ST. KEVIN'S BED.

Glendalough's "Gloomy On Shore."

An Interesting Scene Described-Michael Dwyer's Escape.

Even this inelated vale did not escape the ravages of the Danes, who frequently plun-dered and burned the city in the ninth and tenth centuries, ner did the English spare it.
Under the date 1398, "Glendaleugh was burned by the English," is one of the terse entries in the annals of Ireland. It is said that even at the present day the charred remains of the wooden houses which were burned by the invader on these eccasions are semetimes dug up by the husbandmen in tilling the land around the Seven Churches. Frem the fourteenth century Glendslough gradually fell into decay. The city disap-peared, the churches became ruins; the Irish obleitains were overpowered, the stranger get the land, the penal times came, andalewly, surely—as in other such places throughout the country—desolation and loneliness settled down on that levely valley. But, even after the lapse of 1,300 years, the traditions of St. Kevin and his followers are cherished and held sacred among the people -breken fragments, like the ruins of his Seven Churches—that number whose use is se frequent in many countries, but is espe-cially common in Ireland, because, says the pieus Christian, seven must be a sacred number, since God chese the seventh day for himself and made it hely. There is at the Seven Churches a beautiful tradition connected with this number. The eld woman who selis little tekens of ourlous minerals, spars, etc., found here, will tell how all whe are buried in that hely graveyard are saved, St. Kevin having prayed that no soul should be lest where bedy rests in the ground he blessed; at the Last Day seven times as many as lie interred in the place will be saved, and for seven miles around all the land is conse orated. It is a long pilgrimage to visit all the remains that are to be seen—t) explore the whele BEAUTIES OF THE GLEN

and its neighborhood it would take at least a week. At the foot of Broccagh, and just before entering the ancient city gates, two roads branch right and left; that to the of their man. Dwyer heard a warning right skirts the nerthern edge of the lakes, and is that generally taken first, so as to commence the pilgrimage with the upper lake and St. Kevin's famous cell. Just a little way in the meadow, St. Kevin's bridle path, marked by its creases, follows the road for a while, then goes right across the vale— man. anciently called Glendassen—and points ent the route through a gap between Lugduff and Darrybawn. There are a few very miserable cabins grouped together on the readside; in these live all that remain of laborers who, a few years age, thronged the vale when the lead mines were in full work and gave empleyment to a good many people. The usus word "fereign competition" is the answer when anyone asks why these works failed. There are numerous pretty little dwellings scattered along the lake side and on the slope of Camaderry. These were inhabited by the everseers and others of the Mining Company's efficers, but are new idle, and would, we were assured lately, be let for a trifle to anyene wanting a summer ledge in this exquisite apet. The drawback is that one would have to live principally upon fish and scenery, but, after all, with the addition of bread and petatees, these are very good feed for a month er se, and the free fishing in the mountain lakes and streams is abundant; one need enly ascertain which are the enchanted treut, in order to avoid them. I think they are the trent in Lake Nahanagan, and they utter piteeus cries when booked. This is upen the word and henor of Pat Barrett-I never heard them, but he did.

By the lake is a cezy looking thatched cettage that in days gone by was the Glen Hetei, and saw Tem Moore, Sir Walter Scott, and many a distinguished visitor in the days when people had bappier minds, lighter hearts, and simpler tastes than in these times, when we travel less like thinking beings than spelled children, looking everywhere fer luxuries and soft case, and unable without them to see any of the natural leveliness that of itself ought to teach us how to value real rather than artificial tastes. Not far from the cottage a boat is in waiting, and we set sail with the assurance from guide and boatman that no weman can be drowned in the lake, for that

ST. REVIN, IN SORROW fer having thrown Kathleen into the water, prayed that it might be so. On our visit I was relieved to find that this was our guides sele aliusion to that thresome legend, so out of keeping with the whele real history of the He let Kathleen rest in peace se will I. I'm tired of her. But not of the lonely beauty of the scene. What pictures come before one's mind while being rewed across the the lake, where ne sound is ever heard now except the rear of a storm in winter, the cry of the dwarf eagle feeding her young on the erag high ever the rained church en that little ledge of reck, or the voice of Macalla (sen of the cliff), the scho through whose medium "cead milie failthes" galere are shewered upon each stranger that comes within his demain. It is a very perfect scho; from the boat the guides voice rings out loud, distinct and musical; there is a moment's pause, and then, sweetly and clearly, like a human voice answering from the heights of Camaderry, each sentence is repeated. In a few minutes we are right under the famous cliff in which St. Kevin had his bed when he retired to his selitary rock each Lent, and here spent the ferty hely days in prayer and meditation. Ninety feet above the water in the face of the cliff, is a small, nearly square aperature; this is St. Kevin's bed, accessible enly by a little ledge that communicates with an adjacent recess in the rock—the latter called St. Kevin's chair, from a rude seat in the interior, where the hely man prayed and of more than fifty years proves that no means meditated each evening before retiring to rest in his hard bed. The secent is very trying to nerveus peeple, although the guide who sits all day above waiting for visitors (and who has spent seven years with the fairles, the

Lord between us and all harm !), skips lightly DOWN FROM HIS PERCH

up and

to the water's edge, or from the chair into the bed, and beth he and Pat Barrett use every possible argumet to convince one that it is impossible they could allow the smallest ac-oldent to happen—"sure, it would entirely injure the place." Still, as I did not go provided with a leather beit with a rope attached, not even the assurance that "a lady of ninety was up three days age," could induce me to meant that perpendicular cliff and sempt a watery grave, even though in pessession of a very ancient and curious cross, whose story is connected with this very spet. Mere than half a century ago an eld gentle-man, who was said to have a fund of anti-

with it is that it was found in Ksvin's bed in ancient times, and was considered to have been used by the Saint himself while praying; that he hense in which it is deposited can be burned, and he person carrying is while on water can be drowned. "St. Kevin's" is rudely scratched on the weed. Of cours there is no way of knewing what truth, if any, there is in the tradition of its having been in the pessession of the hely Abbot himself, but the same isgend has always attached to wood of the celebrated yew tree planted by the Saint, and of which portions yet remained in Glandslough up to twenty years ago. Many of the peasantry around have reverentially preserved scraps of the wood, but the last of the tree was selfishly carried off long age by wealthy people in the neighborhead, te make heuseheld ornaments—in Derrybawn House there is a drawingroom table made entirely of the sacred tree. The yew was, ln fermer times, planted in cometeries and abbey g:ound 👀

A MEMORIAL OF ETERNITY, en account of the age to which these trees live and the wenderful durability of the weed. Even though the little cross is jagged at the end, where eriginally snapped acress, the smallest ohip has never broken off within the fifty years or so that it is in our family, yet it has always been exposed to the air. St. Kevin's bed was the scene of an exciting "rebel chase" a few years after the rebellion of '98, when Michael Dwyer, with a litte band of his brave followers, took refuge in the wild glons and passes of these Wicklew mountains. Se daring where the patrict chief and his men, and so faithful to them where the persentry around, that for five years they kept the hardiest of the English seldiery at bay. Keeping out of sight when hunted, the outlaws made dashing and suc-cessful raids upon their enemies at most unexpected times and places, and such was the admiration their courage and daring excited that it is said that even the seldiers of one Highland regiment became as eager as the Irish to save them, and frequently sent information of some intended movement of their capture. A large reward was effered in vain for the head of Michael Dwyer; no traitor was found among the Wicklew people to sell their patriet, Hunted close upon one occasion, Dayer gained Grendaleugh and sought refuge in St. Kevin's bed, to which there is accoust by a steep and dangerous way along the cliffs of Lugduft. But the soldiers were on his track; the Highlanders discovered the whistie from the side of Camaderry, started to the opening of the cave, and, just as the seldlers believed they had their pray trapped and caged, with one bound he flong himself into the lake and escaped safely to the oppoelte shere. - Mary Banim in the Dublin Free-

THE PARLIAMENTARY ADDRESS

To the Crown Received in England and Commented on.

So much and so eiten do we hear of the political aspirations of the Canadians from eithers, that it is a novelty as well as a with those whom he had the impudence pleasure to learn from their own lips what to abuse? He well knew that the foundations they really desire. Anyone who reads the for learning at Oxford were laid and brought to recent despatch of the Governor General, for perfection, not only in monkish times, but in warding a loyal address to the Queen, will part by monks. He knew that the abbeys were find therein sentiments widely different from these which are attributed to Canadians by a certain part of the American press supported by Mr. Geldwin Smith. Every murmur against England, every word of dissatisfaction uttered in Toronto or Quebec, every casual expression favoring a precenceived idea of the exis, once of an annexation party, is carefully recorded, Te England and all parts of the United States is telegraphed every sentence appearing to supp it this theory; whether it is uttered in the De-minion Parliament or in a Previnsial Legislature, by a respeciable Minister er an angry member of the Oppesition, matters little. Of unshakable loyalty and the rebukes to agitation against British rule, we hear little, and even the formal Lyal address to her majesty proper that the declarations of a time-serving by the House of Communens of the Dominion bigot, which serve no other purpose than a dis-

ignored. It is well known that it has been of late the tactics of a portion of the press in the United States to push this question into a prominence i which it dees not possess in Canada. A committee of the Senate was nominated ortensibly for the purpose of enquiring into the relations, fiscal and ctuerwise, of the two countries. Such has been the extent of the inquiry, so various have been the witnesser. speaking as to matters political, military and commercial, that it really seemed at one time -though how we know otherwise-as if Mr. Hear's committee sat for the purpose of col-lecting evidence on the subject of the benefits of annexation and the feelings of the Canadians. This investigation did not pass unnoticed in Canada; and Mr. Mulcok, a member of Parliament belenging to the Oppositien, took occasion, with general concurrence. to move an address which would enlighten Americans as to Canadian epinion and be an authoritative deliverance upon the subject." Nothing could be more precise than its

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-The combined ill-effects of overcrowding, sedentary occupations and monotony of life are only too well known to those who have to pass the best part of their lives labouring in factories and crowded workrooms. The compulsory confinement weakens the general health and induces chronic consupation, indigestion, and various forms of skin diseases. Holloway's remedies are of priceless value to persons of this class, for they can be used without entailing loss of work, being purely vegetable in their composi-tion, and consequently and without harshness on the most delicate system. The experience surpass Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, bad breasts, piles, and wounds of all kinds.

terms. - London Times.

The editor sat on a hard-bottom chair trying to think of a thought, and he plunged all his fingers about through his hair, but not one topic they brought. He had writen on tempersopic oney prought. He had writen on temper-ance, tariff and trade, and the prospicts of making a crop, and joked about ice cream and weak lemonade, till his readers had told him to stop. And weary of thinking, sleep came to his eyes and he pillowed his head on the deak, when the thoughts which swake had refused to arise, came in troops that were strong and grotesque. And as the ideas airily float, he selects the bright one of the tribe; and this is the gem which while dreaming he wrote: " Now is the time to subscribe."- Mat-

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa

VULGAR ERRORS.

Some Common Libels on the Church

Befuted and Their Falsity Expeted-"Monkish Superstitions"- Galileo.

One thousand million pounds of church pro One thousand million pounds of church property stolen in England during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI and Elizabeth and Scottish James rendered it an absolute necessity for the spoliators to blacken the name of their helpless victim. the Church. They have done it with a vengeance; and the modern history of that Church, which had converted three successive races during one thousand years, is successive races during one thousand years, is a standing monument of human malignity and misrepresentation; The unboly influence of these sorliators has poisoned the sources of his. these sorlistors has poisoned the sources of history in their own land until it is impossible to find a true statement of anything Catholic in any of their encyclopædiar. So much had the people of England been misled in the matter of history that even to this day the cruel, vindictive and unchaste virago, Elizabeth, is called "Good Queen Bess;" and Granmer, who broke his vows—a degraded priest, the perjued tool of Henry VIII in his atrocious divorce cases—is made to appear as a holy marker and saint hy made to appear as a boly martyr and saint by Burnet. The stupendous weight of calumny that rested upon the Catholic name in England stirred the generous resentment of William Cobbet, a Protestant writer and journalist. who became the first defender of the slandered name of his ancestors, in his famous history of the "Protestant Reformation." Here is an extract from the work :

"' Monkish ignorance and superstition' is a phrase that you find in every Protestant historian, from the reign of 'Virgin' Elizabeth to the present hour. But there has always been a very for instance, in his 'Commentaries on the Laws of England,' never let alip an opportunity to rail against 'monkish ignorance and superstition.' Blackstone was no fool. At the very time when he was writing these commentaries and reading them to the students at Oxford he was, and he knew it, living upon the spoils of the Catholic Church and the spoils of the Catholic gentry, and also of the poor. He knew that if everyone had his due he would not have been fattening where he was. He knew, besides, that all who heard his lectures were aware of the spoils he was wallowing in. These considerations were quite sufficient to Induce him to abuse the Catholic Church and to effect to look back with contempt to Catholic times.

"If Blackstone had not actually felt the spoils of the Carbolics sticking to his ribs, he would have recollected that all these things which he was eulogising—Magna Charta, trial by jury, the offices of sheriff, justice of the peace, constable and all the rest of it—arose in days of 'monkish ignorance and sup'retition.' He would have remembered that Fortegue and that greatest of all lawyers, Lyttleton, were born, bred, lived and died in the days of monkish ignorance and superstition. But did not this Blackstone know that the very roof under which he was abusing our Catholic fore-fathers was made by these forefathers? Did he not, when he looked up to that roof, or when he beheld any of these noble buildings which in de-fiance of time still tell us what those forefathers public schools for education, each of them having one or more persons set apart to set spart to instruct the youth of the neighborhood, with out any expense to the parents. He knew that each of the greater monasteries had a peculiar residence in the universities; and whereas there were, in those times, nearly three hundred halis and private schools at Oxford, besides the colleges, there were not above eight remaining towards the middle of the seventeenth century.
[Phillips life of Cardinal Pole] That is to say. about a hundred years after the Enlightening Reformation began. At this time (1824) there are, I am informed, only five halls remaining and not a single school."

and America is forced to study in Blackstone's onstom-house officers. A member of a rival commentaries; the said Blackstone's libels on party may ateal from the public, but the laws Catholicity and Catholic churchmen, and also on Catholic doctrine. It would seem right and Parliament is sturred ever as if of no more consequence than the random words of a nameless politicianer a sensational journalist.

What t lister this preconceived theory counts twice, if not more; all that is against it is great the country of the cast out of the law books of this free nation. Legal associations in England and America might make a move in this matter before any more speeches are twice, if not more; all that is against it is great the country of American progress.

The writer is painfully aware of the existence of deep seated prejudice against the Catholic Church, founded principally upon mere fictions invented by designing persons to injure the Church, and to obscure the truth. The writer is also aware that some of these prejudices are cherished in secret by many liberal men who world not hurt a Catholic's feeling by mentioning them, deeming it a passage of the prejudices are all important pally from the British Isles, and are fluence of Caivinist adventurers.

Geneva and Germany during the Puritan ascendancy in the Puritan ascendancy in the Puritan ascendancy in the primary object of the seeming excuse for the Reformant. is also aware that some of these prejudices are

secondary object was so make meney. It has paid to abuse the Church The prosect forms of calumny and malevo less misrepresentation from the pulpir, and

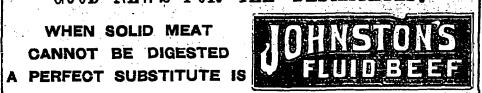
from printed tracts, essays, brochures, general hustory, novels, and other light literature—such, for instance, as Peter Parley's historical romances, by Goodrich, and Ned Buntline's penny a line novelettes—commenced three hundred years ago, and still continue in the pulpit and but the relief of the continue of the second and by the religious and sometimes the secular

It is sometimes said that there is nothing in a name, but many of my friends will admit that the name "Galileo," 'Jesuit," and the "In-quisition" have a deep significants, and are made to do duty in every stage of assumed wicked-

falsehoods that cling to these names would furnish matter for a whole library. The first name was used to show that the Church opposed scienie, and the last to prove that the Church is czuel. Galileo was and is still represented in country districts as exclaiming while he was under torture. "E pur sl muove"—"still it moves," meaning the earth. It has been proved at least three hundred times that there was no torture, and that Galileo never used the words here attributed to him. A professor in his address before the alumni at Lewisburg used this stale slander, and when I showed him the proofs from Protestant sources, of its falsisy, he said : "I will never again make statements where the Church is concerned without the closest examination." I told him it was too true what De Maistre said, that "modern history is a conspiracy against truth." I requested him to disavow the slander which he had voiced against the Church, not only as an act of justice to the Church, but in the interest of truth, and for the benefit of thousands who read his address. He did not think it was necessary; thus it is looked upon as no harm to abuse the Church, as it has become fashionable so misrepresent her. 'Twas ever thus.

GALILEO NOT TORTURED. The moving story of the helpless Galileo, although a bright invention of fancy, still holds his pristine freshness, and is repeated with evan-gelical gusto to the "innocents" in the country

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEBILITATED.



It contains all the Nutritious Elements of Prime Beef in a form that can be easily digested by the weakest stomach.

for the followers' sake.

Galileo Galilel was a native of Pisa, Italy, and was born on the 8th of February, 1564. Few names have enjoyed such a remarkable celebrity, and, strange to say, the general appreciation of his character rests on a misconception of his real claims to distinction. His true claim to greatness rests not upon his astronomical discoveries, but upon his researches in natural philosophy and as the founder of the science of dynamics. The interest attaching to science of dynamics. The interest attaching to the name of Galileo is connected, in the minds of many, with the supposed position he holds in respect to the relation of the Church and The tissue of malicious fictions called modern history, through the influence of designing persons, has steadily represented science, in the person of Galileo, struggling against the persontion of the Roman Church. THERE WAS NO TORTURE.

Gailleo's own biographer denies the story of torture. Hallam, in his "History of the Literature of the Middle Ages," sets the story aside; Dr. Whewell, in his "History of the Industive Sciences," considers the charge an invention: also the disingenous article in Chambers' encyclopædia implies that the charge is a fiction. In most encyclopædias it is displayed as a fact, the object being to prove the Papage cruel and opposed to science. It is the Papacy cruel and opposed to science. It is also offered as an argument against Papal Infallibility. The general verdict is that there is no proof worthy of credit sustaining the charge of torture. As regards infallibility, the opinions and decrees of the Congregation of the Index, the head of the Church may delegate to it, but he cannot communicate to it his infallibility, which is incommunicable. Its acts are not absolute. So the argument against Papal infallibility cannot hold. GALILEO IMPBUDENT.

Galileo lacked prudence and was condemned. In the heat of argument he appealed to the Scriptures to prove that the earth moved round the sun. The Church then as now knew that the sun. The Church then as now knew that the Scriptures did not prove anything of the kind, and that the Holy Ghost never intended the inspired volume to be used as a class book of astronomy, and did nothing then but what she would do to-day if another Galileo were to present himself. She condemned the folly of the folli-h philosopher attempting to draw conclusions (however true in themselves they might be) from false premises.—PHILIP O'NEIL in Cathotic Mirror

THE POLITICIAN.

A Clever Sketch by a Well-known Man of

The pulitician is supposed to be a patriot, When we say that all men should be politiclans, we mear, of course, that all menunculd be patriets. But, happily, all men are not politicians in the professional sense; this politician, small or great, is a parasite, not a parriot. Men in politics who are patriets are a hamed to class themselves among politicians. The politician looks on merslity and the public good and the public honor as the gambler lieke on his cards. Economy in public life i: a phrase he is fend of-he means, naturally, that the opposite party should economiz: He looks en "emolument," to be obtained from the public treasury as smugglere do on [NOTE - Every Catholic student in England | the goods they have from the clutches of the sgainst such stealing become pen al when they are applied to him; that is, he regards them as penal. If he can evade them, he is a succonsful man : if he is caught by the ager to of the law, he is a martyr in his own eyes. The pelitician has his swn code of morality, and the first axiom of this code is that every man has his price. "A poor mao," he will tol you, "cannot afferd to go into politice." He anears at the opinion that the people rule. Every ten years they are wrought up, by some revelation of publical corruption, into an assertion of their rights, he says; but for the next ten years they are quiescent. Dailates the "primaries," and throws dust into the eyes of the public as well as he can. There is no greater cynic in America tran the politician. He believes that meet of his fellow-citizens were born to be feeled. San him at a Church Fair on the eve ef an electien! How good-humored, how general, how reverential to religion he is ! How generous how kind !-he is even lavlah with his money. He lives to make his race happy. And when the wily managers of the Fair put nim up to be voted for as a candidate for a magnificent grid headed cane," how forgiving he snows himself to be—although he shudders at the himself to be—although he shudders at the sale will be prosecuted. the will managers of the Fair put him up to

PURE AND UNSULLIED NAME

to appear by the side of that of his political rivat! Hew the people rush in to vote for him (ne may, from his babitual generosity, drop a hundred dellar bill occasionally among the votera.) How they show their love for his virtue. And when his rival looses te cane by a dezen vetes, and it is presented to on: palitician, how apprised he is. He turns to wive away a tear-and calculate how much

t has cost him. It is a sweet sight when he disports bim self among the families of the vitirs. Hus he clusters, as it were around the lit 1+ ohil dren. His diamond pin radiates his happi-How sweetly he promises; how noble девеhis sentiments-and he knows just where a few dollars are better than noble sentiments. Ah, what a heart he has!

But there comes a time when he forgets his promises and noble sentiments; when the mother, who rushes ferward to present her child to the great man, feels that the wave of oblivion has rolled over her. This is just after the election. Things have changed. He is no longer the tender, pastoral creature he once was; he is the stern legislator now. How dees he knew that the amiable constituent who course his smile may not be a cerrupt lobbylat! He would like to see everybedy happy; he would like to keep his promises: he would like to give railroad passes to all who could not get effices. But, alse ! how can he? He must be just; and, though it

locality, gave to a member of our family this rundely formed cross of yew, apparently as hardren little analysis and joined with a little and write up the pavement explosions,—New makes our laws, and that the aucceasful political guisto to the "innocenta" in the country districts, and is used as a boomerang against the temporal power of the Pope. As the story is repeated in order to create projudice against a large body of our ditizens, and also to alander that the man who is not tricky is a failure, location while freely offering a mendacions that the man who is not tricky is a failure, location in the country districts, and is used as a boomerang against the temporal power of the Pope. As the country districts, and is used as a boomerang against the temporal power of the Pope. As the story is repeated in order to create projudice against alarge body of our ditizens, and also to alander that the man who is not tricky is a failure, location bequested. York Weekly.

Routine Work,—New Reporter: Anything for me to day?

Give Editor (New York Daily)—Nothing the temporal power of the Pope. As the country to triangle the temporal power of the popel, and that the aucceasful political is the who grows rich the exercise of his breads by keeping ourselves well fortified with p districts, and is used as a boomerang against the temporal power of the Pope. As the country to triangle power of the country to the temporal power of the Pope. As the country to the temporal power of the country to the country to the country to the country to the temporal power of the popel of the popel of the popel of the country to t

insult to every intelligent Catholic, it seems and that there is no higher standard than only an act of mercy to the blind followers of that of self-interest. He lives, and he is held the blind to let in a little light on the subject in by the thoughtless and the sordid up by the thoughtless and the sordid as an example of success; he dies, and he is forgotton.—Maurice F. Egan, in "Ave Maria."

> ST FRANCIS, Wis., Oct. 24, 1888 A member of my congregation used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic with good results. The patient was so nervous that he could not find sleep for weeks. He suffered from the most in-tense anxiety which bordered on insanity. I gave the person some of Koenig's Nerve Tonic and he continued to use it. The appetite returned gradually, the anxiety disappeared the headache left, and to-day the sufferer, who had almost despaired, is enjoying excellent health.

BERN. ELSRAMP, Paster.

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September 15th, 1890. Which is the Grand Semi-Annual Extraordi-mary Brawing, the Capital PRIZE being One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

Si20,000.00

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 permit: CERTIFICATE—I hereby certify that the dank of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary lunds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Fublica.

APOLIEAE CASTILLO, Intervenor.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per cent. of the value of all the tickets in Prizes—a arger portion than is given by any other lottery.

PRICE OF TICKETS—American Money:

Wholes, \$8; Haives, \$4: Quarters, \$2; Eighths, \$1. Club Rates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50.

LIST OF PRIZES:

2,289 Prizes,.......Amounting to......\$357,120

All Prizes sold in the United States fully paid in U.S. Currency.
The number of tickets is limited to 80,000–20,000 less than are sold by other lotteries using the same soberna. Remit by ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDERS issued by all Express Companies, or New York

Exchange.

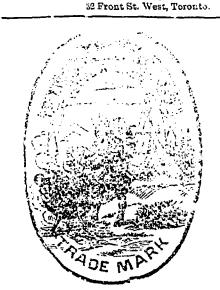
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This celebrated picture was painted by the noted French artist, Jean Francois Millett, and the American Art Society paid \$115,000.00 for it, making it the highest priced picture ever sold.

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CERTIFICATE.

I certify that my little daughter, 15 months old, broke a canvas needle in her thigh. The doctors attending her after some time took it out. The poison of the needle made a sore of about two inches in circumference and one inch deep. The child's blood was completely poisoned, so much so that she could not walk. The doctor gave her up. I sat up day and night for eight days. I consulted Madame Demarais and Lacroix, who promised to cure my child. They gave the patient three preparations, which after administering first dose, she slept for three hours. At the end of ten days she was walking perfectly and cured. I had an attack of dyspepsia and kidney and heart disease, and at the end of three weeks I was cured by Madame Demarats and Lacroix. I would request persons suffering from diseases mentioned to call on me for turther information.

Mes. Jos. Valiere, 407 Montoalm.

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house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Butious Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per