

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

The Catholic Chronicle

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XLII, NO. 1.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Insists on Honesty.

The Catholic Church has always maintained the rights of property whether against the laic or anti-poverty sections. She insists that no person shall tell what belongs to another, and refuse Communion to all such offenders until restitution is made. Large amounts of losses by penitents have thus been recovered by individuals and governments through the confessional. In other churches a man may hold his ill gotten gains and remain in good standing; whereas in the Catholic Church he has no standing unless he goes to his duty and passes through the crucial test of the confessional. The leading reformers had no respect for the Sixth Commandment, which, to create confusion, they called the Seventh. I will show that they had as little respect for the Seventh, which they call the Eighth.

AMBITION AND AVARICE.

Henry VIII. was ambitious to rule a spiritual kingdom. He also owned the material of the Church. He coveted his neighbors' goods. King Henry VIII. was made head of the Church by the Parliament; thus, by a strange anomaly, Parliament was superior to its head. Collar says: "The king has, and may, exercise full and complete jurisdiction, both civil and ecclesiastical, over archbishops, etc., and by virtue of the supremacy Henry VIII. did constitute Cromwell his Vicar-General in spiritual and ecclesiastical causes, and in synods or convocations of the clergy, to subscribe his name before the archbishops, etc., although the said Vicar-General be a lay and married person." Thus this church which Blackstone pronounced "emphatically by law established" was a mere creature of the State, with lay head and lay vicar-general. Thus we find this lay machine organized falsely called a church. ("Ecclesia Anglicana")

THOU SHALT NOT STEAL.

The frequent and boastful utterance about the liberty of the reformers perhaps refers to that liberal prosperity so peculiar to them, of ignoring the Commandment which says, "Thou shalt not steal," known up to their time as the Seventh Commandment, but which they took the liberty to change to the Eighth.

THE LAY VICAR-GENERAL.

Cromwell, in recommending the supremacy to the King, said: "That his Majesty might by this accumulate to himself great riches, so much as all the clergy in his realm were worth, if it so pleased him to take the occasion now offered. The clergy would then become obsequious to his will when they were placed on an exact level with the King's other subjects." (Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Biography, Vol. I, p. 288.) Thus the independence of the Church and the clergy were destroyed.

EXTORTION.

In a short while the attorney-general filed an information against the whole body of clergy on a trumped up charge of treason, only because they had acknowledged the Pope's supremacy even before he himself had assumed it, thus forfeiting their whole possessions to the crown, their lives being preserved only by the most abject flattery for the King's mercy and the surrender of their private means. "The convocation of the province of York purchased the King's pardon by a grant of 18,840 pounds sterling." (Burnet, Vol. I, p. 177.)

ROBBERY.

In the year 1528 an act had been passed to exempt the King from paying any sums that he might have borrowed of thousands who had faith in the head of the Reformed Church, according to Cobbett, were ruined. In 1536 an act was passed to dissolve and grant to the King all religious houses who could not spend two hundred pounds yearly. (27 Henry VIII.) Three hundred and seventy-six of these ancient monuments of devotion, as Herbert calls them, were dissolved, which brought one hundred thousand pounds immediately into the King's exchequer, and thirty thousand pounds were added to his yearly revenue. (See Collier, Ecclesiastical and Political History, Vol. II, p. 183.)

(Statute 28 Henry VIII. Cap. 3.) The tithes formerly given to the Pope were "annexed to the crown forever." (26 Henry VIII.) An act was passed by which "the first fruits of all spiritual living were given to the King." (57 Henry VIII. 1536.) "A court was erected on purpose for collecting the revenues belonging to the monasteries, which was called 'The court of Augmentation of the King's Revenues' (well named), who had full power to dispose of those lands for the service of the King." The larger monasteries, we are informed by Coke, were given to the King, his heirs and successors, consequently they were dissolved successively. The Knights Hospitallers were suppressed in England and Ireland and vested in the King. (Somers' Hist. Reform, Vol. II, Page 404.) The Knights Hospitallers would not surrender, and therefore (Anne, 32, Henry VIII. Cap. 24): "The Parliament gave their lands to the King and dissolved their corporation."

In 1542 an act passed "to enable the King to possess himself of the revenues attached to colleges and hospitals, free chapels, chantries, fraternities, brotherhoods, guilds, and stipendiary priests," etc. (Barnes' Eccles. Law, Page 640.) By this act 90 colleges, 110 hospitals, and 2,374 chantries and free chapels were suppressed. The colleges of Oxford, Cambridge, Winchester and Eton were in-

cluded in this grant to the King. Thus 374 lesser monasteries, 186 greater monasteries, 48 Knights Hospitallers, 90 colleges 110 hospitals, 2,374 chantries and chapels passed, with their lands and revenues, to the King, making in all 3,184 establishments. Barnes' Eccles. Law.) According to the same authority, 47,721 monks, nuns and priests were thrown out to wander homeless and friendless in their native land. Somers' History of the Reformation gives the following list of persons who shared in the property of the Church, viz: 9 Dukes, 4 Marquises, 9 Bishops, 27 Lords, 24 Lords, 10 Baronets, 535 Esquires and 14 Corporations; and their descendants to-day, still the aristocracy of England, Wales and Ireland, draw their rentals from the property of a Church, first robbed, and then plundered. As for Ireland, the possessions of the Church, as well as other Catholic possessions, had passed away Cromwell's time. Cobbett, speaking of absenteeism, says:—"If Ireland had still her seven or eight hundred monastic institutions great and small, she would be as she formerly was, prosperous and happy." In Scotland the number of Cathedrals and churches was about one thousand, and the abbey, monastery, convent and other religious houses, two hundred. These were appointed by the Scottish nobles, who still sat upon the spoils of the Church. This Scottish reformation was triumph for the Scotch aristocracy, as we learn in Back's History of Scotland (Vol. III, Page 81.)

Collier says that "those who divided the spoils were not content while anything remained."

Bunt. In his sketches of the Reformation (Page 141) says of the monasteries: "They had been long for the wayfaring man, who heard from afar the sound of vesper bell at once inviting him to repose and devotion, and who might sing matins with the morning star, and go on his way rejoicing." Dugdale, in his History of Warwick (Page 505), says:—"It is not a little observable that when the monasteries were dissolved, there was not a stone for the poor, so amply did these houses give succor to them that were in want; whereas in the next age, viz:—(39 Elizabeth) not less than thirty bills were brought into the House of Commons for that purpose."

Collier:—"While the religious houses were standing there were no provisions of Parliament to relieve the poor, no assessment upon the parish for the purpose; but now this charge upon the kingdom amounts, at a moderate computation, to £800,000 yearly." (Eccles. Hist.)

Hallam:—"It has been surmised that Cromwell, in his desire to promote the Reformation, advised the King to make this partition of abbey lands among the nobles and gentry, either by grant, or by sale on easy terms, that being thus bound by the sure ties of private interest, they might always oppose any return to the Church." (Constitutional History.)

Collier:—"It must be confessed that there were several shocking circumstances in the reign of Henry VIII. and his children, for to see the churches pulled down or rifled, the plate swept off the altar, and the holy furniture converted to common use, had no great air of devotion. To see the choir and altar made the drawing and the bed chamber was not very primitive at first view. The forced surrender of the abbey, the maiming of bishops and lopping the best branches of their revenue—these things are apt to puzzle a vulgar capacity. Unless a man's understanding is more than ordinarily improved, he will be at a loss to reconcile these measures with Christian maxims, and to make them in with conscience and reformation." (Eccles. Hist.)

The testaments were used in private families, and Dr. Heylin tells us: "That many made outrageous cups of the sacred chalices and sanctified vessels." Cobbett mentions that "Tombs were stripped of their monumental brasses, churches of their lead, bells to be cast into cannon were exported." In German Luther rounded the tomb of plunder thus:—"This is the Lutheran bull; whoever will aid with his arms, his fortune, or his life to deviate the Bishops, is a good son of God, a true Christian, and observes the commandment." (Opera Luther, Tome I, p. 123.) Carolusdeus, as Luther's disciple at the head of a rabble, robbed the palaces of the bishops, the monasteries, nunneries and churches. Abbots, bishops and nobles were murdered by mobs, who were taught by their leader that it was a goodly work.

Phillip Landgrave of Hesse, a notorious dehaener and bigamist, supported Luther Welfing, Prince of Anhalt, who never could be taken by himself, was another patron. Erasmus and Francis, of Luneburg, who plundered the churches with their own hands, and murders like Stokengen, who loved blackmail—these were the pillars of reform. Many of the German princes were bishops, rich and powerful. They flourished along the Rhine. The monasteries were rudely endowed. The lay princes were envious of them and sought a pretext to rob them.

The Church property taken by over a hundred German princes, dukes, and counts, has never been restored to its rightful owner. In the Catholic Church not one of these reformers of stolen goods could receive the Sacrament of Communion. In 1536 all the Danish bishops were cast into prison on one and the same day, and the Catholic Church oppressed throughout the land. The penal laws against the Church were not repealed until 1848. The property of the Church has not been returned, yet this is a model Protestant kingdom. "Christians, who introduced the reformation into Denmark, was animated by no other motive than that of avarice and avarice." (Mackintosh's Magazine, vol. IV, p. 82.) This is the Protestant idea—the royal idea—that religion must shape itself to the policy of the State. The same author adds: (page 83) "Gustavus introduced Lutheranism into Sweden in opposition to the clergy and bishops, not only as agreeable to the genius and spirit of the gospel, but also as favorable to the temporal state and political constitution of the Swedish dominions." The royal family took possession of churches and monasteries and the lands attached, and suppressed Catholicity

completely. Thus Protestant royalty litters on the spoils of the Church. Grotius, a Protestant scholar, the most moderate of the Calvinists, testifies that it was "sedition and violence which gave birth to the reformation in Holland." (Append. de anti-Christo.)

The princes who took an active part in the reform movement in Germany were stimulated by pecuniary motives. Luther understood this, and testifies to its truth. He wrote: "Many are evangelists because there are still Catholic Church properties." (Metzsch's Tome I, 371.)

At the Diet of Augsburg the Emperor Charles demanded of the princes the restitution of the Church property stolen and taken possession of. They refused, denying that it was a duty of conscience to make restitution (a noble conscience). Yet Luther, in a loud moment, said: "This is a very serious question, the spoliation of the monasteries. Believe me, the spirit torments me vehemently." (De Wette, III, 147.)

Any clear-headed Protestant may discover motives in the reform movement quite distinct from religious reform, viz: the attachment of Henry VIII to the wise Anne Boleyn and the passion of the Prince of Hesse for Margaret de Saale, also the motive to "put money in thy purse" if every where to appear. These motives are full of explanation. They are in rebellion to two of the Commandments: "Thou shalt not commit adultery," "Thou shalt not steal."—Philip O'Neil in Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

The Gregorian Chant.

From the American Catholic Quarterly Review: The music proper of the church is called Gregorian or "plain chant." When it was introduced into the church it did not differ from the Greek system. Eusebius, who flourished towards the close of the third century, says that in his time there were different places assigned in the churches to the old and the new psalm singers. St. Augustine is authority for the statement that the great St. Ambrose of Milan was the first to introduce alternate chanting into the West. The Emperor Charlemagne delighted in this music so much that he often ascended the platform with the choristers and made the walls of his cathedral at A. S. resound with the accents of his beautiful voice. Pope Gregory the Great reformed the music of the church, and gave to the octave scale the names which to this day are, A, B, C, etc.

In the first half of the eleventh century the art of writing music on lines and in spaces was invented by Guido of Arezzo, a Benedictine monk, and thus the notation of the different tones was finally and systematically regulated.

The chief difference between the Gregorian and modern music is thus fairly stated by Cardinal Wiseman:

"According to his (Gregory's) and the present systems of music, any of these notes (A, B, C, etc.) may be the keynote, but then we now introduce as many flats and sharps as are necessary to make tones and semitones fall at the same intervals in every major and minor key respectively. Hence, a melody written for one key can be sung upon another without any change the result being except as a pitch. In the Gregorian chant, likewise any note may be the keynote, but no sharps or flats are allowed excepting B flat in the key of F. Thus, in every key the position of the semitones varies, and a piece of music composed on one key or tone is completely altered, and becomes unrecognizable if transposed into another."—Lect. II.

This system of music is essentially melodic; the music is to be sung in the same melody by all the voices. It is purely diatonic. According to Rousseau, "it is superior to all modern music in that it is a majestic strain can give to the human voice." It stands majestically alone, and every modern effort to compose an imitation of it has signally failed.

Great corruptions crept early into church music, and it was very much degraded when Gregory XI. brought with him from Avignon his choir of French, Spaniards and Flemings. These new harmonies of music, in which no words could be distinguished. They had an idea that the Italian could not sing, and many are the jokes and sharp remarks of the altar at the expense of the foreigners.

A Terrible Occurrence.

TORONTO, Aug. 1.—A terrible accident occurred this afternoon at Brook Crossing of the O.P.R., causing the death of Pat Downey, an old man employed at Sunnydale Orphanage, and two young inmates of the institution, Peter McLaughlin and Charles McNeil. The three were driving south on Brook avenue just as No. 10 express from London, driver Greenhalgh, due at 11.47, came towards Parkdale Station. The engineer rang the bell and gave signal, but apparently the occupants of the wagon did not hear and made no move to get out of the way. The engine struck the wagon and smashed it to pieces, the old man being impaled on the brass pole of the engine and the two boys being thrown onto the road. Downey and McLaughlin were instantly killed. McNeil lived for a few minutes. The dead bodies were taken to the orphanage and McNeil to the hospital. He died before reaching there. Coroner Lynd called to hold an inquest.

A Singular Case.

WINDSOR, Ont., August 4.—Mrs. Roger Villiers, wife of a resident of Toronto, is dead after having labored for forty-three days. She was taken sick in January last and medical men said it was a case of dyspepsia and nothing serious would result. She would become better at times, but the disease seems to be growing, and for the last forty-three days she refused to take a particle of food. The only thing she would drink was a couple of gallons a day, and for the first two weeks did not experience any pain; but for the last four weeks she suffered considerably. She was a stout, healthy woman, and when taken sick weighed over 200 pound, while at her death she weighed only fifty-four pounds.

NEW AND OLD IRELAND.

Laudlordism as it is in the South.

Some Interesting Notes—Facts and Figures Gathered During a Holiday Trip.

The difference between the new and the old Ireland is nowhere more marked than in the small towns of the South. Youghal, pronounced "Yawl," was once an important seaport town, to which such men as Raleigh were sent from England as governors. The house occupied by Raleigh in 1583 is still standing, and the yew-tree it pointed out where he and Spencer sat to talk over the "Fairy Queen." Ships from all parts of the world were then bringing to Youghal strange animals and plants and stranger stories of adventure. The post was first brought here from South America and platted in Raleigh's garden. Numerous canoes had robb'd Youghal of her ancient glory. Larger ships are built, which cannot pass over her bar, and so her foreign trade has departed. Other ports with better harbors have taken away her coasting trade. One evening I walked along her busy wharves had been. A half dozen old hulks were rolling there at anchor, and the skeletons of another half dozen could just be seen above the mud. It was a symbol of her commercial decay. The sea bathing in the summer months is to some degree compensated for its social losses. Many of its old habits remain. At evening its shop windows are barricaded with heavy shutters and iron, as though the inhabitants were in fear of a night attack. One of the people informed me that this was done because the police were not on duty at night, but that any one who wanted them went to their houses and called them. This struck me as a great improvement on our plan, for thus you always know where to find a policeman; whereas, according to our system, they are not to be discovered, except when you want them. Then it has always seemed to me that

WE WERE CRUEL.

to expect a policeman to sleep out of doors after such arduous labor as we require of them during the day in testing the liquor at every saloon to discover whether whisky is being unlawfully sold under a beer license. Let us learn to have mercy. The loaves of bread sold here for eight cents are much larger than our t. cent loaf. They weigh from two and a half to two and three quarters pounds, and are made of American flour. Here is a problem for economists. How can they import our flour and sell it 20 or 25 per cent more bread than we do for the same money? Bakers receive from five to six dollars per week, but this cannot account for such a difference. Just now Youghal is greatly disturbed by the evictions which are taking place on the surrounding Ponsonby estate. I went out to the temporary camp provided by the Landlords for those evicted tenants. They were not of the class which I had expected to find. The larger part of these two hundred families were those of 10 to 30 farmers, who had tillers from 70 to 80 acres of land, for which they had paid from \$300 to \$500 rental. They are now living in these temporary quarters in great discomfort, and with no prospect but I can see except through emigration to America or Australia. They are the class which we want in our Western country. Any land would be rich for such a people. Let such people be willing to break all past associations and shew that they are very great Their grievance, as they state it, does not seem adequate. They had demanded a deduction of 45 per cent in the amount of their rents. The landlord had agreed to 40. They suffered eviction because of not getting to their 5 per cent. A landlord told me that this was not more than half of the story, for many of these farmers were six or seven years in arrears of rent, which their landlord had also offered to throw off. It is evident that there is a sense of having suffered injustice from the landlords which is more powerful than other and more immediate causes. I was told that some of the directors of the Irish campaign thought these Ponsonby estates offered a favorable opportunity

FOR A STAND.

In the National cause, as the owner was said to be dependent on his rental, and therefore naturally disposed to take a small sum rather than nothing. But the landlords shewed the same spirit de corps that the tenant had done, made the Ponsonby case that of their class, and rallied to the owner's support. Thus outside opinion has constrained both parties in the contest. I expect to go to Tipperary later, which is even more the centre of the operations of the campaign. I have just seen a spectacle which has upset all my political philosophizing—a countryman passed me on his way home from the fair at Cappoquin, riding with his wife in a donkey cart. It had a high rank, which made the whole look like a man and woman in a great cage drawn by a mule. Behind he had two pigs of about fifty pounds weight, which he had bought at the fair. Near me he had two boxes of young women of his acquaintance, whom he loved to ride. My sympathy was immediately aroused for the donkey, but was soon transferred to the pigs, which raised a shrill cry of murder at the attempt to squeeze them out of their quarters. When I was a boy it was always a wonder to me when the professor of physics attempted to prove to us that we might fill a jar with oxygen gas and yet afterward put into it as much hydrogen gas as though no oxygen had been there. I had some mental reservations then about it. But now it was a great satisfaction to know that a rook already as full as it could be of pigs might possibly hold just as much young women as though no pigs were in it. The problem was not solved, however, without a struggle, in which one of the pigs disappeared with smothered yells, as though the effort to live were being gradually abandon-

ed, and in which the other became satisfactorily established across the laps of the two girls. What made the whole funnier was the sense of the grotesque nature of the situation which all of them seemed to have except the donkey and the under pig. This valley of the blackwater reminds one of the Lake George region, except that here are ruins of famous castles, and of the Precipitous of the Knights Templar, all rich in legendary stories. The only drawback from it at present is the rain which

IS A NEAR TO SUNSHINE.

here as tears to smiles with a love sick girl. The rain makes the after sunshine glorious. If one can enjoy it with a wet back. Frequently we see the wet feet in the river for salmon, which is retailing here at from fifty to sixty cents per pound. The fishermen tell me that they shall scarcely clear their expenses this year, on account of the peaching. In the disturbed state of the country it appears to be difficult to protect any property rights. We decided to make a few days' stay at the pretty little town of Cappoquin. The town belongs to one landlord, who lives just above the village, so that it hangs the walls of the old manor, as the town in the Middle Ages did the stronghold of the baron. Of course I could not leave Cappoquin without going out to the establishment of the Trappist Monks at Mount Mellary, just under the grand peaks of the Knockmeleadow Mountains. The unsettled state of social and industrial life is favorable to the growth of the monastic system. Suffering in some districts is so general and relief so distant that the most tender spirits naturally regard the evils as incurable, and welcome a life of quiet contemplation and labor. On the way I stopped to talk with a young man who was breaking stones for the repair of highway. He received eight cents for breaking a horse load, and he could break two and half loads in a day's labor. He was trying to save enough to go to America. I told him what wages men got with us, and left him hammering away faster than ever, and with a firmer resolve. The monasteries lands could be easily distinguished on the mountain slope, as all around were un-cultivated wastes of ferns and heather. In 1850, when the monks came here, there lands were the same. After the painful labor of redeeming these moors they have to pay rent to the landlord for them. Here on the left is a girl's school, which is now given to the Government for

LACK OF FUNDS.

at hand in the monastery to support it. Now we are passing the boy's school. The Brother who received us with generous hospitality told us that many of the students belong to the Clerical Order and endeavor to observe literally the rules of St. Benedict. They refrain from all unnecessary conversation, which gives rise to a bell among the people that some of them never speak. The ladies of our party thought this positively indicative of great piety; and asserted that they could do it if they made up their minds to it. I noticed, however, from the lively converse that they kept up on our way back that they had not yet made up their minds to it. One cannot but feel a high respect for these men who have subdued the wilderness and made their own blessing to all. I was pleased to notice the splendid horses which the monastery owned, and owned the Brother a little on the fact that the horses were better looked than the fathers; but he acknowledged it with simple good nature. While we were at the monastery several wagon loads of the country people drove up and were cordially received and refreshed with bread, butter and water or milk, with no hint to them of recompense. I asked the brother if the monks ever read newspapers. He assured me that they did not, and that they knew and cared nothing for what was going on in the world except what the Abbot chose to tell them. I doubt if there is any other place in the world where one can see so well what the great monastic establishments of Western Europe were

BEFORE THEIR DECLINE.

As we returned we drew up at a wild mountain pasture, which the driver told us was the "Devil's Acre." He kept well back from the wall which separated it from the road, and remonstrated with me earnestly when I proposed to vault it, asserting that the devil was sure to have any one that entered the enclosure. He drew my attention to a pole planted in the earth about 100 feet back, and a deep hole near it. A bad man made all the highways about here unsafe some seventy years ago. He committed many robberies and murders. At last he was shot in this field, and Christian burial in consecrated ground being judged unsafe for him, his body was placed in this hole and the pole raised to mark the spot. A few days later a peasant passing this way saw all the dogs of the vicinage gathered, deterring the body and scattering its fragments over the land. This was considered as conclusive proof of Satan's agency. Poor fellow! who can tell what wrongs may have burned in his heart, and changed him into a ravening beast of prey. We arrived in Cork in time to spend a quiet Sunday and to go to church dutifully. —N. Y. Tribune.

Pilgrimage at Rigaud, P.Q.

The authorities at Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q., are organizing a grand pilgrimage to their shrine of Lourdes situated on the slope of the beautiful mountain of Rigaud. The pilgrims will leave Montreal and intermediate stations on the new Montreal and Ottawa Railroad, on Friday morning, August 15. Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the train leaving Bonaventure Depot at 6:30 a.m., to return in the afternoon. Return tickets can be procured at D. & J. Sedler's book store, 1669 Notre Dame street, Montreal, or at the Bonaventure station for \$1; children 50c. Mass will be celebrated at the shrine at 9 a.m. This shrine is a fac-simile of that of Our Lady of Lourdes in France and is picturesquely situated. This is a good opportunity for persons who wish to visit the striving village of Rigaud, its natural curiosities and its flourishing college and convent.

ROMAN NOTES.

The Papal Court—The Recent Drive of His Holiness.

The correspondent of the Catholic Times writes on Sunday (25th July) the Holy Father was pleased to receive his Excellency Count Reverend, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Holy See, in a private audience de congé, before leaving Rome for his summer holidays. On Monday afternoon the students of the Vatican Seminary had the honor of being received by the Supreme Pontiff in the Clementine Hall, where before his Holiness they gave a musical entertainment, a detailed account of which we give below. On Thursday morning the Holy Father was pleased to receive in private audience Mgr. Favi, Latin Patriarch of the diocese of Bracato during the incapacity of Cardinal Howard, who as Cardinal Bishop of the diocese, and Monsignor Amadio, Favi, Bishop of Grenoble.

THE POPE'S DRIVE AND THE PRESS MYTHS.

Throughout the foreign press of Europe misled by the Liberal press here and the usual unreliable Roman correspondents, there has appeared the most extraordinary myths, with their various and ridiculous constructions, about the Pope driving out of the Vatican through Italian territory and receiving royal honours from the Italian kings, some saying that he went out of Rome and drove to a seaside place—without mentioning the name—and others that he went outside the city to the studio of sculptor, Aureli, to view the splendid work just finished, the statue of St. Thomas of Aquin; others again draw the long bow less vigorously, and say he only went some 300 yards or so along the road, as protest against the extravagant party of the Sacred College of Cardinals, by whom he was until now kept a prisoner in the Vatican; while the so-called Liberal press here express their feigned surprise that nothing is remarked about the matter by the clerical organs. Now the fact of the matter is that the Holy Father has done nothing extraordinary, and did not go to any place outside the limits of the Vatican. Having inspected the statue of St. Thomas of Aquin, in going out the Holy Father simply gave orders to drive to the Vatican Gardens. As the carriage was a couple of steps only from the gate which leads by the short way, it thus passed in front of the gate to the "Mint." This does not mean in the least that the Papal carriage went outside the limits of the Vatican territory for an instant, as it is easy to see from the fact that this gate, within the precincts of which it passed, is closed every night and opened again in the morning by the Swiss guards, and did not give passage to the carriage to gain access to the Mint by a small staircase outside the above mentioned gate.

A THIRLING INCIDENT MISREPRESENTED.

It will be easily seen that the trifling incident which has caused such an explosion in the world of journalism had no greater importance than when the Pope passes from one part of the Vatican to the other, and not even as much as when, with closed doors, he went down into the Basilica of St. Peter and celebrated the Holy Sacrifice for Italians and foreigners severally. Moreover, the tales about the Italian guards and his bearing arms, and such like stories, are completely unfounded and untrue. The only guard who had a chance of seeing the Holy Father was the centinel who tends his weary and monotonous way on the top of the wall outside the Mint—and he neither presented arms nor did he call out the grand muster of the guard—composed, by the by, of one corporal and three men—as he did not realize the fact that he had seen the Papal carriage until after it had passed along inside the gate. From the above simple facts of the case our readers will easily be able to see that the who's affair has been solely and purely one more addition to the oft-repeated rumour manufactured by the wily sons of the powers that be in this benighted peninsula, but forth to try if possible and dissipate the again and again repeated myth which has done so much to mark that even after 1870 and the occupation of Rome by the Italians, Pius IX., of happy memory, more than once traversed this same portion of the Via delle Fontanelle on foot accompanied by the members of his noble court and both the Swiss and noble guard, a circumstance which did not give rise to any remark at the time in the press. Liberal or otherwise, and even to this day the circumstances remain unchanged, as the Italian guards are not allowed to pass along that portion of the road, which would be queer in the extreme were it really Italian territory. It will be rather curious to see what will be their next gambol.

Mr. Finlay McArthur, of Westbourne, Man., writes an evening paper under date of the 23rd inst. as follows: "I see by the newspapers that Hull has lost of idle men. Here we are suffering for want of men. I thought that this communication to you might result in both parties obtaining relief. The facts are that we have a big harvest all over the province and there is a great scarcity of men. I have no doubt but that 1,000 idle men would get steady work and get big wages for the next three or four months between Portage La Prairie and Westbourne, a distance of eighteen miles. I want three men, and have been trying all last week to get them and failed. Wages are from \$30 per month and board up to 1 don't know how high unless more men come very soon. I know of any amount of farmers who want men. I was out on Saturday and met one man who wanted twenty-five hands right away."

A violent outbreak of diphtheria has appeared at Red Bay, a fishing settlement on the Labrador coast. Fishing boats, that brought the information, left the settlement several days ago and the disease had then become epidemic. The population number 300 and half of them were down with the disease. Many deaths had occurred.

OUR LADY OF GUADALOUPE.

Hill and dale with snow are gleaming, Rock and crag wear veils of white, As the day kind, slowly sinking, Floods them with his golden light.

CATHERINE TEGAKOITA.

Solemn Ceremonies in her Honor.

The ceremonies at Laprairie last Wednesday were very imposing and solemn and consisted of a solemn requiem mass for the dead in the old cemetery and the consecration of the new college of the Christian Brothers, and the blessing of the granite monument erected at La Petite over the grave of Catherine Tegakouta, the Iroquois Indian girl who was baptized into the Catholic Church in 1676.

of the great chief Tegakouta. Her uncle had at first done nothing to prevent her devotion, but persecutions soon came when she declared that she would not go into the field to work on Sunday. They endeavored in vain to starve her into submission by taking all food away from her, leaving her to fast all day, unless she came to them, when they intended to compel her to work. She cheerfully bore the mortification rather than offend God by neglecting to sanctify the Lord's day.

SANITARY NOTES.

Alcohol transforms the substance of the heart into a lump of fat, congests the lungs and air passages, resulting in bronchitis, sore throat, catarrh, consumption, and many other innumerable diseases of the blood vessel. Alcohol congests and contracts the kidneys, and it does the liver, and produces Bright's disease. Bad, however, as is the action of the excessive use of alcohol on the kidneys, the excessive use of beer is worse. A beer drinker is an undruggable patient for either physician or surgeon. He endures surgical treatment badly, and acute diseases carry him off before he has time to make his will.

SEAM THE STRONG.

Catherine Tegakouta, he said, showed her wisdom by despising the fables of the world. We might gather some idea of the sort of obliquity she met with from the saying reported in her lifetime, made by some of the sharp tongues among the Indians, that "as men did not want her God took her to Himself," alluding to the fact that she was plain, and that her face was pitted with small-pox, but she served all their worldly wisdom in order to serve God with a pure heart. In the second place, showed how the grace of God could make the weak things of the world so powerful as to confound the strong, for she braved all the ridicule and persecution of her pagan household during two years, and then related the entreaties of her Christian friends at Caughnawaga, who begged her to marry, which proved that the saying he had previously quoted was not true. Great was the astonishment for the sacrament of matrimony she felt called to that singleness of life which her Divine Master and so highly praised, and of which St. Paul says, it is the better day. He concluded by exhorting them all to imitate her in the service of God. Father Drummond also spoke in English. Father Burin spoke in Iroquois and was very attentive listened to.

THE HIGHEST SANCTITY.

Bishop McNeirney spoke eloquently in French, and of his long acquaintance with Archbishop Fabre, and his love for the city of Montreal and Canadians in general, and of his delight at seeing so many people gathered there to honor a Canadian girl who was born in what is now his own diocese of Albany, and in whom, therefore, he felt an special interest. A pleasing feature of the proceedings was the singing, by the Indian men and three Indian women, of Catholic hymns in parts; harmonized. Their voices were very well trained and the effect was delightful. The ceremonies closed by the three Bishops giving their blessings to the assembly, after which the party drove back to Laprairie, and taking the 5:30 boat reached Montreal shortly after 6 o'clock.

How Many Words in English?

An interesting question suggested by an unnoted wall of a book is the number of English words now existing. Considerable difference of opinion exists on this point. Mr. George P. Marsh, an American author of repute, in his "Lectures on the English Language," estimates that the number (in 1861) probably does not fall short of 100,000, and large additions, especially in art and science, have come into use since that date. Other writers, however, come to a different conclusion, and think that 40,000 would include the whole. It depends a good deal on how calculations are made. If all the subsidiary words—particles and the like—are to be taken into account it will swell the sum total very considerably. Taking the first three words that occur at random, we find that from "demonstrate," in one of our modern dictionaries, there are thirteen derivatives; from the word "bright" there are twelve, and from "deplete" there are ten. There is also redundance in other forms. In one of Todd's editions of Dr. Johnson there are upward of eighty words with the prefix "all"—all-complying, all-dividing, all-drowsy, and so on—a very notable instance of dictionary padding. In ways like these the vocabulary may be indefinitely increased. Probably, if we take leading words and all their derivatives, the number at the present time will exceed Mr. Marsh's estimate. An approximate verification of this may be found by multiplying the number of pages in any good modern dictionary by the average number of words in a page. Shakespeare's works, it is believed include about 15,000 separate words, and Milton's about 8,000; but from these figures we have no criterion of the extent of the actual English vocabulary. It may be mentioned here that, while Ockeram has only about

7,000 or 8,000 words, there in Bailey's dictionary approximately about 38,000, and in Johnson's not more than that. In some of the larger modern works, again, the figures, as has been said, reach upwards of 100,000. In Dr. Johnson's vocabulary many technical and scientific terms were omitted, and in the original edition he excuses himself in a very polite and characteristic fashion. "I could not," he says, "visit taverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my skill in the dialect of navigation; nor visit the warehouses of merchants and the shops of artificers to gain the names of wares, tools and operations of which no mention is found in books." An adverse critic might be inclined to ask, "Why not?" But, all the same, it will be readily conceded that he did a great work according to his lights. The science of philology has been revolutionized since his day, but his labors largely contributed to the earlier stages of its progress.

Bolessestical Censorship.

From the introduction of printing down to the close of the sixteenth century the action of the Church in the matter of press censorship was inoperative. Although Sixtus issued orders from Rome, they were not general orders, but applicable only to such narrow jurisdictions as that of Cologne University. The Pope had not yet acted in their capacity as heads of the universal Church. But after the opening of the sixteenth century a change took place. The Pope began to take universal action in the matter of press censorship. In the year 1501 Alexander VIII. published his bull "Inter Multiplices." The most remarkable points in this bull are: First, the confirmation of the doctrine that an ecclesiastical imprimatur is necessary, Archbishop, especially those of Cologne, Magdeburg, Mainz, etc. to see that no books are printed in their provinces without their imprimatur, which is to be granted gratis. Second, the consensual powers of the Archbishops may be delegated to Vicars General and to experts. Third, the scope of the censorship is confined to questions of what is orthodox fidei contentum; questions of public or private morality are not included in the jurisdiction to extend over corporations, universities, and colleges; the penal powers include ecclesiastical censor, destruction of books, and fines, for the enforcement of which the censors are to seek the aid of the secular arm. The next important step in the growth of the ecclesiastical censorship was the making by the Lateran Council Leo X. in 1515, published his bull, "Inter Sollicitudines" by which the machinery of the imprimatur was still further organized. The necessity for an imprimatur is enforced, but it is provided now for the first time, that in Rome they shall be obtained from the papal censor, and the Magister of the Palace, the official who continued to be the responsible censor of books in the Papal States; outside Rome the ordinary or his delegates are the proper sources of imprimatures. The penalties remain as in "Inter Multiplices," fines and destruction of books. In Rome the penitentiaries are designed to the building books, and the Magister of the Palace, the official who continued to be the responsible censor of books in the Papal States; outside Rome the ordinary or his delegates are the proper sources of imprimatures. The penalties remain as in "Inter Multiplices," fines and destruction of books. In Rome the penitentiaries are designed to the building books, and the Magister of the Palace, the official who continued to be the responsible censor of books in the Papal States; outside Rome the ordinary or his delegates are the proper sources of imprimatures. The penalties remain as in "Inter Multiplices," fines and destruction of books.

Table with 2 columns: Quids, and list of items including Almond (fresh forming), Malt sugar (unfermented), Gum (of no dietetic value), Alcohol (intoxicating spirit), Water, Total, 144.

The Propaganda's Annual Report.

The annual of the Propaganda for 1890, which has just appeared from its great polygraph printing establishment, is very interesting. It contains a list of the Cardinals, Prelates and officials at the head of its various branches. Then follows an account of its actions last year and a list of the colleges and seminaries dependent upon it. In Rome there are the Urban College, the Propaganda, the Roman College, the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, 41; the Scotch College, 21; the Irish College, 36; the North American College, 65; the Canadian College, 18. Abroad are the London Seminary with 28 students; that of Milan, 17; Paris, 27; Verona, 18; Albany, 27; the American College, 38; the English College of Epimont, 37; the Brignone-Sale College at Genoa, 21; the Irish College at Paris, 10; the Institute Pinyan at Paris, 90; the Chinese College at Naples, 8; Scotch at Valladolid, 27; the Seminary of St. Joseph at London, 89; that at Baltimore, 38; that at Steyler, in Holland, 287. To these should be added the Propaganda's schools set up on the Propaganda; that of the Minor Osevant, at present in Perugia; of the Capuchins at Saint Fidele; at St. Lador, of the Irish Franciscans, who are now at St. Mary in Fosteville, but will soon be established in the new building at the Salarigate; and the Scotch College at Epimont, for the missions and of the Orient. There are the Greek-Ruthenian College with 20 students, and the Armenian College with 25. Of the Latin rite those nations dependent upon the Propaganda are, in Europe: England, Scotland, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, the Balkan States, Greece, Canada, and the Indies: China, Malasia, Indo China, and the adjacent countries; in Africa, Abyssinia from the north to Nyansa, and the centre, from the region of Lumbo to Zanzibar, and all the islands, to which should be added America and Oceania; of the Oriental rite, Upper Egypt, Armenia, China, India, Persia, Malasia, the Philippines, Turkey in Asia, and many dioceses of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

A New Zealand Missionary.

From New Zealand comes a touching picture of the apostolic poverty and self-immolation practiced by Father Docker, missionary to the Maoris. The hut in which he lives is thus described: "In the bare house stands one ancient and tumbled table and one aged chair; a few books are there, and from the roof hangs a lamp filled with oil from native vegetables; while in a corner the sun reflects itself from the tinued surface of a biscuit box. This is nearly all; but to be minute, a bundle of bamboos is about for lining purposes in wet weather, and a sheet of paper covers the floor as a protection from damp in this land of perpetual streams. The Father is very contented, and he lives on the repulsive food of the Maoris, and according to their way of preparing it; for he is amongst them and of them. His flock, scattered dotted far apart, numbers some three hundred, and to them he ministers in suns and snows."

"Arnoul is at Dinner."

In the southern part of France, in the Department of the Garonne, it is a common saying, when one does not wish to be troubled by intruders: "Arnoul is at dinner." The custom came about in the following manner: Henry, Prince of Condé, father of the great Condé (Louis II.), found himself obliged to mortgage his estate of Muret, and, wishing to do it privately, he went, incognito, to an adjacent village, where lived a trustworthy and capable notary named Arnoul. The notary was at dinner, and while he dined, his wife waited in the hall without to answer for him. The prince inquired for Arnoul. The woman replied, as was her wont: "Arnoul is at dinner. Sit you down on the bench there. When Arnoul is at dinner not a soul can speak with him, I faith."

document, leaving blanks for the names of the mortgagee and the estate. When it was finished, he read it, and was appalled. "Arnoul is at dinner," said the notary, to whom the visitor was an utter stranger, "shall I fill in your name and designation?" "If you please." "Will you give them to me?" "They are at hand," answered the client, with a smile. "Put Henry of Bourbon, Prince of Condé, First Prince of the Blood, Lord of Muret." I suppose the instrument will be stronger if we are thus explicit." The poor notary was stricken with amazement and terror. Throwing himself on his knees, he begged pardon for the indignity he and his wife had offered through ignorance. The prince raised him up, saying: "Fear nothing, my worthy friend. It is all right. The story I asked out and spread, and is a provincial proverb to this day."

CATHOLIC GIBBLINGS.

At the time when we seem to be almost forsaken by God it is our own fault if we are not nearest Him. The cross is the only ladder to Paradise; without the cross the ascent to heaven is altogether impossible.—St. Rose. Obedience, contrition, and always contrition. It is our hope for the past, our watchword for the present, our safeguard for the untold future. As St. Peter went down to Our Blessed Lord upon the water, simply trusting in His power, so must we draw near to Him in our sins, simply trusting in His love. Find me a single creature at rest in this vast universe. Would it not be a shame for man to live in idleness, for which all creatures have an instinctive horror?—Ven. Louis of Grenada. The servants of God judge well of everything, because they lean on Him who is the Supreme Good; they who do not, on the contrary, see evil in all, because their principle is evil.—St. Henry Suso. He is Thy best servant who desires not to much to hear from Thee what may be profitable to his own will; but rather to conform his will to whatever he may hear from Thee.—St. Augustine. When God causes us to undertake something difficult, or exposes us to any suffering in His service or for His glory, His Providence has it in view to assist and defend us.—St. Vincent de Paul. If God were our last end, all our natural affections would be calmly and securely oriented in Him, while those which are imperfect and inordinate would find no place in our hearts. A heart which seeks to know and love God will find Him in everything; but the heart which is willfully blinded by the world and its attractions cannot discern Him even in the greatest and most magnificent of His creations. Let us cheerfully offer our brief, frail, troublesome life to God—it is service rendered to Him by the remembrance of what is really worthless. Acquiesce in all He does, without anxiously inquiring how He will do it.—Fenelon. To forgive is the noblest and most glorious revenge; and oblivion is the inflexible remedy against the sadness caused by insults and injuries. Forgive and Forget, leaving yourself in the power of those whom you know to be your enemies. We pray for our enemies; we seek to persuade those who hate us without cause to live conformably to the goodly precepts of Christ, that they may become partakers with the joyful angels of blessings from God, the Lord of all.—Justin Martyr. It needs the advent of that dread visitant, Death, to make us understand that we ought to make good our love, if we would not have men pass away from us forever before we have loved them enough.—Paul Bourget. A victorious army can best a vanquished one twice its numbers, because the joy of victory is such a moral power. Thus, to be languid and disheartened is quite fatal to it; it is in these two things that the base of discouragement consists.—Felix Faber. We may lay it down as a rule that the severity of our judgments of others, even when judgments are legitimate and unavoidable, is an inflexible index of the looseness of our spiritual state. The more severe we are, the lower we are.—Felix Faber. Meditate long, meditate humbly, on what it is to have a creator, and a comfort will come at last. If broad daylight should never be yours on this side of the grave, He will hold your feet in the twilight that they shall not stumble, and at last, with all the more love, and all the more speed as well, He will fold you to His bosom, who is Himself the Light Eternal.—F. W. Faber. "If I were a preacher," said one, "I would spend all my time dwelling on the purest intense humanity of Jesus, His love to our hearts, His gentleness with souls, His all-absorbing love for His chosen earthly friends and companions. What joy in their joy, what sympathy with their needs, what consolation in their sorrows—His tears mingling with theirs! Jesus loved. The words express wonders, if we but realized it. He loved with the tenderness of man, with the unselfishness and purity of God."

Canadian Shipping.

OTTAWA, August 1.—A list of shipping, issued in the shape of a blue book, under authority of Mr. Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries, appeared to-day. The total number of vessels remaining on the register books of the Dominion on the 31st of December, 1889, including old and new vessels, sailing vessels, steamers and barges, was 7,153, measuring 1,050,481 tons registered tonnage, being an increase of 11 vessels and a decrease of 49,161 tons registered. As compared with 1888, the number of steamers on the registry books on the same date was 1,348 with a gross tonnage of 208,632 tons, and the average tonnage per ton was \$30 per ton, the value of the registered tonnage of Canada on the 31st of December last would be \$81,213,430. The number of new vessels built and registered in the Dominion during last year was 280, measuring 34,348 tons registered tonnage. Estimating the value of the new tonnage at \$45 per ton it gives a total value of \$15,457,070 for new vessels. The total number of ships and steamers given in the province of Quebec were 1,445, with a tonnage of 168,500. The number at Montreal were 488, with a tonnage of 79,208, and the number at Quebec was 875, with a tonnage of 84,532.

Take Notice.

Remember that the present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which the Supreme Court of this U. S. has decided to be a contract with the State of Louisiana and part of the Constitution of the State does not expire until the first of January, 1895. The Legislature of Louisiana, which adjourned on the 10th of July of this year, has ordered an amendment to the Constitution of the State to be submitted to the People at an election in 1892, which will carry the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company up to the year Nineteen Hundred and Nineteen.

The Grenadier Guards.

HALIFAX, Aug. 1.—A cabl gram confirming the report that the Grenadier Guards had been called back has been received by the military authorities here. This recall is understood to be the result of the consultation held by Queen Victoria and the Ministers, and the reports of the Tamar, breaking down is looked upon as merely an excuse for the calling back of the Guards.

Pacific Mail and Canadian Pacific Steamer Competition.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—War between the Canadian Pacific and Pacific Mail has been renewed and lively cutting of freight and passenger rates to the Orient is anticipated. The steamship China, of the Pacific Mail company sailed yesterday for Hong Kong and Yokohama and will touch at Victoria, B. C., as it is the freight and passenger for that port. All the Pacific mail steamers will touch there until further notice and the Canadian Pacific will square accounts by having its steamers come here. The steamer Abyssinia, owned by the Canadian Pacific, sailed from Hong Kong on July 28. After touching at Vancouver, B. C., she will come here and dock at the Oceanic steamship wharf. The company will have six steamers on the line, making Vancouver the first point of arrival and the last of departure. All steamers will dock here as long as the war lasts. J. D. Sproule & Brothers will look after the Canadian Pacific interests here. The fight will chiefly benefit the Chinese, as they do most of the trade between here and China.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, Superior Court.

1890. In the case of the Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, Superior Court, No. 1868. CORDELLA MOREAU, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to enter in justice, has this day instituted her action for separation as to property against her husband JEAN-BAPTISTE LESGARREAU, heretofore hotel-keeper, of the same place. Montreal, 22nd July, 1890. A. ARCHAMBAULT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of McCall's Pills in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. An Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equalled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—25 cents per box.

THE ONLY LOTTERY PROTECTED BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

MEXICAN LOTTERY

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

LOTTERY

OF THE BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA, (PUBLIC CHARITY)

ESTABLISHED IN 1878.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING

WILL BE HELD IN THE MORESQUE PAVILION IN THE CITY OF MEXICO ON MONDAY, September 15th, 1890.

Which is the Grand Semi-Annual Extraordinary Drawing, the CAPITAL PRIZE being One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

\$120,000.00

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official certificate:—I hereby certify that the sum of London and Mexico has been deposited in the Treasury of the Loteria de la Beneficencia Publica, in favor of the City of Mexico, in the sum of \$120,000.00.

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

PRICE OF TICKETS—American Money: Wholes, \$8; Retail, \$4; Quarters, \$2; Eights, \$1.

Club Rates: \$50 worth of tickets for \$50.

LIST OF PRIZES:

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. Includes Capital Prize of \$120,000, 1st Prize of \$20,000, 2nd Prize of \$10,000, 3rd Prize of \$5,000, 4th Prize of \$2,500, 5th Prize of \$1,000, 100 Prizes of \$500, 200 Prizes of \$250, 300 Prizes of \$100, 600 Prizes of \$50, 1200 Prizes of \$25, 2400 Prizes of \$10, 4800 Prizes of \$5, 9600 Prizes of \$2.50, 19200 Prizes of \$1.25, 38400 Prizes of \$0.625, 76800 Prizes of \$0.3125.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. Includes 150 Prizes of \$100, approximating to \$15,000 prize, \$1,500; 150 Prizes of \$50, approximating to \$7,500 prize, \$750; 150 Prizes of \$25, approximating to \$3,750 prize, \$375; 150 Prizes of \$10, approximating to \$1,500 prize, \$150; 150 Prizes of \$5, approximating to \$750 prize, \$75; 150 Prizes of \$2.50, approximating to \$375 prize, \$37.50; 150 Prizes of \$1.25, approximating to \$187.50 prize, \$18.75; 150 Prizes of \$0.625, approximating to \$93.75 prize, \$9.375; 150 Prizes of \$0.3125, approximating to \$46.875 prize, \$4.6875.

Prizes issued by ordinary lottery, containing MONEY ORBES sent by all Express Companies for New York Express.

Address: U. BASSETTI, City of Mexico, Mexico.

DRUNKARDS

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism.

Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists. On receipt of \$2 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S SELF-RAISING FLOUR

IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should get it, and see that they get it, as all others are imitations.

ST. ANN'S CONVENT, RIGAUD, P. Q.

This Institution is situated in a very healthy and beautiful locality at the foot of the Rigaud mountains, and is conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann. A THOROUGH COMPLETE ENGLISH COURSE IMPARTED. The usual branches of a refined and useful education are taught with thoroughness. Special attention is given to moral and religious training and police department. Piano is optional. Board and tuition, \$80.00 per annum. For prospectus and particulars apply to the Superiors. 46 11

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. The Classical and English Courses are thorough. Practical Business and Banking Departments. The best Authors and most approved systems of teaching are adopted and taught by Competent Professors. Most careful attention is paid to the Business Training of young men. Plans Tailored by University, and type writing, etc. optional. Board, tuition, Bed, washing, etc. \$120 a year. Studies will be resumed on Wednesday Sept. 3rd 1890. Diplomas awarded. For Prospectus and Catalogue, Address to the Rev. C. J. JOLY, C.S.B., President. 46-47

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

1890. In the case of the Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, Superior Court, No. 1868. CORDELLA MOREAU, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to enter in justice, has this day instituted her action for separation as to property against her husband JEAN-BAPTISTE LESGARREAU, heretofore hotel-keeper, of the same place. Montreal, 22nd July, 1890. A. ARCHAMBAULT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

STORIES FROM CARLOW.

Some Unknown and Hidden Beauties

Legends Ruins and Obscure Traditions that Fascinate the Hearer and Visitor—Borris Idrone.

Louise Imogen Guiney, who is touring through the British Isles, is now in Ireland, and has sent the following interesting sketch of the byways of Carlow to the Boston Post...

NEVER DREAMS AGAIN.

Yet the county is full of legends, ruins and things that baffle history. A gander off on a holiday, with a white spouse and their pretty brood, lifts his phernal head at the pinner by a Druid's bar...

WALLS OF JERUSALEM,

closed urns were found in the vaults, each with its shining dust; a tenantry long anterior to Christianity, and oozing, perhaps, with wonder, of Christian golds on overhead...

Tell us, thou dusts and claye,

And such gibes as do followe commit a breach forever upon the eode which should control one in his attitude towards a lady.

In Borris Idrone stands the demesne of the Kavanaghs, narrowed now to a few hundred acres and despoiled year by year of its magnificent timber...

land, and in perpetual destruction of the same, by the aid of God. Deep to war and rumors of war, from Gretna to Borris, the Irish captives defended their own, living in splendid state and taking heavy toll from every English foot darning to cross the Barrow westward.

Forty years ago it seemed to the country-side that the old name must become extinct. Most readers of newspapers, however, must have a vivid remembrance of a gentleman who died last year, the late Arthur MacMurrough Kavanagh, long the most interesting figure in the House of Commons.

THE IRISH ESTIMATES.

Parnell Scores Another Point.

The blight in Ireland—The Adjournment of the Imperial Parliament.

LONDON, July 23, 1890.—The past week has been usefully occupied in the Commons by discussions on the Irish estimates. Balfour has been pilloried nightly, and the brutality and petty tyrannies which characterize his administration of the government of Ireland have been held up to execration of English electors.

Little business that will excite contention remains to be dealt with, and Parliament will be prorogued not later than Aug. 14. Mr. Smith has allowed the entire week to pass without changing his mind, and the decision has not been modified.

ELECTIONS AND WHISKEY.

The prediction was hazarded last week to the effect that a general election would take place next summer. Since then Sir William Harcourt has ventured upon a similar prophecy, which is by no means vitiated by the pretentiously confident assertion made by Balfour Friday that the government would last year and a half years more, that is to say until the end of the maximum term of seven years provided by the statute.

ed in getting a special committee appointed to deal with the long-vexed whiskey question. His contention has been for the adoption of the American definition of whiskey. There is no definition here at all, with the result that since the invention of the patent still in 1862 every chemical abomination under the sun has been free to call itself whiskey in the British Islands so long as it paid the whiskey tax of 10s per gallon.

THE BLIGHT.

The week has seen further ravages by the potato blight in Ireland. Rev. Dr. Lyon, administrator of Castlehaven, in the diocese of Ross, county Cork, writing under Thursday's date, says in all the townlands of his parish the blight on the sea the failure of the potato crop is complete.

Who Gave America Religious Liberty?

It is a fact in history that the Puritans who settled in New England, were as intolerant as was Charles whose intolerance forced the Puritans to come to the New World. It is just as true that the Quakers of Pennsylvania protested against the settlement of the Irish Presbyterians who landed in Philadelphia and were allowed to the frontier where they kept the Indians off the Quakers who were too cowardly to fight for themselves.

Sarcastic.

Last week an Irishman, who had just landed, was arrested as insane and sent back to Ireland. His insanity consisted in his declaration that he had come to America for the purpose of killing the men who were troubling the peace of the country.

A Curious Case.

TORONTO, July 31.—A remarkable case is occupying the attention of the courts and the public in Toronto. Annie Pope, a married woman is charged by her neighbors on Price street with being a common scold under an old statute which is several of them forward in the Police Court to-day and deposed to her long records of vituperative oratory.

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

"Open your mouth and shut your eyes And I'll give you something to make you wise."

If you were a little Requinax, Born in a lane of ice and snow, You'd like the grassiest kind of fish, And think bear's meat a dainty dish.

Ripening under the skies of June— Something that's red and spicy and sweet With a dash of sour to make it complete. It sits on a mat so soft and green The fingers of kids are queen.

ADVENTURE IN AUSTRALIA.

Sir Thomas Semonds, M.P., who has recently returned from Australia, gives the following graphic narrative of an adventure in a forest in that southern land, a story which will please all boys and girls.

IN THE DEPTHS.

of the silent woods. His thinking note is the exact reproduction of the stroke of a silver ball. You are riding slowly on perhaps through the semi twilight of the over-arching green archedes; your reins hang loose upon your horses neck; you are abstractedly plunged in thought, musing maybe of home.

There are few roads through this Australian bush. Those that are, are mostly timber-cutters' tracks. It is a not uncommon experience for travellers to get "wedged"—i.e., lost in the woods—and to have to spend the night in a hollow tree in consequence.

EQUESTRIAN AND A BISHOP.

We shook hands with our I've-taken friends all round, and if we went. There had been exceptionally heavy rains throughout the district. We knew we should meet some swollen creeks. We were told, too, that there was a big flood on the Brunswick some thirty miles ahead, where we were to stay the night, but the news did not trouble us.

LESS LAUGHING AND JOKING.

We began to wish a trifle anxiously we were already there. To make bad worse the sun began to dip behind the trees, and the light to fall. We looked at our watches, and found to our dismay how late it was. We had dawdled along the road, we had stayed to admire the scenery, to pick flowers, and so forth.

PILGRIMAGE

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE (For Ladies only).

Under the direction of the JESUIT FATHERS Departure from Montreal by the Steamer "Three Rivers."

16th AUGUST, 1890, at 3:30 p.m. Tickets may be had at Sadlier's or St. Mary's College, Bleury Street. 51 3

Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA.

On and after this date the afternoon train for Ottawa, leaving Bonaventure Station at 6 o'clock, will not stop at St. Anne's or Vaudreuil.

Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA.

Lumber, Fence Posts, Etc.

TENDERS

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

THE ANGELUS

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

PRINT AND PROSPER.

BOOK

JOB PRINTING

THE TRUE WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE,

761 Craig Street.

Books, Pamphlets, Catalogues,

Factums, Bill-Heads, Business Cards,

Posters, Programmes, Circulars,

Dodgers, Streamers.

With the many additions lately made to our plant, we are now in a position to do all kinds of Book and Job work. Orders from the country districts receive prompt attention. Call around and favor us with your patronage. J. P. WHELAN & CO., 761 Craig Street.

PILGRIMAGE

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE (For Ladies only).

Under the direction of the JESUIT FATHERS Departure from Montreal by the Steamer "Three Rivers."

16th AUGUST, 1890, at 3:30 p.m. Tickets may be had at Sadlier's or St. Mary's College, Bleury Street. 51 3

Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA.

On and after this date the afternoon train for Ottawa, leaving Bonaventure Station at 6 o'clock, will not stop at St. Anne's or Vaudreuil.

Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA.

Lumber, Fence Posts, Etc.

TENDERS

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

THE ANGELUS

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

PRINT AND PROSPER.

BOOK

JOB PRINTING

THE TRUE WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE,

761 Craig Street.

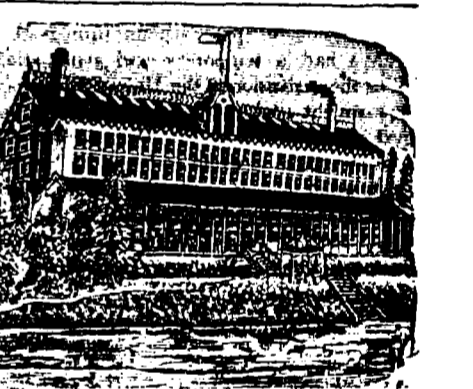
Books, Pamphlets, Catalogues,

Factums, Bill-Heads, Business Cards,

Posters, Programmes, Circulars,

Dodgers, Streamers.

With the many additions lately made to our plant, we are now in a position to do all kinds of Book and Job work. Orders from the country districts receive prompt attention. Call around and favor us with your patronage. J. P. WHELAN & CO., 761 Craig Street.



ST. LEON SPRINGS SANITARIUM,

This celebrated establishment is one of the most delightful and successful summer resorts on the continent, will be open to the public on the 1st June.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We are mailing this week our subscription accounts, and we would request prompt remittances of the amounts due. We would again remind our subscribers 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.

The Jews in Russia. LONDON, July 30.—The Times says—The Russian government has ordered the application of the edicts of 1832 against the Jews. These edicts have hitherto been held in abeyance. According to these Jews must henceforth reside in certain towns only. None will be permitted to own land or hire it for agricultural purposes. The order includes within its scope towns and hundreds of villages that have large Jewish populations. No Jew will be allowed to hold shares in or work mines. The law limiting the residence of Jews to sixteen towns will be enforced. No Hebrew will be allowed to enter the army, to practice medicine or law, to be an engineer, or to enter any of the other professions. They will also be debarred from holding posts under the government. The enforcement of the edicts will result in the expulsion of over 1,000,000 Jews from the country.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: Country \$1.00 City 1.50 If not paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (City) will be charged.

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "The True Witness" at 15¢ per line, first insertion, and 10¢ per line each subsequent insertion.

All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 6, 1890.

The election of a member to represent Kent, N.B., in the House of Commons, resulted in the return of Mr. Leger. All the candidates were Conservatives, but the successful one presented himself as a straight supporter of the Government.

The Daily Colonist (Newfoundland), notes as a curious coincidence that the Burdon torpedo, one of the most terrible engines of naval destruction of modern days, was invented by an Australian watchmaker, while a St. John's watchmaker, Mr. Earle, has invented a remarkably effective machine for saving life called a "distress shell."

A morning contemporary leads to the conclusion that Canada is ready to welcome as settlers the Jews which Russia proposes, if not to expel, at least to severely curtail in liberty, and, to use a local political term, "hive." It would be well, perhaps, for Canada not to be too ready to accept with open arms the refugees of other nations; and it is, or ought to be well enough known, that the poor Jews of Russia are no better a class than the abject paupers of other races and nations.

Bad News From Ireland.

An ugly rumor comes from the west coast of Ireland. The continued rains have, it is said, ruined the potato crop. There is we fear after all some ground for the assertion that the introduction of the useful tuber into the island has proved a curse. It seems to be her what rice is to certain parts of India. But be this as it may in view of what has taken place in Ireland already from 1725-1740 down, it will be well for philanthropy to be on the alert. The horrors of the "great famine" so graphically depicted by John Mitchell and others in terms which make—despite their simplicity—even Dante's journey in the infernal regions light reading are familiar to all. In brief the position is this. There is, from well authenticated reports an impending famine in Ireland in consequence of the failure of the potato crop. Let those who always do so well as this continent for our suffering countrymen take time by the forelock, and prepare a machinery for the relief of the sufferers. The good administration of financial and material relief on a large scale is not easy when a crisis comes. We know how the 1818 moneys were diverted from their proper use. If, as is said "on the highest authority," a calamity, if not as great as the last famine, at least one approaching serious dimensions, is threatening Western Ireland, let us prepare for it, this time, scientifically.

Dwyer and Dillon.

A most regrettable episode in the Home Rule camp in the dispute that has arisen between His Lordship Bishop O'Dwyer and Mr. Dillon, M.P. As is well known, His Lordship, although professing Home Rule sentiments and declaring that there will be neither peace nor prosperity in Ireland until that measure has been granted, has not been in accord with his brother Bishops nor with the leaders of the National party in their plan of campaign. He has denounced all concerned on many occasions, has prevented his clergy from making common cause with the people, and, in so far as his authority could reach, has employed the most rigorous means to thwart and counteract the measures adopted by the Home Rule party. The result has been a collision and a good deal of violent denunciation on both sides. In this, perhaps, there was much blame to be attached to both parties. The Celtic race are apt in their discussions, with either pen or tongue, to have recourse to much more forcible language than the occasion absolutely requires. Men who differ from each other frequently hurl epithets of traitor and renegade, when milder terms would suit the purpose a great deal better, and in the present instance what- ever may have been the provocation, it will

of no use for His Lordship to attempt, as he has done, to convince his fellow-countrymen that Mr. Dillon is a coward and a self-seeker of the lowest type, making use of the sacred cause as a means of filling his own coffers. Irishmen the world over admire John Dillon; they feel that they need his services on behalf of his country, and they are pained to think that any estrangement should exist between Bishop O'Dwyer and the patriots who are doing their best for the Old Land. It is to be hoped that ere long the most perfect harmony will exist between Bishop O'Dwyer and all those, who like him, proclaim themselves Home Rulers. Ireland cannot spare one of her sons in the present conflict, and whilst differences of opinion must exist, it is to be hoped that in promoting their views both clerics and laymen may become convinced that moderation of language in criticism is more likely to be conducive of good results than the most classical invective.

Canadian Politics.

Many of the leading Opposition journals are now discussing the probabilities of a total collapse of the present Dominion Ministerial party, in the event of the death of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald. In some quarters the Liberals are being accused of actually desiring, if not praying for the demise of the old chief, who stands between them and power. This charge they naturally repel with indignation; yet it does not sound well for a political party to be constantly discounting the possibilities that may arise when the veteran Premier shall no longer be there to guide the ship of state. From all accounts he has no notion of shutting off this mortal coil, and is likely, not only to bury many of his most vigorous opponents, but may, not improbably, attend the obsequies of some of his own friends, who consider their chances for the succession reasonably bright. At the same time, that calculations are being made as to the probable duration of Sir John's life, the leading organs of his adversaries are making very severe comments on the incapacity of many of his ministers. It is not denied that the Cabinet contains some able men, but, whilst the Globe, and many minor sheets, do not go the full length of endorsing the incautiously sincere remark of the poetic member for Assiniboia, that they are a lot of "Antiques," they, nevertheless, assert that the majority of them are totally unfit for the positions they hold. It is also pointed out that in the Province of Quebec, owing to the retirement of Hon. Mr. Talignon from the political arena and the defeat of the Hon. Mr. Flynn, the Conservatives are without a leader in local affairs. On the other hand, the defeat of the Unrestricted Reciprocity candidate in the County of Montmorency has served to rally the drooping spirits of the Conservative party here, and has had a very demoralizing effect on the Liberals. The old discussion as to the fitness of Hon. Mr. Laurier for the post of leader of the party is again revived, and Cello Liberal, in a very forcible letter to an evening contemporary, echoes the sentiments of a large section of the party when he says, that since the Hon. Mr. Laurier cannot carry a constituency in his own Province, it is hopeless to look forward to a Dominion triumph under his leadership. The correspondent discusses the careers of Mackenzie and Blake, and comes to the conclusion that a new man with new methods is essential to the success of the Liberal party. Things are thus very much mixed on both sides, but with Mr. Laurier's defeat and Hon. Mr. Mercier's policy of plunder and bogus nationalism, the Grits are in the worse box by far.

The Argentine Republic.

Those who have read that very forcibly written book, the "Boudoir Cabal," have been afforded an opportunity of learning something about the mutual relations, chiefly financial, existing between Great Britain and the rotten republic in South America. It was largely due to the English that the latter sprang into existence, and it is possible that their creation was in some degree a speculative measure designed in the interests of that commercial and grasping spirit which is so characteristic a feature of the English nation. The English may have for years past thought that in the long run some profitable results would arise from their ceaseless money lending to South America. The republic has defaulted again and again, ruined thousands of credulous people, but come up smiling and wanted "more," and got it. A blue book presented to the Imperial House of Commons not long ago showed the amount of money loaned by Great Britain to the South American Republics and the figures were startling, especially so as the greater part of the money was irretrievably lost to the lenders. At the present moment the events pending in the Argentine Republic are full of instruction for those in England who have sunk their money in that country. The present crisis in the Argentine is one full of greater meaning than appears on the surface or in the brief press telegrams. Upon the settlement of the questions at stake depend entirely the future of the domestic interests of the country, and also its financial and commercial relations with Europe, and particularly Great Britain. The apparent prosperity of the Argentine Republic during the last few years has been due entirely to the investment of British capital. British money to the extent of £170,000,000 has been spent in the country. Of course, the resources of the latter are enormous, and, given time and good faith, the lenders would no doubt realize well on their investment. But unfortunately the tendency of these miserable governments is too much in the direction of mismanagement, revolution and disorder to allow of "time," and the experience of the past is not such as to justify much belief or hope in good faith. Chronic confusion causes the steady development of the magnificent southern continent to be an impossibility. The British creditors may reasonably feel anxious just at present. But they ought to learn a lesson if it is not too late. It seems hard to understand why, when the fields for investment within their own possessions are safe—if not promising of wild cat returns and impossible dividends—the sleeping capital of England is not turned in their direction. It is not to be denied that the English capitalists are awakening to the truth and that British capital is now being invested more than formerly in colonial securities. Better, perhaps, late than never, but the change will not restore the lost millions which need never have been lost at all. Invested in Ireland

of Canada the investors, now shaking in their shoes, need never have experienced an anxious moment about the £170,000,000 sterling now in a very critical position in the Argentine Republic. And how much benefit, at the same time, would the expenditure of the money have done to the country and Empire alike.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

EDITED BY JOHN IVEAH.

[We receive a number of questions from subscribers seeking information on various subjects—literary, historical and general. In future they will be classified and submitted to a gentleman who has undertaken the special task of taking them into consideration.]

MARGARET MARCHALL.—The lines quoted in your letter are, it may be observed, wrongly given. The correct reading is: "For though the days be never so long, At last the bells ringeth to evensong."

The author was Stephen Hawes, who lived and wrote in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

IRISH BOG LANDS.

TALLAGH.—A parliamentary return moved for some years ago, gave the bog lands of Ireland as 2,830,000 acres, or about one-seventh of the whole area of the island. This was divided into two sections, 1,576,000 acres of red bog and 1,254,000 acres of peat bog. The same return estimated the peat bogs available for fuel at 15,000,000 cubic feet.

A NATION OF SHOPKEEPERS.

JOHN O'BRIEN.—It was Adam Smith who first used the expression "Nation of Shopkeepers" as applied to his own countrymen. In the "Wealth of Nations" he wrote: "To found a great empire for the sole purpose of raising up a people of customers may at first appear a project fit only for a nation of shopkeepers." As a fact there is no clear evidence to prove that Napoleon ever applied the expression to the English, and a revolutionary lawyer, did in the National Convention, and hence probably the error arose.

"MONTJOIE ST. DENYS."

J. C. R.—"Montjoie St. Denis" was the old war cry of France, by its origin seems obscure. The following explanation by Baron de Ruffenberg seems to cast some light on the subject. "The war-cry of the Kings of France was formerly 'Montjoie Sans Denys,' and in imitation the Dukes of Burgundy, of the House of Austria, and of the Kings of England, and the Kings of England, Montjoie Notre Dame Sans Denys. There is no record as to the etymology of the words. Jules Chiffart, following Orderic Vital, who lived under Louis the Fat, regarded mont joie for ma joie mon appui (meum gaudium) Robert Gena, Bishop of Avranche, gives another explanation and tells that Clotaire, seeing himself in great danger at the battle of Tolbiac, invoked St. Denis, of whom the Queen Clothilde had often spoken to him, and that he cried 'Montjoie St. Denis,' meaning that he St. Denis—saved him from his peril and gave him this victory he would henceforward be his 'joy or 'jopier.' Da Cange thinks that the words 'montjoie' signify a heap of stones, or a pile of masonry, and that the St. Denis suffered martyrdom. Father Menestrier in part adopts the interpretation of Da Cange. A 'Montjoie, Montjoie, or Montjoie,' according to his interpretation, signified in ancient phraseology a pile of stones designed to mark the road. The cry of 'Montjoie' then simply meant that the banner of St. Denis or St. Andrew regulated the march of the army. The exact quantity. The first herald of France bore the title of 'Montjoie.' The Normans at the battle of Hastings used the cry 'Ha Rou, Ha Rou, Notre Dame Dex Aide.' The war cry of the ancient Britons was 'Alleluia,' and of the Saxons 'Out, Out, Holy Cross.'

IRISH HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

In connection with the reference to the "Book of Kells" in last week's issue Mr. O'Meara of Troy, writes "It is time some interest was taken in the ancient history of Ireland by people on this side of the Atlantic and that justice is not being done in connection with their reprinting." He adds to his letter a communication from Pro. Stokes of Dublin, which is in part worth reprinting. It runs as follows. That gentleman writing to the Times alludes to a grievance which he has long ago in the following language relating to the national documents of Ireland. He writes: "The Rolls Series of Histories, Chronicles, &c., was instituted for the purpose of publishing the great documents bearing on our national history preserved in our various depositories, and hitherto practically inaccessible to the public. I showed them that there was a series of Anglo-Norman documents, of dating principle, in Dublin, but some of the Bodleian and in Lambeth, dealing with the history of Ireland about the time of the Anglo-Norman conquest, A.D. 1171. These included the 'Credo Mili' and Archbishop Ailen's Register, the 'Liber Albus' and 'Liber Niger' of the Charterhouse, &c., of St. Thomas's Abbey in the Bodleian, and the Anglo-Norman poem of the conquest by Maurice Rigan in Lambeth. Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and several others of the Irish members took up the question in committee of supply in August, 1887, and, under pressure, Mr. Jackson, the Secretary of the Treasury, promised that these documents would soon find a place in the Rolls Series. Now, sir, showing that there is a power behind the Financial Secretary greater than his own. The Rolls publication authorities now, as I understand, decline to fulfil Mr. Jackson's promise to publish these documents; and why? Because, forsooth, the 'Credo Mili,' Allen's Register, and the other Irish documents which are in the hands of still older institutions which no longer exist. Now what is the fact? The 'Credo Mili,' as it now stands, was transcribed, according to Usher, about the year 1270. Allen's Register was made by Archbishop Ailen about 1530 from the Archbishop's and other rolls, going back to 1174, or even earlier, while the other documents, as far as I am aware, date from the 13th century, or thereabouts, one of them containing some 1,300 Irish Acts of Parliament, never yet printed. I think this simple statement will prove that there must be a secret animus in some powerful executive officer's mind hindering the publication of our early historical documents. But now let me note a further fact in the Series. In the Academy, of July 14, I find a review of the last issue of the Rolls Series, and there it is stated that the 'Chronicle of Robert of Brunne' has been inserted in it. The reviewer expresses his astonishment at this insertion, because the chronicle is described by the editor as a work of which no other documents exist, not to English history, but to the history of England." And again—"This Chronicle is only a history in the sense that it is a translation of the old medieval legends, first collected by Geoffrey of Monmouth. We have it in the descent of King Loosire from Noah, the medieval tale of Troy, and the wandering of Brutus of Troy, and this is the kind of rubbish which is printed in preference to the genuine historical documents dealing with Celtic and Anglo-Norman history. Some years ago we had an Irish grant of £1,000 per annum for publishing locally such documents. That has been withdrawn, and we have been left with the editor's whimsical selection, which the results I have now indicated. Will you lend us your powerful help to remedy a real grievance felt by every literary man in Ireland and by many in England?"

Grand Pilgrimage to the Shrine of Lourdes at Rigaud, P.Q. August 15, train leaving Bonaventure Depot at 6:30. Return Tickets, \$1; Children, 50c.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Letter from Cardinal Manning.

La Liberté, of Fribourg, gives a letter addressed by his Eminence, Cardinal Manning, to the distinguished Swiss statesman, M. Descurains. As follows: "MR. DESCURAINS—I cannot tell you with what satisfaction I have read your book on 'The International Protection of Labor.' If I am not mistaken, you have been the first to bring home to the public conscience of Europe the condition of millions of persons whose life is the sound of ceaseless toil. All political and diplomatic questions are subordinate in importance to those of which you have treated, namely, the labor of children and woman. Sunday labor, and

THE HOURS OF LABOR.

Hitherto these questions have been regulated by the profit which the capitalists desire to secure, and by production at a cheap rate. Some years ago a correspondent of such a nature a political economist for having said that married women and mothers, who, by the marriage contract had engaged to attend to family cares and the rearing of children have neither the right nor the power to bind themselves by contract for so many hours a day, in violation of the engagements they had previously made as wives and mothers. Such a contract is ipso facto illegal or null. You have well brought out this moral law without which we should have a horde instead of a nation.

WITHOUT DOMESTIC LIFE THERE CAN BE NO NATION.

It is the same in the case of men. As long as the hours of labor are only regulated by the master's gain, no working man can enjoy an existence worthy of a human being. The wealth of a nation, as well as the wealthy and the cultured has need of some hours to improve his mind, and if he cannot obtain that time, he is reduced to the condition of a machine or a beast of burden. What sort of a nation will men who find themselves in this condition form? What can be the domestic, social and political life of such a nation? And yet, it is the duty of the individualism and political economy of the last fifty years lead us.

Political economy, properly speaking, comprehends all that concerns the general wealth of a people. It embraces, limits, and regulates all the interests and sets of men forming a society; it regulates them by the higher moral law which is that of nature and of God. It is necessary above all things, to maintain the principles which govern the life of man and human society. The question of where to buy most cheaply or sell most dearly is a secondary one.

Such are the questions you have presented to the public conscience of Europe, and in doing this you are aiding Leo XIII. and the Emperor of Germany. I hope that the millions of our brothers who groan under the yoke of excessive labor will see their condition ameliorated. Your faithful friend,

H. E. CARDINAL, MANNING.

Grand Pilgrimage to the Shrine of Lourdes at Rigaud, P.Q. August 15, train leaving Bonaventure Depot at 6:30. Return Tickets, \$1; Children, 50c.

A Fearful Encounter.

BANGOR, Me., August 4.—Harvey A. Smith, a man of Cambridge, had a desperate struggle Wednesday with a mad horse. The animal is a large stallion with a vicious disposition. Mr. Smith had the stallion harnessed with another, when the stallion became vicious and attacked his mate with his teeth and hoofs. Mr. Smith quickly unhooked the traces and succeeded in uncoupling the horses, when the stallion reared and struck the animal with his tail. Mr. Smith succeeded in subduing the horse and leading him to the barn, where he tethered him on the barn floor. He removed the harness and was proceeding to take him to his stall when the vicious brute suddenly attacked him again. The wind blew the barn door shut, and Mr. Smith was imprisoned on the floor. He remained there for nearly half an hour he fought him with no weapon with his fists, leaping aside to avoid the assault as much as possible, but being often knocked down and fearfully bruised. Finally the horse in some way disengaged a sled stake from the side of the mow, and Smith saw it lying toward him on the floor. Seizing the stake he swung it with all the strength of desperation, and striking the stallion just behind the ear, with one blow laid him dead at his feet. Smith is badly injured.

Heavy Storms.

The province has been visited by tremendous storms during the past few days. The reports from various points in the country districts tell of much destruction of property by the storm on Wednesday. At St. John's some of the houses were blown down and their contents badly damaged. At Laprairie a barn containing 1,600 muskets of war, belonging to Mr. Aime Bourassa, was struck by lightning and burnt to ashes. A horse standing near was killed and another barn on the same farm was wrecked by the wind.

At Amqui the barns of Messrs. Horace Pariz, Edouard Cole, Alex. Davely, Theo. Bourassa, Phil. Davely and Severe Desroches were destroyed, but the most damage was done on the farm of Mr. A. Cole, whose buildings, sheds, barns and stables were completely destroyed. At St. Joseph, in the county of Two Mountains, several barns were blown down, and a home at St. Eusebe was wrecked, its occupants escaping by a miracle.

A violent thunderstorm passed over Three Rivers, on Monday afternoon. The wind rose to a gale, levelling fences and trees in all directions. The lightning was very vivid and much damage, striking in many places and setting fire to several houses, but the worst soon extinguished in the large barn in the rear. The line conductors were set on fire by the lightning and burnt to the ground. Fortunately this year's grain crop had not yet been stored in them. Reports from the surrounding country report similar damage to barns and trees.

Deceived Canadians.

OTTAWA, August 3.—The Department of Agriculture has received information confirming the news respecting the sad state of affairs in Western Dakota which is so bad that a deportation was sent to Regina within a few days. As a consequence the Minister of Agriculture has authorized and directed the local immigration agent at Regina to proceed to Dakota in order to convey information as to the state of things on the Canadian side. The deportation intimated that a very considerable number of immigrants, many of them misled Canadian-Dakota settlers, would come back with him. The Minister of Agriculture has also received information that agents of the same land companies are now engaged in parts of Ontario with a view to inducing many settlers as they can get to go on the companies' land and it is known that a large amount of literature is being printed at the great railway publishing house in Chicago for the special benefit of Canada. The efforts of these men will be remembered as inoperative as possible by active exertions which the Minister of Agriculture is making to present counter representations, setting forth the greater advantages afforded by the Canadian Northwest as well as in the particular of land laws, as greater freedom from taxation and more favorable conditions of soil and climate.

Must Have a Castle.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 4.—A report has reached here from the City of Mexico, that the famous and magnificent castle of Chapultepec, one of the grandest and most imposing structures in the world, is about to be sold to Jay Gould. During his visit to that country a few

months ago, it is said he offered \$5,000,000 for it. The offer was refused, but now it is said that the Government has decided to accept it. If the castle is purchased, Mr. Gould and family, so the rumor goes, will make it their winter home.

SOME ODD THINGS ABOUT NUMBERS.

That there is luck in odd numbers is a popular saying, characterized by a delightful ambiguity which renders it equally correct in the case of either good or bad luck. The expression, however, is generally taken to mean that good luck may be attributed to odd numbers; and whether or not they may be justified in assuming that even ones must consequently be unlucky, many country women will only put their hens to set on an odd number of eggs, in the belief that otherwise no chicken would be hatched. Numbers both odd and even have always been credited with mystic powers capable of influencing the destinies of man. It is impossible that this belief may have been due in the first instance to a sense of reverence and awe which the heathenish laws of mathematics were probably regarded by the ignorant; the fact, too, that the third, fifth or seventh in an octave has analogies with the first in some measure account for the superstitions of impotence with which the numbers three, five and six have been regarded; and the regularly and frequency with which certain numbers occur in Nature's handiwork may also have given rise to a belief in some mystic powers inherent in the numbers themselves. Thus two is constantly before us in bilateral symmetry and the number of the sexes; five occurs as the number of petals which many flowers possess, or the number of fingers on each of our hands and feet—the thumb, of course, being reckoned as one of the fingers; and as an instance in which six occurs we may mention the hexagonal cells of a honey-comb. It is unnecessary to give examples of the mystical use of numbers in the Scriptures, for no one who has read the Bible can have failed to notice the frequency with which certain numbers are used, evidently intentionally and with a symbolical significance. In many of the legends which have been found among the North American Indians, two witches of medicine women play

A PROMINENT PART.

This may be merely a curious coincidence; but more probably it is the result of some forgotten superstition connected with numbers; for in the Old World two has an evil reputation; and so far as monarchs have been concerned it certainly seems to have been an unlucky number, many of those who were second of a name having had troubled reigns or met with untimely fates. There is much superstitious regard for the number three in the popular mind, and the third repetition of anything is generally looked upon as a charm. Thus, an article may twice be lost and recovered; but the third time it is lost it is gone for good. Twice a man may pass through some great danger in safety; but the third time he loses his life. If, however, the mystic third can be successfully passed, all is well. Three was called by Pythagoras the perfect number, and we frequently find its use symbolical of duty; thus we may mention the trident of Neptune, the three-forked lightning of Jove, and the three-headed dog of Pluto. The idea of trinity is not confined to Christianity, but occurred in several religions. In mythology also we find three Fates, three Furies, and three Graces; and coming nearer to our own times, Shakespeare introduces his three witches. In public house signs three seems to play an important part, for we frequently meet "Three Cups," "Three July Sailors," "Three Bils," "Three Tans," "Three Fathers"—in fact that number of a not anything of which a fertile imagination can conceive of a trinity. In nursery rhymes and tales this number is not unknown; and if we look back to the days of our childhood, many of us will recall to mind the three young men of Gotham who took sea-voyage in a bowl, not to mention the three blind mice that had their tails cut off by the farmers' wife. Perhaps there is some occult power in the number which governs the division of novels into three volumes, and induces doctors to order their medicine to be taken thrice daily. It is said that some tribes of savages cannot count beyond three; but although they may have no words to express higher numbers, perhaps we should be sorely justified in assuming that they are incapable of appreciating the value of the latter. Five is a mystic number which was supposed to possess great influence over demons and evil spirits. Probably primitive man—not unlike some of his descendants at the present day—reckoned up his little accounts on his fingers, ultimately using his hand as a symbol of five, and consequently attaching extra importance to that number. Seven was considered a holy number, and throughout the scriptures is frequently used as such. The seventh son of a seventh son was formerly looked upon as a natural doctor who possessed miraculous powers of healing the sick, and could, in fact, frequently effect a cure by merely touching the sufferer. Even at the present day this piece of superstition has not died out, and occasionally one may still meet with these

SO CALLED NATURAL DOCTORS.

who fully believe in these marvelous powers ascribed to them. Amongst the Goshens there is a superstition that on the seventh day of the month of the child, the woman who is nursing the mother is in danger of being converted into an animal by some evil spirit. If the necessary steps are not taken to prevent metamorphosis, according to a popular superstition, seven years of bad luck may be expected by the unfortunate person who chances to break a mirror. There is a general belief with most people that they undergo some change every seven years; man's life is popularly divided into seven ages, and formerly it was supposed that seven and nine were capable of exerting such subtle influence over men, the product of these two numbers being particularly powerful in that respect. Thus, six x three years was considered a very important period in a man's life. Women, on the other hand, were supposed to be more susceptible to the influence of six. Probably it was this belief in supposed influence of nine and six on men's lives, which originally gave rise to the custom of granting leave for multiples of seven or nine years. Long leases are granted for ninety-nine or nine hundred and ninety-nine years, instead of a hundred or a thousand years, and there is, we believe, a piece of superstition that otherwise the hundreds or thousands year would be under the influence of the Evil One. Nine, a trinity of trinites, is the perfect number, and is accredited with mystic properties. As might be supposed, therefore, many superstitions are connected with it. The first unmarried man passing beneath the hind feet of a deer over which has been hung a bed-curtain nine peas, will marry the maid who placed it there; and a piece of worsted with nine knots tied in it is considered a charm for a sprained ankle. Nine is not in every case a lucky number, however, for evil deeds regard the nine tails of the cat, with very little favor, to see nine magpies is considered an ill omen, and the nine of diamonds has been called—although no one

seems to know why—the 'Curse of Scotland.' Twelve is of constant recurrence. Thus, there were twelve tribes of Israel and twelve apostles; a year is divided into twelve months, and the Zodiac contains twelve signs. It is well known piece of superstition that if thirteen people sit down to table together one of them will die in a year; and probably, as has been suggested, the origin of this belief may be traced to the Passover Supper. Even at the present day, many people, who certainly ought to possess more sense, are reluctant to take part in a dinner or supper party containing the unlucky number of guests. Some indeed, will even refuse to sit at the same table with twelve persons; and formerly in France there were men who gained a livelihood by attending dinner-parties and making up the number of guests to fourteen in cases of emergency, when discovered at the last moment that only thirteen were present.

THE CZAR.

Further Nihilistic Plots Against His Life.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The Steele and Figaro print reports that a fresh Nihilist plot against the Czar has been discovered in St. Petersburg. According to the reports Prof. Corlowski, of the University of St. P. & L., and a number of the students at that institution, who, it is alleged, were concerned in the plot, have been arrested, and many persons have been taken into custody in Moscow on the same charge. Two officers of high rank in the Russian army have committed suicide. It is supposed that they were found to have been implicated in the conspiracy against the Czar, and took their lives rather than undergo arrest and the punishment which was sure to follow.

Re Elected.

As the special general meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade, on Monday, Mr. Hugh McLaughlin was re-elected representative of the Board on the Harbor Commission.

Sir John Macdonald.

OTTAWA, August 4.—A gentleman who has just returned from River on Loup says that the Premier is in excellent health and spirits, discussing numerous telegrams and batches of letters daily. Sir Adolphe Caron is also at River on Loup along with his secretary, Captain Benoit. Sir John is likely to stay at River on Loup until September 15.

The Panama Canal.

New York, August 4.—A letter from Panama says the only intelligence concerning canal matters that has been received is to the effect that the negotiations with the Colombian Governments are going on smoothly. Lieut. Wye's engineers are pushing on preparations here for an early resumption of work. Their careful examination of the condition of the plant has resulted very satisfactorily, everything being in as good preparation and order as could have been expected. The greatest obstacle to delay in recommencing work will, therefore, not be due to the condition of the works, which are covered over by nature's green mantle.

Rev. O. E. Durocher, C.S.V., prefect of studies at Bourges College, Rigaud, P.Q., is in the city organizing a grand pilgrimage to the Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes, which is situated on the college grounds. A large crowd is expected.

Messrs. Bason, M.P.P., and Pilon, ex-M.P.P., have been appointed commissioners to enquire into the loss suffered by the people of St. Barbe by the recent hail-storm. They have received a mandate from the Government to see that the grant of \$40,000 made at the recent Cabinet council is "equitably" distributed.

The result of the Legislative Council elections in Prince Edward Island last week was as follows:—King's County—Hooper, Lib., and Pottle, Con., elected. Queen's County—Campbell, Con., and Smith, Lib., elected. Jersey, Lib., is three or four ahead of Nicholson, leader of the Government in the Upper House. Prince County—McNutt and Murphy, Lib., elected.

A despatch from the village of Markinonge states that a man named Oueime Gervais was found last week hanging to a beam in a barn near the village. Although it is generally known that Gervais was of un sound mind, great surprise was felt when it was learned that he had taken his own life. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned.

Mr. W. G. Cassels, of Toronto, died there last week in his 74th year. He was a well known financial man, and was for some time manager of the Bank of British North America in Toronto. He was formerly manager of the Gore Bank of Hamilton. He was also for many years in business with Mr. W. C. Campbell, county receiver-general, and brother to Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieut. Governor.

Mr. Thomas Mills, artist and photographer, from Bangor, Wales, has arrived in Canada with letters of recommendation from Sir Charles Tupper, the Marquis of Anglesey, Sir Richard Buckley, the Duchess of Wellington, Mr. J. H. Dyke, Canadian emigration agent, of the Province of Ontario, and also from the emigration agents of the Canadian Pacific railway in Britain as to his ability for influencing emigration to Canada. After having an interview with Hon. John Casling he received a letter of introduction to all the immigration agents in Canada to do for him whatever they could do to further the object which he had in view. Mr. Mills, who is accompanied by Mr. Griffith, who spent some six years in this country, intends making himself thoroughly acquainted with every phase of life here, but particularly in regard to the inducements which it offers to old country people of the agricultural class, and more so the services of Wales, in view of the fact that in view, he desires to establish a Welsh colony somewhere in the Northwest, probably on the route of the new railway between Edmonton and Calgary. He intends taking photographs of the principal sights which he sees, and will deliver lectures on his return home, on agriculture, and the facilities afforded to sportsmen in Canada.

TO THE DEAD.

A person cured of deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it gratis to any person who applies to NICHOLS, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

Desertions by the wholesale have occurred of late from several Italian regiments stationed along the French frontier. This has induced the war office to order that these regiments be removed to the interior of the country.

The disagreeable sick headache, and feebly stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE'S Bismarck Pills.

Grand Pilgrimage to the Shrine of Lourdes at Rigaud, P.Q. August 15, train leaving Bonaventure Depot at 6:30. Return Tickets, \$1; Children, 50c.

The True Witness Job Printing Office is now in full swing. Send in your orders.

MY JOY.

BY JOHN S. B. MORSE.

Thy hands have made me; in soul-saving flood Thy heart poured forth for me its precious blood; And Thy sweet breath gave me its life divine; Therefore, my God and Saviour, I am Thine!

II.

Thine by the mighty Maker's matchless art, Thine by the Passion of His broken heart, Marked on my brow with the six-pointed sign, My God, my Saviour, soul and body Thine!

III.

Slave of my passions, by Thy love set free, Bound in eternal servitude to Thee, Thy right in me yielded with glad accord, The Slave of Christ—the freeman of the Lord.

IV.

O glorious Love! that takes that outcast name, One the sad sign of suffering and of shame, And makes it, when for Christ man doth its bear, Thy royal titles freer and more fair.

V.

Therefore, to rend up to Thee above All the deep, tender passion of my love, All the poor service that Thou wouldst employ, Is not alone my duty, but my joy.

VI.

And whatever I do, Lord, let it be Done from the heart, with single eye to Thee: My purest motive and my best reward To be Christ's slave—the freeman of the Lord!

—Ave Maria.

The Haunted Church.

BY JAMES MURPHY.

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

"And climb the burnt stairs, yer worship." His worship glanced at the whip lying on the desk, as if he were disposed to make use of it again. Which the sexton noticed, said: "Yer honour don't believe me?" "Will you go on, and tell whatever you have got to tell?" said the Major, in a tone of growing exasperation.

"I tell you I saw him. He is in the streets, walking about at night. What am I to do—the life is scarce in me and fear." "Did he speak to you?" "No, he didn't." "No, I suppose not. Did he see you?" "I don't know—the light left my eyes. I couldn't look at him a second time. Who could? You wouldn't look at a dead man walkin' about, yourself—would you?—If you come across him of a sudden. But that's not all."

"Go on. What else?" "Others saw him, too." "Oh!" exclaimed the Major. "Others saw him—met him walkin' the streets." "They did, eh? Who?" "One of the men that was on the inquest—the foreman."

"When?" "Last night." "And knew him?" "Knew him, yer worship, the minute he laid his eye upon him." "Did they speak?" "Speak! No, yer honour. He was as frightened as I was myself."

"How did he recognize him?" "Yer honour! anyone that ever saw him in the coffin would know him again. The mark on his forehead—the stripes along his face—the wooden leg—"

"When did the foreman tell you this?" "Not half an hour ago—on my way here."

could leap the wall. What was the meaning of it?—what was the meaning of it? The Major could not say any more than the foreman; and so with much perplexity he concluded the interview.

CHAPTER XVI.

UNKNOWN VISITANTS.

The lone house on the canal whose gable end gave obliquely on the towing-path was shut up, and its shutters closed. In two solitary inmates had departed whether one knew. Only an old woman was left in charge to open the windows and dust the house occasionally. Even she, finding the house intolerably lonely after a short time, took up other sleeping quarters, only turning in occasionally and at rare intervals to perform the duties for which she was employed.

It was coming towards dark one evening when it occurred to her these efforts had been but negligently discharged of late, and that therefore it would be no harm if they were now done. Actuated by this fresh accession of zeal, she accordingly unlocked the door, and proceeded upstairs to open the windows.

It was with no little surprise therefore that she saw, as she entered one of the upper rooms a man sitting at a table with a number of papers before him. A man rough and shaggy of appearance, and with a curious cut over his temple. It was in the gloom, and coming in out of the light of the summer evening, she could but indistinctly see. But she saw distinctly enough the form before her.

The old woman had heard of the strange rumours in the city; as indeed, who had not? For the first moment of entering, the suddenness of her surprise had prevented her from remembering this; but as the strange dark eyes raised themselves from the papers and glanced at her the recollection flashed at once upon her, and with a cry of horror she turned and fled down the stairs! Even in her terror she could hear the thud of the wooden leg on her floor above.

There was no doubt whatever that she had seen the ghost whose presence was so alarming to the city. She had barely strength to reach the threshold and pass out as far as the garden, midway between the wicket and the door, when her limbs failed to carry her any further, and she fell in a swoon.

Some people passing by later retraced her up, believing that she was dead, and carried her to one of the cottages hard by. There, when she recovered, she told her story—to the intense amazement of all who heard it. Had it been an intruder of mortal type the cottagers would speedily have gathered together and arrested the robber or whatever he might be—for these honest people would have no notion of permitting their neighbour's property to be plundered in his absence.

But here it was quite a different matter. Who was going to face this wandering form that should, according to all natural laws, have been hidden away in the churchyard corner? Who would dare enter the building and confront him alone? Who, even surrounded by and in company with others, would venture to put his foot within the house that harboured such a mysterious visitor? For it was well known that no number of occupations could shield any individual from the wrath of an unsexedly being. How, indeed, could any person find himself safe from the angry spirit when the nailed-down coffin and the lead of clay above failed to keep within bounds? Or who could protect himself from the machinations of an evil being whom earthly hands could lay no hold of or do harm to?

Of the wandering neighbour that gathered to hear the old woman's frightening story, there were none to enter the house. A few, indeed—whose number grew hourly larger—stood on the canal bank to watch with secret terror at a safe distance the windows of the building that contained such mysterious and terrible visitor. But there was but little to be seen.

Some averred, indeed, that they saw light through the cracks of the shutters—averring it with bated breaths and in frightened whispers—other similarly said that at intervals they saw the dark shadow of a man projected on to the garden. But as the shutters were closely fastened, this last must have been but the startled effect of their imaginations. As it came to the chilling hour of midnight, even these curious watchers—fearful of their own temerity—dropped off one by one, and got within shelter of their homes, there to talk over the matter in vague conjectures until they shuddered at their own windows on the wall, or retired to rest to dream terrified dreams of ghosts until morning.

ings around the quaint old city and in visits to places of interest in the country surrounding it. In the delightful society of the Don, and the intelligent and varied conversation of the Don, the days flew by with lightning speed.

Society was of a lively and hospitable character in Lima, and what with balls and parties from time to time, he had but little leisure, in the daytime at least, for thinking of the past.

But whenever he did, his thoughts always went back from the bright-eyed Spanish beauty, with their merry laugh and languishing eyes, to the beautiful girl he had met in London.

Indeed, he not unfrequently caught himself looking forward to the time when matters might take such a turn as would maybe render his return to England necessary. For that, however, however, he might yearn for the future, it was impossible. What could he do in England without money, friends, or position? Of what use to him to be near the dear girl to whom his last thoughts were given at night and first on waking, when he stood beside her a penniless stranger? She had mysteriously appeared to him, and she had as mysteriously vanished. That he should ever see her again he thought impossible. To banish the craving for return, and to banish thoughts of her, he mingled freely in society, made himself agreeable in the mansions thrown open to him, and basked in the sunshine of the fair eyes that sparkled for him with winning lustre.

The pleasantness of this happy time was soon, however, to become disturbed. Clonidine, no bigger for the present than a man's hand, were beginning to appear on the horizon. The political state of the country was growing uneasy.

The Peruvian youth had long wished for separation from the mother country. The fierce revolt of the Incaes in 1780, and the terrible struggle that shook the Spanish power, still stirred the hearts of the people—put down though it had been with bloodshed and massacre.

The stately hidalgos such as Don Miguel, who traced their origin through forty generations of Spanish nobility, who claimed their blood as illustrious of the line, and who had long regarded as representatives of Spanish power and dominion, scorned these matters with looks of sedition. They looked down with haughty contempt upon the low-born revolutionists.

When one, however, a nation or a people finds its pulses stirred, it takes more than mere contempt to allay the passions roused. Hence it was that whilst the great nobles of the land—the descendants of Pizarro and his brother conqueror—traced lightly the rumors they heard, the stir and tumult of revolution grew stronger and deeper unseen around them.

The effect might be seen in the scowling glances the swarming people threw on the Spanish soldiers; in the secret assassinations taking place unaccountably in various parts of the capital, in which the stilette played no unimportant part; and, on the side of the troops, in the close concentration of the troops in barracks placed at strategic points.

Still, no one dreamed that there was danger near. Life went merrily in the capital; bright eyes smiled, gay hearts rejoiced, the graceful forms of the fair daughters of the hidalgos spun in the merry waves of the dance, and the places of the nobility were gay with the festivity of the hour.

light was sufficient to enable him to see the face on the white dial. It is pointed to nearly midnight! Looking again in the direction of the garden, it seemed as if the shadows had grown more bulky, but not on less—that they had so to speak, gathered together in one compact, stirring clump.

"There is something here," he said to himself. "That does not seem right! I wonder what can be the meaning of it. I shall waken some of the household and see."

"Don't be alarmed, senor, it is only I." "Oh, you, Henrique—what brings you here?" "I heard you stirring in your room and thought I should knock and speak to you. There is something strange around."

"I know, Henrique—these people outside—you have seen them?" "I have, senor. That's what brought me here."

"What are they there for? I asked Charles, seeing that the old henchman's alarm, as displayed in his words, answered to his own. 'What are they there for?' 'For nothing good, senor—for nothing good.' 'I suspected so. But what can their motive be for gathering there?' 'Senor,' said the man, sinking his voice to a whisper, 'to attack the house.' 'To attack the house! My God!—for what?' 'Senor, the Revolution is about to break forth! The proclamation will be made to-night.' 'What? What makes you think so?' 'I heard it—heard so in the city this afternoon.'

"Good heavens! Why did you not acquaint the family? Why not have acquainted the Don?" "Senor, it might be only a false report—like many others. I have often heard the same before."

"But you think it is true now?" "Think it is true? Hear that, senor!—hear that!"

Out through the silent night came the rattle of small guns. For a moment they then stopped. Stopped, indeed, as suddenly, that for a moment Charles could hardly realize that he heard it. He was about stepping back into his room to look out, when the man interrupted him.

"Don't go there!" he cried; "you are running into the very arms of danger. Come, senor, it is time to awake the family. There is not a minute to spare. Hail!"

A form in a dressing-gown stood beside them while they spoke. "This you, Henrique?" "It's I, Don Miguel."

A Depot Injured. WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 1.—The Canadian Pacific railway station was badly damaged by fire and water this evening. During a heavy thunder storm lightning entered the building by the telegraph wires and set fire to the insulator, the flames igniting the buildings in several places. The attic of the building was gutted, while the lower portion was drenched by the heavy streams of water poured into the depot by the firemen. The estimated loss is \$75,000. The telegraph service was temporarily discontinued, but gangs of repairers soon had the wires cut and were in working order again. Despatchers' quarters were transferred to offices in the station yard. The lightning was unusually severe all the evening. An operator and one of the firemen were slightly injured. The building is fully insured.

A HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT? The shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is over 3000 miles of road; it is a single track and is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reason it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooksboro, Moorhead, Casselton, Glynndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and Bismarck. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a lifetime once made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. J. WHELAN, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a free form in a leaflet write for the "Great Re-creation" roadhead resolve to accept of gold.

How can the long be the short? The shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is over 3000 miles of road; it is a single track and is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reason it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooksboro, Moorhead, Casselton, Glynndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and Bismarck. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a lifetime once made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. J. WHELAN, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a free form in a leaflet write for the "Great Re-creation" roadhead resolve to accept of gold.

How can the long be the short? The shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is over 3000 miles of road; it is a single track and is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reason it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooksboro, Moorhead, Casselton, Glynndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and Bismarck. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a lifetime once made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. J. WHELAN, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a free form in a leaflet write for the "Great Re-creation" roadhead resolve to accept of gold.

How can the long be the short? The shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is over 3000 miles of road; it is a single track and is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reason it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooksboro, Moorhead, Casselton, Glynndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and Bismarck. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a lifetime once made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. J. WHELAN, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a free form in a leaflet write for the "Great Re-creation" roadhead resolve to accept of gold.

How can the long be the short? The shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is over 3000 miles of road; it is a single track and is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reason it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooksboro, Moorhead, Casselton, Glynndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and Bismarck. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a lifetime once made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. J. WHELAN, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a free form in a leaflet write for the "Great Re-creation" roadhead resolve to accept of gold.

How can the long be the short? The shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is over 3000 miles of road; it is a single track and is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reason it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooksboro, Moorhead, Casselton, Glynndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and Bismarck. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a lifetime once made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. J. WHELAN, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a free form in a leaflet write for the "Great Re-creation" roadhead resolve to accept of gold.

How can the long be the short? The shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is over 3000 miles of road; it is a single track and is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reason it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooksboro, Moorhead, Casselton, Glynndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and Bismarck. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a lifetime once made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. J. WHELAN, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a free form in a leaflet write for the "Great Re-creation" roadhead resolve to accept of gold.

How can the long be the short? The shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is over 3000 miles of road; it is a single track and is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reason it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooksboro, Moorhead, Casselton, Glynndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and Bismarck. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a lifetime once made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. J. WHELAN, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a free form in a leaflet write for the "Great Re-creation" roadhead resolve to accept of gold.

How can the long be the short? The shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is over 3000 miles of road; it is a single track and is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reason it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooksboro, Moorhead, Casselton, Glynndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and Bismarck. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a lifetime once made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. J. WHELAN, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a free form in a leaflet write for the "Great Re-creation" roadhead resolve to accept of gold.

How can the long be the short? The shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is over 3000 miles of road; it is a single track and is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reason it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooksboro, Moorhead, Casselton, Glynndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and Bismarck. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a lifetime once made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. J. WHELAN, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a free form in a leaflet write for the "Great Re-creation" roadhead resolve to accept of gold.

How can the long be the short? The shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is over 3000 miles of road; it is a single track and is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reason it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooksboro, Moorhead, Casselton, Glynndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and Bismarck. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a lifetime once made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. J. WHELAN, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a free form in a leaflet write for the "Great Re-creation" roadhead resolve to accept of gold.

How can the long be the short? The shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is over 3000 miles of road; it is a single track and is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reason it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooksboro, Moorhead, Casselton, Glynndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and Bismarck. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a lifetime once made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. J. WHELAN, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a free form in a leaflet write for the "Great Re-creation" roadhead resolve to accept of gold.

How can the long be the short? The shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is over 3000 miles of road; it is a single track and is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reason it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooksboro, Moorhead, Casselton, Glynndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and Bismarck. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a lifetime once made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. J. WHELAN, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a free form in a leaflet write for the "Great Re-creation" roadhead resolve to accept of gold.

How can the long be the short? The shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is over 3000 miles of road; it is a single track and is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reason it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooksboro, Moorhead, Casselton, Glynndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and Bismarck. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a lifetime once made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. J. WHELAN, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a free form in a leaflet write for the "Great Re-creation" roadhead resolve to accept of gold.

How can the long be the short? The shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is over 3000 miles of road; it is a single track and is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reason it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooksboro, Moorhead, Casselton, Glynndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and Bismarck. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a lifetime once made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. J. WHELAN, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a free form in a leaflet write for the "Great Re-creation" roadhead resolve to accept of gold.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. A NATURAL REMEDY. For all cases of Nerve Weakness, Headache, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness, etc. Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago. RECOVERED HEALTH AND HAPPINESS. LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. '88. I was suffering for 12 years from a nervous disease more or less; tried everything I heard of, spared neither money nor time to get medicine, but none had the desired effect, until Rev. Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic, of which I used but three bottles and completely recovered my health and happiness. I hope others will be benefited by the remedy as much as I was. MARY SKENE.

Agents:—B. E. McCall, No. 3123 Notre Dame street; J. M. T. Lyons, cor. Bloor and Craig streets; P. J. O'Connell, cor. Notre Dame and Beaconsfield streets; E. Lachance, St. Catherine street. Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00. EMILIE BOISVERT, General Manager, Province of Quebec, 11 Gouford st., Montreal.

TO PARENTS. Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhoea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. COOKER'S INFANT'S SYRUP, and you will give them immediate relief. GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of the selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavored beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Dr. Cassell's Family Physician. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, LEWIS ROAD, ENGLAND.

The "True Witness" Job Printing Office is now in full swing. Send in your orders.

FOOD FOR THE HOT WEATHER. THIS IS WHAT JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF CLAIMS TO BE. The best food to take when the appetite fails—When the system is run down—in cases of Mental and Physical overstrain. EASILY DIGESTED; VERY STRENGTHENING.

TEACHERS WANTED. Wanted, in St. Sophie, County Terrebonne, three School Teachers, capable of teaching French and English. Salary, \$150. Address, JNO. JOS. CAREY, Ste. Sophie, Co. Terrebonne, P.Q. 12

WANTED—Five Teachers, holding Diplomas. Must be conversant with French and English languages. Address, E. BOISVERT, Pres. School Commissioners, Grandfield, P.Q. 12

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells for Churches, Chimes, Schools, Fire Alarms of Pure Copper and Tin. Fully Warranted, Catalogues free. WANDUSEN & TIT, Cincinnati, O.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY. SUCCESSORS IN BIRMINGHAM BELLS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 1000 TESTIMONIALS. JOHN CHURCH'S NO. 1 FIRE ALARM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life. These famous Pills purify the blood and act most wonderfully yet soothingly, on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, giving tone, energy and vigor to the great life spring of life. They are cordially recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all ailments incidental to females of all ages and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

Holloway's Ointment. Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest as said into neck, it cures SORES THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Siles, Pustules, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 538 OXFORD STREET, LONDON. and are sold by all vendors of medicines throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language. The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered in Ottawa. Hence, anyone throughout the British Provinces who may see the American counterfeits for sale will be prosecuted.

27 Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 538 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious. W. T. BAER & CO. 171-Queen Street West, Toronto.

McLAREN'S GENUINE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intelligent use.

MONTSERRAT. A Very Ancient Shrine.

The Old Story of a Famous Site in Religious History Retold.

Thirty miles from Barcelona an isolated mass of serrated rocks rises from the plain, forming an imposing sight; it is Monserrat, the old Monserrats, 'jugged as a saw, 3,600 feet high, the base being about twenty-four miles in circumference.

One old legend relates that the strange form of the rugged and conical peak is due to an earth-quake which took place at the time of the crucifixion; other writers attribute it to some volcanic eruption.

Again celestial music and a beautiful heavenly light attracted them, and the good shepherd knelt down to pray, asking God for guidance and help to comprehend the meaning.

Such is the legend. Fifteen years later Rosalia, daughter of Vilfred, reigning Count of Catalonia, established close to the chapel a convent which flourished for eighty years, but in 976 Count Borrel, by permission of Pope Benedict VII., removed the nuns to Barcelona on account of the unsettled state of the country.

On the 14th of August, 1858, the late Queen, Isabella II., visited the shrine, and on the 15th she was crowned with the crown of St. Elizabeth, the patroness of the shrine.

By the Treaty of Madrid, the great privileges to which the monks were entitled were confirmed and enlarged. The illustrious Ferdinand and Isabella took the oath, and furthered the prosperity. Nine times did the Emperor Charles V. go there to ask the favor of the Blessed Virgin; on one occasion he wrote a sonnet to her honor, and placed his hands on her altar.

Several of the saints, too, have made the mountain celebrated by holding converse there with their Immaculate Queen. St. John of Matha, the founder of the Order of the Holy Trinity; St. Peter Nolasco, founder of the Order for the Redemption of Captives; St. Vincent Ferrer, St. Louis Gonzaga, and St. Francis Borgia, Duke of Gandia.

THE SEAL FISHERIES Cause Difficulty at Washington.

Mr. Blaine's Diplomacy Produces Unexcusable Confusion in the State Department.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Herald's Washington special says that paper's despatch from Victoria, published to-day, has brought to light a curious condition of affairs between the State and Treasury departments regarding the protection of American interests in Behring sea.

SUCH GUARANTEE OF ASSURANCE is that the despatch mentions the total absence of American sealing vessels, and they deem it hardly possible that a tacit permission to take seals in the Behring sea would be accorded to British sealers unless American sealers were afforded the same opportunity.

By Secretary Bayard extending beyond the season of 1888. It is only within the past few days that anybody at the Treasury department has learned and then only by the publication of the diplomatic correspondence recently sent to Congress, that Mr. Bayard had promised to the British Government that so long as the latter set a certain number of seals outside the three mile limit, the Treasury department at the time the order under which the seizures of 1889 were made would have been modified and no seizures would have been made.

promptly advise his colleagues of the Treasury Department that the government was under no obligation to interfere with British sealing operations in Behring sea during the period of negotiations led to other regrettable results. Last winter the Secretary of the Treasury invited and accepted proposals for a lease of the seal islands for a term of twenty years, in full payment and understanding that the law and the policy of the government were both as they had been for upward of twenty years past.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT before the opening of the present sealing season. It was in ignorance that the hands of the Government had been tied by Mr. Bayard's promise and Mr. Blaine's acceptance of it that the Treasury department prepared the orders of May last for the cruising operations of the present season. Secretary Blaine knew of those orders and of the strenuous demands of the new lessees of the seal islands that the restrictive measures of this year should be made effective and he did not object to them.

A Calgary despatch to the Free Press says: The section graders on the Calgary and Edmonton railway have reached a point 26 miles north of this city. They have 12 miles fully graded, and expect to keep up this rate of progress for two months.

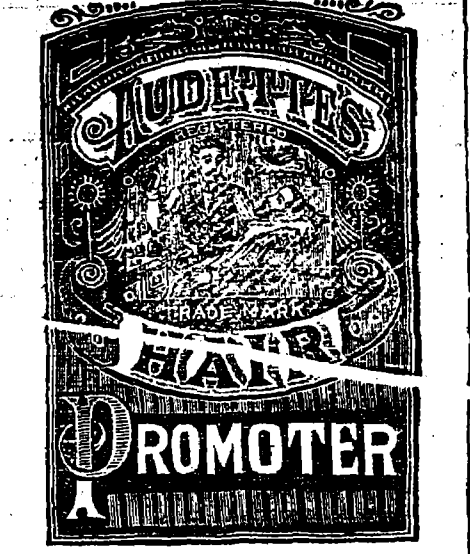
LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. DIVIDEND No. 108. The Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the last six months has been declared on the Capital Stock, and will be payable at the office of the Bank on and after Monday, the 1st September next.

Epilepsy. Sufferers from cramps and nervous debility are surely cured by an approved and absolutely unqualified given through the Treasury department, nor has it been made a matter of record there. It has any existence it must have reached the British sealers from the State department, either by way of the British Minister at Washington or the United States Minister at London.



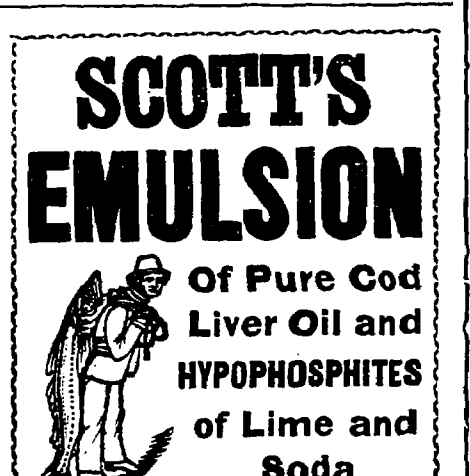
Health Before All.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Closed on Sunday. CERTIFICATE. I have the permission of Madame Demarais & Lacroix to publish the following certificate:—My eight year old child suffered with consumption, brought on by poorness of the blood, and after consulting several doctors without success, I was advised to try Madame Demarais & Lacroix, Mignonne street, who, after hearing of the disease, promised to effect an immediate cure.



Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks. The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER cleanses the scalp and removes DANDRUFF; it also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth.

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER, 117 College Street. Telephone 2582



SCOTT'S EMULSION Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda. Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Food Product. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

COMMERCIAL. MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c. FLOUR—Receipts during the past week were 20,750 bbls. It is a very difficult matter to quote the exact state of the market, one dealer stating that he is getting \$4.90 to \$5 for straight rollers, whilst another asserts that he is offering the same kind of flour at \$4.85 and cannot get a bid.

WHEAT—The market for Manitoba wheat is purely nominal, and prices are quoted \$1.20 to \$1.22 but at these figures there have been no sales, and millers now have all the Manitoba wheat in their own hands.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—During the last week there have been sales of Canada short cut mess pork on country account at \$17.20 to \$18 per cwt. There has also been a fair demand with sales of short cut clear \$17 to \$17.50 in small lots. Pork in Chicago has a firmer feeling in sympathy with the advance in grain, but prices are not notably higher here.

Western may be quoted at 130 to 136 in round lots; single packages 14c. Old butter is difficult to move even when offered at what appears to be ridiculously low figures. One lot of 17 packages good solid butter selling at 85c, equal to 50 to 52c. Prices may be quoted at a range of 5c to 6c as quality.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. STREPS AND MOLASSES—The syrup market is quiet at 45c to 50c as quality. In molasses the only transaction of any moment is that of 750 puns of Barbadoes at a shade below 35c, and quotations now range from 32c to 35c as quality. The market is quite as usual at this season of the year, but the outlook is decidedly healthy on the basis of present very reasonable values.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES—Owing to more liberal receipts prices have declined about \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bbl. sales of good sound fruit in bbl. being reported at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per bbl. poorer kinds selling at \$3.00 to \$3.50. The Hudson River fruit are said to be very poor.

FISH AND OILS. OILS—Steam refined seal oil though still dull is the subject of more inquiry and prospects are slightly better, though not enough so to warrant any change in quotation, which may be called steady at 48c to 51c per gallon in round lots. Seal oil in bulk is quoted at 45c to 48c in round lots and 48c to 51c in small lots.

LEATHER AND HIDES. Business in leather is steady and looks stronger. Our reports say that old stock is running out and that it is very scarce. Hides 4c, deers pay 6c for No. 1, 5c for No. 2, and 4c for No. 3. Ured 7c, Califans 7c to 8c for No. 1 and 5c to 6c for No. 2 green. Lambskins firmer at 45c, and pelts 45c.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending August 2, were 35; left over from previous week 12; total for week 90; shipped during week, 67; left for city, 17; sold 3; on hand 9.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending August 2, were as follows:—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves, 3222 3434 216 41. Over from last week, 160 15 228 41. Total for week, 3482 3349 228 41. Left on hand, 774 260.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN. EARLY CLOSING. During August our Stores will close daily at HALF PAST FIVE, except Saturdays, when we close at ONE O'CLOCK.

GOOD NEWS GOOD NEWS GOOD NEWS GOOD NEWS GOOD NEWS. We have just finished the largest July Clearance Sale we have ever had since opening, and in consequence find that there is an enormous quantity of remnants in all departments of our store; now these remnants must be cleared out before our Fall goods come in, therefore forces us to sell them at (what the Americans call) slaughter prices.

REMNANTS OF COLORED CASHMERE REMNANTS OF COLORED CASHMERE REMNANTS OF COLORED CASHMERE. REMNANTS OF PLAIN DRESS GOODS REMNANTS OF PLAIN DRESS GOODS REMNANTS OF PLAIN DRESS GOODS.

REMNANTS OF BLACK CASHMERE REMNANTS OF BLACK CASHMERE REMNANTS OF BLACK CASHMERE. REMNANTS OF PLAIN DRESS GOODS REMNANTS OF PLAIN DRESS GOODS REMNANTS OF PLAIN DRESS GOODS.

REMNANTS OF BLACK GRENADINE REMNANTS OF BLACK GRENADINE REMNANTS OF BLACK GRENADINE. REMNANTS OF BLACK SILK REMNANTS OF BLACK SILK REMNANTS OF BLACK SILK.

REMNANTS OF COLORED SILK REMNANTS OF COLORED SILK REMNANTS OF COLORED SILK. REMNANTS OF COLORED PLUSH REMNANTS OF COLORED PLUSH REMNANTS OF COLORED PLUSH.

REMNANTS OF ALL SORTS REMNANTS OF ALL SORTS REMNANTS OF ALL SORTS. AWFULLY CHEAP. AWFULLY CHEAP. AWFULLY CHEAP.

S. CARSLY, 1745, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777. NOTRE DAME STREET TELEPHONES. BELL, No. 2620. FEDERAL, No. 555. CARSLY'S COLUMN.