THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. NOTICE -)0(-

We are mailing this week our subscription accounts, and we would request prompt remittances of the amounts due. We would again remind our sub. scribers of the subscription rate, which is \$1 Country, \$1.50 City, in advance. Otherwise, \$1 50 Country and \$2 City will be charged. Attention is directed to label attached to paper, bearing date to which subscription is paid.

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

A SECOND GIANT KILLER

There was once a small boy, but his name was

There was only a share boy, but his bank when not Jack. And he hadn's a hean-stalk at all : Yet he "hisched his hatchet" with courdy hack, Which helped him to climb a high wall. Now the name of that hatchet, can any one conset?

guess?

A giant he killed with it, too ! The name of the wall which he climbed was

Success, The giant he conquered was Slothfulness, And Work was the batchet that slew. -Wide Awake.

WATER SNAKE AND TROUT. A trout fisherman at Glastonbury, Ot., saw a big water make catch a trout the other day The serpent glided through a still reach of meadow water on the stream, a few inches beneath the surface, and sinnously and without making a ripple, darted on the sleeping trout near the overhanging bank of turf. The fish had not time to make a mevement table the black serpent caught it by the tall. Then came the watchful Glastoubury man's chance. He dipped his trout rod suddenly under the snake and threw both serpent and trout out on the brink of the stream. Thereupen the enraged water-snake discorged the treat, whose tail was about half way down his throat, and stutid viciously toward the sportsman with jaws agaps. But the Glutenbury man was ready for the attack with a club he picked up on the bank, and easily despatched the serpent. The tout was a hall pound fellow. It was the first time in his experience, the fisherman ald later, that he ever fished for trout with a water anake.

A BOY'S ADVENTURE AT SEA.

Harper's Youny People gives the story of what happened to a boy whe was blown from the dock of a ship during a brief storm in the Soples. The next morning the sun shone brightly, but he was all alone, swimming and disting as best he might. He says: I raised my head as well as I could and looked abou; me. I orled out with jay. Surely I had a glimpse of a sail just above the water to the north ; not very far (ff, cither. Some ship coming south. I flung up my hand in signal; thea it came to me how small a spock I was to hope to attract attention. I even shouted. My lips were very dry. That sail grew mere piain ; then I began to doubt if it were a sail. It was still higher now from the water. After looking sharply I sank back again. It was a great bird that shone white in the sun. Presently I became aware that it was coming toward me, and coming as if with a set pur-pose. I was so interested in watching it, on swiftly, as if to a battle. To attack me ? All at once the herror of such an attick came fall upon me. The bird was now between me and the sun, and the shac ow all swed me to see it more definitely. I saw the pink white color of its hosked bill. I tried to get out my jack-knile and open it. My hand and pocket were sticky with sait-water. I became alnost frantic in my efforts to get at that knife. Now I knew what this oreature was—an albstross. It is a cowardly bird, but hunger makes it a took anything. Its wings (anned me softly and (lowly. Its eyes now shewed. Should 1 never get my knife out ? At last, when the great creature was almost down apon me, I gave a shrill cry of triamph as I felt my knife in my hand. But the blade stuck. I could not epen it. That heoked bill was close to me, and I was becoming crazed in my offs to not to sink and pull out that blade. An instant more and my knile would do me no good. I dered not dive. These long bours had much exhausted my atrangth for me to rick diving. Ab 1 all at once the blade aprang out, and at the same moment that heak touched my bare breast and nipped abarply into the flash. The her-ror of test touch is indiscribable. I shrank downints the water; forgetting myself, I began to sink, and in my struggie my kuife alipped from my hand. Widly I recovered and dashed off to the right. The giant bird followed me with calm, immense wings. I turned to the lot. The bird swaged quictly but inevitably, and hovered over me again fanning softly. I caunot convince et a more horrible sensation than mine was then, A score of stories the sallers had told of the albatross-its cowardice, its uncausiness, its vorably-all come to my mind, and in the very midst of these recollections was that wish that I had gone to my state-room when Uncle Charley had called me. My breast was bleeding and smarting from the peck of that bill. And my knife was gene. When would come the next attack? I gave up trying to get out of the way. I must meet my enemy as best I could. It: oyea were glittering like jewels. I was looking right into them, having notion that I could guess it purpose by them. Suddenly there was a swift but curiously silent rush downward, These wings touched the water on each side, and the albatross was upon me. There was a still fury in the onslaught, which makes a shiver go through me now as I recoil it. As for what I did, I seem, as I think of that conflict, to be stand. ing in the water and battling as a strong man may batil a for his life. Yes, I atood up and struck out, blindly at first, treading water. That beak plunged into my cheek. Then it came to me that there was only one way to hope for anything. I must try to catch the bird by the neck and strangle it. All my Mowe were like blows on a feather pillow. My fist fell harmlessly, and my enemy did not seem to know it had been struck at all, but returned with that strange calmness again and again, and eluded my attempt. I grew slaost hopeless. Why not give it up? I must die in that coean, anyway. There could be no help for it. Why net a little Seoner ? I had a fancy that the bird seemed to have

This time I succeeded in dedging my head to one side at the same mement that I get my hands round that levely soft nook. The very clasp round something that would not sink gave me what I might call a kind of "purobase" or leverage which I had lacked before. Every particle of strength laft in me went inte that clutch of my fingers on that neck. I appeared at first to have no effect. The wings, stratching out from twolve to filteen feet, still hevered tranquily. I made another terrific effort, and wrung my hands round as I would wring a wet towel. Perspiration and bleed and salt-water were running down my face and half blinding me. Those winge bogan to flap as if in agony. They dashed the water inte a learn, and still I hung on,

lifted half out of the water. Two or three fainter movements stirred the bulk above me. Again my hands twisted. All at once the head fell ferward on to my head. The wings dropped, entite techod upon the oceau. A vibration, a drop of blood cozing from the-albatress was dead. I clung to it still

I had a feeling of repese, as if I were sup-perted by a spar. It came to me that this creature would first, and that I could sup-port myself by it. It was as if I had found a plank on the waste of cours. But new I began to tremtls pitconsly from weakness. The reaction had come. 1 could not reckon upon at ength sufficient to held to this support. I must tie myself on. I might fall seleep ; I might become uncenscious. I wanted all my chances. I was as eager for life now as yen are. But I was not very hepeful. Finally, I thought of my shirt. It took me a long time to get it off, for I would not let go of the bird even for an instant. At last, 1 had the shirt tern in three pieces, and had fastened mysell securily to the legs of the albatress. Then I sank back and absolutely rested, keeping my head under one of the winge, and thus away from the sunlight. Yos, that bird saved my life.

There came a time, I never know how many heurs later is was, when I could not keep my senses any longer. I don't knew whether I fainted er not. My last thought was to be thankful I had tied myself tee my vistim.

When I aweke I was lying under an awn ing on board of a ship. I could not speak I shut my eyes again. I feebly wendered where the albatress was. A Bittsh orulaer had even me and sent out a boat. Luckly the ship's course had been very near where I floated, or the men would have thought it was nothing but an albatross.

PRECIOUS RELIOS.

Garments and Rings of the Blessed Virgin Kept in Many Shrinns.

L:t us enumerate some of the most famous relies of Oar, Lady, and the sanctuaries cariched by their presence says the Catholio Weekly Review.

A pertien of the hair of the Bleesed Virgin is all that we new pessess of the body that was once the tabernacle of the Incarnate Word. Pare as the driven snow, and from the first instant of its conception invested with a grace unequalled, it was not becoming that this virginal body should be subject to any alteration either during the l.f. or sfter death. Mary was assumed into heaven; such is the belief of Curistadom. Nothing materi l has been left to console our bearts for the absence of Hely Mother save a part of her hair. This set mable treasure, so much venerated by the Catholic worll, is kept in several different sancturies ; in Rome, in the Busilios of the Hely Cross, of St John Lateran and of St. Mary Major; In the athedrals of Air la Ohapelle and Ovledo In Spain, in France, in the principle shrine of Paris, Pay, Besancor, Don's and St Omer. Providence has not permitted mergy ob-

jeots sanct fied by the possession of the Bl ssed Virgin to be lest ; marvellously have they been preserved, through ages of persecution ; that for a moment I forget the blinding light sided, God inspired hely persons, among quality, and the heat. It seemed nut to fly but to others St. Helena and St. Paloheria, to pre distant of the distance of the section of the distance of and when the storms of iniquity had sub-Catholio World. There are, in the first place, two funios. One of them is prized as the most previous objut in the treasury of Alz-la-Chapelle. It was presented by Charlemagne, who had him. self brought it from Const utinaple. The ather is a gift for which the city of Constru-is indebted to the liberality of Charles the Bild. For ages it has not ceased to signaliza its presence there by the most striking miracles. There exist also two robes, which are said to have been bequeathed by Oar Lady to two plous widews, with whem she wished to leave a token of friendship. It appears that these robes, after having been the property of the principal church in Constantinople for many years, were afterwards divided, and distributed among the different churches of the Obriatian world. Among these may be mentioned: "St. Lawrence outside of the walls" (Rame); the larger churches of Parls, Oviede, Aix-la-Ohapcella, Topgras and Danag. One of the clootures here to . So the Blessed Virgin was for a long time preserved in Uonstantinople; but it is now in Reme, in the Church of St. Mary Major. The city of Bruges, however, possesses a portion of it, sent thicker from Oenstantinople in the middie of the thirteenth century. We find other please of the same cincture, or other complete cinctures, in the churches of Arras, Tenges and Aix-la Ohappelle. Another girdle is also spoken of, which the Biessed Virgin herself is said to have given to the apostle St. Themas, to console him fer the serrow he felt at having arrived too lats to see her before her precious death. This girdle is kept in the church of Prate, Italy, where it has operated and is still the instruement of numerous mirsolos. Finally, we may mention the wedding ring and several veils of the Bluesed Virgin. It is difficult to say where that priceless treasure, the wedding ring, is-if there be orly one. Three churches are contending for the honer of its pessession, viz, the churches of Aix in Belgium, of Semme in France and of Perugia in Italy. Mostly likely the ring as much venerated at the latter place is the orlginal, and the others are fao similes that have

saked him whether he would like one of the fathers, whe was his confessor, to be sent for. "No," was the answer: "it is not necessary; he has known my interior for years. Besides, there is an axism in theology : "Exclasis nen indicat de internie."

SANITARY NOTES.

Town and Counsry.

In view of the reported appearance of cholera in Western Europe, the Provincial Board of Realth has issued a useful little pamphlet on the subject which may be obtained by any person on application by letter (anclosing stamp) to the secretary, 78 S. Gabriel street, Montreal. We extract the clauses relating to preventive measures :--

I EVERYONE CAN HELP.

The recent appearence of cholors in Europe, and the possibility that before long it may be imported in to this country, makes it desirable that some plain facts about the disease, and the way in which it apreads, should be generally known and understoed, Although outbreaks of cholera have of late year been rare in America, it is necessary to remember that this disease may, at any mement, appear amongst us. The only way of fighting it with success is to destroy its breeding places. The spread of the chelera is generally due to filth, and to drinking water or milk which is not free irem pollution. Cleanliness of every kind is therefore the safeguard against the coming of the disease, and also against catch log it if it comes. It is within the power of every householder to give valuable help in preventing the spread of oholers, just as it is in his power, by neglecting to look after his own heuse and premises, en danger net only his ewnjilfe, but also the lives of his neighbors. Consequently, every one should consider it his duty to immediately, take all the sanitary precaution mentioned in this circular.

2 ACCUMULATIONS OF FILTH.

It behaves every beaseholder to gaard against all accumulations of dirt within or near his house ; against any possible conta that means, With English members the case is different; they are always within easy reach of their places of residence or of busimination of his food or drink ; against all foul smell, from whatever cause, and against impurity of air in the surroundings.

No refuse must be allewed to lie in the yard er elsewhere. The refuse barrel must be properly covered so as to keep the contents dry, and must be regularly cleared out every second or third day. All animal and vegetable refute should be burnt in the kitchen tire whenever practicable. In the country, the manure heap should be as far from the realdlibrary is luft open-up to a certain hour in ence as possible. The cellars should be kept scrupulously clean and dry and frequently lime-washed.

3 SINKS AND DHAINS,

The waste water-pipe should be trapped close to the sink. The sink should be well finshed with clean water at least once a day. week-the same thing is noticeable; on Sa-turdays and Sundays the house is almest All gutters, gulleys, and drains should be kept clean and olear, and well sluiced down daily with water.

The water close t must have a plentiful supply of water, and be kept sornpulously clean. It must be well fl ished after each time of us.

Privy pits are unnocessary anywhere, because they contaminate the sell. The dry earth clues on the drawer principle should be used. This late r system is more healthy when the water closet cannot be introduced. Where an east's closet is in use, the contents cheald be removed as often as possible, and the drawers thoroughly washed out with one of the disinfactants described in No. 2.

All privy vaults should be clashed outswice a year ; once in the spring and once in the autumn ; and, once every week, should be thoroughly disinfected by adding to the contents of the vault chloride of lime of the best

It is of the atmost consequence to avoid all ounded, rea anable and just.

THE IRISH PARTY.

Its Hard Work and Trying Position.

The recent rebuke administered to the members of the Irish party who have been absent from certain divisions in Parliament by Archbishop Walsh, has caused Mr. Sullivan to write a letter in defence of his colsague. In the course of his remarks, he

"The members of the Irlsh parliamentary "The members of the Irlsh parliamentary party are, like ether parties of men, liable to ills and incident:, and subject to violasitudes of human life. Health, hence, family and business have claims on many of them that they cannot entirely disregard. In consequence of their being weak mortals, mere fish and blood, not all of them in robust physical condition, some of them not young and few of them blassed with much of the world's wealth, it happens that their entire number are not at all times present at the post of duty in the House of Common. In this respect the Irish party are in no way exceptional. The fall strength of any party is rarely maintained for any considerable time on the active service in any part of the world. It is not kept up in army or navy, in firm or factory, in church or state. Os the question --!! question there be--whether the attindance of the Irlsh party in Parilament comes nearly or fairly up to the pes-sibilities of the case, I say nothing whatever. But it may be well at this juncture to point out to the Irish people the fact that in preportion to their numbers the attendance of the Irish party is better than that of any other party in the British Parliament, and that it is given at a much greater sacrifice of personal comfort, of time, of labor, and (comparatively speaking) of money. There are men in the Irish party whose services in the House of Commens involve for them a pecaniary loss which they can ill afford. For nearly all of them these services necessitate much rough travelling, and long absence from business and home. A journey to London frem Soutwest Cork or Northwest Donegal. IS NO LIGHT MATTER

any way you take it. The channel lies in the

way-and no voyager needs to be told what

ness. In the very busiest times of the season,

any one of them can have Saturday, Sunday

and part of Monday in his own place. A

curious illustration of the different circum-stances of Irish and English members, in this

respect, presente L self to our eyes every week.

The House of Commons does not sit on Satur-

days; but the suite of rooms constituting the

the evening-for the convenience of members

wishing to read or writy. Hardly ever on

those days is an English member to be seen there. They have all gone home. The only

parcons in the place are exiles of Erin. Their

homes are far away. At the National Liberal

Club-well filled throughout the rest of the

quite deserted. The Irishmen, only, have t

tay. Their staying powers and their work

ing powers are not bad ; but, yet, it is pos-

aible to overtax them. Some of our best men-are visibly injured by the strain. It proved too much for Joseph Gills Biggar. He

drooped and died, it might almost be said,

on the floor of the House of Commons. I do

not write this letter in any controversial spirit. It is not only a proper but a praise

worthy thing for Irlehmen to look sharply

after the degree of attention given by their

representatives to parliamentary affairs-

especially at the present time, when the overcion government are being hard pressed

and are apparently tottering to their fail.

But I fancy it can de no harm to throw a

little light (as I have sought to do) on the

facts and conditions of the whole case, so that

opinione for ed and jadgments passed on

these matter may, as tar as possible, be well

about leaving his room, when, to his suprise, he heard the bandle of the door softly turned and taw a stranger stealthily enter. "Hullo 1" cried the Englishman, "what do you want?" "A thousand pardone, monsieur," returned the baffied thief, raising his hat; "I had no idea when I entered that monsieur had wood ides when I entered that monsieur had not yet gone out," and with this be harriedly with-

well known Parisian hotel, an Englishman was





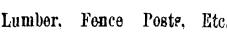
SEASIDE, WHITE MOUNTAINS AND ST. LAWRENCE RESORTS.

8 OD a.m. - Tratu leaving Montreal daily, except Sundar, has elegant Buffet Parlor Oar to Gynham, Portland and Old Orchard Beach, Sleeping Car to Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, St. Flavie, Little Metis, Metapedia, Halifax, do.

1015 pm .- Train leaving Montreal daily, except Sunday, has Sleeping Cars to Gorham, Portland, Old Urohard Beach, Quebec, Riviere Portiand, Old Orohard Beach, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, St. Flavie, Little Metie, Metapedia, Dalhousie, &c.
VESTIBULED TRAIN - This magnificent train leaves Montreal every Saturday at 1.00 pm. (berths may be taken at any hour Failey evening) Returning, leaves Portland every Sunday until August 31st, inclusive, at 7 p.m., reaching Montreal 8 30 a.m. Monday. No extra charge by this train herond the averal extra charge by this train beyond the usual

Pullman fare. Tickets and further information may be obtained at G T.R. Ticket Offices, 143 St. James street, Bonaventure Station, Windsor and Balmoral Hotels.



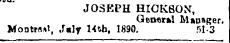


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TENDERS

Are invited for Lumber, Fence Posts, &2., required by the Company during the year 1891. Specifications and forms of tender can be had on application to JOHN TAYLOR, General Storekeeper, Montreal.

Tenders endorsed "Tender for Lumber, &c.," and addressed to the undersigned will be received on or before WEDNESDAY, August



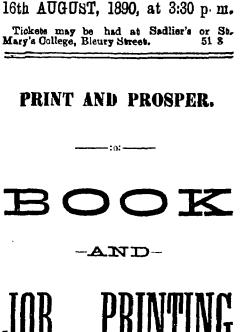
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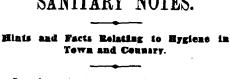
Catalogues,

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Business Cards.

3



touched it. Countiess miracles have been wrought by means of each. The veils of the Blessed Virgin are still more numerous. 049 is kept at Rome, in the Church of the Holy Cress; another is preserved in Assisium. Triars, in Germany, claims to possess a third one, due to the liberality of Sr. Helena.



Ancedote of the Famous "Father Tom" Burke.

While undergoing a most agonizing opera tion Father Burke was more brick and fall of fun than ever. When he was about to be literally out open, with a view to discover the character of the ulceration, he told the doctors a mest absurd story during the preparations. He abselatily refused to take chloroform Father Barks under stress of the pain, nttered a groan. "Poor fellow?" said a Protestant dootor who was holding his head in kindly pity. "Dan't pity me," repli-ed Fether Barke quickly ;""this the best thing that could happen to me. If your friend Martin Luther had a touch of this when he I had a fancy that the bird seemed to have a sense of my thoughts. It hevered and rested for an instant. I took a long breath of the furnace-like air. Again a rush at me. (rescobed the post of the uncertain, some one of the furnace-like air. Again a rush at me. (rescobed the post of the uncertain, some one of the furnace-like air. Again a rush at me. (rescobed the post of the uncertain, some one of the furnace-like air. Again a rush at me. (rescobed the post of the uncertain, some one of the furnace-like air. (rescobed the post of the uncertain, some one of the uncertain) (rescobed the post of th

foulemells, as from closets, sinks, drains and the like. It should be remembered that clasets, sinks and drains, if not properly constructed and kept clean, will allow foul air to come up by the same channel by which water gres down. If, therefore, you are in any doubt, or if the slaks or drains are in want of water or allow any smell to come up, go the Local Board of Health or the Health Officer of your municipality and ask him to see to it, and to advise you on the matter.

4. WATER SUPPLY.

The clatern should be covered and not placed in a dwelling room, but in a room specially reserved for that purpose. The overflow pips must not lead directly to the drain, but should disobarge in the open air, so as to prevent sewage gas ascending into the eistern. There must be a separate eistern for the supply of the water clust All oisterns should be thoroughly cleaned out at frequent intervals. No water should be drunk which comes

out of a dirty clatern or butt, or which has been standing near a closet or sink, or which turbid or discelored, or which has been atanding uncovered for any length of slup in a room whore people congregaty. It is well to flither water before drinking it, or prefer-ably, to boil is. When cholers has actually appeared in the country all water should in-variably be beiled. Drinking water from shallow wells, or rivers or ponds, into which sewage or the drainage of a grave yard finds its way, in however small quantity, is a main cause of the spread of cholers,

5. HOUSE AND PREMISES.

Areas, pavements, yards, cellars and pass-ages must be kept olian, and no standing peols of water must be sllowed. Fisers also must be frequently cleaned, cellings and walls whitewashed, or, if pipered, frequent-ly wiped, (but not dusted) so as not to remeve effensive matters. As frequently as the seasen admits, all windows and doers should be kept open for several hours daily, and all "oloseness" aveided. Ventilation, aeration and sunshine are the best means of making a house healthy.

6, MATING AND DRINKING.

Mederation in eating and drinking, and care in the choice of foed, are most import-Stale, unwound or unripe fruit or veget. ant ables must on no account be eaten. Tainted fish, mest, sausages, etc., are mest dangerous. Sour or tainted milk must be avoided, and in any case, it is well to boll the milk.

7. CLEANLINESS AND CLOTHING.

Great attention should be paid to personal cleanliness. Sponging or washing daily the whole body with cold or tepid scap and water is a good pretection against disease. Fiannel should be worn next the skin ever the whole bedy, to aveid chill. Sudden checks to perspiration and over fatigue should be carefully avoided.

SYMPTOMS.

The earliest symptom of cholera is losse-ness of the bowels; and when chelera is sbent, the slightest attack of diarrh ca must be attended to at ence.

St. Thomas Acquines on Government

You will sak me in the second place whether the Prince receives this civil legislative power immediately from God. I reply, it is universally admitted that princes receive this power from God ; but at the same time it is maintained with more truth they do not receive it directly, but through the medium of the people's consent; for all men are naturally equal and there is no natural dist netion of superiority or inferiority. Since nature has not given any individual power over another. Gid has conferred this power on the communit , which, as it may think it more proper to be ruled by one or by many appointed persons, transfers it to one or to many, that by them it may be ruled. (St. Thomas, voi, 1, 2, ques. 90, art 3 and 2, Compondium of Salamanos.) The kingdom is not made for the king, but the king for the kingdom; for God has constituted kings to role and govern and to secure to every one the nonsension of his rights. Such is the aim of their institution; but if kings, turning things to their own prone, hould act other-wise, they are no longer kings, buy pronte. (De Reg. Princ., chap 11)

Laws are unjust in two ways : Either because they are opposed to the common weal, or on account of their aim, as when a government imposes upon its subjects onerous laws, not for the common good, but for the sake of self-interest or ambition . . or they may be unjust in form, as when the taxes are unequally divided among the mult tyde, although in other respects tending to the public good. Such laws are rather outrages than laws. (St. The, 1, 2, question 90, art. 1.)

They are praised who deliver the people from tyrannical power, but tals cannot easily be done without some sedition among the people where one part of the people tries to retain the tyrant and the ether to eject him, therefore sedition may be made without sin. This is not to excite sedition but to ours it." St. Th. 2, 2, ques. art. 2, 2 to 3.)

Assassination in India.

A deadly serpent, such as the cobys, or the mere notorious, but really less formidable, cebra, is so confined in a hollow bamboo cane that its head just barely protrudes at the end; and the assassin, carrying this diabolical weapon, which looks like a harmless walking staff in his hand, approaches his enemy quive unexpected, and, touching him unawares with the end of the staff, causes the snake to plunge its lethal fange into his defencelses fish. The victim is found dead, perhaps, on his couch or divan, or in a chair at tall, or seated in some levely secluded garder, where his treacherons for and he may have retired together to enjoy the shade and the perfume. His death is set down to sunstroke or fever, or any other of the sudden diseases that are common in that country ; and in accordance with the local custom, his bedy is hurriedly reduced to ashes or censigned to the public receptuele for the dead before any inquiry oan:be made.

price per ton of 2,240 lbs., place of delivery and whother the wheels are to be broken or unbroken

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In Shakespeare's Time.

In the time of Shakespeare dementic service was in a state of transition ; the old system was decaying' the new one springing inte life ; and if one may be allowed to judge frem casual references scattered throughout the plays of the poet, the new order does not appear to have been altogether satisfactory. In "King Lear"-to take one crample-Kent denounces Oswald, the steward, as a "knave, a rascal, an eater of breken meats : a bass, prend, shallow, beggarly, three suited, bandred pound, worsted-stocking knave I' From Shakespeare's plays it further appears that the servants of the period were companions and confidants of their matter, and that they were generally sly and piltering and players of practical jokes. In great families it was customary fer servants to take an oath of fide-lity on their entrance into offise. Porthumns alludes to the usage when he says of Imegene's servante :

"Her attendante are All sworn and honorable."

The condition of servants at this period was therefore peoular, and it is clear that they were ruled by a ourious mixtura el stern discipline and great laxity. One mode of en-forcing obscience was by imposing forfeits er forcing obscience was by imposing obscience by Sir fines, some of which are enumerated by Sir fines. Antique." Fer J. Harrington in his "Nuge Antique." being absent from prayers, for utcoring an eath, for leaving a door open, or "for any fellower visiting the cook," a fine was inflicted, while in another set of rules it is previded. that

"If any one this rule doth break, And cut more bread than he can eat, Shall to the box one penny pay."

In case an effender should refuse to pay "direct without resistance," provision is made at the conclusion that

"Each one here shall be assistance. And he that doth refuse to ald, By him one penny shall be paid." --- Qhamber's Jeurnal-