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"IMAGES."

A Catholic Reply to Protestant Quibbles and Objections to Ecclesiastical Usage.

Mr. F. Jordan, of Connaught, has addressed the following able letter to the Montreal Witness in reply to some of the paper's anti-Catholic criticisms...

Catholics have a certain respect for sacred images. A picture of Christ's crucifixion entering into the garden until from the resurrection from the tomb...

When Solomon built the temple he graved cherubim on the walls. 2 Chron. iii. 7. He made in the house of the holy of holies cherubim of image work and overlaid them with gold...

There is a great deal of proof in Scripture for sacred images. "And he ascended upon the cherubims. Ps. Thou that sittest upon the cherubims..."

I will not enlarge on this subject. Suffice it to say that our Protestant friends have pictures of their champions in many of their universities and colleges...

Catholics adore and worship the one true and living God. The King of Kings and Lord of Lords. The Creator of Heaven and earth. I do not wish to be uncharitable, but I think those who assert the contrary have only a small modicum of Christianity about them...

In an article on the subject of Imperial Federation the New York Sun says:—"They who look with hope upon the federative plan have obtained a valuable adherent in Prof. Cyril Ransome, who in the Contemporary Review, strongly advocates the admission of colonial representatives to the House of Commons..."

of Michael Angelo and Raphael, attracted the admiration of the world. The pictures of our talented Canadian and American artists are an honor to both countries...

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, when you begin to expand on the profundity of your wisdom in moral theology, and criticize Catholics, I hope you will get better posted in our literature before you commit yourself to such assertions...

I think instead of recrimination and fault-finding we should exhibit more Christian charity to one another and pick the beam from our own eyes before unjustly censuring our neighbors...

BUCKINGHAM.

New Bells Dedicated in the Parish Church.

The even and uneventful flow of affairs in Buckingham has been somewhat pleasantly disturbed during the past week by an occurrence of much interest to the citizens generally...

At the last regular meeting of the Father Mathew Temperance Association the following officers were elected:—Spiritual Director, Very Rev. Canon Foley; President, J. J. O'Neil; Ist. Vice-President, R. J. Slattery; 2nd. Vice-President, John O'Heare; Secretary, Ed. Smith; Ass-Sec'y, Ed. J. Daly; Treasurer, P. Daly...

On Tuesday, September 1st, a grand picnic will be held under the direction of Father Sweeney, of Harwood, Ont., in the village of Harwood. The artificial groves, so artistically arranged and so greatly admired last year, will be erected again this year on Mr. Thos. Boyle's beautiful lawn adjoining the Town Hall...

Peterboro.

LONDON, August 14.—William O'Brien having paid the costs in the action for libel brought by him against Lord Salisbury, the action of the Bankruptcy Court in declaring him insolvent has been annulled.

mons with full rights of membership down to the time when it was lost to the English Crown. Such a course, moreover, would be in accordance with the practice of at least one other colonial power, for members from Martinique and Algeria sit in the French Chamber of Deputies...

The death of Mr. Patrick McDonald, at Mount Royal Vale, on the eighth inst., at the ripe age of seventy-one years, recalls to mind the terrible ship fever which carried away so many of the Irish emigrants in the year 1847...

THE TRUE SHEPHERD.

BY KATHARINE TYNAN.

Shall one be scourged by wind and tide While ninety-nine are warm asleep? Doest thou remember with what pride The Shepherd dieth for His sheep? Thou dost, and none deniest?

OBITUARY.

The last survivor of the little band who witnessed the settlement of this village passed in the person of Mrs. John Gilmore on Tuesday morning...

Montreal's Health.

Mr. J. J. Flynn, the secretary of the Health department, has completed the annual statistics showing the birth, marriage and death-rates of the city. The percentages are based upon a population of 216,300...

MARRIAGES.

French-Canadians, 4,357; Other Catholics, 1,039; Protestants, 1,279.

Deaths.

French-Canadians, 3,776; Other Catholics, 818; Protestants, 773.

The Kaiser's Health.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Aside from the inconvenience of moving about with his leg held stiff by bandages, Emperor William is enjoying excellent health. The fact that the Emperor is able to devote a great part of his time to attending to the business of the Empire is regarded as good evidence that his physical and mental condition are unimpaired...

A Bye Election in England.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—In the election held in Walsall, Stafford County, to-day, for a member of Parliament to succeed the late Sir Chas. Fosseater, a Liberal in favor of Home Rule, Ald. Holden, Gladstonian, defeated G. James, Conservative.

Found Dead in Bed.

An old man named Colwell, employed at the Grand Trunk Railway shops at Point St. Charles, was found dead in his bed on Friday morning at his residence, St. Lambert. Colwell, in speaking to some friends the night before his death, said he intended going to Montreal to look for some work as machinist, and, if he succeeded, he proposed moving to the city, so as to be nearer his work.

Irish Land Purchase.

LONDON, August 15.—The first of the large estates in Ireland to come under the operations of the Irish Land Pur-

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Mr. Royal Gamsby, of Stoke, caught his fortieth bear last week. Crops of all kinds in Megantic county are the best they have been for years...

The Mayor of Sherbrooke, on the motion of Councillor Chikoyne, has been authorized to take initial steps to celebrate next year the 100th anniversary of the settlement of the Eastern Townships.

TYRONE.

Mr. Alexander Scarlett, Press correspondent of Montreal, recently visited Omagh, his native town, after an absence of nearly twenty years...

On Saturday, the 8th instant, a party of nine persons went out from D'Israeli in a small sailing boat of Mr. Oscar Beaudry, when in making a turn the boat upset, throwing them all into the water...

A man employed by Mr. W. A. Shelton, of Bedford, was found dead in the barn on Monday. It appears that deceased, who was known by the name of Matthews, was sent from the shop by Mr. Shelton to the house, because he complained of being sick...

Wanted an Indemnity.

EASTPORT, Aug. 14.—The six fishing boats seized by the Dominion cruiser Dream on July 16 are now at Indian Head, N. B., half a mile from here, and Captain Pratt offers to give them up to the owners provided they sign a paper waiving an indemnity...

The Jews.

LONDON, August 15.—The Daily News has a leading article on the question of the Jews in Russia, in the course of which referring to the recent utterance of Mr. Gladstone, urging a full and fair exposition of the Russian Jew question on the continent, the paper says:—"The articles on Siberia from the pen of George Kennan have met with a remarkable reception in Europe. Authorized translations of these language into the French, Danish, Dutch and Czech languages have been arranged for, and they have already appeared in book form in Hungary, Italy and France they have been published in a number of papers. Besides these authorized publications there have been five distinct 'German' practical translations. The New York Times, which have been the prime cause of the foundation of 'Free Russia,' societies in England, and have stirred public opinion in Europe more than other writers that have appeared for years...

Paternal Authority.

abolished by the State and abolished, it has the same source as that which it has abolished. —L'Espresso.

LORD CHARLEMONT.

HIS MANUSCRIPTS PUBLISHED.

A Valuable Collection of Historical Documents Relating to a Critical Period.

One of the most interesting and important publications about Ireland that has appeared for many a day, says the Dublin Freeman's Journal, is a volume presented to Parliament a few days ago by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, to wit—"The Manuscripts and Correspondence of James First Earl of Charlemont."

It is impossible to read these intimate pages and not be compelled into respect for the transparent purity of motive, the kindness, the rectitude without asperity, the high sense of duty, and the intense love of country of this true and great Irish patriot.

Lord Charlemont was not a genius like Grattan or Flood. But his intelligence was of the first order, and it was highly trained; and he had what was better than genius for the particular part he had to play: he had imperturbable sanity and prudence, sound judgment and admirable tact.

He refused to be under compliments of any sort to the Castle—he would not even prefer a request there on behalf of a friend. He is constantly warning his sons that this is the only attitude which an Irishman who wishes to serve his country and preserve his honor can safely maintain.

Health in Herbs. Health giving herbs, barks, roots, and berries are carefully combined in Burdock Blood Bitters, which regulate the secretions, purify the blood and renovate and strengthen the entire system.

A Literary Discovery. A work just issued by the Royal Irish Academy from the pen of Professor Mahaffy, of Dublin, communicates to the literary world the wonderful discoveries of Mr. Flinders Petrie at Gurob, in the Fayoum.

Mothers and Nurses. All who have the care of children should know that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry may be confidently depended on to cure all summer complaints, diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, colic, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, canker etc., in children or adults.

to some extent with Flood and the Volunteers on the question of the necessity of demanding from England clearer guarantees against interference with the new constitution, yet not a bitter or ungenerous word escapes him concerning this illustrious patriot.

with the proceedings of the Irish Parliament, and that as a preliminary they were arranging to under mine the volunteers. We know now that Grattan was fatally wrong in the lengths to which he pushed that confidence in the English Government which was afterwards to be so cruelly betrayed.

Health in Herbs. Health giving herbs, barks, roots, and berries are carefully combined in Burdock Blood Bitters, which regulate the secretions, purify the blood and renovate and strengthen the entire system.

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Episcopal Robbers. The following passage is from an interview, in the present month's number of Strand Magazine, with Cardinal Manning. The picture of three Bishops in embryo robbing an orchard is rather amusing.

THE DEPLORABLE QUARREL. between Grattan and Flood confirms our respect for the justness of his mind and temper. Though Grattan had about that time become estranged from him (for no discernible cause except, perhaps, that Charlemont felt bound to act

the only case on record where three future Bishops were guilty of larceny. Were we punished? No; we were discreet. We gave ourselves up and were forgiven. I was always fond of riding, shooting, boating, and cricketing. I well remember that with the first shot from my gun I killed a hare.

ROME.

Monsignor Kirby Retires from the Direction of the Irish College. The Irish residents in Rome have just heard with surprise and sorrow, says the Roman correspondent of the Irish Catholic, that the venerable Rector of their College, his Grace Monsignor Kirby, has thought it right, on account of his advanced age, to offer his resignation to the Bishop for the benefit of the College.

A SUMMER DAY ON TARA.

Faintly o'er the spreading lea Comes the round of mid-day bell; 'Gainst the sun the light clouds flee, Flinging shade on wood and dell. As through veil on beauty's face Brighter glance the eyes behind, So mid the cloudy clouddle's grace Sol seems fairer to my mind.

But while round these scenes are glad, In my heart are feelings sad, For the pride of Tara's height, Lost in ages' flickering light; Here where rest the dust of Kings, Now no more the wild harp rings; Rises now no palace grand, Where the noblest of the land, Mustered for the feast and fray, In the olden, golden day, When this isle, for ever green, Was of earth the fairest queen.

King-st. Kingston, says: "I was afflicted with chronic rheumatism for years and used numerous medicines without success, but by the use of 6 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was entirely cured."

A Just Estimate. The University of Ottawa, Canada, has just conferred the degree of LL.D. upon the brilliant Irish-American author, Prof. Maurice Francis Egan of Notre Dame University.

THE FARM.

GRASS-FED BEEF IN THIS COUNTRY.

Mr. Macrae of Guelph Gives his Opinion on this Important Subject.

The grazier's art has not, in Ontario, been awarded the attention it deserves. One of the standbys of the British farmer, it has long been followed in the old land, and many there give it their exclusive attention.

Mr. Inglis, of Carriek, in the county of Bruce, and the writer lately visited Mr. Inglis and learned from him his mode of feeding and shipping cattle for the British market.

Mr. Inglis, sr., grew large fields of turnips. He prefers feeding the turnips pulped, mixed with cut hay and straw and with a ration of chopped grain. This mixture he used largely in the winter-feeding of lambs, and he considers, after long and careful testing, that the food required to fatten one three-year-old steer would keep eleven lambs.

About 150 acres of the farm is in grass. Of this, 14 acres in hay, the balance is in three pasture fields; 40 acres is in bush, 16 acres orchard and yards about buildings, and some 70 acres in crops.

The first shipment went off this year in the last week in June; they averaged 1150 lbs. for 43 head, and the price was 54 cents per pound. These were the best.

Every Mother. Dr. J. S. Johnson & Co.—It is sixty years since I first learned of this new and most valuable remedy for the common ailments of the human family.

ter than from most grain-growing farms. One thing that Mr. Inglis has learned since he began grazing cattle, is that it does not pay to feed grain on grass. He pointed out a number of feed boxes rotting in a corner of the field that he had used in years gone by.

APPLES AS MEDICINE.

They Were Highly Thought of in the Early Days and Much Used. The apple is composed of vegetable fiber, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyl, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water.

It is also the fact that such fresh fruits as the apple, the pear and the plum taken when ripe and without sugar, diminish the acidity of the stomach rather than provoke it.

A Restriction Removed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Acting-Secretary Nettleton has authorized the Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vt., to allow the transit of cattle by rail through his district to Montreal without the quarantine inspection heretofore required.

OXGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL.

If you have a wasting away of Flesh—Use it. For sale by all druggists.

The Quebec Ship Laborers.

When the cancellation of the ship laborers' charter was asked for at the last session of the Legislature one of the strongest arguments used was that the Board of Trade had respectfully invited them to send delegates to confer with the board as to existing difficulties.

Book-Agent: If you buy this book, sir, I'll guarantee that you'll learn one thing that will save you lots of money.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Unlike any other. Originated by an Old Family Physician. THINK OF IT. In use over 40 YEARS in one Family.

SAJACOBS OIL THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

Painting. J. GRACE, 51 University Street, House and Sign Painter and Paper-hanger. All orders promptly attended to.

SAFE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER RELIABLE PLEASANT BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA CURES ALL Taints of the Blood. CERTAIN

Burdock Blood Bitters. 1 to 4 BOTTLES unlocks all secretions of the Bowels, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, curing Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Dropsy and all diseases that cause Bad Blood.

MEXICAN LOTTERY OF THE Beneficencia Publica (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878 IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

THE ONLY LOTTERY PROTECTED BY THE MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN THE Moresque Pavilion in the City of Mexico THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1891. THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING \$60,000 00

A DISCOVERY

AT THE "RATH OF BORRISMORE."

New Subterranean Chambers Discovered—Mysterious Construction.

Recent excavations of the old "Rath of Borrismore" have led to the discovery of three subterranean chambers of dimensions and architectural character sufficient to invest the place with an antiquarian interest fully equal to others of its kind already known to exist in Ireland.

There are four large ancient "raths" in the township, one of them having chambers or passages covered over with large flags, but the opening to them is choked up with earth, which prevents minute inspection.

IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY

whether the entrance was by the door such as exists between the first and second chamber, or by a rough mouth covered with inclined flags after the manner of a hipped roof. The entrance passage has from 2 to 3 feet of an incline to the mouth of the chamber, and suggests the idea that when a person descended from the upper surface he managed to slide himself through it into the spacious room.

GREATLY BROKEN AWAY.

Some Kilkenny men, it is said, came here to dig for gold, over 80 years ago, and as a result came upon the covering flags at a depth of 7 feet, breaking them in. At some unknown time those chambers must have been filled as they were with sand and stones to prevent them from sheltering robbers.

their arms, provisions and such like warlike necessities that here lay secure from weather and at hand, still ready for their use, and under such a guard that kept them safe from thieves or enemies.

TOO NARROW AND LOW

to have been used as habitations. Their style of architecture—Cyclopean—without mortar of any kind—seems most favorable to this opinion, and if we are to ascribe them therefore to the Firbolgs they date back to nigh 5,000 years before the birth of Christ, according to the computation of the Four Masters.

The Toronto Mystery.

TORONTO, August 13.—Edward Handcock, who is accused of murdering his daughter Sophia, appeared again today in Magistrate Denison's court. Medical examination was made on the point of the prisoner's deafness and whether it would be likely that he would not hear the pistol shot, which beyond doubt was the cause of the girl's death, when he was supposed to have been working outside.

Forewarned is Forearmed.

Many of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery, colic, etc., come suddenly in the night and speedy and prompt means must be used against them. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy. Keep it at hand for emergencies. It never fails to cure or relieve.

Executions in India.

SIMLA, Aug. 13.—Two of the leaders of the massacre of British officials in March last were hanged to-day at the gates of Manipur. The two men were members of the reigning family of Manipur. Both had appealed from the sentence imposed upon them by the military court, but the Viceroy of India decided that they should die.

Stick to the Right.

Right actions spring from right principles. In cases of diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, etc., the right remedy is Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry—an unfailing cure—made on the principle that nature's remedies are best. Never travel without it.

Orangeism in the Army.

From a quiet street in Chelsea a gallant old soldier, who signs himself by the name he went under in his regiment, "The Croppy Boy," sends us a letter expressing his horror at the existence of Orangeism in the army, in which, by the bye, he has two sons serving at present.

In 1835 I heard a general order read out forbidding soldiers to belong to Orange lodges or any secret societies. It is the duty of adjutants and sergeants to find out if such confederacies exist for the information of the commanding officers, who must stop the evil at once.

Mutual Compliments.

Possibly it may interest Irishmen to hear what Professor Huxley thinks of them and his candid estimate of their national disposition copied from a recent letter.

They are the most charming people in the world to have to do with in business, the transaction of which requires neither punctuality, accuracy, nor moral courage, and with all their surface bonhomie, they have as keen an eye to the main chance as the children of Israel.

Sad Drowning Accident.

BOWMANVILLE, August 12.—This town was thrown into excitement this morning by the news that the daughter of Jonathan Stephens, one of the oldest and most respected citizens, was drowned at Rice Lake last evening with her husband, J. M. Hawkins, and a Miss Maybee; a party of seven were out in a boat and were suddenly caught in a squall and capsized.

To Be Divided.

QUEBEC, August 13.—It is proposed, at the next session of the Legislature, to divide the county of Temiscouata into two for judicial and registration purposes. The new division, to which is to be annexed a portion of Rimouski, is to be called Riouxville, on account of the number of families there named Rioux. The court house for this division is to be built at Trois Pistoles.

What Was It.

La Justice says that a document of the gravest importance and establishing grave facts in connection with the events of 1837-38 has been stolen from the Montreal Court house by a high official of the Government, whose name it offers to supply to the Attorney-General. The document, it says, was found while the Court house was being repaired, and placed in charge of the Clerk of the Peace.

For Thirty Years.

Johnstown, N. B., March 11, 1889. "I was troubled for thirty years with pains in my side, which increased and became very bad. I used St. Jacobs Oil and it completely cured. I give it all praise."

When the good man dies the tears are shed which in life he prevented from flowing.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

Mr. Maxim says: "Give me time and I will show you a flying machine."

Are we to understand that Mr. Maxim means to utilize the old principle involved in the discovery that time flies?

The pugilist makes his money "hand over fist."

Some little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Ann Foye, Justice, Pease, and J. H. Jones, Toronto, Ontario. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over \$100.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even better and still more profitable. Send us \$5.00 to-day. All ages. We show you how to make it all the time. Big money for work. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. Failure unknown among them. SEND FOR PARTICULARS.

PERSONAL—LEGITIMATE DETECTIVE WORK in connection with burglaries, forgeries, blackmailing schemes, mysterious disappearances, and all detective work in criminal and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service, Omnes, Temple Building, Montreal. Omnes Telephone: 311. Private Telephone: 488 and 604. JOHN A. GROSE, Supt. Commercial Work; SILAS H. CARPENTER, Supt. Criminal Work.

W.M. HODSON, Architect and Valuator, 45 St Antoine Street, MONTREAL.

WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent, No. 111 St. Francois Xavier Street. FRANK BOND, Special City Agent; WILLIAM STAFFORD.

THE TURKISH BATH

Is a great luxury and a wonderful remedy. Scores of Montreal citizens have been cured by the Baths. They cure Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Throat troubles, Catarrh, Liver and Kidney derangements, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and other diseases.

BELLS! BELLS!

PEALS & CHIMES FOR CHURCHES. School Bells. Clock Tower Bells. Fire Bells. House Bells. Hand Bells. Catalogue & Estimates Free.

MENEELY & COMPANY, WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS

The finest quality of Bells for Churches, Colleges, Schools, etc. Fully warranted. Write for Catalogue and Prices.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY, CHURCH BELLS.

This Company is now making a Chime of 15 Bells to weigh 30,000 pounds, for St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City.

HAYWARDS YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS

THE St. James Hat Store.

SILK AND FELT HATS

Spring Stock Now Complete. Prices Low. INSPECTION INVITED.

ROBERTSON & CO. 220 St. James Street,

WM. H. HODSON, Architect and Valuator

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

I CURE FITS!

WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent

STORAGE.

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Mantels, Grates

Montreal

ROOFING

Company, GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS

ROOFING

In Metal, Slate, Cement, Grave. ROOFS REPAIRED.

Before giving your orders get prices from us. OFFICE and WORKS, corner Latour Street and Busby Lane.

The Medical Hall

Drug Department of the Colonial House, Phillips Square. Friends are invited to inspect our Model Dispensary, in which Physicians' Prescriptions are faithfully dispensed.

The Province of Quebec

LOTTERY.

2 Drawings Every Month! 2 On first and third Wednesday.

Prizes Value, \$52,740.00.

All Prizes Drawn at each Drawing. NOTICE: The CAPITAL PRIZE is \$15,000.

TICKET, . . . \$1.00

For \$1.00 you can draw.....\$15,000 For \$1.00 you can draw..... 5,000 For \$1.00 you can draw..... 2,500 For \$1.00 you can draw..... 1,250 For \$1.00 you can draw..... 500

There is also a great many prizes of 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 and 250 dollars.

Don't forget that with the very same ticket you can draw more than one prize. For instance, you can draw one of the prizes drawn one by one, and it may happen in the meantime that the same number is in the series drawing approximation prizes of \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$10.00, besides terminating with the two terminal figures of the first or second capital prizes and thus drawing two or three prizes.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, - - Manager, 81 St. James St.

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JAMAICA EXHIBITION

The Gold Medal

WE HAVE THE PLEASURE OF BEING ABLE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE

Bell Pianos and Organs

JAMAICA EXHIBITION GOLD MEDAL

We have been appointed to the sole wholesale and retail control of these instruments in the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario, and solicit applications in unoccupied territory from reliable dealers.

FRECHON & CO.,

1645 Notre Dame St., Montreal, will sell, at a reduction of 50 per cent. until New Year, all their well assorted Church Vestments and CHURCH ORNAMENTS

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.

1891—SEASON—1891

The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports: To QUEBEC—Steamers QUEBEC and CANADA will leave Montreal daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 p.m.

To CORNWALL—Steamer BOHEMIAN every Tuesday and Friday at noon. To THREE RIVERS—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

To ROYCHERVILLE, VAARENNE, VERCHERES and BOUT DE LISLE—Daily (Sundays excepted), per Steamer TERREBONNE at 3.30 p.m. Saturdays at 2.30 p.m.

LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longueuil 5 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From Montreal commencing at 6.30 a.m.—Last trip 8.30 p.m. See time table.

To LAPRAIRIE—From Montreal, from 25th May to 31st August, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. From Laprairie—5.30 a.m., 1.30 and 6.30 p.m. From Montreal 6.30 a.m., 12 noon and 6.30 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, from Laprairie, 7.15 a.m. and 5 p.m. From Montreal, 8 a.m., 2 and 6 p.m.

EXCURSIONS Commencing Saturday, May 2nd, by Steamer Terrebonne, every Saturday at 2.30 p.m. for Vercheres, and Sundays at 7 a.m. for Contrecoeur returning same evening about 8 p.m.

P. N. Y. Co. PIANOS and ORGANS.

They are now receiving their full supply of the beautiful Weber, Decker, Vose and Hale PIANOS.

Fine specimens of which can be seen in the stores, No. 228 ST. JAMES STREET.

It is a fact not generally known to our readers that this Company sells beautiful new Upright Pianos at \$225. They have also a large number of Second-hand Pianos at from \$50 upwards.

J. H. WALKER WOOD ENGRAVER

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1891

The centenary of Theodor Korner will be celebrated on the 21st September, and no doubt his countrymen will do his memory due honor. But there is much in his career that commends his life to the praise of Irishmen, and they may well sympathize with the noble abstract qualities of the young soldier poet who laid down his life so willingly—a life so rich in devotion to the freedom and unity of his country.

The information gravely accorded by a section of the press to the effect that Henry George is somewhere in seclusion preparing a "reply" to the recent, papal encyclical borders on the ludicrous. It will be amusing to read what the social pretender will have to say with reference to the document which has been universally conceded by all creeds and thinkers to be the most masterly statement on its subject ever produced.

MR. TARTE does not stand particularly well in public opinion just now, and the blusterings in his paper as to the dire consequence of the Federal Parliament taking cognizance of the matters which have arisen through provincial dealings in connection with the Baie de Chaleurs Railway will be taken at their proper estimate. Sensible men in Quebec will not support Mr. Tarte in his destructive theories, because he happens to feel a little uneasy just at present about certain possible revelations.

OF the Cabinet Ministers surrounding Sir John Macdonald after his accession to power in 1878, Mr. Bowell alone remains in office. Sir John Macdonald (Interior), Hon. J. H. Pope (Agriculture), J. C. Pope (Marine), J. O'Connor (President of the Council), afterwards Judge, J. Aikins (Secretary), afterwards Lt. Gov. of Manitoba, have joined the great majority. The Hon. James Macdonald (Justice) is Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. Hon. L. Baby (Inland Revenue), a judge in Quebec. Sir S. Tilley (Finance) is Lt. Governor of New Brunswick. Sir A. Campbell (Receiver-General), Lt. Governor of Ontario. The Hon. Mr. Masson (Militia) has been Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and is now a Senator. Sir Charles Tupper (Public Works) is now in England. The thirteenth name is that of Sir Hector Langevin, who held the office of Postmaster-General, and has now resigned.

DISMAL accounts are published of the effects of mutually hostile tariffs on the working people in a number of the large manufacturing centres of Europe. Among the more potent causes for the general depression, the McKinley bill, which practically closes the American market to a large number of the products of European industry, is ranked as the most important. That there will be much suffering and distress, before the people, who have been thus deprived of their accustomed means of livelihood, shall find other occupations, is only to be expected. The trouble will be in finding avenues sufficiently ample to absorb so much labor, which must necessarily be unskilled in whatever new field it may be directed.

of which they are now deprived. They will have to revert to their normal occupations. Manufacturing has been vastly overdone by all nations. In their efforts to unload their surplus products on each other they have glutted every market, reduced wages to starvation point and rendered capital largely unproductive. Under these conditions it is mere self-defence for each nation to raise its tariff against all the others. Continuation of this policy will, after a while, lead to an understanding of the limitations of industry when each country is confined to its own market. Then there will be a more equitable distribution of labor. Agriculture will not be unremunerative and neglected. Population will cease to be congested in cities. Financial panics and commercial depressions will be far fewer. In Europe protection must be maintained so long as the military system continues. When every country closes its ports against the manufactures of all other countries, each must become industrially self-sufficing.

The great French political philosopher Montesquieu has found the origin of the British Constitution in the Germanic Tacitus, and while he pays due homage to the "beautiful system" which at his day had been developed as the system of government in England from the woods of Germany, comes to the conclusion that it "will perish when the legislative power shall become more corrupt than the executive." The revolutions in connection with the workings of our provincial affairs recall this philosophy of the master mind referred to. It is perfectly clear that our legislative power, by means of which these deeds of evil are committed, is as criminal as the executive. We are not living under British government, save in name and shadow, for the spirit must have perished. We can have no responsible government when the legislature simply registers the means enabling the executive to carry on its fraudulent schemes, and the source of legislative power, the public, complacently acquiesces in the frauds at successive general elections. We are no better, when such a level has been reached, than the irresponsible government of the United States, where the Senate and Congress job and steal at least with legally conferred power. We observe that La Minerve demands that a Royal Commission be appointed for the Province, has no power to issue anything of the kind—be appointed, on the demand of the Lieutenant-Governor, to enquire into the facts that have of late been made public. We confess that we anticipate little good from such commission of enquiry even if appointed. It is not much use to bring a criminal to justice if he chooses his own judge and jury, and the Province has had some experience recently of the value of one of these alleged "Royal" Commissions, so far as they are instrumental in reaching the truth. It is whispered at Ottawa that a motion may be made to have an inquiry into the general working of "responsible government" in the Dominion for the last twenty years. Perhaps such an inquiry may reach our head, and there will be banditti.

HON. L. O. TAILLON. At the last general elections for the Province of Quebec it was publicly stated that Hon. L. O. Taillon was too honest a man to govern the Province. It would appear he was too honest to be permitted to remain in public life, for the whole forces of the corrupt combination were turned against him and he was defeated. From his place of retirement he can now look at what is going on; he is vindicated. His friends well know his aversion to public life but in the work of regeneration which will soon take place will he not allow himself to be prevailed upon to take part in the affairs of this province, now more than ever in need of honest men?

THEY MUST GO. The days of Mercierism are numbered. The disclosures of the Baie de Chaleurs railway scandal cannot be withstood. All along we predicted that the end could not be far off. The blackmailing exposed by us on the eve of the late provincial elections did not reach the people in time. Picaud's victimizing of a public contractor was lost sight of in the din and turmoil of a general election. The Royal commission force was made to do duty and it did it, but now the people are face to face with a state of affairs that cannot be successfully explained. Clamorings at the Senate for interference in what does not concern it, will not avail. Mr. Tarte's threat of disruption of confederation will be laughed at, if people can hush under such appalling circumstances. The Irish Catholics of the Province of Quebec, outside of the share they have to bear in remedying the extravagance of Mr. Mercier and his friends, can afford to look on peacefully and with hope, whilst the development of scandal upon scandal takes place. They helped Mr. Mercier into power, they were promised their fair share of influence in the cabinet, and time and again assurances were given, that the moment was just about to arrive

when an Irish Catholic would be counted amongst the Cabinet councillors holding portfolios. There is reason for congratulation now that none of our people occupy seats in the disgraced government of Mr. Mercier. No one could accept a position in that cabinet and be re-elected, in any of the Irish Catholic constituencies of the Province. Yet the record of deception is there all the same. These are a good time coming, when a settlement of accounts must take place, and a lesson will then be given to politicians of all schools, that there is a limit to the most patient endurance.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The proceedings before the Committee of Privileges and Elections, in the Tarte McGreevy investigation, have come to a close. All along, we cherished the hope that the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, for so many years, a prominent Irish Catholic representative, would have come out of the ordeal unscathed. In that hope we have been disappointed. The declaration made on behalf of Mr. McGreevy, at the last session of the late parliament, and emphasized by himself at the opening of the present session, has not been borne out. Mr. McGreevy has admitted to have received, from the firm of Larkin Connolly & Company, public contractors, the sum of fifty-five thousand dollars, which he claims to have paid for party purposes, in various elections. There is no reason to doubt his declaration at that point, as he need not have appeared before the Committee at all, and could have availed himself of a friendly steamer to carry him to the other side of Atlantic, *à la Pacaud*. On the question of the "Admiral," a steamer carrying the Government mails, and subsidized for that purpose, he was clearly at fault, his declaration was untrue, that he had no interest in the steamer, and there is no shadow of doubt he has violated the independence of Parliament act, and that his seat must be vacated. The case of the Hon. Sir Hector Langevin is altogether different. Whilst we shall await the pronouncement of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, before making any extended comments on the subject, the declaration on oath of the late Minister of Public Works and his long and cruel cross-examination, lasting for two days, is now public property. We unhesitatingly state, that in our opinion, the Hon. gentleman has vindicated himself, in such a manner as to carry conviction to any unprejudiced mind. It must be remembered that all the contracts at Quebec were carried out, not under the supervision of the Public Works department, but under the superintendence of the Harbor Commissioners of Quebec. Murphy appears to have corrupted and bribed nearly every one he came in contact with. Four or five superintendents of the works were actually in his pay, but these were men over whom the ex-Minister of Public Works had no control, and even those who had could not be aware that the defaming Yankee leader was carrying on his notorious game. The minister was advised in all he did, by the chief engineer of his department, whose advice, so long as he enjoyed public confidence, he was bound to accept. Had the minister overridden the opinions of his chief engineer and adopted a course of his own, and that things had turned out adversely to public interests, what a howl would have gone forth, impeaching the honesty of the head of a department who had deliberately set aside the advice of his competent professional guide. The solemn declaration of Sir Hector Langevin, unshaken by the most serious cross-examination, will be accepted as his vindication. Broken down in health at an advanced age, the veteran French Canadian leader has retired from office and will shortly leave public life altogether. He is a comparatively poor man to-day. His life has been unostentatious, without extravagance; after twenty-five years of official position he has not the means to enjoy magnificent city quarters and country residences, like the Premier of the Province of Quebec after a very brief sojourn in office. A great ado has been made of a presentation given him many years ago of \$32,000—but, out of the millions that have passed under his control, had Sir Hector Langevin been disposed to act dishonestly, he might, to-day, be possessed of wealth and to spare. In a few years, when the events of the past weeks will be passed calmly in review alongside of the long and arduous career of the late Minister of Public Works, it is not too much to predict that the chosen lieutenant of the late Sir George Cartier will occupy a proud position, amongst the men of his race, in the history of the Dominion.

The Hon. Frank Smith, of Toronto, has been called to fill the position of Minister of Public Works *pro tempore* until the reconstruction of the government, which will take place after the close of the present session. The Hon. Mr. Smith is one of the Irish Catholics who have made the name of his fellow-country men respected in the Dominion.

It is a relief to be able to refer to such a name with the reminiscences of O. E. Murphy, Robert McGreevy, and others crowding upon us.

Throughout the whole country there is but one opinion expressed regarding the high minded impartiality and integrity of Sir John Thompson in connection with the investigations now going on. He is the leader of his party in the House of Commons and gives to the people of Canada hope, not merely that we are to have a patriotic and beneficent but honest and pure policy in every department for the future. The whirligig of time has safely avenged the Minister of Justice, and now even the bigots and fanatics begin to feel that without him in public life to-day the future would be menacing in the extreme.

The Senate has been doing good work in unearthing the gigantic schemes of corruption of the Mercier gang in this province. Even the Toronto Globe has been forced to speak out. Hon. Mr. Laurier will have to announce publicly his dissolution of partnership with Mr. Mercier, to save the reputation for honesty to which we believe he clings. Mr. Picaud, whose name is so familiar in connection with blackmailing transactions, on behalf of the Quebec Government, declined to comply with the order of the Senate to appear and testify. He preferred a fast steamer from the port of New York, and has taken a "French leave" for the present. His sudden departure has not had the desired effect of burking the enquiry, for Messrs. Webb and Armstrong have unbosomed themselves, and the public are now in possession of the facts concerning the disposal of \$100,000 which found its way to make matters easy for Mercier, Picaud and Tarte, and a host of other pious patriots. This is the beginning of the end. The Province of Quebec is on the verge of ruin and nothing can save it but the exit of the plundering crew.

CHURCH AND PEOPLE.

American newspapers are reproducing and commenting favorably on the report of an audience Professor O'Gorman, of Washington University, has had with the Pope and his interviews with leading dignitaries of the Church. This report contains several points of interest to the people of this continent generally as well as to Catholics particularly. In the first place, it is gratifying and assuring to find that the Galensky scheme never received any countenance at Rome. The idea could only have emanated from a mind unacquainted with the determination of the American people to maintain their national solidarity. Not less pleasing it is to see the American press accept with cordiality the assurances thus given. The compliment therein paid to the Church in the United States is a proof of the respect in which its power and influence is held by politicians and publicists. Incidentally, also, it shows how well Catholicity harmonizes with republican institutions and how little it is inclined to interfere in politics so long as it is permitted to enjoy the same toleration that is allowed to other forms of Christian belief. Particularism may suit in Europe where the cleavage between races is sharply defined, but in America, where the principle of one law, one language, one equality, is the foundation of the United States, there is neither room nor necessity for it.

Of more general interest is the reported change of attitude at the Vatican with relation to the question of temporal power. Cardinal Parochi, bishop of Rome, said it was not necessary that Catholics should demand a return to the old regime. They should demand nothing more than that Rome—meaning the city proper, not the Church—should be free. It should be an independent, international Catholic city. This, he said, was the idea of Pope Leo, and the connection of the remark conveyed the impression that this is the whole temporal sovereignty to which the Pope now aspires. The Papal seat of government should be under the sole control of the Pope, free from all interference from any alien power. Ever since the occupation of Rome by the Italian government the Pope has been to all intents and purposes a prisoner in the Vatican. In support of this compromise it has been pointed out that the spiritual authority of the Head of the Church has not declined since his loss of temporal sovereignty. On the contrary, it has increased enormously, while the splendid services Pope Leo has rendered to civilization, the cause of peace, learning and science have won the admiration of the world and given the Papacy a claim on the gratitude of the nations which its bitterest enemies dare not dispute.

Cardinal Parochi is further reported as saying that "Pope Leo has plainly and clearly expressed approval of a political alliance with the democracy. It is the only good and possible alliance. The Church will have to reckon less with dynasties and states than with the people. The reign of the democracy is a

fact, and a triumphant fact." In this connection it may be observed that this attitude is not new to the Church. From its foundation the Church has always maintained the principle of popular rights, and, in defining the limits of authority, never hesitated to resist the undue encroachments of temporal power. Indeed it is one of the glories of the Jesuits that, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, they boldly upheld the democratic principle against the preposterous assumptions of the Crown. Father Parsons was persecuted and soundly abused in the writings of the apologists of despotism in those days for advocating those fundamental ideas of human freedom which at a later period were to a limited extent exalted by the Whigs into "the glorious principles of the Revolution" which placed William of Orange on the throne of England. For a handy proof of this one has only to turn to Sir Robert Filmer's "Patriarcha," who begins his famous defence of kingly absolutism by saying:—"Since the time that school divinity began to flourish there hath been a common opinion maintained, as well by divines as by divers other learned men, which offers,—'Mankind is naturally endowed and born with freedom from all subjection, and at liberty to choose that form of government it please, and that the power which any one man hath over others was first bestowed according to the discretion of the multitude.' This tenet," Sir Robert declared, "was first hatched in the schools and hath been fostered by all succeeding Papists for good divinity."

Sir Robert Filmer wrote in the time of Charles I, but his testimony as to the attitude of the Church towards the democracy is conclusive, for it is the testimony of an enemy. We may now perceive, however, that the Church had always a clear provision and understanding of the rights of the people. Governments change, dynasties pass away, new nations arise, old nations become fused, but the people remain always, and it is with the people, not with their temporary rulers, that the Church has her great mission to pursue.

A different and quite a superficial view of the attitude of the Church towards the democracy has been taken by a secular critic, who asks:—"Does Cardinal Parochi's words refer to the rumored alliance with France, or is it a prophecy based on a clear provision that the days of monarchy are numbered, and that a republican form of government will soon be the universal rule among civilized nations?" It sounds more like an aspiration for the control of countries ruled by the people, since the control of those ruled by monarchs has been lost."

This question and comment, as what we have written shows, only proves how little Protestant writers really know of the history of the Church and of the spirit which animates it in its dealings with the nations. The Church has no policy, as the term is understood. It simply has a mission to bring men within the true fold, and teach them so to live that they will become worthy of heaven. If, in the prosecution of this divine purpose, countries or peoples should come under its control, what would be more natural, more just, more fortunate? And does not the implied objection to such control indicate a fear that, if the people are left free, they will by natural process gravitate towards the Church? Moreover, it conveys a suspicion that monarchies and governments of all sorts are a hindrance to the advance of the people in faith and in the Christian virtues. This again, it will be seen, supplies a powerful argument in favor of Catholicity as the true as well as the best religion for a free people.

THAT "MONSTROUS PROPOSITION."

We expressed regret, in our issue of last week, that party warfare should have found it necessary to give currency to the rumor that Mr. Mercier had been in dispute with the Jesuit Fathers on account of a commission alleged to have been paid him on the amount obtained for the now famous settlement of the affairs of the Order." We said we thought such a story must be incredible, and further expressed the hope that Father Turgeon would give a denial to the serious statement. We are glad to note that in conversation with the reporter of the Star an evening paper published in this city, Father Drummond, of St. Mary's, says, in answer to a question as to the report:—"There is no truth whatever in it, and I am surprised at such a paper as 'the one in question giving publicity to such a rumor.' We may remark that the rumor was 'public' before our article was printed, as its text, which Father Drummond does not seem to have seen very clearly, indicates. Father Drummond adds: "You can say 'that the whole thing is a malicious party affair, and that there is not the slightest truth in it.' This is precisely what we suggested, and are glad to obtain this official denial of a story concerning which it is to be hoped nothing more, at least of a covert nature, as in the past, will be heard. The remainder of Father Drummond's

answers to the reporter may be added as of interest, though not materially affecting the main question:

"But has not Mr. Mercier ever expressed his intention of claiming a commission?" "Not at all, and what is more, since the grant was made he has, individually as you know, the original grant was \$400,000, which was left to the Pope to divide, and he awarded us \$160,000. We received every cent of that amount." "Since the money was paid have attempts been made by any of the Premier's friends to claim a brokerage or commission of some sort?" "No, none whatever."

Very Proper.

It is stated in a private telegram from Quebec that Mr. McGreevy has resigned his seat as member for Quebec West. He declined to appear before the House of Commons in reference to his refusal to answer questions before the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Honest Men May Come to their Own.

MONTREAL, Aug. 12.—There are rumors of an open rupture between Count Mercier and the Langelet-Picaud clique, caused principally by a difference of opinion as to how the Baie des Chaleurs affair shall be treated. The count, it is said, has become suspicious of his henchmen, whom he accuses of trying to kill him politically to serve a new idol, and it is even stated that Hon. Charles Langelet has been twice refused admission to Tournouire, the count himself showing him the door on one of the occasions. It is also stated that the despatch sent to Hon. Francois Langelet, and supposed to have come from the Premier, was a forgery.

Hymen Waves His Torch.

St. Ann's Church was the scene of a very pleasing ceremony on last Monday morning, August 17th, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. M. O'Leary to Miss Rebecca Gilmour, of this city. After Mass the happy couple proceeded to the residence of the bride's father when a sumptuous and homely repast was served. The happy couple left amid the congratulations of their friends for an extended tour through the States.

The Fatal River.

A sad occurrence happened on the river opposite Lachine on Saturday afternoon. The fine weather had tempted several to indulge in boating. All went well until about 4 o'clock, when a storm suddenly sprang upon several boats were caught in it. All however, managed to get to a place of safety except one, containing a man named Frigby and two children, which was crossing from Caughnawaga. It was capsized by the wind and the three occupants thrown into the water. One of the children managed to hold onto the boat and the other clung to an oar. The man, however, was not so fortunate, and he was drowned. Several people put from Lachine, and they succeeded in rescuing the children and bringing them safely ashore. Frigby, who was in the employ of Mr. J. E. Townsend, bedding manufacturer, of this city, leaves a wife and nine children who are unprovided for.

Burned to Death.

A sad, but only too common, accident occurred on Cathedral street last Friday. It was another instance of the results of coal oil and a woman in a hurry. Mrs. John Gray, who lives at 28 Cathedral street, went to prepare supper for her husband, a lineman on the Bell Telephone company, about 4 o'clock. She despatched a woman, who lives in the house, to the grocery store to make some purchases, and she herself proceeded to light a fire, upon which she used kerosene as a stimulant. The result was that when her friend returned she found Mrs. Gray lying unconscious on the floor and burned in a terrible manner. She was at once taken to the General Hospital in the ambulance, where it was found that her whole body was terribly burned, her face was almost charred. Everything possible was done for her, and she lingered in great agony until 9.45 o'clock, when her sufferings were terminated by death. The saddest part of the occurrence is that the unfortunate woman leaves a child about five months old, she having been married only about a year and a half. The bereft husband has the sympathy of the neighborhood.

The Federation Question.

TORONTO, August 17.—Col. Howard Vincent, of Imperial Federation fame, who is in the city, expresses himself as greatly pleased with the enthusiasm displayed at Montreal and Ottawa over the project he is here to further. Among the men who compose Mr. Abbott's ministry, he says, the scheme was greeted with the most cordial good will and the most hearty approval. Of the Opposition he could not say much, but some of the members had looked upon it with a favorable eye and he had strong hopes for good results with Mr. Laurier. He never met a more patient listener than Mr. Laurier, and he has, he says, "great ground to hope that, unless America shows herself reasonable to this great Dominion when negotiations are opened in October, a scheme of United Empire Trade upon a preferential basis will have no stronger or more eloquent supporter than the noble leader of the Liberal party, and this I know, though I am not at liberty to mention names, that he will be strongly backed by prominent men occupying seats behind him, and not least by the French-Canadian members, who, although opposed to imperial federation and its somewhat indefinite though extensive platform, are not slow to appreciate the advantages which would certainly be derived by preferential commercial relations with the Empire." Col. Vincent is to address a meeting of the Board of Trade to-morrow evening.

Lotteries and Raffles Denounced.

Cardinal Manning, in a letter has just made public, denounces the employment of lotteries and raffles at bazaars for works of charity or religion. The Lord's work, he says, ought to be done in the Lord's own way. Christians must not encourage lower motives.

MOTHERHOOD.

To Helen's cheek, my song, restore
The sunrise meek it had before:
The flush of youth out-volveting
The tiger moth's Arabian wing.

"A SORROW'S CROWN OF SORROWS."

CHAPTER I.
Twenty-one years later, and the scene opens in one of the midland counties of England.

It was an afternoon of chill October. The wind—not fierce and blustering, but insidious and persuasive in his work of destruction—wooed the red-brown leaves, and carried them while on his wings in an aimless, fluttering fashion before laying them to rest on the damp green earth, over which blue vapours rose at sunset time, filling the spaces between the distant tree-trunks with a twilight of colour and mystery.

Red bands of light shone in the western sky, myriads of rooks cawed in the trees, and over the wide-spreading green slopes of the upland rose the massive twin towers of an ancient fortress, known in the neighbourhood as Donnithorpe Castle.

Just where the ground, rising as it left the river, gained a point from which the Castle was clearly visible, a felled tree lay across the grass-grown pathway, and seated upon it this autumn evening was a young man of remarkable physical beauty, the expression of whose face suggested a mind attuned to the melancholy of the scene around him.

Spread out before him on his knees was a woman's letter, at which from time to time he glanced with frowning impatience.

Bruce Laidlaw read the letter for the second time straight through, then rose, and, tearing the letter to fragments, scattered them over the dead leaves at his feet. He had come to Oldford to forget, not to brood over letters.

Yet an intolerable sadness oppressed him—a sadness for which his circumstances offered no apparent reason.

He had chosen Oldford when he left London that afternoon as a suitable place in which to bury himself alive close to town, and yet so completely out of the world that it was in the highest degree improbable he should be confronted by anyone he knew during his stay. Yet already he was regretting his choice, and deciding that solitude, in his present state of mind, was not likely to benefit him, when his own name, uttered in a tone of pleased surprise, broke in upon his gloomy reflections.

Frowning, with some relief, to face the new comer, Bruce Laidlaw recognised a fellow-traveller who had made the journey from town in the same compartment, and had entered into conversation with him. By their cards, already exchanged, they knew each other as Bruce Laidlaw and Aubrey de Vaux.

There was nothing in the appearance of the latter to arrest the attention or enchain the imagination; tall and slight, well-bred, well-dressed, and well-looking, his was a type familiar to every London ball-room; beyond the fact that he was more courteous, and, at the same time, more enthusiastic in manner than most young Englishmen, and that the expression of his long dark eyes varied somewhat rapidly from mirth to melancholy, there was little about Aubrey de Vaux at first sight to distinguish him from the ordinary young man of London society.

Bruce Laidlaw, however, was in just that state of mind in which the commonplace prose of an ordinary young man came as a relief to the sombre blank verse of his own overwrought brain, and he turned to Aubrey with a smile of welcome.

"They were such a long time collecting a horse and cab up at The King's Arms," the latter explained, "that I decided to walk over to my mother's house, and let my luggage follow me. I am not expected home for a week, so that I shall take her quite by surprise. Montague Lodge is only about a mile from here, they tell me. Can you come over with me now and dine with us? I should so much like you to know my mother. She is a very intellectual woman—not in the least like me," he added with a smile; "and I am sure you will be great friends."

"Thank you. But since you are an only son and your mother has not seen you for nearly three years, she will certainly want to have you all to herself to-night. I wonder she has spared you so long."

"Ah, I was excited; it was a love affair," said Aubrey, blushing like a girl for all his twenty-five years. "You see, he went on, with a sunny expansiveness that clearly indicated his foreign origin. 'I fell in love at college, and, as soon as my mother heard of it, I was sent around the world with an old friend of hers, to get cured.'"

"And was the treatment successful?" "No, no! Yes. Bruce Laidlaw paused a moment before replying. The wind blew a fragment of a letter, in a handwriting he knew well, right across his path. It contained the signature of the writer. Seeing this, Bruce stooped to pick it up, and tear it into infinitesimal pieces before scattering it to the winds again. Then he answered, in an indifferent tone: 'I don't know much about fierce passions—at least, as applied to love affairs; but I dare say you are right.'"

counties immediately before leaving town, and from that source had derived his information concerning Donnithorpe Castle.

"It is chiefly known for a wonderful defence by the Royalists in the Civil War. They show you some hole, made by a bullet that ought to have hit Charles I. while he was dressing, but, missed him."

To this Aubrey said nothing. Beyond the events—political, social, or personal of his own day—he had no fixed opinions; and even had it been otherwise, his modest estimate of his own ideas, and high regard for his companion's intelligence, would have kept him from discussing the point.

Meanwhile, the two had crossed the grass-grown, paved courtyard, and stood together close beneath the frowning tower of Donnithorpe.

In and out, through the massive door, a little way ajar, that stood below the old portullis, a brood of yellow chickens twittered and fluttered; the sound of their excited chirping, the cawing of the rooks, and the low wind that rustled the ivy and moaned through the branches growing bare every hour, being all that broke the stillness.

Bruce Laidlaw pushed the heavy door further open, and gazed into the wide hall—for three centuries the scene of stately comfort, of bright-coloured pageant, of feasting, and of revelry; now—fort we hundred years—allowed to sink into dreary loneliness and damp decay. On each side were turret staircases and immediately to the right of the entrance was a door in the wall—a recent addition, evidently—built of frail timber, with a modern latch and a modern keyhole—a most incongruous adjunct to the solid and majestic masonry of the historic building.

The hall was dimly lighted by windows in the winding staircase, unseen from the entrance; the air within struck damp and chill, and the whole appearance of the place, with its crumbling walls, lichen-covered pillars, and moss-grown pavement, at once impressed and saddened an imagination as keenly sensitive and excitable as Bruce Laidlaw's.

"Does no one ever come here, I wonder?" he said, mechanically lowering his voice in the solemn quiet of the hall.

"There's a sleepy husk about the place that reminds one of the old fairy tale about the enchanted Princess sent to sleep in the tower until the Prince should come."

"Only there are two of us to dispute for the pleasure of waking her with a kiss," said Aubrey. "And here," he went on to read an inscription painted in white letters on the door to the right, "here is her name; and I think our princess must be Irish—Mrs. Maloney, caretaker."

"Some old lady who will extort sixpence for keeping the place in disorder, and tread upon our heels, making the silence hideous with a discordant and monotonous narrative of the castle sieges," murmured Bruce. "I told you this of burrowing in some corner of a forgotten ruin, with walls thick enough to defy an army of besiegers guarding their abodes like some old crone without charity and imposition on sightseers."

As he finished speaking he tapped at Mrs. Maloney's door. Aubrey de Vaux, who had been listening in a lazily amused fashion to this outburst, looked at his watch.

"My mother dies at seven," he remarked, "so that I have time at least to catch a glimpse of the much-maligned Madame Maloney, and to find out from her the nearest way to Montague Lodge. She seems in no hurry to answer your summons," he added, as Bruce Laidlaw, growing impatient, tapped again at the door. "Perhaps the Princess is asleep."

"Then we will wake her; not with a kiss, but with a more practical offering in coin," said Bruce, as, receiving no response to his repeated knocks, he proceeded to lift the latch, and disclose to view the interior of Mrs. Maloney's apartment.

Something in the appearance of it moved him at once to surprise and admiration. Falling back a step, he murmured, "By Jove!" very softly, in a note of intense appreciation, and signing to Aubrey to come quietly, he beckoned the young man to his side.

The room in which they found themselves was evidently the living as well as sleeping apartment of the Mainey household. But for the modern stove placed in the vast chimney corner, and the modern kettle hanging on the wall, there was little about the furniture of this chamber from the middle ages to jar upon the antiquarian mind. The door was hid keen to keep out the damp, and a square of faded carpet covered the space before the hearth; but the great oak beams supporting the roof, the ponderous worm-eaten table, the carved oak chest in a corner of the room, the rough wooden stools, and even the faded tapestry curtain that screened the bed and adjacent coats from public view, all these were venerable and old-world enough to suit even the eight-foot-tall walls that enclosed them.

Through the narrow window, set high and deep within the wall, the red, slanting light struck down upon the face of a woman asleep in an armchair by the fire. By her side was a wooden cradle, back with age, in which lay curled a pink cheeked baby, as fast asleep as she.

Aubrey de Vaux, stepping softly forward, held his breath as he looked by the mellow waning light, on the woman. Pictures of Rubens glowing gold-laden malonnas he had seen on his travels, glimpses of lovely women's faces seen by chance and as speedily forgotten, mingled in his brain with memories of that ideal of dazzling, alluring loveliness that flits, will-o'-the-wisp like, through a young man's dreams.

tower stole both the hearts of the young men while they looked at her, and while she slept happily on, in dreams untouched as yet by thoughts of lovers' woes or love's delight.

Even Bruce Laidlaw, keener of head and colder of heart than his companion, was asking himself: "Could this be Mrs. Maloney?" and feeling some reluctance to admit the self-evident fact, that between the pink plump, fair-haired woman, and the pink plump, fair-haired baby, there existed a strong resemblance.

She was enjoying her sleep so much, it would be a pity to wake her; yet, from her position she was obviously a friend or a relation of the occupant of the room, and it would be far pleasanter to hear the Castle legends from her lips than from those of the traditional caretaker. And why, after all, should she not be Mrs. Maloney?

Bruce Laidlaw said: "We will go outside and knock again to wake the sleeping beauty."

But before he turned to go she opened her eyes, blue and bright as both the young men expected they would be, and fixed them in childlike, blinking wonder, as though half-dreaming still, full upon the perfect face of Bruce Laidlaw.

His voice, clear, but a little metallic, roused her to her feet, and with a deep blush she began feeling about for her shoes, while he addressed her with much courtesy.

"I hope you will forgive us for disturbing you," he said. "I was anxious to go over the Castle, and seeing the name outside the door, I knocked several times. Then, as no one answered, we came in to see if we could find Mrs. Maloney."

"Perhaps you are she?" Aubrey suggested, more as something to say to her than because he considered it probable.

Quickly she drooped a curtsey, and while she snatched an apron from the floor, and proceeded to tie it round her waist, she remarked, in the most modest of voices and the richest of brows: "True for ye, sorr, and it's glad I'd be to show yer honours over the old place; but who's to mind the baby all the while?"

Bruce Laidlaw at once volunteered to remain behind, should Aubrey wish to go over the Castle. "Mrs. Maloney," seemed a little disappointed at this arrangement. From the moment when her blue eyes had first fallen on his face, she had never ceased to gaze at Bruce Laidlaw with a sort of shy wonder. She had scarcely even glanced as yet at Aubrey, who, for his part, could not recall the mention of his Rubens madonna being merely an Irish carpenter after all. He had forgotten for the moment the fact that he was on his way to an adoring mother who had lost sight of him for nearly three years, and who would grieve every moment that he tarried in returning to her; forgotten his old college substitute. A preliminary difficulty occurred, and later he was almost wholly forgetting his fair young Irish woman of the sunny hair and skin like cream and roses.

By a little imperious gesture she signed to him to follow her. Bruce watched them from the door as they crossed the ever-darkening hall, but as her feet rested on the first step of the winding turret staircase, she suddenly stopped. The exciting account, in broad Irish, of the Castle history died upon her lips, and the red blood rose hotly to her cheeks.

Aubrey, standing at the foot of the steps watching her with all his heart in his looks, turned his head in the direction her eyes had taken, and there, behind them in the evening light that streamed through the now wide-open entrance-door, stood a little old lady, white haired and distinguished looking—as dainty as a picture in a fairy-tale.

Before Aubrey turned, she had caught sight of his companion.

"Lola!" she exclaimed in tones of soft, surprised remonstrance.

Then a moment later: "Aubrey, my son!" she cried, and with all a mother's tenderness in her eyes and voice, and outstretched arms, she welcomed the wanderer home again.

And so Lola Marsden, Bruce Laidlaw, and Aubrey de Vaux and his mother met, all four together, for the first time.

CHAPTER II.

After the first outburst of surprise and delight at sight of her beloved son, Madame de Vaux glanced through the open doorway of Mrs. Maloney's room, to which the girl she called Lola had noiselessly repaired during the meeting between mother and son.

Even through the little disconnected sentences, incidents on greeting after so long an absence, Aubrey's eyes were wandering off in the direction Mrs. Maloney had taken, and it was with a bad attempt at indifference that he inquired of his mother why she had called her Lola. Did she know her; and if so, who was she?

"Miss Lola Marsden is our doctor's daughter," Madame de Vaux answered rather sadly. "But she is my son, the pony carriage is waiting, and I am longing to see my boys and my son from your own lips—everything you have seen and heard, and thought and felt, since you left me."

She was a little lame in her walk, and moved with the help of a high ebony cane held in her right hand, while with her left she pressed her son's arm somewhat impatiently as she tried to lead him with her through the Castle door. But Aubrey had made up his mind not to leave the building without an explanation with the girl who had already so strongly impressed him.

"Wait a minute, mother," he said, gently but firmly detaining her. "I want you to know a few words of welcome from London, who stopped here with me to look over the Castle. Such a handsome fellow—the finest face I ever saw; and clever enough even for you, little mother!" She murmured some protest, being evidently restlessly anxious to be gone; but, as, except in the one instance of his college infatuation, Aubrey had entirely his own way with his mother all his life, he overruled her objections now, and drew her with him in the direction he wished to take.

son was patent to the most casual observer, and that the influence he exercised over her was due to affection, and not to mind was almost equally plainly a comparison of their faces. Here, growing year by year more clearly the index of her strongly-marked characteristics, showed keenness of intellect and tenacity of purpose, violent prejudices and immovable determination, in every line of the handsome, regular features, in every glance of the long grey eyes that sixty years of life had not yet robbed of their brightness; whilst in her son's face, charming by reason of its quickly-changing, sympathetic expression, there was nothing to suggest powers of intellect or will above the average.

Her eyes, fixed incessantly upon Aubrey as she unwillingly accompanied him into Mrs. Maloney's room, showed all a mother's love and more than a mother's anxiety. She afforded Mr. Laidlaw at his first introduction as short a glance as courtesy required; but no woman, young or old, could forbear looking twice at such a face as his, and soon even Madame de Vaux's gaze returned to it with all the interest she could spare from her son.

As for Lola herself, on Madame de Vaux's arrival she had crept back in a somewhat shamed fashion to the armchair by the fire in which the two young men had first discovered her. From thence, glancing demurely across at Bruce Laidlaw, who stood near the hearth, she remarked, without the least trace of an Irish accent: "So that is Aubrey de Vaux!"

"So you are not Mrs. Maloney?" She blushed, then a roguish light flashed into her eyes.

"True for ye, sorr! But I thought I might as well earn a little money for her, and I meant to charge you a shilling each for just taking you up to the tower and back."

"Before you left the room I knew you were a young lady masquerading, by your hands," said Bruce quietly.

"By my hands?"

She glanced down at them, as plump, small, and very fair, they lay on her lap.

"Yes; they have evidently done no rough work."

She raised her blue eyes to his, this time wondering.

"You must be very observant," she said.

"It is my business to be so," he returned. "I am a writer."

And it was just at this point that Aubrey and his mother had interrupted them. The ceremony of introducing Mr. Laidlaw to the old lady was hardly over before Lola had sprung from her chair, and, darting across the room, had thrown her arms round Madame de Vaux.

"And now, my fairy godmother," she cooed in cooing tones, "you must introduce me to your son."

Her action surprised Aubrey. From his mother's manner of leading to Lola he had concluded that she did not like the girl; but he could see now, by the way in which she received her caress and glanced with an indulgent affection at the beautiful face pressed near to her own, that here, on the contrary, was one of Madame de Vaux's special favourites.

A pretty group, and one that he remembered long afterwards, Bruce Laidlaw thought they made, standing there in the twilight; white-haired December bending over golden-haired May, while tall young Aubrey gazed down on both—love for the one and admiration for the other shining in his eyes.

"I can't pay you such a compliment, at first sight, as to say you are like your mother," Lola said, glancing slyly up at Aubrey. Then, before he could reply, she turned to Madame de Vaux again.

"They thought I was Mrs. Maloney," she said with a rippling laugh of intense delight.

"I must take you to task for these boyish frocks," Madame de Vaux said with gentle reproof. "It is unsafe for you to spend your time alone in this deserted place where any tramp might enter."

"I wasn't alone," said the girl. "There was Mrs. Maloney's baby; I had promised to mind it while she went to Oldford; and I was asleep by the fire when these two gentlemen came in. And I didn't think they looked like tramps," she added, with a little look up at the two young men that set them both laughing.

"You must know, Mr. Laidlaw," said the old lady, "that Miss Marsden is a spoiled child, with me as well as her father, and I am afraid we let her run rather wild. Mrs. Maloney is a protegee of mine, the daughter of an old servant. The poor thing has been left a widow with four children, so I persuaded Lord Broughton to give her this appointment, and Lola and I do what we can to help her. She has gone to the town to-day to see her eldest boy off to Canada, and I called to bring her some tea and a few little things to comfort her."

"She won't be back until nearly seven," said Lola; "so as the kettle is boiling, fairy godmother, I will make you some fashionable afternoon-tea. Now, don't say no. I want to show Mr. Laidlaw that I can use my hands. He is a writer, and he says he has observed I can't. I mean to have tea here all by myself; by how I'll give a party. Miss Lola Marsden, at home at Donnithorpe Castle between five and seven." Now you sit in the armchair," she went on, gently forcing Madame de Vaux into it, "while I run and fetch the packets from the pony-carriage."

She was as self-possessed as a dowager, as full of infectious fun as a child, this Berkshire Cinderella, as she flitted about with Mrs. Maloney's apron encircling her rounded waist, and Mrs. Maloney's ponderous kettle in her soft white hands.

Bruce Laidlaw, fascinated and interested even more by her manner than by her beauty, followed her out into the courtyard where a youthful groom stood guarding Madame de Vaux's little pony-carriage, and grinning with red-faced satisfaction when Miss Marsden appeared at the Castle door and chattered to him whilst she took out the parcels.

"What a lovely girl, mother!" Aubrey de Vaux said.

"Yes, dear. And your friend, Mr. Laidlaw, seems to think so."

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

Drawings in August, 1891:—Aug. 5th and 19th.

Table with columns for Prizes, Worth, and Ticket prices. Includes '3134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00' and 'CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00'.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

Make a Note of it! When preparing for PIC-NICS, SUMMER EXCURSIONS or CAMPING-OUT always procure some of



It is compact, convenient—always ready for use. It makes delicious Sandwiches, and strengthening Beef Tea.

Two Famous Priests. Father Reginald Collins, the Catholic chaplain, whose heroism at the Battle of Tofrek in the Sudan made him famous in the army even though it received no official recognition, has lately been elected a member of the Senate of the University of Malta.

Another frivolous squabble has sprung up at Bethlehem, but small as it is one cannot forget that a quarrel in these latitudes led to the Crimean War. The Greeks are to blame, as they generally are. The latest dodge they have adopted is both audacious and mean. As soon as the bells in the Church of the Nativity ring to announce a religious ceremony, the Greeks dash out their peal, which has a more sonorous vibration and drowns the Catholic bells.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose: one little pill. Small price; small dose; small pill.

A Speck of War. Another frivolous squabble has sprung up at Bethlehem, but small as it is one cannot forget that a quarrel in these latitudes led to the Crimean War.

The write man in the eye-it place—A poet in a whisky mill.

Seaside flirtations do not generally last, possibly because, like the house mentioned in the parable, they are generally built on the sand.

Even a genius needs commonsense at times in order not to be mistaken for a fool.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS for the blood.

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Advertisement for Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. Includes text: 'Its Action is Like Magic. Accidents Happen. ONE TEASPOONFUL PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER COMES TO ALL. How much suffering could be prevented by a little foresight! Always keep in the house this inexpensive and thoroughly reliable safeguard, which for over HALF A CENTURY has stood unequalled as a household remedy and travelling companion. ALL MEDICINE DEALERS SELL PAIN-KILLER At 25 cents a Bottle.'

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

CANNING FRUIT. The following table, giving the length of time for boiling fruit and the right proportion of sugar to the quart of fruit to be used, has been carefully prepared, and will be of value to the housewives in canning fruit time:

Table with 3 columns: Fruit Name, Minutes, Sugar (Oz.). Includes Cherries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, etc.

Place the fruit in glass cans. Make a syrup of the required amount of sugar, getting in as little water as possible for getting the number of cans to be filled. After the syrup boils a little pour into the cans...

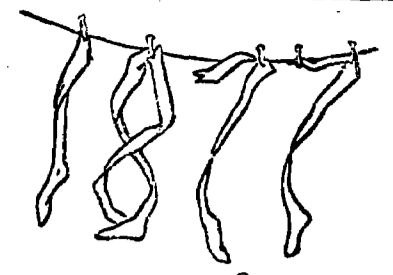
CHIEF FOOD FOR INFANTS. A large proportion of the infant population of this city, writes Dr. J. J. Sullivan in New York News, is being reared on various cheap, deprived of the use of human milk as an article of food, and the milk of these infants are, unfortunately, compelled to have recourse to some other substitute for the purpose of sustaining the life of their offspring.

Infants are not only apt to be fed at too frequent intervals, but also in too large quantities. If the stomach of a young child be over-distended with food a portion of its contents is apt to be vomited and the remainder to undergo incomplete digestion and give rise to a profuse and exhaustive diarrhea.

What Does It Mean? "500 Does One Dollar" means simply that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most economical medicine to buy, because it gives more for the money than other preparations.

PATIENCE.

The Meral of an Old Story Brought into Prominence. Long, long ago, before any of the modern means of communication were in vogue, a certain king desired information concerning an event of importance which was about to take place in the distant confines of his dominion.



Out of Date - washing and cleaning with soap and scrubbing. There was to much work in doing it - too much wear and tear when it was done.

Beware

of imitations which are being peddled from door to door. First quality goods do not require such desperate methods to sell them. PEAKLINE'S sells on its merits, and is manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

tion of sugar than cow's milk, while the quantity of water is less in the cow's milk, but more butter and more salts are found present. Recognizing this fact then THE PROBLEM RESOLVES ITSELF

into reducing the amount of casein and other solids, with the exception of sugar, in the cow's milk, so as to approximate human milk as closely as possible. Barley-water, as a diluent, serves this purpose very satisfactorily, and it also tends to correct any looseness of the bowels that may be present.

Mr. John W. Kirk the veteran who was with Morse when the first working telegraph line was stretched, has made during his life a great many interesting calculations in numbers. The two most remarkable numbers in the world are 3 and 7.

The numerical seven," says Mr. Kirk, "the Americans got from India and all following have taken it from the Arabians. It is mentioned over 300 times in the Scriptures, either alone or compounded with other words. It seems a favorite numeral with the Divine mind, outside as well as inside the Bible, as nature demonstrates in many ways, and all the other numerals bow to it.

the old tale. We are ever ready to listen to the first wild rumor, the first exaggerated recital of which our enemy or our neighbor is the central figure. The newspapers cater to this desire; their columns are filled with accounts of things which never happened, and contradiction of information, so-called, to which they have given publicity the day before.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

THE STARFISH.

The attack of a starfish upon an oyster may be likened to an assault by organized conspirators, inasmuch as each of these five-fingered animals is composed of five distinct individuals, says the Washington Star.

But, as a matter of fact proved by observation, when a starfish is spying after food it lifts the ends of its five arms so that the eye beneath each extremity may get a view of things in the neighborhood, and if any object worth going after is discovered all the many hundreds of sucker-like feet between the five arms are seen to push out together in the direction of the morsel desired.

My observations on this subject have inclined me to think that matters of concerted action with starfish have not infrequently to be affected by first obtaining the assent of an individual ray that was willing. It is known that these creatures sometimes divide themselves voluntarily into a three-armed and two-armed portion, which may be regarded as the violent dissolution of business and domestic relations once happy, but given inharmonious.

As for the arm that is dropped it promptly proceeds to grow back new arms, thus becoming a whole starfish itself. Being the biggest it is presumably for a long time the boss of the five, which must be gratifying. A few years ago people who caught starfish in the oyster-beds, destroyed them, as they thought, by cutting them in halves and throwing them overboard, but the process was not very effective, inasmuch as every one thus created promptly became two.

A NUMBER PUZZLE. Mr. John W. Kirk the veteran who was with Morse when the first working telegraph line was stretched, has made during his life a great many interesting calculations in numbers. The two most remarkable numbers in the world are 3 and 7.

"Multiply this by 2, the answer is 285, 714." "Multiply this by 3, the answer is 428, 571." "Multiply this by 4, the answer is 571, 428." "Multiply this by 5, the answer is 714, 285." "Multiply this by 6, the answer is 857, 142."

Each answer contains the same figures as the original sum and no others, and three of the figures of the sum remain together in each answer, thus showing that figures preserve the trinity." "Thus 285 appears in the first and second numbers, 571 in the second and third, 428 in the third and fourth, and 142 in the fourth and fifth."

example. The group of 285 is common to both. Having read 285 out of the second sum, read along and bring in the first figure of the thousands last. It will read 814. All the others will read in the same way.

"Again, note that the two groups of three in the first sum are the same as the two groups of three in the fourth reversed in order, and that the same thing is true of the second and third. The last multiplication has its groups of three the same as those of the original number, reversed again."

"Examine these results again, and you will see that in these calculations all the numerals have appeared save 9. Now multiply the original sum by the mighty 7—the divine favorite of the Bible and of creation—and behold the answer! The last of the numerals, and that one only in groups of three—again the trinity!

142,857 7 1000,000

"No other combination of numbers will produce the same results. Does not this show the imperial multipotent numeral 7 and its divinity?"

ANOTHER PUZZLE.

The following curious puzzle beats the celebrated "13-13-14" enigma of a few years ago, and is well worth investigation. Take a strip of card-board or paper 13 inches long and 5 wide, thus giving a surface of 65 square inches. Now cut this strip diagonally, as true as you can, the result being two pieces in shape of triangles. Now measure exactly five inches from the larger end of each strip, and cut each in two pieces. Take your four pieces and put them in the shape of an exact square, and it will appear to be just 5 inches each way, or 25 square inches—a loss of 1 square inch of superficial measurement, with no diminution of surface. The question is, what becomes of that inch?

HOLYROOD ABBEY.

Description of the most famous Building of the Scotch Capital.

Holyrood Abbey, situated in the environs of Edinburgh, was founded, in 1128, by David I. Its monks were canons regular of the Order of Augustine.

The choir of the church was of great extent, and probably had a Lady chapel at its eastern extremity, but it has utterly disappeared. The nave was 148 feet long, and 66 feet broad. It continued to be respected after all other parts of the roof, its southern tower, and some of the upper parts of its walls, it is still standing.

The entire edifice forms an open quadrangle chiefly of Grecian character and somewhat resembling the palace of Hampton Court. The choir apartments are reached by a grand staircase from the south-east angle of the piazza. These were framed to represent all the older royal residences in Scotland; and a few years ago, after having long lain in great neglect, they were entirely refitted, in a style of much elegance, under the direction of the decorative artist, D. R. Hay.

The picture-gallery, measuring 150 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 18 feet in height, occupies the first floor on the north side of the quadrangle. Its walls are hung with portraits alleged to represent 106 kings of Scotland—most of them sheer fancy pieces, all painted in the time of James VII., and all in a very barbarous style of art.

Queen Mary's apartments are situated in the extent part of the original palace, and reached by a stair from the north-west angle of the piazza, and they continue nearly in the same condition as when Mary inhabited them.

The floor of the vestibule at the head of the stairs has some dark stains which are alleged to be the blood of Rizzio. The presence-chamber has a carved oaken roof, and contains a number of pictures, a few old chairs, and some other articles.

The bed-chamber contains a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, some pieces of tapestry, and Queen Mary's own bed, composed of crimson damask, with fringes and tassels of green silk.

An Historic Priory. The new Benedictine Priory of St. Godelieve, at Ghisteltes, in Belgium, has been blessed by the Bishop of Bruges. The chapel, which is in the Gothic style, is very pretty. The ancient abbey on this very site, occupied again after eight centuries, was founded by the daughter of Bertolf. Born blind she was cured at nine by immersion in the miraculous water, in which St. Godelieve had plunged, and built the convent in gratitude. This religious house was known as Ten Putte. It was devastated by the Gueux in 1577, but now rises more beautiful from its ruins.

Religious journalism is the most arduous work of the whole profession, and because of the enormous training a man must subject himself to, finds only a few who are willing to undertake it. To-day there is no field of journalism in which there is such a demand for capable men as in religious work.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

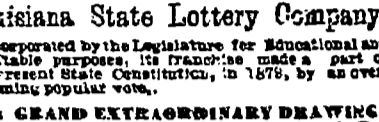
Of all the battles there are none like the unrecorded battles of the soul. Thy secret is thy captive if thou keep it; thou art its captive if thou let it go.

DONALD KENNEDY

Of Roxbury, Mass., says Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep Seated Ulcers of 40 years standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price \$1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the U. S. and Canada.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.



Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable Purposes. It was organized as a part of the present State Constitution, in 1876, by an overwhelming popular vote.

GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING takes place on Monday, August 19th and 20th, and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING takes place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

PAID FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF THE DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows: We do hereby certify that we are the authorized agents for all the North and South American States of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and no favoritism toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to accept certificates, with facsimiles of our names, as indicated in its advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send Money by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars, on which we will pay all charges, and we pay Express Charges on all CASHES and LISTS OF PRIZES forwarded to correspondents.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. IMPORTANT. Send Money by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars, on which we will pay all charges, and we pay Express Charges on all CASHES and LISTS OF PRIZES forwarded to correspondents.

Table with 2 columns: Prize Amount, Number of Prizes. Includes 1 PRIZE OF \$20,000, 2 PRIZES OF \$10,000, etc.

Price of Tickets: Whole Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. Club rates, 55 fractional tickets at \$1. for \$50.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. IMPORTANT. Send Money by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars, on which we will pay all charges, and we pay Express Charges on all CASHES and LISTS OF PRIZES forwarded to correspondents.

Give full address and make signature plain. Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails for advertising, we are the Express Company in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes, until the Courts shall direct our Agents as to the proper mode of advertising. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver all ORDINARY letters and all CASHES and LISTS OF PRIZES to registered letters to him.

BURDOCK

Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sores.

BLOOD

CURES DYSPESIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEART BURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES.

BITTERS

Religious journalism is the most arduous work of the whole profession, and because of the enormous training a man must subject himself to, finds only a few who are willing to undertake it. To-day there is no field of journalism in which there is such a demand for capable men as in religious work.

Dominion Metal Works

GARTH & CO., 536 to 542 Craig Street. MANUFACTURERS OF Key's Low Water Alarm, Van Dux-n's Steam Jet Pump, "Louise Pulley" (Mills), Hot Water Furnaces, Hot Water Radiators, Penberthy Injectors, Hydrants of all Kinds, St. George's Street Gully, Kearney's Pneumatic Street Stop Cocks, Curtis' Water Pressure Regulator, Asbestos Packed Cocks, Watson's Steam Pressure Regulators, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Goods for Plumbers, Gasfitters, etc.

IRON FOUNDRY

Maisonneuve and Lagachetiere treats

BRODIE & HARVIE'S

Self-Raising Flour

THE BEST and THE ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it: all others are imitations. Best Body Brussels Carpets. Since my announcement of best, choice, five-frame Body Brussels at special prices, salesmen have been booking large and numerous orders, measurers, cutters and fitters overrun with pressing demands upon their taxed energies, and the tout ensemble presents an assurance of the purchasing capacity of the public when prices reach a point below the standard.

THOMAS LIGGETT, 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Derricks - Winches

1 Ton - 2 Ton - 3 Ton - 5 Ton. HAND AND STEAM POWER. MILLER BROS. & TOMS, 122 King Street, Montreal, Que.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease by the use of thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE REMEDY on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their ADDRESS and P.O. address. T. A. SLOOUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

BRUSHES.

Brooms, Whisks, Feather Dusters, Hairbrush, Hair Combs, Etc. R. C. 5400 B & C, Importers and Manufacturers, 754 Craig Street (opposite THE TRINITY WITNESS), Telephone 31170.

ELECTRICITY

Life Force

OF ALL ORGANIC FORMS. Properly applied will often cure the most painful and obstinate diseases with all other agents fail. G. STAUNTON HOWARD, Electro-Therapeutist, 209 St. Antoine St., MONTREAL. CONSULTATION FREE.

French Patent Medicines

MESSRS LAVIOLETTE & NELSON. Have just received their autumn importation of French Specialties and Perfumes, and invite the public to visit their establishment. 1805 NOTRE DAME STREET, (Corner of ST. GABRIEL).

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 system, and restoring the system to its normal condition. They are recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are equally efficacious as to all ailments incidental to females of all ages and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, in all cases.

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 affected by any of these troubles, or if you are troubled with any of the following: Eczema, Itch, Scald Head, Ringworm, etc., apply this Ointment, and you will be cured. It is also a most valuable remedy for all kinds of skin diseases, and is especially recommended for the cure of the following: Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

Gout, Rheumatism,

and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, in all cases, is known to fall under the influence of this Ointment. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only in Holloway's Ointment, 535 OXFORD STREET, LONDON. and are sold by all vendors of medicines (with whom the name will be presented). The Pills and Ointment are also sold by the following: Messrs. G. S. OXFORD STREET, LONDON. and are sold by all vendors of medicines (with whom the name will be presented). The Pills and Ointment are also sold by the following: Messrs. G. S. OXFORD STREET, LONDON. and are sold by all vendors of medicines (with whom the name will be presented).

SOLE AGENTS: MESSRS. G. S. OXFORD STREET, LONDON. and are sold by all vendors of medicines (with whom the name will be presented). The Pills and Ointment are also sold by the following: Messrs. G. S. OXFORD STREET, LONDON. and are sold by all vendors of medicines (with whom the name will be presented).

THE HUMOROUS SIDE OF POLITICAL DISHONESTY.

The "Globe" Assumes a Virtuous Cad. Mr. Laurier Ought to Explain.

The Globe of Thursday last editorially says:—The Senate Railway Committee which has the Bate des Chateaux bill in hand had Sir Hector's relative, Mr. C. N. Armstrong, before it yesterday. But Armstrong refused to say what he had done with the \$175,000 which he received from the Quebec Government. He paid it out at once, he admits, but he will not say to whom he paid it. Asked if Mr. Peneau had got any portion of it he refused to answer. He had been shown a statement of Mr. Mercier's debts, amounting to \$57,000, but he declined to say whether he had paid any money for Mr. Mercier or not. The Senate is in duty bound to compel him to tell the whole story and to lay hands upon Peneau, Garneau and them all at the earliest opportunity. The Federal Government has paid \$25,000 in cash to the railway, and the Federal tax-payer is entitled to know at once whether there is any truth in the statement that the scheme has been tainted with fraud. It does not signify a straw that the \$100,000 said to have been paid by Armstrong to Peneau came out of the bonus of \$200,000 voted to the road by the Quebec Legislature. If one bonus was higger-mugged the other may have been. Mr. Jones, M.P. for Gaspe, whose constituents are interested, writes a two-column letter to a French contemporary in which he argues that to have an inquiry will be to delay the completion of the work, some 40 miles having yet to be built. He describes the district through which the line runs as containing 60,000 inhabitants and as being a perfect storehouse of minerals and lumber. But the lumber and minerals will keep, and the fishermen and farmers can probably afford to wait a few months longer for the completion of the line, seeing that they have managed to live for a couple of hundred years or so without one. It is certain that the new company need not go to England to bond the line until Mr. Barwick's charge has been ventilated. Mr. Jones asks:—"Are the Senators ready to sacrifice the public interests and the interests of the people of this district in order to favor the Ontario Bank?" This is not a fair way of putting it. It does not matter what the Ontario Bank is trying to effect, or what position the sub-contractor McFarlane, in whose estate it has a stake, occupies under the new company. But we are all concerned for the honor of the country, which has been sadly tarnished of late; and the Senate could not perform a more important task than to determine the truth or falsity of the story that the Ministers of the Crown in Quebec have perpetrated a great robbery in connection with this road. Mr. Mercier was out of the country when the theft is alleged to have been committed, but his reputation is just as much in peril as Peneau's or Garneau's, and he should lose no time in persuading those gentlemen to go upon the stand. Their non-appearance will be taken by many as equivalent to a plea of guilty, and he cannot afford to allow half the world to come to that conclusion if he and they are absolutely innocent of the charge. La Patrie regards the action of the Senate Committee as an invasion of Provincial rights, rather a far-fetched notion considering that the Dominion is interested to the extent of over half a million in the road.

IRISH NOTES.

A correspondent writing from Dublin says:—We are having a great number of tourists this summer. Evidently it is beginning to dawn on people that it is possible to visit Ireland and go home alive. From the little Isle of Man alone we had over 1000 last week, and from Scotland 2500. These were all excursionists and were over and above the ordinary traffic. The mouths of our Dublin connoisseurs are watering over the lucky find of Dr. Alexander Smith of a painting by the artist, Peter Von Slingelandt, Gerard Dow's favorite pupil. The picture was picked up by the Dr. in a dealer's store, for the small sum of one pound. It was painted early in the seventeenth century, and though a little battered, is in capital preservation.

The last report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries for 1890 shows clearly that the harvest of the seas round our coast have never been properly garnered in, and instead of the produce increasing, in value it is steadily decreasing, and the figures clearly show that no effort is being made to recover the long-deferred opportunity of developing this source of national wealth. Growth used to have a splendid trade in the famous "Dublin Bay herrings," but the industry has been going down since 1864, when 118,000 measure of fish were landed, producing £4274, while last year only 3825 measure were taken value for £3678, a terrible falling off. Roughly estimated, the gross receipts for fish caught on the East coast of Ireland about ten years ago was £250,000 per annum, while in 1890 it had fallen away to the miserable sum of £27,939, or very little over a tenth. Everything points to a decline in the Irish fishing industry.

Writing of the naval movements the correspondent says:—War was declared early on the morning of the 23rd. The citizens of dear, dirty, defenceless Dublin are consequently in a state of feverish anxiety as to the fate of the city. The ships of the blood-thirsty "Reds" were early at work; three torpedo "catchers"—the "Seagull," "Skipjack" and "Gossamer"—having attacked the torpedo boats lying in Wicklow Harbor on that very morning, and the same evening four men-of-war threatened Kingstown, but were beaten off by the big guns (supposed to be) on the East Pier. Dublin and the shipping on the Liffey is practically undefended in the case of a real taking of the place of this mimic warfare. The Pigeon House Fort is intended to guard the city, but with its present armament it would be powerless to repel any well organized attack. Submarine mines would be the only defence. About six hundred and forty men are always kept

at the Pigeon House—detachments from all the regiments in garrison in Dublin. On Friday, July 24, a more determined attack was made on Kingstown by "the Reds," and the umpires have decided that the place was taken. A few of the torpedo boats escaped up the river, and lay here off the Custom House till Sunday morning. In hugging the shore too closely on their way up, two of the boats disabled their screws. That is the worst of those boats; they appear always to be getting out of order just at the time they are most required. Dublin is pretty certain to fall soon, now that Kingstown has been taken.

Irish horses have won a good character all over the world, and His Majesty of Italy evidently believes in them, as he has just purchased the colt which won first prize in the two-year-old class at the recent horse show in Cork. Though Ire had failed to retain the Elcho challenge shield at Bisleigh this year, her Eight made a very good showing. As usual the Irish team was well to the front when it came to shooting at the 1000 yards range, beating the Englishmen by nine points. Coghlan made the grand score of 74 out of a possible 75 at this range. It was regretted that our "old reliable" Rigby was not on the team, as he made splendid shooting in a number of matches during the meeting. Ireland and England have now "tied"—having each nine wins to their credit, while Caledonia is away behind with only five victories. When this "tie" is shot off at Bisleigh next year, the probability is that the shield will again "come back to Erin."

The Lord-Lieutenant appears to have a great fancy for the "Wild West." He is down in Connemara again, and has been having some very good salmon and trout fishing on the Ballinahinch Lake. The Viceroy is much interested with the historic relics in this celebrated district once sacred to the Martins of Ballinahinch. This princely estate was said to have been one of, if not the largest property in the Three Kingdoms, and it was the boast of the Martins that they had an avenue twenty-five miles long. Now, not a single acre belongs to one of the name. Lord Zetland visited an old ruined castle standing on an island in the Lake, where it is said the amazonian, Grace O'Malley, used to take refuge after her predatory raids, and in later years, the Martins used this castle for imprisoning refractory or defaulting tenants. Those were the "good old days" when an Irish landlord could do just as he liked, and the tenants were, perhaps, just as well off as in these times of Land Courts and Laws.

AN ONTARIO TRAGEDY.

The Demon Drink Adds Another Victim to the Long List.

Mitchell, Ont., Aug. 13.—Not since the brutal murder of J. Houghton last June has this quiet town been thrown into such a state of excitement as it was yesterday morning, when the news was spread abroad that Mrs. Daniel Whale had been killed. Whale is a retired hotelkeeper, having formerly kept on Richmond St., Toronto. He and his wife have had frequent misunderstandings, and it is said that early on Monday morning they had another, which culminated in the death of Mrs. Whale. Coroner P. R. Shaver, of Stratford, was telegraphed for, and he came over and held an inquest last night in the town hall. After viewing the body Robert White testified that Mrs. Whale was regular in her habits. He stated how she was lying in a pool of blood when he went into the house. There was blood upon the floor, upon the wainscoting, and there was a deep wound on the back of her head. Her hair was all matted with blood. The husband was under the influence of liquor. Whale stated "that they had several rackets before, but this one he thought would be their last." He threatened to shoot his son-in-law, Mr. J. Seldon, when witness was in the house in the morning.

Witness further related how Whale's daughter, Mrs. Seldon, had found a loaded revolver in his (Whale's) bed. Witness said he took the revolver to his boarding-house and locked it up. Further on in his evidence he remarked that Whale had stooped down and kissed his wife as she was lying on the sofa, making the remark, "she has made thousands of dollars for me." Whale stated to witness that he had still another revolver and he intended to get it loaded also.

William Taylor said that Whale had called him into the house the morning of the tragedy. Witness stated that when he entered the room a ghastly sight met his eyes. He related how the poor woman was lying in a pool of blood, her face covered with blood, her hair clotted with it and blood spotted over the wainscoting and the floor, some of which Whale attempted to wash off the wainscoting. When Whale was spoken to regarding the death of his wife he made no reply. Whale said to him: "You sit there and don't say a word." He was under the influence of liquor. Whale made no explanation, but said to witness: "This will be a bad job for me."

Whale claims that his wife had not been feeling well, that she had fallen and that he had picked her up and laid her upon the sofa. He picked her up a second time. The way he accounted for her injuries was that she had gone over to a neighbor's and had fallen.

The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Whale.

A DREADFUL CRIME.

Revealed After Years of Secrecy—Bad Hearts and Bad Deeds. A few years ago William Fotheringham, of Perth County, built a saw mill near Port Frasier, on the Rainy River. He returned to Perth and induced Thos. Blake Carruthers to move to Rainy River district with his wife, promising him work in the mill. All the parties had been acquainted with each other for years. Last fall rumors began to circulate, in which the names of Fotheringham and Mrs. Carruthers were associated to their discredit, and Carruthers found that Fotheringham was a frequent visitor at his house during his absence. He quarrelled with Fotheringham and finally told him to leave the district or he would kill him. Fotheringham went to Hat Portage. On January 3, of this year,

Carruthers' dead body was found lying on the floor of his cabin with two bullet holes in his head, one two inches behind the right ear, the other near the left eye. Mrs. Carruthers, who was the first to find the body and give the alarm, said the shooting occurred while she was at the river getting water through a hole in the ice. Verdict of suicide. At the inquest a verdict of suicide was returned, partly the result of a slip of paper a man named Fisher and Miss Carruthers said they found in a coat belonging to the deceased, which said "I was heart-broken, and tired of life and decided to end the awful conflict." It was signed "Tom." Those who know of the liaison between Mrs. Carruthers and Fotheringham were not satisfied with the verdict and reported the matter to the Attorney-General, and Detective Murray was sent to the district. Murray, without revealing his identity, spent several weeks in the neighborhood and obtained a lot of important points which led him to the conclusion that Carruthers was murdered by his wife. Among other things he discovered that both Fotheringham and Fisher had attempted to purchase poison for Mrs. Carruthers' use; that the woman and her husband were frequently quarrelling, that the paper said to have been found in Carruthers' pocket and signed "Tom," was not in the handwriting of the deceased, and further that both wounds in the dead man's head could not have been made by a man committing suicide as either would have produced immediate unconsciousness. Arrested in Toronto, Mrs. Carruthers has been living in St. Mary's for some time, but yesterday visited Toronto. Detective Murray learned of her presence here and took her into custody last night. She will be taken to Hat Portage to-morrow for trial. Her maiden name was Slack, and some members of the family will probably accompany her to the Portage.

The G. T. R. Tunnel at Detroit.

PORT ERIAS, Ont., Aug. 17.—A special meeting of the St. Clair Tunnel Company Board was held here on Saturday morning, at which Sir Henry Tyler, Mr. Seargent and other officers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company were present. It is understood that the board decided to fix the date of the inauguration for Sept. 12. It is the intention to invite representative authorities of Canada and the United States as also officers of connecting railways to be present on the occasion. Rapid progress has been made in the last week or ten days, and there is little doubt but that the work will be almost if not entirely finished by the date mentioned. The four large locomotives for special use in the tunnel are a sight in themselves worth seeing. They weigh 25,000 pounds each.

Postal Regulations.

The quarterly supplement to the Canadian Official Postal Guide contains some important information for postmasters. It may be of interest not only to postmasters, but to the public. The paragraphs read as follows:

Letters bearing simply a street address without the name of a person, firm, or institution are not delivered.

Letters posted at the fifth class matter rate, but closed against inspection, may be forwarded as insufficiently paid parcels, if the prepayment amounts to one parcel rate, and the deficiency, at parcel rate, does not exceed 6 cents.

The limit of weight in the case of samples and patterns addressed to the United Kingdom has been increased to 12 ounces; and the limit of size to 12 inches in length, 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth.

Printed or written requests for direct return may be complied with in the case of undelivered letters from Newfoundland.

The weight of parcels for the United Kingdom has been increased to 7 lbs.

There is no killing the suspicion that deceit has once begotten.—George Eliot.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Illustration of a hand pointing to the product.

CURE SICK HEAD. Sick Headache and relieves all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Sickness, Browsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure!

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE. Established 1855.

W. S. WALKER. It is still in the old stand, opposite the Seminary Clock.

1711 - Notre - Dame - Street, Just received, a direct importation of all new and choice designs.

FINE - DIAMONDS. Set in Rings, Ear-rings, Lace Pins and Scarf Pins. Fine Gold and Silver Watches and Chains. Fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry of every description. Solid Silver and Silver-plated Ware. French Carriage and Marble Crockets in great variety. Crown Derby and Wedgwood Ware in great variety. Call and see. 211 St. James street. C-10-90

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. Illustration of a man and a woman.

Recommended as the Best. L. S. MARR, FARMER, Co., 111, May, 1883. I suffered from temporary blindness from overwork for two years, but when I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and can recommend it as the best medicine for such a trouble.

A GREAT BLESSING. I can most emphatically testify to the fact that here in Cleveland, several cases of epilepsy, which were cured by the medicine of Rev. Father Koenig, of St. Wayne, Ind. I have come under my personal observation. In other similar cases great relief was given even if up to this time they have not been entirely cured. It would cost little by a great blessing if the things were more widely circulated that many could be cured by this medicine.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases 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 Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind. for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

ROENIG MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5. In Montreal, by E. LEONARD, Chemist 113 St. Lawrence street.

Some Children Growing Too Fast. become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF Lime and Soda. Palatable as Milk. AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salmon Wrapper: at all Druggists, 50c, and \$1.00.

THE GREATEST YET.

The Cream of the Continent to be Exhibited at Toronto—What may be Expected at the Toronto Exhibition in a Few Weeks.

From all quarters application for space at the forthcoming great Industrial Fair to be held at Toronto from the 7th to the 15th of September are being sent in by every mail. It is now an assured fact that Canada's Great Fair will this fall outstrip any of its predecessors. Never before were there so many entries from the United States, and on no former occasion has such widespread interest been manifested in its success. Notwithstanding the fact that new buildings have been erected and old ones enlarged during the past summer, sufficient entries have been received to almost fill them. Even Great Britain is beginning to realize that it pays to bring its manufactures before the people of Canada, as at no place can they be seen by so many, and several of the leading manufacturers of England have applied for space during the past couple or three weeks at this Exhibition. The railroad and the steamboat companies have this year notified the Association of their intention to give extremely low rates during its progress. A new line of railway into the grounds will enable exhibitors of live stock on both the great railways to unload within a few yards of the stock sheds. It is wonderful the success that has attended this really great enterprise since its inception fourteen years ago, but it may readily be accounted for by any one who will take the trouble to examine the prize list.

No less than four-fifths of the many thousands of dollars distributed annually go to the farmer and stock raiser, and while no other industry is slighted, this greatest one receives the lion's share, and justly so. The farming community appreciate this and by their presence at Canada's great gathering every year endorse the action of the Association. While the farmer visiting the Exhibition cannot turn in any direction without seeing something to instruct him, he finds more than that. No pains have been spared to interest and amuse visitors every minute of the day. Manager Thayer of Boston, a man whose reputation in his particular line is continental, has this year added his vast experience in assisting to make the amusements eclipse anything that has ever preceded them. Then again the scientist, the mechanic and the artist will find in the various departments something of special value to them. When it is remembered that over a quarter of a million people from all parts of Canada and the adjoining States visited the Toronto Fair last year, one can readily form an opinion of its gigantic proportions and its importance and value to the country at large.

The Geographical Congress.

BERNE, Aug. 13.—The Geographical Congress to-day adopted a resolution in favor of the compilation of an international pronouncing geographical dictionary, and by a large majority declared that the English prime meridian ought to be universally adopted and England ought to adopt the metric system. The committee to which the matter was referred has decided that Capt. Glazier's pretension that he discovered the true source of the Mississippi is unfounded, and that the honor of the discovery belongs to Schoolcraft, Lieut. Allen and Jean Nicolle. The Italian delegates wanted the next congress to be held in Genoa in 1892, simultaneously with the Christopher Columbus fete, but as it would be irregular to hold congresses in two consecutive years the question was left open.

COMMERCIAL.

GRAIN.—We quote:—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, nominal; No. 2 Manitoba hard, \$1.10@1.12; No. 3 Manitoba hard, 97c; No. 2 Northern, \$1.01@1.03; feeding, 62c@65c. Peas, 85c in store; 90c afloat. Oats, Manitoba, 58c@58 1/2; Upper Canada, 55c@56c. Corn, 72c@77c, duty paid. Barley, feeding, 60c; malt, nominal, at 65c@67c. Rye, nominal, at 85c@84c.

FLOUR.—The market remains quiet. We quote:—Patent spring, \$5.50 @ \$6.00; patent winter, \$5.25@5.35; straight roller, \$4.30 @ \$5.05; extra, \$4.60@4.70; superfine, \$4.00@4.25; strong bakers', \$5.25 @ \$6.00; strong bakers' (Man.), \$5.00@5.15.

HOG PRODUCTS.—The demand keeps good and prices are firm. Lard is quiet and firm. We quote:—Canadian short cut, \$16.50@17.00; Western clear mess pork, \$16.50; short cut, western, \$19.50; hams, city cured, 10 1/2@11c; do, canned, 10 1/2@11c; lard, in pails, Fairbanks, 8c@8 1/2c; bacon, 8c@10c.

CHEESE.—Prices are unchanged.—We quote:—8c@8 1/2c for finest white, and 8 1/2c for finest colored. Extra fine cheese are selling at 6.

BUTTER.—We quote:—Creamery at 19c @ 19 1/2c; Townships, dairy, 16c @ 17c; Western dairy, 15c.

EGGS.—We quote 12 1/2c @ 14c, according to quality.

FARMERS MARKETS.

GRAIN.—Oats sell at from 55c @ 1.00 per bag; peas, 90c @ \$1 per bushel; buckwheat, 65c @ 75c; do; beans, \$1.50 @ \$2.00 do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 40c @ 50c per bag; turnips, 40c per bushel; carrots, 40c; do; cabbages, 20c @ 35c per dozen; cauliflowers, 50c @ 1.25 do; celery, 25c @ 30c; do; cucumbers, 30c per bush.

FRUIT.—Lemons, \$4.00 @ \$5.50 per box; oranges, \$5 @ \$6 the case; apples, \$1.50 @ \$3 per barrel; bananas, 70c @ \$1.50 per bunch; raspberries, 85c @ \$1 per pail; red currants, 35c @ 50c per gallon; black currants, 50c; do; gooseberries, 50c; do; blueberries, 35c; do; tomatoes, \$1.50 @ \$2 per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter from 15c @ 20c per lb; prints, 20c @ 35c; packed eggs, 14c to 20c per dozen; fresh, 21c @ 25c.

POTTERY.—Fowl, 60c @ \$1 per pair; turkeys, 90c @ \$1.25 each; young ducks, 75c @ \$1 per pair; spring chickens, alive, 30c @ 50c per pair.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, \$6.50 @ \$8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs; pressed hay, 50c @ 70c per 100 lbs; straw, \$1.00 @ \$5.00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs each.

Live Stock.

Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles.

The receipts of Live Stock at these Yards for week ending Aug. 15th were as follows:

Table with columns: Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs. Rows: Left over from previous week, Total for week, Left on hand.

Heavy receipts but little demand for export cattle and trade generally dull in this class. The butchers market was well supplied but prices of last week were not maintained owing to the large supply of inferior stock. Little inquiry for sheep. For hogs with increased receipts prices weakened though well maintained until close of week. We quote the following as being fair values:—Cattle export, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; cattle, butchers good, 4 @ 4 1/2; cattle, butchers med., 3 1/2 @ 4; cattle, butchers culls, 3 1/2; sheep, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4; hogs \$5.00 @ \$5.75; calves, \$2 @ \$3.

Grain Wanted.

France it is estimated, will this year have to import 82,000,000 bushels of wheat, a quantity above the average. There will, also in all probability, be a demand from Germany, where the people are threatened with deprivation of their ordinary food by Russia's prohibition of the export of rye. Though India's harvest prospects are improving, it is evident there will be little exported from that country. The promise is that American farmers may get a lean year's prices for a fat years crop.

The N. W. Crops.

Messrs. H. & A. Allan, the steamship firm of this city, received on Wednesday, from Winnipeg, the following despatch in regard to the crops in the Province of Manitoba, and especially in regard to those on the line of the Manitoba and Northern Railway. Crops splendid. Wheat cutting begins to-day, but must have two weeks of good weather to ensure large proportion of good wheat. The wheat lands along the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway are among the best in Manitoba, but these districts are by no means those in which wheat ripens earliest.

A Party Paper's Views.

LOSOS, August 14.—The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article on the British trade, gives as further evidence of the declining trade of the country the great decrease in freight traffic in England and Scotland. The Gazette says that each week of the present half year has shown diminished receipts compared with those of the corresponding period last year. The current week's receipts are the smallest of any week of the half year and show a decrease of £4000 compared with the corresponding week in 1890. The total decrease for the six weeks is £26,000. Owing to the depression in the iron trade operations many of the principal iron works in the Cumberland district have been suspended for some time and the inability of the workmen to procure employment is causing most acute distress. Six thousand men have been thrown out by the stoppage of the works, and a large number have earned nothing for a year. Many families have struggled along, hoping for better times, but the hope of the works starting up has been abandoned and the outlook for the winter is of the gloomiest nature. Families of iron workers show traces of the privations they have suffered through the enforced idleness of the bread-winners, and it is an absolute fact that hundreds are on the verge of starvation. The authorities have decided to start public works to give employment to many idle men in the district.

S. Carsley's Column.

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In order to give a little more time for recuperation our stores will be closed at 5.30 p.m. every day during August, except Saturdays, when they will be closed at one o'clock.

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