

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

THE BATTLES OF BONES.

How many bones in the human face? Fourteen when they're all in place. How many bones in the human head? Eight, my child, as I've often said. How many bones in the human ear? Three in each and they help to hear. How many bones in the human spine? Twenty-six, like a climbing vine. How many bones in the human chest? Twenty-four ribs, and two of the rest. How many bones the shoulders bind? Two in each—one before, one behind. How many bones in the human arm? In each arm one—two in each forearm. How many bones in the human wrist? Eight in each if none are missed. How many bones in the palm of the hand? Five in each with many a band. How many bones in the human hip? One in each, like a diat they dip. How many bones in the human thigh? One in each, and deep they lie. How many bones in the human knee? One in each the knee-pan, please. How many bones in the leg from the knee? Two in each we can plainly see. How many bones in the ankle strong? Seven in each, but none are long. How many bones in the ball of the foot? Five in each as the palms were put. How many bones in the toe—half a score? Twenty-eight, and there are no more. And now, altogether, these many bones fix, And they count in the body two hundred and six. Bad then we have the human mouth, Of upper and under, thirty-two. And now and then have a bone, I should think. That joins on a joint or to fill up a chink. A Sesamoid bone, or a Wormian we call, And now we may rest, for we've told them all.

HOW A SPIDER CATCHES FISH.

The physical powers of the lycopsis, the popular cunning, ground, or wolf spider, are well illustrated by an instance recorded in the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. The result, as reported, was achieved by pure strength and activity, without any of the mechanical advantages of snare. Mr. Spring, while walking with a friend in the swampy woods, which was pierced by a dike three feet wide, was attracted by the extraordinary movements of a large black spider in the middle of the ditch. Closer examination showed that the creature had caught a fish. She had fastened upon it with a deadly grip just on the forward side of the dorsal fin, and the poor fish was swimming round and round slowly, or twisting the body as if in pain. The head of its black enemy was sometimes almost pulled under water, and the strength of the fish would not permit an entire submersion. It moved its fins as if exhausted, and often rested. Finally it swam under a floating leaf near the shore, and made a vain effort to dislodge the spider by scraping against the under side of the leaf. The two had now closely approached the bank. Suddenly the long black legs of the spider emerged from the water, and the hinder ones reached out and fastened upon the irregularities of the sides of the ditch. The spider commenced tugging at his prize in order to land it. The observer ran to the nearest house for a wide-mouthed bottle, leaving his friend to watch the struggle. During an interval of six or eight minutes' absence the spider had drawn the fish entirely out of water; then both creatures had fallen in again, the bank being nearly perpendicular. There followed a great struggle, and on Mr. Spring's return the fish was already hoisted head first more than half its length upon the land. It was very much exhausted, hardly making any movement, and was being slowly and stealthily drawn up by the spider, who had evidently gained the victory.—Popular Science Monthly.

THE CAVE FAIRIES—TUATH DE-DANANN.

It is believed by many people that the cave faeries are the remnant of the ancel Tuath-de-Danann who once ruled Ireland, but were conquered by the Milesians. These Tuaths were great necromancers, skilled in all magic and excellent in all the arts as builders, poets and musicians. At first the Milesians were going to destroy them utterly, but gradually they were so fascinated and captivated by the gifts and power of the Tuaths that they allowed them to remain and build towers, where they held high festival with music and singing and the chant of the bard. And the breed of horses they reared could not be surpassed in the world. First as the wind, with the arched neck and the broad chest and the quivering nostril, and the large eye that shined like a gem, and the mane and tail that were made of fire and flame, and not of dull, heavy earth. And the Tuaths made stables for them in the great caves of the hills, and they were shod with silver, and had golden bridles, and never a slave was allowed to ride them. A splendid sight was the cavalcade of the Tuath-de-Danann knights. Seven-score steeds, each with a jewel on his forehead like a star, and seven-score horsemen, all the sons of kings, in their green mantles, fringed with gold, golden helmets on their head, and a golden graven on their limbs, and each knight having in his hand a golden spear. And so they lived for a hundred years and more, for by their enchantments they could resist the power of death.—Lady Wilde.

A FUNNY NEURITIS.

A man not long ago entered a Chicago hotel and the peculiarity of his necktie attracted general attention. Brown in color was this tie, about an inch and half wide, and at a casual glance looks like a strip from an ell-gator hide; but it was not. When a group had examined the tie to their satisfaction and guessed its nature until their judgments and imaginations were exhausted, the wearer informed them that the tie was the dried skin of a rattlesnake and the ornament one of its rattles. "You are, I see, surprised that I should wear such a thing at my neck," he continued. "But when you know that the snake that inhabited the skin I owe my life to, and that when my neck is not so incalculably safe after all. It was five years ago this summer that the event occurred. I was hunting in the mountains at home, and, after tramping about from daylight till late in the afternoon, I found that I was wet and completely tired out. However, there was no hope of getting back alone that night, so I built a fire, ate my supper, and knowing that, fatigued as I was, it would be impossible to keep awake long, I wasted no time in trying, but collected a lot of fire-wood, lay down and went to sleep. How long I slept I don't know, but I remember I awoke slowly with a heavy feeling on my breast. Too tired to turn over, and thinking the feeling due to my heavy blanket, I was about to drop off

HOW TO SUCCEED.

By Thomas A. Edison, the Great Inventor.

To succeed as an inventor a young man must have a natural taste for mechanical pursuits, though not necessarily so much of a taste as to amount to a genius. It has been my experience that men who have been successful in that line preferred, in their early boyhood, to work in a little shop, always planning and contriving on some mechanical device, and to do this to such an extent as to keep them away from their playfellows much of the time. The inventor must have a good constitution, for, if he is unsuccessful, he will often have to work long hours at a stretch without rest. I work with my assistants during the night, commencing at 7 o'clock at night, and working till 9 or 9 next morning. I do not find this wearing on my health; in fact, do not believe that anything is wearing that you like. There must be continuity of work.—When you set out to do a certain thing never let anything disturb you from doing that. This power of putting the thought on one particular thing, and keeping it there for hours at a time, comes from practice, and it takes a long while to get late the habit. I remember a long while ago, I could only think ten minutes on a given subject before something else would come to my mind. But, after long practice, I can now keep my mind for hours on one topic without being distracted with thoughts of other matters. When I was at Menlo Park I was once working with my assistants a long time trying to connect a piece of iron to a wire; every time it would break. Then I would spend several hours in making another, and the wire would break. After working a day and two nights in this way we finally accomplished our purpose. One of my assistants nearly got up and said, "Well, I think Job got on a small capital." The fact is, the inventor must have a tremendous amount of patience. There are probably one hundred disappointments to one success; and the things that are valuable seem to be very hard to do. Then, too, he must have the quality of imagination largely developed, or he will get into a rut, and that is the one thing above all others he must not do. In addition to these qualities the inventor should have an analytical mind. A man to be an inventor need not be a great mathematician. I have had college bred assistants who "way up," as the saying is, in arithmetic and algebra, but who sometimes made the most outrageous mistakes in their calculations. With a thorough acquaintance with the ordinary branches of arithmetic a man can make calculations near enough for all practical purposes. Faraday, the greatest of all experimentalists, has nothing about mathematics in his books. Such a knowledge is necessary in pure science, but not in applied science. It is not necessary that a young man in order to succeed should have a collegiate education. If he has a natural taste for mechanics he will educate himself while carrying out his plans; that is to say, educate himself in all that is necessary to insure his success in his profession. In fact, such practical education is the only education that is good for anything. Learning science and mathematics in college is one thing; learning them practically and experimentally a very different thing. But I cannot speak too highly of the technical schools. Whether the would-be inventor goes to college or gets his education practically in the shop, the proper way to make progress in his learning is to set out to do a certain thing, and to read, study and experiment on that one subject. In these days the domain of science is so broad that it is simply impossible for one man to acquire a universal knowledge of it. Therefore, let him take one subdivision of it, and paying no attention to the rest, let him devote his whole time to that. If he succeeds in mastering that subdivision he can go to something else. The student will learn a great deal by the way. To illustrate, in my carben lamps I found I had to use bamboo. I set to work and read everything I could find in the works on botany in regard to bamboo and the family of glaucous grasses; experimented with the microscope. Now, I am no botanist, but I know enough about the science to answer my purpose. And never read anything about the steam engine until a year ago. The rule should be never to read anything you are not interested in. But the student will find that experience is the best teacher. The reason why I get along with comparative ease now is because I know from experience the enormous number of things that won't work. For instance, I start on a new invention to-morrow. From the great number of experiments I have made and the vast amount of information I have stored up, I am saved a great deal of time and trouble in not having to travel over barren ground. There are obstinate among scientific men, as there are in all professions. You will find in books, for instance, experiments described that would, in the nature of things, have been made before. They are accepted as facts by some. Finally, with the increase of knowledge, it is proved that the experiment could not have been made, and the writer is simply being impudent to the public. The reason why so many so-called "inventors" fail is because they have not the power of analysis, and they are not practical. For instance, a man will devise a machine for a certain object. He makes an enormously

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Gems of Thought From Holy Men Past and Present.

Think before you speak, in order that your words may not wound the feelings of any one.—Ven. L. de Biele, O.S.B. It ordinary happens that God permits those who judge others to fall into the same, or even greater faults.—St. Vincent Ferrer. Where is the faith? Stand firmly and with perseverance; take courage and be patient; comfort will come to thee in due time.—Thomas a Kempis. All the honey that can be gathered from the flowers of this world has less sweetness than the vinegar and gall of Jesus Christ our Lord.—St. Ignatius. Let us not fail to succor those who have departed this life for sorrow, and to offer our prayers for them at the altar, for Jesus Christ is present in order to be the Victim for the sins of the whole world. The Catholic Church preserved the literatures of Greece and Rome, and the genius which burns there the modern mind has been extinguished, and the classics are still the school of the most perfect intellectual culture. The atheist and agnostic advance with confidence to prove that there is no God, or that man cannot know the truth, but the human soul, in the midst of the shadowy and transitory world cleaves to the Eternal, the source of life, and love, and hope. Sophists may hold that the legislation and the writings of Servetus and Bruno are proofs of the truthfulness of religion, but the wise and judicious know that accidental wrongs leave the infinite good of faith, in a divine order of things, untouched. Nearly all intelligent men, in every age, including our own, have held that they had rational grounds for such faith. Has any argument for God's existence, however it may have been modified, been invalidated or weakened even by the revelations of science? Resolve graciously all who come to us, and never let them go away without consolation and peace. The person who comes to me to be comforted or strengthened is frequently set directly by God, who inspires her to come to me rather than another.—A Priest. Having faith, we shall work faithfully, and leave the results with God; having hope, we shall work cheerfully, whatsoever our position may be; having both, we shall work lovingly, and as more and more we feel and love the Divine love, so more and more we shall feel and love Christ that they may feel and share it too. If our faith is strong and our star of hope shines brightly, we shall be found always at the post of duty, contending for the right and though, to human view, the results of our labor seem small, still let us work, and still let us hope; for we know that above all the confusion and strife and misjudgment of the world, the voice of God will one day be heard proclaiming that the right has prevailed. Ochoke that devilish envy which knows at your heart because you are not in the same lot with others; bring down your soul, or rather bring it up, to receive God's will, and do His work, in your lot, in your sphere, under your cloud of obscurity against your temptations, and then you shall find that your condition is never opposed to your own good, but really consistent with it. If misfortune have befallen you by your own misconduct, live and be wiser for the future. If they have befallen you by the fault of others, live; you have not wherewith to reproach yourself. If your character be unjustly attacked, live; time will remove the aspersion. If you have applied enemies, live, and disappoint their malevolence. If you have kind and faithful friends, live, to bless and protect them. There is this difference between those two temporal blessings, health and money; money is the most envied, but the least enjoyed; health is most enjoyed, but the least coveted; and this superiority of the latter is still more obvious when we reflect that the poorest man would not part with health for money, but that the richest would gladly part with all his money for health. Our Lady of the gracious brow and tender eyes Madonna of our hearts, whow'er thy guide, Thy power has never failed. Mother mild, The world is on thy breast, a little child. Vainly it masquerades with purpose bold, Feigning to be embittered, hard and cold. Let but thy veil fall, Star and Christmas Night appear, and thou shalt climb the old ways into light and comfort, and of endless peaceful rest. The world is yet a little child upon thy breast. FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 921 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

BEHRING SEA.

The Diplomatic Correspondence on the Seal Catching Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The President today sent to the House of Representatives, in answer to the resolution introduced by Representative Hitt, the official correspondence between the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain touching the seal fisheries of Behring sea. In his accompanying letter, transmitted to the President, Secretary Blaine, under date of Bar Harbor, July 19, regrets the delay in transmitting, which the President directed on the 11th instant, and says the correspondence is still in progress. The correspondence includes thirty separate papers, beginning with a letter from Mr. Edwards, first secretary of legation and charge d'affaires at Minister West's recall, dated August 24, 1889, and closing with one from Secretary Blaine to Sir Julian Pannocofe, the British minister, dated July 19, 1890. The first letter, dated August 24 of last year, contains a vigorous protest from the British charge d'affaires, Mr. Edwards, on account of rumors to the effect that United States cruisers had stopped, searched and even seized British vessels in Behring sea outside the three mile limit from the nearest land. To this Mr. Blaine replied that he had no official communication of the seizures and that the U. S. was anxious for an amicable arrangement. On September 12th last year Mr. Edwards asked when he might expect an answer to the request of his Government, made August 24th, that instructions might be sent to Alaska to prevent the probability of the seizure of British ships in Behring sea. He says:—"Her Majesty's Government are earnestly awaiting the reply of the United States Government on the subject, as the recent reports of seizures having taken place are causing much excitement in England and Canada. Mr. Blaine, September 14, replied that he had supposed Her Majesty's Government was satisfied of the President's earnest desire to come to a friendly agreement touching Behring sea, and that the official instructions to Sir Julian Pannocofe, the new minister at Washington, to proceed immediately after his arrival in October to a full discussion of the question removed all necessity for preliminary correspondence touching its merits. Referring to Mr. Edwards' question, he says: "A satisfactory response would have been and still is impracticable and unjust to this Government and misleading to the Government of Her Majesty. It was, therefore, the judgement of the President that the whole subject would more wisely be remanded to the formal discussion so near at hand which Her Majesty's Government has proposed and to which the Government of the United States has cordially assented. It is proper, however, to add that any instructions sent to Behring sea at the time of our original reply on the 24th of August would have failed to reach those waters before the departure of the vessel of the United States." After some further negotiations in October last Mr. Edwards' protests against the seizure of certain sealers as being outside U. S. jurisdiction and particularly as Mr. Bayard had unofficially promised that no further seizures of this character should take place pending the discussion of the questions involved between the two governments. After some lengthened correspondence in which Mr. Blaine argued in favor of the right of the United States to exclusive possession as claimed by Russia before the war, on April 30th last Sir Julian Pannocofe wrote Mr. Blaine that in view of the divergent views held, no solution would satisfy public opinion in Canada or Great Britain without a full enquiry by a mixed commission of experts. He was prepared to recommend to his government provisional measures to remove apprehension of depletion of the fur seal stocks pending the commission's report. Blaine cited authorities to show that the destruction caused by pelagic sealing is insignificant compared with that caused by the seals' natural enemies. He gives affidavits of seal hunters and other papers to show the destructive nature of the modes of killing seal by spears and firearms has been exaggerated. The Canadian Government estimates the percentage of seals wounded or killed and not recovered at 10 per cent. The minister, to quiet all apprehensions on this score, proposes the following provisional regulations: 1. That pelagic sealing should be prohibited in the Behring sea, the Sea of Okotok and the adjoining waters during May and June and during October, November and December, the "migration periods" of the seal. 2. That all sealing vessels should be prohibited from approaching within ten miles of the breeding islands. Elaborate controversial writing at great length, reverting the historical claims and the actual international practice followed and Lord Salisbury pointed out that no arrangement could be made without the concurrence of Canada and that it was beyond the power of his Government to exclude British or Canadian ships from any portion of the high seas without legislative enactment. On June 24, Sir Julian Pannocofe presented the instructions issued by the United States government to interfere with the vessels of British subjects engaged in the seal fisheries on the high seas. The protest, says the minister, is instructed to "declare that Her Britannic Majesty's Government must hold the Government of the United States responsible for the consequences that may ensue from acts which are contrary to the established principles of international law." Lord Salisbury emphatically on June 27, says that his Government cannot ask British vessels to keep out of Behring sea, unless the United States will consent to a plan which he outlines for the arbitration of the controversy. Lord Salisbury, in another letter, denies that he committed himself positively, as alleged by Mr. Blaine, to an arrangement with the representative of the United States. The correspondence concludes by the suggestion of the U. S. pretensions and the assertion that the suspension of negotiations owing to Canadian pretexts was unfair to the United States.

THE CIVIL WAR.

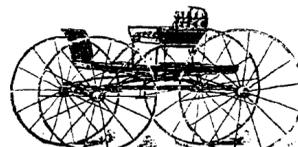
In Central America—Reported Victory of the San Salvador Forces.

LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador, July 24.—News has been received confirming the reports of the success of the Salvador forces beyond the frontier in Guatemala territory. The Salvador army has now gained six victories, capturing a large quantity of arms and ammunition. Many were killed and wounded on both sides. The Salvador forces are now pushing their way into the interior of Guatemala and are meeting with success at every step. Great enthusiasm prevails and the intention is to overthrow the Government of President Barrios. Before coming to any agreement Salvador is determined to free itself from the yoke of Guatemala and to assure its liberty and independence. CITY OF MEXICO, July 24.—Guatemala advances near the frontier of Guatemala yesterday and the Salvador forces were routed, leaving many dead and wounded, and three cannons in General Sanchez's hands. San Salvador advances exactly to the contrary, claiming five victories and the capture of a large amount of booty. CITY OF MEXICO, July 24.—The contradictory statements from Guatemala and Salvador indicate that some all prevaricating is being done by one of the two countries. The opinion here is that the alleged alliance of all the countries of Central America against Salvador is for the purpose of crushing out of existence that small republic, under the plea that anarchy prevails and that General Esteva's Government is not desired by the people of Salvador. The seizure of rifles abroad the steamer Colima by the Guatemalan Government has been a constant theme of conversation here to-day. Many believe it to be owing to the fact that the seizure was made before hostilities had occurred and before the Central American compact was signed the United States will ask Guatemala for AN EXPLANATION OF HER CONDUCT. Later advices give the further details of the seizure that the number of rifles seized was two hundred, and that they had been ordered from San Francisco before any revolutionary movement had broken out in San Salvador. These arms were destined for the use of the newly formed mounted police in Salvador. It is further known that the captain of the Colima strenuously objected to the forcible and arbitrary methods of Guatemala in taking possession of arm captured to Salvador. A launch containing a number of armed men steamed up alongside the Colima and made a demand upon the captain for the arms, which he refused to give up. The Colima was then boarded and the arms seized and transferred to the launch, which took them ashore. LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador, July 24.—The present Government has established a rigid censorship of news. No information in regard to the recent crisis in the frontiers between this country and Guatemala is allowed to be published unless it has been previously examined and approved by the censor. WASHINGTON, July 24.—The announcement of the fact that the Guatemalan authorities boarded the Pacific mail steamer at a Guatemalan seaport and seized many cases of rifles shipped from San Francisco for Salvador causes much surprise here and the question is asked whether this arbitrary act upon the part of Guatemala will not tend to further complicate matters. The Pacific mail steamer fly the United States flag, and it is possible that the boarding of the steamer and the seizure of a portion of her cargo may prove to be a serious breach of international law, which would justify our Government in taking it as a cause belli. To say the least it was a most ill-advised proceeding on the part of Guatemala, for the United States is the only Government to whom she can look for protection in the event that Mexico should show a disposition to interfere in the Central American difficulty.

CHURCH DECREES ON TEMPERANCE.

Apostolical Canons; if any cleric shall have been eating or drinking in a tavern, let him be deprived of Communion, unless the necessities of travel may have compelled him to enter an inn. Decrees of Pope Euthychianus in the Third Century: We command the Christians to guard themselves, by all means, against the great evil of drunkenness from which all vices emanate. He who shall refuse to abstain from wine must be excommunicated until a satisfactory amendment shall have been made. Council of Laodicea in 364: Those who

EVERYBODY.

Should keep a box of McGALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the best and purest ingredients, and are perfectly equal to any other Biletics. They are sold by all druggists. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—35 cents per box. THE ONLY LOTTERY PROTECTED BY THE MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. LOTTERY OF THE BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA, (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878. And in newsw connected with any other Company using the same name. THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN THE MORGUE PAVILION IN THE CITY OF MEXICO ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1890. THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING 60,000.00. By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official certificate: "I hereby certify that the Bank of London and Mexico has deposited the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Publica." APOLOMAN CASTILLO, Inventor. Further, the company is required to distribute six per cent. of the value of all the tickets in Prizes of larger portion than is given by any other lottery. 80,000 TICKETS at \$4. \$320,000. PRICE OF TICKETS—American Money: Wholes, \$4; Halves, \$2; Quarters, \$1. LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize of \$50,000.....\$50,000 1 Capital Prize of 20,000..... 20,000 1 Capital Prize of 10,000..... 10,000 2 Grand Prizes of 5,000..... 10,000 2 Prizes of \$1,000..... 2,000 4 Prizes of 500..... 2,000 20 Prizes of 200..... 4,000 100 Prizes of 100..... 10,000 340 Prizes of 50..... 17,000 554 Prizes of 25..... 13,850 APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 150 Prizes of \$50, approximating to \$7,500 prize, \$7,500 150 Prizes of \$25, approximating to \$3,750 prize, \$3,750 150 Prizes of \$10, approximating to \$1,500 prize, \$1,500 750 Terminals of \$20, decided by \$90,000 prize, \$18,000 2,270 Prizes, amounting to.....\$175,000 All Prizes sold in the United States fully paid in U.S. Currency. Agents wanted everywhere. Remit by ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, or New York Exchange. Currency must invariably be sent Registered. Address, U. BASSETTI, City of Mexico, Mexico.  If you want one of the finest American "Concord" Bicycles, Plaster, open or covered Buggy of any kind, Road Cart, Pony Cart, Track Sulky, or anything to run on wheels, call or write for prices and catalogue, and save money by so doing. R. J. LATIMER, 47 13 92 McGill Street, Montreal. DRUNKARDS may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say. If you are a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Pfiel & Co., 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa. BRODIE & HARVIE'S SELF-RAISING FLOUR is THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it, as all others are imitations. P. G. ST. ANN'S CONVENT, RIGAUD, P. Q.—This Institution is situated in a very healthy and beautiful locality at the foot of the Rigaud mountains, and is conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann. A THOROUGH COMPLETE ENGLISH COURSE IS IMPARTED. The usual branches of a refined and useful education are taught with thoroughness. Special attention is given to moral and religious training and polite deportment. Piano is optional. Board and tuition, \$50.00 per annum. For prospectus and particulars apply to the Superioress. 46 11. BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q. (NEAR THE OTTAWA RIVER). CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. The Classical and English Courses are thorough. Practical Business and Bookkeeping Departments. The best Authors and most approved system of teaching are adopted and taught by Competent Professors. Most careful attention is paid to the Business Training of young men. Piano, Telegraphy, Stenography and Typewriting are optional. Board, tuition, Bed, Washing, etc., \$120 a year. Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, Sept. 3rd, 1890. Diplomas awarded. For Prospectus and College Catalogue, address to the DD-49 REV. O. JOLY, C.S.V., President. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 1668. CORDELIA MORBAU, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to enter an application as to property against her husband EDOUARD LESCARBEAU, heretofore hotel-keeper, of the same place, Montreal, 22nd July, 1890. A. AROHBAULT, Attorney for Plaintiff. 52 5