7

AN EVENING PRAYER.

The sorrows of Thy servants, Lord, O do not thou despise; But let the incenss of our prayers Before the mercy rise;
The brightness of the coming night Upon the darkaness r lis; With hopes of future glory chase

The shadows on our souls.

Slowly the rays of the daylight fade; So fade within our beart The hopse in earthly love and joy
That one by one depart;
Slowly the bright stars, one by one, Within the heavens shine : Give us, O Lord, fresh hopes in Heaven, And trust in things divine.

Let peace, O Lord, Thy peace, O God, Upon our souls descend; From midnight fears and perils, Thou Our trembling hearts defend; Give us a respite from our toil, Calm and subdue our woes

Through the long day we suffer, Lord, O give us now repose ! -Addaide A. Procter.

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

THE HANGING GARDENS AT BABYLON. Just where the ruins of these gardens are it is difficult to tell. The form of the city was a square, each side being about fourtien miles long. The walls about ancient pacyton were 230 feet high. Just think of that for one minuts. Why, Banker Hill menument is early 221 feet high. Some say that these walls were one of the Saven Wonders, and walls were one of the Saven Wonders, and the might be. They were supported by The walls about anoient Babylon were well they might be. They were supported by arobes built one over the other. Each stery or tier of the foundations or supports was held up by solid platferms, from which the plers of the story above arose. The gardens them-selves were on top of this structure, which was seventy five feet high. The summit was covered wish earth, and not only the most beautiful flowers and shrubs grow there, but also trees of the largest size. These gardens were watered by means of a great reservoir which capped the atrnoture, and which was filled from the river Euphrates, on the banks of which Babylon seed. These gardens figurished about two thousand years B. C., and are certainly the oldest (with one exception), if not the greatest of all the won-ders. The name of the monarch who built the hanging gardens is not generally known. Some say Semiramis and some Nebuchad-

ORIGIN OF ICEBERGS. Every sailor knows the danger ships run of striking against these glittering mountains of crystal that float southward along the At-lantic coast until melted in the warm waters of the tropics. Where do these locherge come from? All have heard the expression, "As cold as Greenland." It is steadily growing colder. Five hundred years ago people lived there very comfortably; now human life is almost frozen out. Greenland is twelve hundred miles long, and six hundred miles wide, covered all over by an ice sea, on an average five bundred feet deep. This los is constintly moving, though very clowly. In the valleys it forms wast for rivers, that are nearing the sea at the rate of a few inches a day. The weight of the overhanging mass and the action of the waves causes large pieces to break off. These first away. An Another traveller who with the season of the way. Arotic traveller, who witnessed such a sight, says that a separation of the losberg from the land mass was preceded by crackling acquis, followed by ethers like deep-mouthed thunder. Then there was a sound as of a heavy gun fired near by, and an immense fragment part-ed from the land mass, careening in the water, and sending huge breakers against the

Will Holden was small for his years and lame, and not only that, but just a little poculiar in his ways-" queer," the other been called him.

But, perhaps because of his infirmity, and that he could not play belaterous games. Will was fend of beeks, and, though only 12. knew a great deal more than, to look at him,

one would have thought likely.

The other boys found this out, and quite often used to tease him with questions more or less difficult—"to stump him," as they

One day at recess Tom Harris, a trifle onvious of Will for being the leader in almost every study, began plying him with perplexing questions - mental arithmetic, capes, capitals, boundaries, facts in history, and so

Will was good-natured, and stood the bantering, enswering so readily as rather to dis-centert Tom till to the question "Who disoovered America!" he gave the answer :
"A bay named hit l'igeon."

"Kit Pigeon!" burst ent Tom. And all in a chorus said "Kit Pigeon" with the greatest moorn imaginable.
"Siumped," said Tom. "You are stump-

ed far ence, Will Helden."
"Oh, no," said Will. But the others declared he was, and made

such a noise jeering, that the teacher came to the door to see what it all meant. "As if everybedy didn't know better than that," said he exultantly. "Kit Pigeon, in-

"Stop a bit i Step a bit i' said Mr Grahım with a smile. "So Will maps Kit Pigeon discovered America. Well, he's not so wrong, after all, as you seem to think. Now, who did

you say it was, Tom?" The reply came promp'ly : "Christopher Celumbus.

'Ah, just se," said Mr. Graham. "But Columbus was a bey once, wasn't he?" Yus.'

They all agreed to that. "And so I suppose they called him some-thing besides Christopher for short once in a

while. Isn't that lively?" The boys thought it was, and one of them

whose name, it happened, was Christopher—said most of the boys nick named him "Christy," but that his Uncle Jack always called him "Kit." "That accounts," said Mr. Graham, " for part of Will's extraordinary statement. As fer the Pigeon, that dees seem rather strange, but Celumbus' ree! name was Colon, which means pigeon. Se, you see, it was the boy Kit Pigeon who grew up to be known, as the fashion was in those days, by the Latin name of Christopher Colum-

Sluce then Tom has stopped trying to "tump" Will Halden,

A LESSON IN FRUIT.

"That's a fine aimend you're eating," remarked a savant to his friend yesterday. The friend had just bitten into a luscious, ripe peach which could not have cost less than twenty-five cents. He looked up in surprise, "Almond?" said be.

"Certainly," replied the sarvant, "the peach is an almond. It belongs to the family of Amygdalus. Its own particular name is Persicus I will explain: From Persia eriginally eame the almend. Strange as it may appear, the peach of te-day represents the evolution of the almond. Scientific cultivation and anyleoment have changed the day tion and environment have changed the dry speedily relieved by a single desc of McGale's and unattractive skin of the almond into the Butternut Pilis.

rich pulpy mass in which you have just om-bedded your teeth. The almend is the peach cultivated for its kernel; the peach is the almend outsivated for its other covering or skin. There are two kinds of almonds, to bitter and the sweet. Every peach kernel is a bitter almend. Death lurks in the almond and the peach, yet both constitute good, wheleacus food. A healthy boy can eat a quart of peach kernels without any detrimental effect. Give me but two of these kernels and he any laboratory I will extract there-from a tea of pressio or hydronyanic acid, a twentieth part of which would kill that bey in the twinkling of that eye. From the pulp of a bushel of peaches I can extract enough of this deadly poison to stop forever the heart heats of a doz.n men. The sweet almond is incomes, but in the bitter variety the fatal sold, is very abundant. There is a species of out of that is very popular among weman-king. It consists of a mass of sweet, slokly dough, thinkly strewn with almends, and is called neugat. This monament of Indigestion is usually out into slices and thus sold. Thanks to good constitutions, those who eat it generally manage to survive a dose of it. French nougat is the mest popular, Formerly it was made in bittsr almonds. One day a lady entered a shop in Paris, purchased some nougat, tasted it and fell dead. The autopsy disclosed the fact that she was killed by the Prussic sold in the almonds. A law was then passed making it a feleny to

use bitter almonds in French confectionary. "There are some people," continued the eavant, "who claim that the peach is ludigenous to America, but I think the peach is either derived by evolution from the Persian aimend, or it is not. I believe that it is."

In the course of my travels through Autigenish, the pleasure was afforded me of visiting the Abbey of Petit Ciairvaux, sitnated about one mile from the village of Big Tracadie. Tals abbey was established about the year 1820 by Father Vincent, the relice whose industry still stand as menuments of former splender. The present building has not the same situation as that occupied by its founder. It stands farther up the stream, walled in on either side by overhauging hills. Here in a retired sp. t, so guarded and decerated by nature, where hill and date, forest and stream land se admirable a view, stands this monastery. The buildings, con-sisting of chapel, dwellings, etc., built in the form of a square, enclosing a court, are con-structed of brick and freely faced with atone. These, from their size, structure and situa-tion, present a formidable block. Cloistered within the walls of these buildings are to be found thirty two industrious menks, most of whom are natives of Balgium. Among these are numbered mechanics of all kinds, each of whom in his respective department, renders valuable assistance to the common good. A little removed from the Abbey stands their barn, a building 220 feet in length, and which is deserving of special mention. Built on the one side of a bill, it is afforded excellent facilities for a cellar: under the entire building extends this immense cellar, magnificently walled up with stone which nature has so bounteenely wrapped up in the surrounding hills and from which it is quarried in abundance; one-half of this his grantied in abundance; one-half of this highestructure, extending the entire length, is devoted to stable, the fivor of which is laid of brick and coment. Here the late the state apartments, and have an interest the late of brick and coment. laid of brick and coment. Upon this, however, immediately under the steck, is laid a plank fleor also, to afford them a softer bed. The object of this tight floor is to save all the liquid manare, a valuable fertilizer which too many of our farmers fail to recognize. This is all drained off with a huge tank in another part of this cellar, where it is securely kept until the season fertilizing, when it is pumped up and carried off in puncheous to render both food and drink to the forthcoming crops The day upon which I visited this atable there stood here more than thirty thrifty cows, afair preportion of which were theroughbreds. The milk of these is manufactured by the monks into butter and chasse of such excellent quality as to command in market a price much exceeding that obtained by the ignoble vulgus. Here etood alse fifteen as handsome berses as one seldom sees together, eight of which are constantly employed in carrying on the work of this establishment. lawlessness and trrangy, rule and misrule,
The second flour of this barn much resemble treachery and relentlessness, this has been that of many barns of the Annapelis valley, the part of Dublin Castle in the history of the core are well our car, we are bound to follow it, to inquire and treacher and possesses a land she deminates. The story of the people and to learn; for we are answerable not only larger amount of machinery than is common to them. Here are found thresher, mewer, reapers, cutter and sewer, together with the huge machine for pumping up the liquid manure, which is driven by steam. All of these

it against the ravages of time. Here is to be found all the machinery common to the ordithe eye can reach. Here also are engaged the tailor, the cobbier, and from the forge may be beard the heavy blew of the hammer,

aw up by the brawny arm.

This in brief will give you some idea of an establishment of which eastern Nova Spotta may well be proud, but of the existence of which few of the western part have ever yet heard. In paying a visit to this part of our province, one would fail to see all of the places of interest, did he fail to see this rare yet valuable tastitution, the history of which alone is sufficient to commend it, but the industry of which is even more commendabla. Here one is most cordially received and pleasingly entertained, and hence cannot fall to carry away many pleasant recollections as also much that is highly instructive.— Louis

A TRAVELLER'S EXPERIENCE. Mr. William Leavitte, representing Mesers. Ames, Holden & Co., Montreal, states :for catarry, my own case being of the worst kind; and after trying every semedy offered without relief, I was induced to try Nassi Balm, which afforded immediate rel et. The rapid manner it relieves etoppage and clogg Henry, Dake of York. Under El zab thing of the nasal passages, stops the droppings oame the earl of Susacx and R. bert, Earl of ing of the nussi passages, stops the droppings of poleonous secretion from the head into the shroat, is truly wenderful, and should be knows to every sufferer from catarrh or cold in the head.

The disagreeable sluk headuche, and fent John of Badford in 1757. Under the "restemach, so frequently complained of, can be public," from the castle, Cromwell replanted

DUBLIN CASTLE.

History of this Old Edifice.

Its Architecture, Furniture and Bungeonstome of its More or Less Famous Oc. cupants,

The "Coombs" in Dublin is the "Sev a Disli" of London, the eld "Five Paints" in New York city, But Duvin, though smaller, is a city of far wider centrasts, and though it seems a far cry from "Coomba" to Castle, it is, nevertheless, a fact that in this city the black blood runs close to the arterial, the slume sleep very near the silks. Cork Hill, which was built upon the bog, is made land. Upon this land rested the old Danish fortress, and from it the stately warrier pile of Dublin Castle now looks down. From the castle on every side run the strange, dark, tangled etreets that mesh and hold the peer light fishes in a net. The castle dominates Cork Hill, as in Ireland the Norman holds the Celt. It is the actual seat and centre of Irish official life, and its history is the history of English domination in the island of St. Patrick, since the day when Mc-Darmott and the Norman nobles met the Neithern on the field of blood at Waterford. The Irish nation, ancient and untamable, mever yet wholly conquered by the Norman noble, has always seen above the Norman castle the banner of an alien race. From the day when the Dane landed on the sheres of Ireland, 890 years ago, until this hour, Dublin has always been the citadel of an invading power.

A thousand years age, Dablin existed, indeed, an Irish village, a mere pert, a crewd of cabins and a group of buts with a bridge of burdies across the slow black waters of the River Liff'sy, the "Eblona" of the days of Pielemy. Afterward the stronghold of the Dance was built where now the dark old Norman towers leek down. The Dance issued from behind their grim walls to ravage and destroy, and after that the Normans ruled in Dablin when they could not

CONQUER IN CONNAUGHT. The castle was commenced in the year 1205 by the Norman colonists, under special writ of King John the Second, its recorded purpose being to "ourb and awe the city." In the year 1213 it was completed by Henry de Loundree, the then lord justice of Ireland. Of the ancient fortifications the Wardrobe tower alone remains. The modern buildings, of no certain architecture, surrounding two open aguares, the "lower and the upper castle yards," are grim, gray and unimposing in themselves. In the lower castle yard the Chapel Royal challenges the eye with it; huge castlellated round tower, Its fine Gothic windows, its clender pointed towers and carven plunacies. It is modern, bearing date of 1814. It is filled with the most quaint and curious of oaken carvings, and the great win-dows are enriched with the rarest of old stalued and jewelled glasses. From this yard Birmingham tower is reached, in which are kept the Irish records, deposited, in 1579 or 80. The lowercastle yard is divided from the famous "Dublin drawing rooms," and the state balls and ceremenies attendant on the "Dablin seasons" and the vice-regal oboupancy. Motionless guards keep watch and ward at the great portale, and red-central sentries pace the wern stones of the inner courts. Well have the fereign legions held the fortress, for never has an Irishman of the ancient race held sway within its walls; and only once in all these centurier, and then but bitterly and briefly, has the green flag been floated over the stern old Norman tow-

STRANGE AND STIRRING

has been the history of the castle. Certain and scoret and subtle has been the fate of many a Celtic chieftain who had heard its dungeon doors swing heavily between him and the fresh, free Irish skies. Plut and counterplot, conspiracy and swift revenge, holds all the dear, deep pathes of the unsuc-cessful; the story of the castle all the glory, if the gloom, of the sterm and the invincible. Within this dark and suffering heart has failed the hope of many an ancient line, and extending from the lawer side and forming a wing of the barn, is another building 160 feet in length, which forms their mill. This also is firmly founded upon rock sunk deep below the bad of the silent stream, to insure it against the ravages of time. Here is to be 60,000 men, laid unsuccessful siege. In 1641 it will not heal. Strongth, fortitude McM.hon and Magnire, baron of Ioniskillin, patience, resignation are as sure to be vouch found all the machinery common to the ordi-dary grist, saw, shingle and carding mill. by force the King to re-establish the R min For the working of this machinery they are Cathello religion. The attempt falled signaldoubly supplied with power. In addition to ly. The castie remained untaken, though the to that furnished them by the ever-flewing resulting conflict was a fierce one, and though stream, they have a large engine, from the a great uprising of the Irish in the provinces stack of which may be seen a ceaseless ourl of left at one time only Dablin, Dregheda and a smoke; indeed, during the night upon which few of the sea-perf fortresses in helding for I staid there, occasionally would be heard the the King. In 1798 Lord Edward Fitzegerald heavy puff of this fiery mouster and the con- and this republican followers laid plans to tent roll of whirling wheele. Soon it is ftorm the castle. But Lord Edward died at beir intention to erect a woulden factory-an Newgate, and the keys of the castle were industry which will give employment to many will in the keeping of the English King, more hands. Already there are employed Another Fitzgerald, "Siken Thomas" took more hands. Already there are employed up arms for national independence in 1970, constantly about fifteen men in addition to the whole train of monks, in carrying on this mild, their brick-yard and the large farm which mild, their brick-yard and the valley as far as bones of the great Fatzgeralds lay boneath bones of the great Fatzgeralds lay boneath its heavy wails. Emmet and his followers desired to take the tawers upon the hill. But Emmot died upon the gallows in Thomas street, and the towers still bere celors of a foreign state. Smitn O'Brien, and the Nationalists under his leadership, plotted to take the faithful turn to from the English Queen. But Smith O'B.in, is dead in a land may severed from his own, ann the symbol o St. George is still the great seal of the

CASTLE AND THE STATE.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth the castle bucams the home for the first time the ticles have been varied. A hundred or more of viceroys it has known since the days of John the King Most of the great names in English bletory are found upon this famous roll call. That of King Joun, who did not disdain to rule in person in his Irish ter-ritories, and the bey prince, lord of Ireland at 13; Thomas, the great Geraltine; Lionel, Dake of Clarence, and the "Gentle Mortimer"; the Earl of Kent and John de Grey, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Richard Plantagenet. Under Henry the Seventh there reigned in Ireland the Earl of Pembroke and E sex; the Earl of Strafford and Robors, Earl of Leicester. Under Charles the First, we find there Philip Sidney and Richard, Earl of Torconnel; the Dake of Davonshire, and in 1755 the Marquie of Hartington, and the English primrose on the Irish bog and beat the swerds that were flashed at Dreghe-

da into the plaughshares of Donegal. sen, Henry, raised in Dublin after the Protector had returned to England, and during the reign of George the Third sighteen viceroys passed across the page of Irish history. Under the last of these the Irish Parliament dissolved, and Lord Cornwallis for the second time in his career bowed to an imperious fate. Of the more recent vice regent, there are the Dake of Marlbereugh the strong Earl Spencer, under whom the last conspiracy was fermed to take the castle, and under whom the air of Propix fields was vibrant with a death ory "heard around the world"; the Eulef Aberdeen, who entered Dublin Catla a Unionat guarded by the Queen's battalion, and who left its portals an uncompremising Nationalist borne on the shoulters of the po-pulses; the Marquis of Londonderry, the descendant of Lord Castlereagh, through whose unbely agency the union was establish ad, and who sold his countrymen for the marquisate, his grandeen so adorns-Lord Londonderry, who has a pretty wife and a far prettier rent roll, who had a great and fearless power behind the threne of Mr. Balfour, and a rather stiff and start ing estimate of his own prowess in what he calls a "firm rule in Ireland," and new—Earl Zitland. Earl Zitland it is now, an English gentleman of the old world school, of the eli-world pelish and the new-world thought, leaning to the side of his traditions.—Boston Tran-

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Gems of Thought From Holy Men Past and Present.

Be always beginning; never think that you can relax, or that you have stealed the

Your place, your crown, your ministry in God's unseen kingdom, are all marked out

fer you. By practice of our inspirations, ideals, and visions, we convert them into real being.

-Father Hecker. To ascertain whether you really love Ged, examine not only your heart but your actions as well.—St. Gregory the Great.

In the eyes of the Severeign Judge, the merit of act one depends on the motives which prompted them.—St. George the Great, O. S. B. The nature of the word and of its pleasures

grasping them they slip from his hand like a anake -B. Henry Suso. In proportion as we advance in faith and plety the heart is dilated, and we are enabled to fellow the preceipts of God with ineffable sweetness and love.—Rule of St. Benedict.

is to glide away : whilst one believes he is

He is truly faithful who, to keep the law of God, despises both fixtery and threats; like Eleazar, who preferred death to the appearance of submission to a tyrant.—B. Albert the Great,

What barm can the words or injuries of ny man do thee? He burteth bimself rather toan thee, nor shall he be able to avoid the judgment of God, whomsoever he be. Do thou have God before thine eyes, and contend not with prevish words. —Thomas A. Kempis.

The unity and universality of Conistianity and of the Church in which it was divisely in corporated, and of Christendom which the Church has created, exclude and cenvict, an new, fragmentery, and false, all forms of Christianity which are separate and local.

There are two lossons taught us by alt the Saints of Gad. The one is, that they and 'we, Raligious and Secular, as our names may be are bound, by law of our supernatural existeuce, to love each other's perfection; the ether is, that we rejeice in each ather's works.

The life of Our Lord exhibits to us the most perfect example of constant employments. If anything in it be prominent, it is the multitade of works, the never-ending service of all tuas came or sent for Him. in sick chambers in hemes of sorrew, in synagogues, in Phart sees' houses, in the temple, in the mid-stream

We are answerable not only for what we knew, but for what we might know. When-seever the light comes within the reach of for what we can do by absolute power new but for what we might do it we used all the means we have; and therefore, whensoever the Church of Ged comes toto the midst of us, it lays all men under reponsibilty.

There are only two genuine salves for sorrew—prayer and work. Trust in God and koing are the best recipes for every human care. There are no wounds of the spirit which will not heal. Strength, fortitude, saied to the unfortunates who earnestly pray for them, and at the same time are dil gent in the performance of their temporal tasks, as the harvest is to follow the planting of the seed. Duty is balsamic. Peace is the chil.

Conscience, indeed, is implanted in the breast by nature, but it inflicts upon us fear as well as shame; when the mind is simply ingry with itself and nothing more, surely the true import of the voice of nature and the depth of its intimations have been forgotten, and a false philosphy has misinterpreted emotions which ought to lead to God. Foar implies the transgression of a law, and a law implies a law-giver and jidge; but the tendency of intellictual culture is to swallow up the fear in the self-reproach, and self-reproach is directed and limited to our mere sense of what is fit ng and becoming. Faar carries us ont of ourselves. Sname confines us wit in the round of our own thoughts. Such, I say, is the danger which awaits the civilzed age ; such is its besetting sin (not incvitable, od forbid ! or we must abandon the use of God's own gifts), but still the ordinary sin of the intellect; conscience becomes what is called a moral scase; the command of duty is a sort of taste; sin is not offence against God, but against human nature. - Cardinal Newman.

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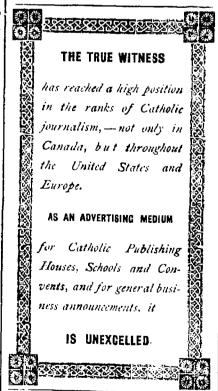
OPPOSITE ALEXANDER'S.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court. No. 1196. Dame Domitide Matte, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Encebe Leclair, laborer, of the same place, has this day instituted an action for separation as to proporty against her husband.

perty against her husband.

Montreal, 8th September, 1890.

GUSTAVE LAM Attorney for Plaintib



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From October 1st to October 31st, 1890.

As already announced in the public press, the lahibition is to consist of four d pariments: Their Department, in which will be seen the finest collection of oil paintings, both old and new, ever exhibited in this province; the industrial Department, where it be open to all the manufacturers of the county; to Agricultural Lap river, which will from which produce of the farms, orchards and vinejards of the County of Essex ; and last, but not least, the Lain' Department, to which all the ladies of Caturo sai Quebec, who are expert in fancy or plain needless, are eargestly invited to contribute an exhibit.

To encourage competition in this department, size old oi, painting, from among the repired Europe, will be presented to the lady whose called with be judged the best, by a symmittee of later appointed for the purpose. The ten sext but exhibit will be adjudged a time large engraving each. the names of all the lady exhibitors will be militial

ed in the papers, with such favorable commen as their exhibits may call for, and to each articles exhibition will be fixed a large card, bearing the man and address of the donor. Among the oil neighbors stready on hand thereis

magnificent " Kocs Homo," 4 feet 2 in. x 2 feet h., from the private gallery of the late Pius IL. The grand of painting was bought at the sale of the pa sonal effects of the late venerated Postff, the little death, by a Canon of the Cathodral of Press, Bohemia, and the very same rev. gen to be disposed of to best advantage for the bessia he Colored Orphanago, attached to the Windsor Hall Diou. This beautiful painting will be raffed at the conclusion of the Rybibiti n. on the Sist Oct chances, 50c. cach. There is also on hand mount grand oil painting, 2 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 3 in., represents it. Paul preaching in the Arcopagus at Athen ide xvii. 19 93). This will also be raffled at 50c. a chief. Persons wishing to obtain further informs cerning the Exh.bition will kindly write to EFF. DRAN WAGNEB, Windsor, Ont , who is also prepared to send tickets to all upon demand.

READ THIS!

Any manufacturer or business firm wishing to advertise at the exhibition, without seeing so exhibits, will have the privilege, upon payment of of having a framed advertising oard \$24 faired in the exhibition buildings, such advertising only together with the fee, to be sent to the address of the Secretary of the Committee of Management, as along on or before the 20th Eeptember next. To save cost of shipment such cards might be crieri

at any of the printing offices in Windsor.

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