The sight of them alone inspired compassion. There was a famine and death on the road. The sight of them alone inspired compassion. There was a famine and death on the road. The sight of the same and the skin of his to be the sa as a said said the saids.

to light a fire to revive her. They her core over her.

They a few mouthfule of hot returned with her che same evening. Four or five cld women died from with she with or cld, which her che same evening. They means of living. Four or five cld women died from suffering. They means of living. Four or five cld women died from suffering. They means of living. Four or five cld women died from suffering. They means of living. Four or five cld women died from suffering. The poor little fellow was untable to was close or control from the success of our holy religion.

Altiful and close the fill and of the said at the skin of his living. Four or five cld women died from suffering. The poor little fellow was untable to was close. Send 20, samp for postage.

NATIONAL CARD CO., North Brenford, Countred the burner investigation of the school, who was form the skin of his levels was closed from suffering. The poor little fellow was untable to was close solid to draw the suffering of the school, who was a real skele to red with the said of the skin of his levels. So our country is seven were sunken. As a sufficient proportions. Sole Holloway's Establishment, 53 Orford street to remain of living. Four or five cld women died from suffering. The poor little fellow was untable to was close. Sond 20, samp for postage. NATIONAL CARD CO., North Brenford, Countred the borse from the skin of his Beveleties that said the skin of his Beveleties that said the skin of his Beveleties, the ski



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gave them several exhortations, prayed with

them and for them, heard their confessions, celebrated mass and prepared a dozen for their

Easter duty. This spring I profited by all these misfortunes to atimulate our Montagnais a little. We have had a numerous attendance at the mission this spring. To-day I count two hundred and fifty communicus and three hundred confessions.

dred confessions.

We have celebrated a solumn service for the dead in presence of all the Indians. These poor people were greatly consoled and filled with

I am as happy as I can be at learning that

Rev. Father Ground is sent to us as superior of the Nativity. The presence of a man so worthy,

so holy and so able, cannot fail to do good to our poor neophytes. I am longing for this good fabler to bring us reinforcements. Brother

of the Hotel Dien.

P.S.—I forgot to tell your Lord-hip that the future is coming up glorary before us. The country is loundly ed this spring to such an ex-

the middle of July, on account of the ice. Eshing has filled in Lake Mamano. Our

The net thread is going to render us an im-

mence service. A thousand thanks, my Lord;

I will try to send another pair of moccasins, although I am very poor in postage stamps. Would you have the charity to send me a few in a letter, if you please, as well as a few garden seeds—carrols, radishes, cabbage, Siam cabbage and salad. Bess, my Lord, your unworthy, but respectful and grateful child.

"A friend in need" is doubtless a good institu tion, but too many needy friends keep a fellow

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carters Little Liver Prinario very smain and very casy to take. One or two pills make a doss. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vialast 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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of the Hotel Dieu.

to that time I had not heard any very slarming news from our dear Montagnais. I knew they were all dispersed in the depths of the woods since fall, when they left me, after having faitt-fully fulfilled their Christian duties. More in-dustrious than the Crees, in winter they are not dustrious than the Crees, in winter they are not slow in devising means for passing through the rigors of the rough season. They know how to ask of God their daily bread, first by prayer, then with their guns, their fishing lines, their axes and their have snares. But the cou try was becoming poorer and poorer, and the hares had disappeared for two years. I was apprehensive of hearing sad news from one quarter or another, when there arrived one of our good old another, when there arrived one of our good old Montagnais, who, in placing his hand in mine, said to me, while sobbing: "Father, I come to amounce to you a great misfortune; nearly all our kindred are dead from starvation. My brother Antoine is inconsolable, as well as his aged mother. They are very auxious to see you, to hear a few consoling words from your limit.

Consequently, as soon as the Easter feativals were over I went to Lake Brochet. I left the mission with Thomy Huppe, who conducted my little dogs harnessed to the sledge, on which were placed our blankets, our provisions and my little portable chapel, in order to exercise the

holy ministry and say Mass.

Here are the details I gathered from Antoine
Laviolette and a few poor women who succeed. Laviolette and a few poor women who succeeded, through a miracle, in reaching Lake Brochet, after walking nine days through snow a foot and a half deep living only on trozen rose buds and aspen thank softened by fire. The tribs was composed of five ledges and twenty-eight persons, of whom seven were hunters, the rest being composed of women and children. The following are the names of the most prominent among them: Catholic Laviolette, Baptate Laviolette, Joseph Mackre, Kadaltral, who was already married.

Country is icundated this spring to such an extent, that it is beyond description. Barges pass over Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor difficulty we saved our two oxen. It is impossible to find the least lorage for our cattle. Fish is scarce. The Carboo have entirely disappeared at Fond du Lac. The fills have been submersed. The spring has been very late. The crops will not amount to much. It is impossible to find the least lorage for our cattle. Fish is fource. The Carboo have entirely disappeared at Fond du Lac. The fills have been submersed. The spring has been very late. The crops will not amount to much. It is impossible to find the least lorage for our cattle. Fish is fource. The following are the names of the most prominent among them: Catholic Laviolette, Baptate Laviolette, Joseph Mackre, Kadaltral o'Chambull will not be able to acrive before the middle of July, on account of the ice.

Fish is fource. The Carboo have entirely distant and the least lorage for our cattle. Fish is fource. The first is beyond description. Barges pass over Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor took for Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor took for Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor took for Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor took for Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor took for Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor took for Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor took for Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor took for Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor took for Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor lready married.

Having gone forth in quest of game and furs, these poor people pursued their way more than a hundred and fifty miles beyond any habitation, through the ravines and the mountains

It shing has felled in Lake Mamano. Our potatoes and our repearance, and their way more than a hundred and fifty miles beyond any habitation, through the ravines and the mountains. The net thread is going to render us an imwhich extend through Athabaskaville and Fond du Lac, Fort McMurray and Portage Laloche. The hunting was fairly successful at first, but little by little became very paltry.

Want began to manifest itself very seriously in the camp. The hunters exhausted them selves in their win effects to cheet the

selves in their vain efforts to shoot the moose and the reindeer that fied before them. Worn out by the fatigues of the chase, the men were the first to succumb. Some of them, from sheer exhaustion, fell in the snow and gave up their souls to God, without anyone being able to find out their last abiding place. Others expired in the arms of their children, who, being thus snatched from the affection of their father, lost also the mainstay of their lives.

Seeing themselves in the jaws of disaster, having nothing to tustain them upon earth except the provident hand of God, these peer unfertunate people directed their course towards Lake

The immense distance which separated them from the place of their destination was too great and the cold too intense. The dogs were all dying of hunger. The children were barely able to crawl along, and mothers carried in their arms their infants in swaddling clothes. Stronger than the others, the two women, of whom I have already spoken, succeeded in reaching Antoine Laviolette's. They were nothing but skin and bones, their tongues parched and paralysed from long fasting were capable of articulating but a few plaintive sounds. Antoine immediately set out with Peter, his brother and his two sons bo render assistance to his kindred and their children. His intention was more to bury the dead than to succor the living, as from the account of the two women want and famine had been reigning in the camp for over two months, many were dead, and the others would perish before he could reach them.

Full of confidence in the Divine mercy, our brave Antoine journeys night and day. His heart is filled with sorrow, tears flow from his ayes, yet his fingers count the grains of his chaplet in his mitten. At the end of three days he finds a corpse on the road. It is the body of his brother-in-law Kadaltral, Contracted and dead by the side of a small bundle of wood, which he has vainly tried to set on fire. Further on are two women and four children lying around a two women and four children lying around a little fire, awaiting only the summons of the Divine Master to depart from this world and enter eternity. They all retain a spark of life, but the most of them are unconscious, and can no longer stand on their weakened limbs. He hallons to offer their weakened limbs. them a little boiled fish and restores them to life. Here he leaves his brother and one of his sous to cut wood for them, succor them and administer to their wants. As for himself he pressus on continually onward on the road; but ala-, he meets no longer but a bandoned corpses sown here and there in all directions. The wolves and the other wild beasts are already disputing the bodies. Antoine now, exhausted by his forced journey, is not able to decembly bury the dead. The ground is frozen. He can only withdraw the bodies from the teeth of carnivorou animals by enclosing them in a little framework built in the shape of a small house. This ac-complished, he recites his rosary on their tomb for the repose of their souls. Antoine's strength is fast breaking down, his provisions are exhausted, yet there is still down in the ravice a whole amily, which has been unnoticed. He succeeds in reaching the place; as he approaches he discovers a lodge, still standing, but which is without fire. He enters and beholds a circle of corpses lying around the embers of an -xunguished fire. Passing from the one to the other, he finds that some of them are dead, others have the death-rattle in their throat; nearly all are unconscious and only awaiting death. With a heart sorrowful and afflicted beyond the powers of imagination to describe at the sight of these poor creatures condemned to death, yes, to certain death, for the distance from which assistance could come is great and relief cannot reach them in time weeping and praying for them, he leaves them behind. Good-bye, he says, until we meet again in beaven, and hastens to retrace his steps. Poor Indians! You pray from time to time, my Lord, for these dear Montagnais; they love

my Lord, for these dear Montagnais; they love you as much. For my part, I must admit that this disaster has deeply afflicted me. I have often shed tears at the thought of these unfortunate people, and I still weep for them in the presence of God. So true is this that having reacted the mission, where I had gone to carry works of consolation, I felt the necessity of receiving consoling words myself instead of bestowing them. It was there I saw Catholics, four little children that had been snatched from famine and death on the road. The sight of

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Tuesday, October 9, 1888 CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

Henry has left for Sr. Charles.
What expressions can I employ, my Lord. to 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10: Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. thank you for your kindness and your charity towards us. Say a short prayer for us, my Lord, recommend our most difficult work to pious souls, present our most professed respects and our thanks to the Rev. Oblat Fathers of St. Peter's, to the reverend gentlemen of St. Sulpice, to the reverend Grey Nuns and those

LIST OF PRIZES.				
1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is	\$300,000			
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 Is	100,000			
1 TRING OF PUICOO IS.	50,000			
J FILLING OF ADJUMP INCLUSION	25.000			
A PROPERTY TRANSPORTER	20,000			
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	25, 00			
25 PHIZES OF 1,000 are	25,000			
110 FRIZES OF 500 arc	50,000			
200 PRIZES OF 800 are.	60,000			
200 PRIZES OF 800 are	100,000			
	100,000			
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.				
100 Prizes of \$500 are	50,000			
	30,000			
100 Prizes o \$200 are				
	20,060			
TELMINAL PRIZES				
999 Prizes of \$100 are	99,990			
959 Prizes of \$100 are	410.14.1			
	99,560			
3,134 Prizes amounting to\$	1.054.500			
Nore Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are				
titled to terminal Prizes.	not en-			

EF FOR CIUB RATES, Cr any further information, desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN or M. A. DAUPHIN. Washington, D.C.

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

REWEMBER That the presence of Generals in charge of the drawings, is a gnarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

draw a Prize. REMEMBER, also, that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose charterore rights are recognized in the highest Couris; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes



BALLY'S COMPOUND
ing Silvor-Plated
CUlfiduaTED (LASS
REFLECTORS
A wonderful invention for
Lighting Charches, Italie,
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SUCCESSOR A MOWER BELLS TO THE BLY MY WAR MANUFACTURING CO CATALOGUE WITH 1000 TESTIMOMALS. NO DUTY ON CHURCH BULLS.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our break fast tables with a delicately flavored boverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundred of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping curselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette."

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FEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Bousehold Medicine Rank Amongst the Loading Necessa-ries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and

most powerfully. vet scothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi dently recommended as a never failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a Gen

eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse HOLLOWAY'S OINIMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF and Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds
Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as alt into meat, it
Cures Sore Throst, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings
Abscesses, Plass, Fistulas, Cout, Rhoumatism
and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never
them form to fail been kown to fail

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Profess

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1888---Summer Arrangements--- 1888

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyde-built IROM STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experien modern improvements that practical experien can suggest, and have made the fastest time record.

Vessels.	Tames	~		_
Acadian	2 onnage.	Co	nmanc	itra
Acadian	931	Capt	. F. M	cGrath
Assyrian		11	John	Bentey.
Austrian	2,458	1		
Duenos Ayre	an . 4 M .	11	Jame	Scott.
l Canadian	2 006	11	John	
Carthaginian	1 4.214	11		acnicol.
, Савріан	2.728	11	Alor	Manager,
Circussian	3.724	Lt.	P Izak	McDouga
Corean	3 458	Cont	T O	ret, R.N.R
Grecian	3 613	Capi	, C. 5,	Menzies,
Hibernian	2 007		Ų. į.	LeGallais
Lucerne	1 095		Tour	Brown.
Manitoban.	9 075		Nuna	u.
Monte Vide	on 2 500	41	Dunl	op.
Nestories	0.000	н	w. 8	. Main.
Nestorian	2,689	н	John	France.
Newfoundla	nd 919	11	C. J.	Mylins,
Norwegian .	3,523	11	R. C	rruthers.
Nova Scotia	$n \dots 3,305$	41	- R. H	Hushan
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Pomeranian.	4 361	11	177	Wylie.
Prussian	2,004 9 090	- 11	- V - 1,	alziel.
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Sardinian.	4.000		Ď. W	cKillop,
Sarmation	9.047	55	J , R_1	tchie.
Sarmatian	3,647	11	\mathbf{w} , \mathbf{R}	ichardson,
Scandinavia	3,068	11	John	Park.
Siberian	3,904	11	R. P	Moore.
Waldensian	2,256	11	D. J.	James.
1			-	

The Stanmers of the Liverpool Mail Line, salling from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Montreal at daylight on WEDKESDAYS, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. on THURSDAYS, calling at Longh Foyle to receive on board and lend Mails and Passengers to and from ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as under:

Steamships.	From Montreal.	From Que	
		Zzoni Qui	
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Sardinlau	2.3	41	24
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Texton of Bussado	by steamers of Liver	nool Mair	T (
from Montreal or	Quebec:—Cabin, \$60,	COL MILL	Title
(According to and	france, Capin's Son's	SAL PUR	\$8O.

(according to accommodation). Intermediate, \$30. LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE.

The steamers of the Liverpool Extra Line salling from Liverpool on Fridays, and from Montreal at daylight on Thursdays, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. on Fridays, calling at longh Toyle to receive passongers!riom Ireland and Scotland on outward voyage and proceeding to

ho despatched as to	homeward voyage	are intended to
Stoamships. Circassian. Polynesian. Circassian. Polynesian. Circassian. Polynesian. Circassian. Circassian.	From Montreal. May 10 4 31 June 14 June 14 June 5 4 19	From Quebec. May 11 June 1 5 11 5 11 4 20 Aug. 10
Circassian. Poiynesian. Circassian. Ratos of Trausses		Sept. 14 Sept. 14 Sept. 14 12 Oct. 19 Nov. 2 Steamers from D and \$70. In-

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service.—From Halifax via St. John's, Nfd., to Liverpool:

Nova Scotian.

Peruvian.

Caspian.

June 11

Roya Scotian.

June 12 Nova Scotian. 25 Hates of passage from Hallfax to St. John's, Nfd., and vice term, are:—Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.

Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service. -- From Mont-

Clasgow and Boston Service.—From Boston on Phoenician.....June
These steamers do not carry passengers on voyaga
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