THE ARGELUS BELL.

BY MARY D. BRING.

Over the fields its silvery tones Come firsting soft and clear; And the soilers pause in their weary work, And how their heads to hear The call to prayer. And they seem to feel The touch of the "Hand of Love," And labor lightens with every thought That soars to the throne above.

Oh, bell which calleth the mind away Oh, bell which causes the mind away
From the things of care below,
How sweet to lay our burdens down
In the shine of the sunset's glow.
And rest in the lessons of fatth and trust
Which thy clear soft schoes trach
We are never too far for the hand of God
And the love of His Heart to reach.

THE GYPSIES.

A Remarkable Race with a Singular History.

You who have seen these people, in the country, tenting by the readside or camping in the weeds, or, mayhap, on the suburbs of a city, have had these questions arise in your minds. Who are these people? Where did they come from? What is their

The gypsies fill ne place and take ne part are a despised race of vagabonds; and yet

they must have a history.

To write the history of a people, though it be ever se concise, we must live in spirit, as it were, among a peerly of a by-gene age, to nete their appearance, their manners and their general condition, that we may form a just estimate of their merits and their shortcominge; we must form a picture made by the impression of our researches in the high ways and the byways of the history those before us have written, for what wer we can find upon the subject, that we may trace it as clearly as possible on the blank page for others to see.

The gypsies, all things considered, must be regarded as the mest singular and most remarkable people on the globe. They are without a history or tradition or religion; without literature or written language, and, as has been observed, "with nothing to bind them together but the indelible, un. changeable atrain of their savage blood, and displaying a pertinacity of race surpassing

that of the Jews." Everywhere present, from Persia to Ireland, from Siberia to Central Africe, and from Australia to America, and everywhere dis-pleed and oppressed outcasts, they have always kept their race separate and distinct, with a rigid exclusiveness which is unparal-

From one end of the earth to the other. with few exceptions in language, in physical peculiarities, in their social and meral character, in their pursuits and their habite of alter, in such purpose and interest and inte same. D fierence in olimata sppears to work but little change in their color or complexion. Changes in feed and in sutward circumat moss work but little variation in their physical type. They are not influenced by the civilization or the barbarism of any people among whom they may chance to se-

iourn. The word "gypay" is a cerruption of "Egyptian," with the prevalent belief, teunled on their own assertion, that they came from Egypt, though recent evidence shows to the contrary.

Seme have supposed them to be the descendance of Ishmael, sen of Hagar. Ethnologists, by a careful investigation of their country in which they lived. sprung from the lowest class of Indians; the have eaten human fisch. degraded Parlaha from the vallay of the Lodus.

The indications are that the gypers oncored Europe through southern Russia, in some connection with the Tarters of the Gelden of the All-Wise Ruler of the universe. His decrees will be accomplished; His decrees will be accomplished.—J. B. William in N. V. Ledger. via, Wallachia and Bulgaria where many of them were selend and reduced to a most miserable state of slavery by the oruel Bulgarian nobles.

Outwardly as within, the gypeles present a strong centrast; seme being strangely hide-eus, unless very beautiful. They are finely proportioned, of medium stature, and high and sinew. Insensible to both cold and wet, supporting great fatigue. They pride them-selves en their small hands and feet. Corpu-lance rarely eccurs, and mly in the older women. Their hair is black or dark brown, inslining to coarseness, is often frizzled and inclining to coarseness, is often frizzled and dees not seen turn gray. Their complexion is a tawny clive. Their teeth are of a dazzling whiteness and of perfect regularity. Their cheek-bones high, and their aquiline ness is everhung by strongly-marked brows, aften kuit in deep lines of thought. But the mest striking feature is the full, dark eye, new littless, then changing to an explosion of mysterious child-like serrow, presently blazing forth with sudden passion. They early develop and early fade.

The gypsy character is a strange mixture of

The gypsy character is a strange mixture of good and evil, and though black and hateful to the cutoid world, to the Romani it is all that is fair and levable. They are light-hearted and courteens, but only to true and adopted members of the tribe are their inmost hearts revealed.

Their principal faults are childish vanity, prefereienal cumning, indelence, or a hot, passionate temper; but they are as ready to fergive as they are quick to resent a

Their family affection is intensely strong, a parent never chastising a younger child; but a grown-up sen mockly takes a thrashing from his father. They are exceedingly generous to such as are poerer than themselves, even though they are not of their ewn race. They love nature and dumb creation. They have a lift of tengues readily adapting themselves to whatever country they are in and conversing in the language speken. There is among them a kind of wild, savage dignity, and independence of character. pendence of character. A gypsy queen will semetimes display a majority of demeaner truly worthy of a gypsy throne. They have a passion for ringe, trinkste, and all kinds of ornaments, and frequently adoruthematives in the most heterogeneous man-

Their demestic utensils are few, consisting usual y of a pan, a dish and a silver oup. Every gypey camp has a donkey or a herse for the conveyance of their effects. They are fond of brandy, and both sexes are addicted to the use of tebacco, which they regard as a great lawner.

sell. In some countries they have accumulate ed wealth, but meet of them are worthiess, poverty-stricken vagabends. The old wemen tell fortunes and the young

sing leve-songs. They have no religion, and most writers place them below the heathen, ascribing to them no principles, and charging them with serving no god but the god of gain and fraud. They have no werd in their language for God er for immertality. But outwardly, and for their own advantage, they are ready to adopt any religion as circumstances may re-

Their music is wild and weird and in some countries it is proficient with power and beauty. Some of the greatest masters of the violin known are found among the gypsies of Hungary and Bohemi.

The gypsy language is termed Romani, has ne alphabet and no literature, except a few miserable songs and some folk-lore, which are passed from mouth to mouth. Altogether, the entire stock of Romani words does not exceed five thousand, though the number known to any individual is small.

The Remani tribes censider it a curse if one of their race marries any one not of their own people. A common feature in the form of marriage is the breaking of a flower-coverel pitcher by the chief, who from the fragment, be they many or few, argues the future of the bridal pair.

There are many curious gypsy practices, especially those relating to death and burial, and many others. A most interesing form is Theore, U-les, the cuttim complied with when a gypsy of God, Savior wife or child forever denounces the favorite terry Review. in the great movements of the world; they delicacy of the dead husband or father. Like motives prempt the drepping of the dead ene's name entirely out of use, and the survivors who happened to bear the name change it to another. Another practice is the leaving at a cross-road of a handful of grass or leaves or heap of atmes, a stick or some auch mark to guide the atragglers of the band.

Many attempts have been made to educate them, but they appear to have falled. They are content to live in tents or in heles in the ground, and wander in companies from place to place as fagitives or vagabonds, yet in Transylvania they have a form of constitution, being governed by chiefs. It from her toe their art and culture. "If there is a family descended from a former chief; but the preference is usually given to those who have the mest wealth, or who are of a criginal attraction toward unity in Rome, large stature and not part the meridian of

Scott, in his introduction to "Gay Mannering," describes the habits and life of the from this superiority a great future before it; Scottish gypsies, and his famous character that it will endure while all the Protestant of Meg Merrifes is founded upon no less a personage than the noted gypsy named Essays of Matthew Armold.

Jean Gorden, whese granddaughter, Madge (In spite of all the shocks Gerden, became the queen of the gypsy ings of a good Cathelio have. clans.

In 1850 there were supposed to be about five millien gypties in the world, though of later years they have greatly diminished. Of the seven or eight hundred thousand now beand here they are most civilized, and for four

They have been condemned, and in some countries the laws were so stringent that, if they remained one menth, they were executed without even a form of trial. In the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, the gypay tribes were marked out for general presecu ion in England.

In 1629, four gypsies cenfossed, under torture, to having eaten a friar, a pilgrim, and a woman of their tribe; and in 1782, ferty-five Hungarian gypsies were beheaded, quartered or hanged on a like monstrove charge. First racked till they confessed the orime of murder, they were then brought to the spet where their victims They are | rare instances has it been known that they

The destinies of this wonderful people we know not, but can we not say with Dean

Some Answered Prayers.

When Mr. Max O'Rell was questing in Scotland for humor, he was teld of a Pres-byterian minister who had just out his hay, byterian minister who had just out his hay, and, the weather not being very propitious for making it, he knelt near his epen window and addressed to heaven the following prayer: "Oh, Lord, send us wind for the hay; not a rantin', tantin', tearin' wind' but a noughin', soughin', winnin' wind." But Dean Ramsay was before Mr. Max O'Rall, and as the story appeared in his "Reminisences," due acknowledgement of the fact was given. We should, however, anhmit that the given. We should, however, submit that the circumstances may have crept out of the Talmud and been captured and carried to the Presbyterian fold, as we find the fellewing in a learned translation: "Cheni, the circling a learned translation: "Cheni, the ofroiting charmer, was asked to pray for rain. After his preparations and prayer, drope bagan to fail. 'I have not asked for this, asid he but for such abundance as to fill wells, iditches and caves.' A tempest of rain was the result. 'No,' said he, 'that is not what I asked; but rain of pleasantness, blessing and free will.' The rain moderated, but centing and free will.' The rain moderated, but centing of the Temple Mount on account of the swelling torrents. 'Pray new,' they cried, 'fer its discentinuance.' 'Ge and see, said he, 'whether the water has covered the Inquiry Stene.' The president of the Sanhedrim sent him the fellewing message: 'Were it any other man than Cheni, I would decree his excommunication; but what can I de unto excemmunication; but what can I do unto thee, whose presumption, like that of a san against his father, is met by the Eternal One with the fulfillment of thy desires."

The First Ohristian Art. The first Christian painters and sculpters were dwellers in the Catacombs. No matter how the question as to the original purpose of those excepations may be decided, it is sufficlent for the writer's object to recall the fact that, when the furious side of persecution rolled ever the Roman Empire, the Ohriatians find to these for protection. Beneath the atreets and palaces of imperial Reme were hewn still other atreets; and, as the famous ways were filled lined with the stately tembs of Roman noblemen and herees, so, toe, in the loculi of the galleries beneath the Christians interred the remains of their martyred bretbren. In places where galleries denverged were widened spaces, not unlike the fermin of the city; in these rude oratories the persected people met for prayer, assisted at the solemn offices of the Church, and

क्रमान्द्री में राज्य । एक लाल का अन्य

fore the tribunal; the daughter gave evidence against her mether. Under such circumstances the utmest precaution was necessary. Hence, while Christ ans retrained from pagen practices, they studiously concealed the evidences of their being followers of the Nazarene. Their very speech was clethed in ambiguity, and the "discipline of the secret"

was in ferce. Of necessity, the effects of this restraint are visible in the Christian wership of that peried, and even more so in the works of art. As examples of the former, we have the effices of Tenabre, or Darkness and the Mass of Hely Saturday, which were went to be celebrated at the midnight hour.

The paintings of the Catacombs consist chiefly of symbols and scenes from Scripture history, so painted as to refer to the state of aff otion in which the Church then was. The symbolic paintings are many. The laurel the clive and the palm signify, respandingly victory, pages, and final trimmph; the Rely Spirit is represented by the dove, while hope for the heavenly port finds its expression in and anchor; the stag is the symbol of the soul's thirst after the living fountains of paradise, and the peaceck of the Christian's belief in immortality; the vine and its branches typify Christ and His disciples; the cross is the emblem of redemption, and the ship an image of the Church. The Savior Himself is variously represented as the Good Shepherd, the Lamb, and as a Fish. The reason of the latter representation is well knewn; the especially those relating to death and burial, Ohristians used each letter of the Greek word such as waking the corpse, burning the ichthus as an initial of a name or appellation decedent's effects, the fasting of the kimielk, of Josus Christ, viz., I essus Ohrists. Th-sou, U-les, S-et ir, (i.e., Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour.) -American Catholic Quar-

Matthew Arnold on Catholicity.

"This is why the man of imagination; nay, and the philosopher, teo, will always have a weakness for the Cathelic Church; because of the rich treasures of human life which have been stored within her pale. Whe has seen the poor in other churches as they are seen in Catholic churches? Catholicism, besides, enveloped human life; and Catholics in general feel themselves to have drawn net only their religion from the Church; they feel themselves to have drawn men's minds of that unity when once a tained. "I persist in thinking that Cathol olem has from this superiority a great future before it; sects dissolve and perish."-From l'arious

"In spite of all the shocks which the feelings of a good Cathelic have, in this Protest. tant country, inevitably to undergo, in spite of the contemptuous insensibility to the grandeur of Rome, which he finds so general and se hard to bear, how much has he to consele him, how many acts of humage to the lieved to be soot; ered ever Europe, more than greatness of his religion may he see if he his half are found in the valleys of the Danube, eyen? I will tell him of one of them. Let him go in London to that delightful spot, that Happy I-1 and in Bleemsbury, the reading-reem of the British Museum. I am almost airaid to say what he will find there, for fear Mr. Spurgeon, like a second Caliph Omar, should give the library to the fiames. He will find an immense Ostholic work, the cellection of the Abbe Migne, lerding it over that whele region, reducing to insignificance the feebl: Protestant forces which hang upon its skires. "Majestic in its blue and gold unity, this fills shelf after shelf, and compartment after compartment, its right mounting up int; heaven among the white fellos of the Acta Sanctorum, its left plunging down into hell, among the yellow octaves of the 'Law D gest,' Everything is there, re-ligion, philosophy, history, biography, arts, sciences, bibliography, gossip. The work embraces the whole range of human interests; many remances. The little circle of gold language, have discovered it to be the old were said to be buried; but when no bedies sciences, bibliography, gossip. The work timents of the heart and fermed a part of sunorit mingled with words of other lanappeared they were racked again. "We ate embraces the whole range of human interests; many remances. The little circle ef gold guages, added er discorded, according to the them," was the despairing cry. But in very like one of the great middle age cathedrals, given by the Roberts along of hearts and fermed a part of embraces the whole range of human interests; many remances. The little circle embraces the whole range of human interests; given by the Roberts along of heart and fermed a part of embraces, bibliography, gossip. The work timents of the heart and fermed a part of embraces, bibliography, gossip. The work timents of the heart and fermed a part of embraces, bibliography, gossip. The work timents of the heart and fermed a part of embraces, bibliography, gossip. The work timents of the heart and fermed a part of embraces, bibliography, gossip. The work timents of the heart and fermed a part of embraces, bibliography, gossip. The work timents of the heart and fermed a part of embraces, bibliography, gossip. The work timents of the heart and fermed a part of embraces, bibliography, gossip. The work timents of the heart and fermed a part of embraces, bibliography, gossip. The work timents of the heart and fermed a part of embraces. lit is in itself a study for a life."-Passage from Prose Writings of Matthew Arnold.

The Seigneur of Berthier.

Mr. Elward Octavian Cuthbert, Seigneur of Berthier, and fermerly M.P. fer that county, died at the Manor house on Thursday last of heart disease. He was descended from the Cuthberts of Castle Hill, Invernesshire, Spotland, and was surviving sen of the late Hen. James Guibbert, a member of the special council of Lower Canada. He was born at Berthler in 1828, and received his education at the Chambly College. In 1853 he married Mary, daughter of Mr. Augustus Bestwick, Q C, of Three Rivers. Mr. Cuth-bert was elected to the House of Commens in 1875, and was re-elected in 1878 and again in 1882. Basides representing the county in Parliament Mr. Outboart was president of the County Agricultural Seciety, and filled the office of mayor of the town of Berthler. He was a pepular man and enjoyed the re-spect and esteem of the community.

Trade Competition.

VICTORIA, B. C.. July 22,—It is now definitely settled that the Pacific Mail and Usuldental and Oriental Steamble companies mean war to the knife against the Caradian Pacific Railread. George H. Rice, traffic manager of the first-named companies, is hero making arrangements to begin the fight on their behalf. The Canadian Pacific first declared its intention of running its China declared Its intention of running its China steamers to and from the East by way of San Francisco, and has carried out its threat by taking freight and passengers for that pert by the Abyssinia, which will arrive there about the end of August. She will be followed by the entire Canadian Pecific fleet in turn. To meet this the American corpora-tion have determined to compete with Cana-dian vessels and call at Vactoria.

Sound Advice.

L'Union Liberale, says that the disappearance of Hen. Mr. Figure is a real less to the Liegislature, and that he was one of the most talented parliamentarians who has passed through the legislative balls, Mr. Flyan says this journal is an ormitte speaker, an erator, and but convincing, and the mest redeubtable blews received by the Marcler Government were given by him. I. Union Liberale expresses a desire to see Mr. Figur again a member of the Legisl tare, and urges the Gaverament to allow his return to the House unappeared, in the event of one of his party friends realgning a seat in his tavor.

DO WHAT IT CLAIMS.

LUZERNE, LEZ. Co., PA, Dec., '88

FINGER RINGS. -

Their Mistory Traced Through All Ages.

Perhaps no one thing that is worn by the world at large has played such an important part in both ancient and modern history as the finger ring. It is not recerded that the first man encircled the finger of the mether of all living with this, emblem fer eternity, but it is said that the old Bible men weed their wives very much in the same fashion as the men of te-day, and gave unto them "rings and things" in glistening gold, spark-live with results as the same that they ling with precious stones, in token that they endowed them with their fines and herds, t The women of Egypt and Assyria, not content with rings upon fingers, used to wear them upon their arms and in the care, and this custom of big golden heeps in the earlobes is carrited out to-day by the Moorish wemen and men.

BIBLICAL MENTION OF RINGS.

The ring was a sign of authority from the time of Pharach, the Ezyptian, and maybe leng before. The king, when he teek off his ring from his hand and placed it on Joseph's hand, entrusted to him the government of Egypt; and Ahaeuerus gave his ring to Haman as his warrant for the extermination of the Jaws. All classes of Egyptians were signet rings as well as rings of gold, silver and breez, for ornament. In the old timbs many curious rings of gold and silver have been found, that show that they must have been used to seal decrees, or as signet rings, by reyal personages. The rings of the rich were plain gold circles with a stone bearing either the name of some deity or king, or saced emblem or legend. Others had a searatmus, a style much in favor with the Egyptians. The signet ring among the Hebrews was an indispensable article of dress and was perhaps handed down from father to son. The

Hebrew ladies were rings ornamented with precious stones, valuing most those set with emeralds, rubies and chrysolites. It is emeralds, rubles and chrysolites. It is sont the crew of the Egypt ashere in boats. thought that rings were carried to Greece The landing of the shipwrecked sallors was freem Asia. In the days of Selon avery free frem Asia. In the days of Solon every free man were a ring of geld, silver er brenze. The women also were rings of ivery and amber. The Lacedamentans, however, tried to restrict by law the luxury of wearing gold and silver rings, and every Spartan took pride in wearing a plin fron ring. Pliny says the Romans took to wearing rings from seeing them aderning the hands of the slender, supple Greeks, but Livy ascribes their introduction to the Sabines. With this increase of loxury, the Romans, like the Egyptians and Greeks, covered their fingers with rings, even wearing them upon their thumbs. The Empress Faustina, It is said, possessed one worth \$200,000, and Domitia one valued at \$800,

RCCLESIASTICAL BINGS.

000.

The early Ohristians were rings also, and at first they were simple circles of ivery, Iron, bronze, or some other cheap material. A ring was worn by the early Ohristian bishops, and the custom still prevails in the Reman Church. At the conscoration of a bishep this ring, called the episcopal or pastoral ring, is blessed and put upon the fourth finger of his right hand as a sign of his alliance with the Church. This ring is always of gold, set with an un-engraved precious stone, usually an amethyst, but sometimes a sapphire, ruby, emerald er crystal. The ring of a cardinal is set with a sapphire. The seal ring of the Pepe is of steel, and since the fift enth century it has been used to seal the apostello briefs. On the death of a Pope this ring is broken, and a new one is made for his successor. The history of the ring is one of poetry and passion, as well as of pomp and pewder. From the time of ancient Rome, when it was used at weddings, until to battle, corresponds with that worn to day by many an English-speaking girl, whose love is quartered far away and whose parting gift it was.

ANCIENT RING FASHIONS.

In Germany it has been common for the wife to wear the betrothal ring after marriage, and the husband the wedding ring, from their earliest introduction. Rings of batrethal were frequently exchanged in elden times by lovers, and the gimmal of gimmen rings, twins or double rings, were in high favor, To the Romans belong the oredit it is thought, of giving rings with mettoes and posies engraved theren to their lady-lives. Many superstions have been connected with wedding-rings. The idea that an artery or nerve extended from the ring finger to the heart is of very ancient erigin and is perhaps due to the Evyptians. It ring finger to the heart is of very ancient erigin, and is perhaps due to the Egyptians. It has been thought, too, that the wedding ring possessed curative properties, as rubbing a style on the eyelid with a gold ring will make it disappear. Other rings besides wedding rings have been used to cure disease. A silver ring made of the coins collected at the communion, was a taluman against convulsions and fits. They also ewed some of their virtues to the stones with which they were set. Thus, the diamend was believed to be an antidote against all pelsons; the ruby changed its color if any amethyst was an antidete against drunkenness; the sapphire and bloodstene checked ness; the sapphire and bloodstene checked bleeding at the ness; ceral hindered the delusions of the evil one; the bradstone prevented and cured lunsay. Rings were also believed to possess magical powers, and to be full of cocult significance. Magic rings were manufactured in great numbers at Athens, and endowded with whatever charm the purchaser required. The Arabians have a book which tall of magic rings, and in it is book which tell of magic rings, and is it is mentioned Solomon's ring, in which he scaled the jars centaining refractory spirits and had them cast into the sea. The Grostics engraved rings with mystic symbols, names, meno ed ings with myseto symbols, names, meno-grams and legends, have been used as the instruments of death as well as to ward off evil things. Every child knows the Eastern story of the geni of the ring, who became the slave of it: peasesser, and of the evil wrought from rubbing the ring by a wicked man.

RING BOMANCES. One hardly knows where to commence with the remances in which the ring has been an Impertant factor. The stery of the ring that Queen Elizabeth gave as a taken of her favor to the Earl of Leicester, and which he was to return to her when in need of her, is perhaps one of the best known in English history. The ring, estructed to a false friend, did not reach Elizabeth until aftershe had condemned the earl to death, and when long alterwards it was returned to her, it is said she was filled with eternal removed and regret at her orusity to Leicester. The tragle story of the heautiful Isabelle of Parms, whose lever was to the use of tebacco, which they regard as a great loxury.

The only mechanical pursuit for which they shad as any applitude is that of a smith. In this they sometimes excel. In Perala, they sometimes excell westers in gold and sleep soundly and my form men in an enemy of Jupiter; and the punishment of the city; they are horse-seeked and the punishment of the city; in these rude orators. My heath was a state the form of the city; in these rude orators. My heath was a state the form of the city; and the personnel, the personnel, the personnel of the city; and the personnel, the personnel the personnel, the perso

the contract prior the human bodes to the

Day by casting a gelden ring into its blue waters to show that he had perpetual domin-ied over the sea, and over since the ring in Italy has been an important fact it in the cares of state, as well as in the joys of leve and of wedded life. The presence or absence of the little gold of colet that is placed on the hand of a bride, in all Christian nations, either wrecks or secures the happiness of many women, and all knew the significance that is attached to it, and how carefully all women cherish it. There is no other thing worn by a weman that at once expresses her deuble er single state.

BURNT AT SEA.

and National Liner "Egypt" Destroyt With all its Cargo, LONDON, July 24.—The steamer Manhat-

tan eighted the Egypt in full blaze in latitude 40 28 north, lengthtude 38 west, but being laden with oil dared not go near the burning vessel. She lowered her beats, however, and saved all on board the Egypt. Captain Rob-inson, of the Manhattan, who fermerly salled on the National 1 ne, informed the rescued officers he had only enough provisions for forty persons, and a discussion was had as t whether or not to make the Azorer, 250 miles distant. It was finally decided to proceed to Dover and every one was placed on short rations. There were 610 head of cattle on the Egypt and all were burned to death, or breaking less and plunging overbeard were drowned. For a time there was much confusion on the Egypt, but no panic. The National company chartered a tug at Dover to meet the Manhattan and supply her with provisions She started at 6 c'cleck this evening with a full supply of provisions and other necessaries for the rescued people. Captain James Sammer, of the Egypt, is the commodere of the National line. The company do not insure their vessels, but put the amount which they would have to pay as premiums into a special fund on account of their ressels.

Upon arriving at Dover the Manhattan wat hed by a great crewd. It transpires that as the Manhattan approached the Egypt the German ship Gustave and Osear, which was lying near by sent up signals of distress. The decks of the German vessel were found orewded with the 95 men comprising the crew of the Egypt. There was no room for them on the German vessel. According to an official statement the fire

occurred eleven hundred miles from Land's End. The flames first appeared among bales of cotton stowed over the bollers. The fire dried up the pumps until they refused to

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The numerous tourists who visit this beautiful spost annually will find it this year under the new management, more attractive than ever. The proprietors will spare no effort in catering to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests.

To sufferers from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Indigestion, General Deblitty, etc., etc., the Saline Springs in connection with this hotel offer a sure curs.

Coaches will be in waiting for guests at Louiseville on the arrival of all trains from Montreal and Quebec. For terms apply to THE ST. LEON MINERAL WATER CO., 54 Victoria quare, sole proprietors of the famous St. Leon Mineral Water for sale throughout the entire Dominion.

M. A. THOMAS, Hotel Manager.

THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH Pays a Visit to Norwood-New Cemetery.

O. Sanday, 20th, His Lerdship Bisbop O'Conner paid bis first efficial visit to St. Paul's Church, Norwood, Oat. After High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Conway, the church committee approached the siter, where Mr. Dennis Burley read the following

address to His Lordship:-My Lord,-We, the residents of this My Lord, -We, the residents of this parish, gladly welcome you on this your first official visit to us. Having heard of your many earnest and zealous works in the Archidioese of Torente, where your Lerdship laboured so long and so successfully, we halled with delight the news of your appointment to Peterberough to take charge of this young diocese. Your successful effects in the past is a guarantise of your success here. yeaug diocese. Your successful efforts in the past is a guarante of your aucess here. Your constant daily work is a preof of this. May its continuance be ling. We scarcely know what to say of curselves, but we ask your Lordship to judge of us by our works. A little mere than two years ago our respected paster came to take charge of us. We then were little, and had but little. Today we have a residence for our pastor, our church renewated and equipped, a good choir, with a new organ, our cometers is new in a with a new organ; our compery, is new in a respectable condition, and, when consecrated by your Lordahlp, will be a fit reating place for our dead, and last, but not least, our parish ewes no man a dollar. We have to

parish ewes no man a dolar. We have to express eurgratitude in your presence to our worthy party, who apared neither himself nor his pooket in leading us up to the happy and proud position we new hold. We fervently pray that your Lordship may long as spared to this young discose. We now ask your blessing. Signed an behalf of the congregation of St. Paul's Parish, Norwood.

His Lordship briefly replied, and then, accompanied by Rev. Fathers Conway and Sociard, proceeded to the cometery, a distance of two miles west of the church, whither they were followed by about two huncred vehicles. The ceremonies at the consecration of the cemetery were very impressive. At Vespers His Lordship delivered an excellent sermon, taking it his text:—"Unless ye est of the fiesh of the Sen of Man and drink His blood ye shall not have life in ye." Those of the cheir whese singing attracted special attention was Miss Liftle Breman and Bridget O'Shea. The mission probled by Miss Killy, the organist, was grant.