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VOL. XLI., NO. 10.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Gems of Thought From Holy Men Past and Present.

FATHER MATHEW.

Centennial of the Birth of the Great Apostle of Temperance.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND ON HIS WORK.

The Lesson Taught and the Labor to be Done.

Archbishop Iroland, on the life and work of the Ray, Father Mathew, re .inted from advance sheets of the Catholic World, which will be read with interest in view of the cantenial of labration next week :-

The tenth day of the October of this year marks the centennial anniversary of the birthday of the hero of total abstinence. Shall it be for us a mere commemorative dat; cold as the page of history that tells of the men and the occurrences of a byzone age? Far from this! But a day difficating over souls all the warmth, all the cutuaisam in well-doing, all the lave for God and for fellew-man, with which throbbed during his lietime the heart of Father Mathew. But the well-apring of noblest inspirations to

FATHER MATHEW'S CENTENNIAL DAY.

Theobald Mathow was bern on O :teber 10, Theodald mattow was born on Unicoter 10, 1790, near the ancient capital of Tipperary, in sainted Ireland. The great work of his life began on April 10, 1830, n the city of Cork. The stery has often been told, but it is ever worthy of repetition. He had gathered around him in his humble schoolfrom a group of friends. He spoke to them of the evils wrought by intemperance. "In and Labors.

deed," he said, "if only one poer sond could be resound from destruction by what we are the religious. The could be resound from destruction by what we are he rescued from destruction by what we are now attempting, it would be giving glory to food, and well worth all the trouble we could take. No parsed in health has any need of intoxicating drinks. My dear friends, you do not require them, nor do I require them—neither do I take them. After much remainded as a dishonored. Was he to fold in idleness his arms and watch numbered the Section on the subject I have come to the in idicaes his arms and watch unmoved the conviction that there is no necessity for the swift current of destruction? Was he to conviction that there is no necessity for the nee of them by any one in good health; and I advise you all to follow my example. I peal to others, that might alleviate the sin will be the first traign my name in the book and misery? Assuredly not, so long as his will be the first to sign ony which is on the table, and I hope we shall soon have it full." Fitter Mattew then approached the table and taking the pen, said, "Here goes in the name of God!" and signed as follows : "Rev. Theobald Mathew, C. C,

Cove Street, No. 1" Cove street No. 1, ! Three years ago, gulded by the esteemed Blancy of Cock, Dr. O'Callaghan, I turned thither my steps. It was to me a shrine most secred. Thoughts el it had vielted me on transatiantio ground, and had impelled me on a certain day, which I will ever recken among the happlest of my life, to repeat, in sarnestness which must cease only on the grave's brink, the words of Fathew Mathew, "Here goes in the name of God!" I wished by the closest centact with scenes amid which he had lived to freshen in my soul my resolution and gain new strength for it. Thence I wandered toward the blackened walls of the chapel of penal days obsourity-now, slas ! diverted to uses profane —in which for long years the "Apostis" nad devoutly ministered. I tarried, too, in meditation beneath the reef of the old "Bazaar" building for which he had ex changed the school room as the dezens of followers grew into the thousands, and I thought that I heard from the overhanging beams the echoings of his fierce denunciations of sin, and his fervid appeals to take the pledge. This were a work worthy of the attention of total abstainers, and entirely within their lines —to wrest from neglect and decay one or more of these birth-places of their cherished 'cause," and bedeck them with ernaments of leve and gratitude, guarding them as sanotuaries of zeal and self-

THE SPIBITUAL REFLECTION OF PILGRIMS FROM MANY LANDS,

Father Mithew, as revealed to us on that memorable April day, was a man of singular courage, and men of this stamp ore, unfortunately rate. The common man moves with the growd and keeps himself within beaten paths The hardest thing to bear is isolation, moral or intellectual. Only the bravest, whose make up is of the herolo kind, will step out by themselves and suffer to be also from their fallaws. The time of thousand of contemporary Irish men bewailed, as Father Mathew did, the terrible evils wrought around them by intemperance. But the taus of thousands did nothing toward remedying the evils. Why should they? Those evils were of old standing; other men, wise and prudent in their generation, had looked on unconcernedly. Morel evil will endure whatever is done. If it is blotted out under one form, it will reappear under another. Tho use of l'quor in itself is not forbidden; to ask people to abstain from it might be bordering on the old African heresy, which must be avoided at all costs. Enmittes, too, would be awakened, if action is taken against liquor; brewere, distillers, and publicans should not be ruffled in their temper. Buildes he who stirs will be called, even by good and pieus men, a fanatic and a fool. By all means let us be quiet, and leave the world to Providence. Not so did Theobald Matheward and misery abounded; he how argue, Sin and misery abounded; he of soolety it trails its poison-ladon lan that he limy serpont lives, and through all ranks of soolety it trails its poison-ladon lan that he world be described in the remainder of soolety it trails its poison-ladon lan that have no time to denounce diverce and Mermeniam; we have no time to denounce diverce and Mermeniam; we have no time to denounce lotemperence. Then—who knows?—by opposing intemperator, from which ours are free. We dignity and influence of those who have no time to denounce lotemperence. Then—who knows?—by opposing intemperator, from which ours are free. We have ne time to denounce diverce and Mermeniam; we have ne time to denounce lotemperence. Then—who knows?—by opposing intemperator, from which ours are free. We have ne time to denounce diverce and Mermeniam; we have ne time to denounce lotemperence. Then—who knows?—by opposing intemperator, from which ours are free. We have ne time to denounce diverce and Mermeniam; we have ne time to denounce lotemperence. Then—who knows?—by opposing intemperator, from which ours are free. We have ne time to denounce diverce and Mermeniam; we have ne time to denounce lotemperence. Then—who knows?—by opposing intemperator, from which ours are free. We have ne time to denounce diverce and Mermeniam; we have ne time to denounce lotemperence. Then—who knows?—by opposing intemperator, from which ours are free. We dignity and influence of those who have ne time to denounce lotemperator, from which ours are free. We dignity and influence of those who have ne time to denounce lotemperator, in the dignity and influence of the world in this, in the providence. The lotemperator, from which ours are free. We have ne time to denounce lotemperator, in the dignity and influence of the world in this, in the providence in the providence. The lotemperator, in the providence in the providence in the providence in the prov

THE following is an article from the pen of | pledge, from the whole priesthood of Ireland, many of whom, when his determination was made public, called him a madman;" but his selizade revealed his grandeur of soul. He was the hero, too, in his soli denial. He imposed total abstinence upon himself, so as to be able to presch it with power to others, and total shatinence in him bespoke all the A name to conjure by! Bolt in this year of the tenth day of the Outdoor of this year.

And total abstinence in him bespoke all the greet or furtified that it was new in the morel practices of the times. The solf-denial which consists in depriving one's self of the the wil'-spring of noticet inspirations to noblest deeds. The world has sore need of them; be they ours on out prop or help, save divin- grace; but preolarly because of this must we recognize perciam in it.

"If only one poor soul could be resound from destruction by what we are now a tempting, it would be giving glory to God, and well worth all the treuble we could take." His o va words give

He loved God, and for God's sake he loved the neighbor. Sin through the excessive in-dulgence in dring was rife; souls were rush. heart was fully aglow with the fire of divine love. To spend and be spent for souls—this is all times the test and the measure of appetoile zeal. When sacrifices alarm there in a cooling of the inward fire; when esorifices are reallly me, it burns with celestial heat. On for a Paul of Tarans! who cried ent that he might be anothems for his brethren; who would never eat meat or drink wine if his weakest brother were thereby to be acandalized; who lived and died a martyr of zeal and self denial! The world is warmer and better for centuries frem life of a true here of divine love, and it is well to gather men clesely around one such, that they be permeated with with his spirit, and reproduce in themselves his ardors. Such a man was Taeobald Mathew, and hence his force of character, his strong reselve, his fear-lessness in presence of criticism, and his perseverance despite impediments and centra-

That Father Mathew was not mistaken in a strumate of the efficiency of total abstineace in the cradication of the popular vice superquent events gave ample preof. Within a few years he regenerated Ireland, whose preple became the most sober among the nations of Christendom, and rose to an unex-ampled condition of material prosperity and social peace and virtue. That the good he wrought did not cont nue unimpaired by time, was not the fault of Father Mathew; neither can the fact be constructed as showing a de-f ct in the means he empleyed. The dreadful familie of 1848 brake the emergica of the people and arrested all upward movements. The cause of total abstinence necessarily emerged from it weakened and nerve-less. Then, soen afterward, the apostle himself passed away, and none were found who coveted the wearing of his mantle. He had, indeed, sought to perpetuate his kind. One day he had envilled under his banners two hundred and filty students of

IRELAND'S FAR FAMED SEMINARY, MAYNOOTH, and he had believed that a race of leaders had been created that should never fail in Israel. His hopes in this regard were doomed to disappointment Yet not with himself did all his power go down into the grave. His name remained, and it has been fertile in inspirations. A great man never dies among his follow-mon; his activity never ceases. The total abstinence movement of the present day in Ireland, in England, in the United States, inscribes upon its banners the name of the "Aparties" feeds fiself upon his principles, and lives off his very soul. The priest of Universities trains to day, and his realm embraces the whole English speaking world. in the centennial of Father Mathew there is a deep significance. It speaks to us in our de-nothing policy. In other countries, accents that will not be stilled, of our own say we, drinking gees on, and no neide is duty. Intemperance is among us, doing fear-made about it; why should not drinking be ful norm to bedies and to souls. It has not us highly thought of in America as in Jutland the unlimited sway which former years accorde i to it; there are serried battalions in the field eppasing it. Public opinion no longer fawes to it; both its victims and its

There are those who f li would well from public gaz; the gaping wounds; there are those who, limiting their observations to their immediate encircling, do no believe in the wide-apread disactors, the knowledge of which appais me. But speak I will, and let me be called, as Thobald Mathew was, a fanatic and a madman. Intemperance power to day is doing hely church harm beyond the pawer of pen to describe, and unless we crush it out, O-thellolty can make but downdvance in America. I would say, interperance is our one misserture. With all other diffioult'es we can easily cope, and cope auccessfully, Intemperance, as not log elie, paralyzis our ferces, awakens in the minds ofour non-Catholic fellow-citizans violent prejudices against us, and casts over all the priceless treasures of truth and grace which the church carries in her bosem an impenet able vell of larkness. Need I part cularize? Catholics nearly monopolize the liquor traffic; Catholies from up before the oriminal courts of the land, under the charge of drunkenness and other violations of law resulting from druckerness, in undue mejorities; poor houses and asylums are thronged with Uatholies, the immediate or mediate victims of drink; the poverty, the sin, the sname that fall upon our paer people result almost en-tirely from drink, and, God knows, those efflictions orms upon them thick and heavy! No one would dare assert, so strong the evidence, that the disgrace from liquor selling The cry was in Father Mathew's time, and and liquor drinking taken from us, the means for ling years afterwards, that Reme had not

faced bartender, men whose dollars are never held back from the charities of the Oburch. L'quor le the poetry of life; a table without wine or beer looks like a funeral feast; those total abstrainers are moody, dan-gerous men, hypocrites and misers. The proper comedy for intemperance, if a remedy is needed, drunk ords will not come to the pagraments, and obligation toward them ends. Thus do we act, thus do we argue, thus do we joke, and meanwhile the Church of Christ droops ber head in shame, legions of poer people ret in sin and misory, and immortal soul: are precipitated into hell.

Oh! for a solemn and enduring awakening from slumber and sloth by virtue of the sacred memory of Father Mathew! Why dilly dally another day with this monster evil which is desolating the land? Why, when the cuemy is upon no, slaying neighbors and friends and damning souls, loss a moment in idla discussions and heartless pleasantries? For once let us be serious-minded and zealous and active in well-doing. One decade of years in earnest warfare—the battle being general threughout the field, instead of being confined to some isolated band of sharpshooters—and victory brilliant and complete shall be ours. The task is much easier than it was for F. ther Mathew.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE IS NO LONGER A NOVELTY; it has made its record and proved its efficiency, and the Courch has set her seal upon it.

therefore, do their heat to drive the plague of intropperance from the fold of Christ by assistances preaching and exhortation, and to shine tous preaching and exhortation, and to shine before all as models of abstinence, that so many calamities with which this vice threatens both Church and State may, by their strenuous endeavors, he averted."

To Ireland, Father Mathew's own land, do we send, on his anniversary, a message of love and gratitude. To her are we indebted for him, and for all the inspiration which spring from his name. Next to their own country, Ireland is of all nations dearest to the hearts of total abstainers, and for her raivation their fervent prayers go up to the Throne of Grace

total abstainers, and for her salvation their fervent prayers go up to the Throne of Grace Heaven be praised that, her noble episcopate leading, a new era for total abstinence has dawned over her. She celebrates fitly the centennial of her "Apostle." How much there is involved in the triumph of total abstinence in I-eland, did but Irishmen understand it! For herself it means all blessings. "Ireland sober is Ireland free," said one who loved her well. For her exiled children, scattered to the four corners of the earth, it means their own sobriety and their honor in the eyes of their fellow citizens in their new homes. For the Church, of which in the vast English speaking world Irishmen and their descendants form a part so large and so important, it means unpart so large and so important, it means un-dimmed glory. Total abstinence in Ireland is total abstinence across oceans and over con-tinents. And total abstinence in Ireland is to be had for the asking. God has not created a people more docite to their spiritual leaders than the children of St. Patrick. May I dare speak across the Atlantic and name the means, speak across the Atlantic and name the means, so easy and simple, by which Ireland will be made the most sober nation of the earth, and without which labors most herculean must fail. It is this: let the words of Father Mathew reverberate in the seminaries, in the monateries and the presbyteries of Ireland: "Here goes, in the name of God!" The magic persuasiveness of Ireland is the seminary of th ness of Father Mathew's appeals lay in his own total abstinence pledge. In their own piedges will the priests of Ireland conquer.

"In his signo vinces."

JOHN IRRIAND.

St. Paul, Minn. FATHER MATHEW.

Preparations for the Approaching Centennial Celebration.

The preparations for the Father Mathew colobration are rapidly being perpected. Last Friday a special general meeting of the Irish Catholic Temperacce convention was held at St. Parrick's hall. Among those present were Rev. J. A. McCallen, S. S., Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S. R.; Rev. Father O'Mears, P.P. St. Gabriel's; Ald. P. Kennedy, Mears, M. Sharkey, A. Brogan, N. P., Thos. Latimore, M. J. Ryan, A. Cullen, Jas. McGuire, John S. Reilly, Joseph Phelan, John Colfer, T. E. Moore, Jus. J. Costigan, screttary, and others. Rev. Father McCallen presided.

Mr. Costigan read the reports and arrangements so far made for the Father Mathew centenary, which were approved of. The following was then decided upon: The preparations for the Father Mathew cele

was then decided upon:
The St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, and St. Gabriel's
T. A and B societies will meet at St. Aun's hall, O tawa street, on Sunday, October 12, at 9 a.m., and proceed from there to St. Ann's church, where a grand High Mass will be celebrated. On Monday, October 13th, the social celebration will be held in the Queen's hall; an orchestra chorus and a number of talented soloorchestra chorus and a number of talented colo-ists will give a grand musical concert. Rev. J.
A. McClallen will preside and deliver the open-ing address. Address will also be given by Dr. Hingston and Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M. P. Invitations to attend nave been issued to His Worship the Mayor, the clergy, members of Parliament, presidents of sister societies, and prominent citizena.

A TERRIBLE CRIME. A Tramp Murders his Benefactor Near

Quenec, Oct. 4.-A terrible tragedy was per petrated at St. Jean, Island of Orleans, last night. A vagabond named Cardinal entered the house of Benjamin Thivierge, a farmer aged 60, and begged for something to eat. He was kindly invited to join in the family suppoand afterwards was given a bed. At about 11 o'clock he rose from bed, and armed with a heavy poker entered Thivierge's sleeping apartment, where he made an attack on Thivlerge, cutting his head just above the left eye. He continued to wield his poker on his victim until the orles of slarm of Mrs. Thivierge attracted the people of the household, who with considerable difficulty secured the field. A doctor was summoned, who declared Thivierge's injuries mortal. Cardinal was arrested this morning and placed in the Court house cells pending the examination, which is to be held by Judge Murray, of the Police Court. Thivierge is ex pected to die every moment. Cardinal is a very bad character, a regular jail bird. The victim's face has been terribly battered out of recognition. One long out extends down the side of his nose, removing one of his eyes from its socket. When the monster first commenced his attack on Thivierge he warped the wife and ester-in-law against leaving the house on peril of their lives, but one of them got through the window and the other the back entrance. The affair has caused quite a stir among the peace-

Our Plan Abroad.

able inhabitants of the village.

The appeal of the American committee for the relief of famine in Ireland is one that can-not fail to touch the hearts of the people. Relief must be extended at once or the quences will be most deplorable. The failure of the putato grop in Ireland means hunger to many thousands of human beings, and it is this situation which now confronts the people of that unhappy land. In the presence of a calamity possible nowhere else on earth consider. ations of government and of politics should not be permitted to stay the hand of the generous or to harden the heart of the sympathetic. The question is not whother Ireland shall be free, whether it shall have a parliament of its own or whether landlordism shall be rooted cut of that island, but whether hundreds of thouands of human beings, the miserable victims of alien rule and oppression, shall be permitted to etarve to death. The Herald will cheerfully acknowledge and forward to the treasurer in New York any contributions that may be intrusted to it for this most worthy cause.—Chicago

If there is one lessen above another that parents should teach to children, it is that of reverence, that deep abiding quality that of all things helps to make us a people-rever-

External splendor of worship is good, but internal truth and reality in the worship of God is better. Charity alone represents in our life a state at all comparable with that of immortal glery -St. Bernard.

Hamility can never be cast down while it has hope, and hope can never be presumptuous while it has humility.

We cannot be the humble, and we cannot be the hopeful; and when humility and hope are joined together, hope sustains humility, and humility chastens hope.

Every substance castelts shadew, and every truth leaves its definite impression upon the reasen of man; and the enunciation of that definite impression is dogma. Individuals and nations may fall from uni-

ty as from sanctity; but unity as a divine institution stands secure. Unity is changeless, whoseever falls; unity does not admit of degrees.

To be content with what we have is the real secret of happiness. The real needs of humanity are comparatively few, but the art ficial and conventional are illimitable and We pray for our Fathers and Bishops, and

in general for all among us who are departed this life, believing that this will be the groatest relief to them for whom it is made, whilst the holy and tremendous Victim lies present.
—St. Cyril.

We may lay it down as a rule that the severity of our judgments of others, even when judgments are legitimate and unavoidable, is an infallible index of the lowness of our spiritual state. The more severe we are, the

Bo this our one end, in life, to cleanse our hearts, that we may behold more and mere of the beauty and the splender of the Divine Presence, that we may see God, in all His creatures, in all His providence, in all the events and changes, and the calls and chanisements of life. Every duty, even the least duty, involves

the whole principle of obedience; and little duties make the will dutiful, that is, supple and prompt to obey. Little obediences land into great. "He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in muab. The most period prayers are those ef

Saints and of little children, because in both there is the same freedom from the hard, unconcerned, self contamplative habit of mind which besuts the common sert of Christians, and the same presence of awe, tenderness of senseience, simplicity and trath. Lot us cheerfully offer our brief, frail,

troublesome life to God-it is service rendered to him by the renunciation of what is really worthless. . . Bear patiently your oross of slokness. Your present vocation is to be allent, to obey, to suffer, to give yourself up to God for life or death. . Acquiesce in all he does, without anxionaly inquiring how he will do it .- Fenelon.

"Finally, Christian parents, let us beg your earnest consideration of this important truth, that upon you, singly and individually, must practically depend the solution of the question, whether or not the Catholic pressis te accomplish the great werk which Providence and the Church expect of itst this time. So frequently and so forcibly has the providential mission of the press been dwelt upon by Popes and Prelates and distinguished O-thelic writers, and so assiduously have their utterances been quoted and requeted everywhere, that ne one certainly atands in need of arguments to be convinced of this tru:h. But all this will be only words in the air, unless it can be brought home to each parent and make practical in each household. If the head of each Catholic family will recognize it as his privilege and his duty to contribute towards supporting the Catholic press, by aubsoribing for one or more Catholic periodicals, and keeping himself well acquainted with the information they impart, then the Catholic press will be sure to attain to its rightful development and to accomplish its destined mission."—Pastoral Letter of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore.

A NATIONALIST COUNCIL. Important Resolutions Carried-An Appeal for Funds.

DUBLIN, October 6.—The conference of the

Irish Nationalists called by Mr. Parnell was held here to-day. Part of the business of the conference was the selection of a deputation to visit America for the purpose of laying before the people of that country a plain statement of the simation of sffairs in Ireland. John Dillon, William O'Brien. Thomas P. O'Connor, Timothy D. Sullivan, Timothy Harrington and Fill were appointed to form the deputation he proceedings were private. There was a The proceedings were private. There was a very large attendance and most of the prominent members of the Nationalist party were present. members of the Nationalist party were present. Justin McCarthy moved the adoption of four resolutions, all of which had previously been submitted to Mr. Parnell. The first of these pledges the fullest support of the National League to the tenants who are threatened with ruin in consequence of the course adopted by the Government and English sydicates. The second resolution demands that certain districts in the southern and western names of Ivalence in the southern and western parts of Ireland be given especial consideration by the Government and that measures be taken at once for the relief of the inhabitants. The Government is called upon to inaugurate a series of public improvements for the purpose of giving employment to the people and enabling them to support themselves without charitable assistance. The third resolution condemns in emphasic terms the conduct of the Government in causing the arrest of O'Brien, Dillon and the other Nationalist leaders arraigned at Tipperary. The fourth resolution makes an unwilling speel, "especially to its friends in America," for funds. Mr. Parnell sent a telegram regretting his absence, and Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon telegraphed that they were unable to attend owing to the proceedings now in progress.







hateful enemy could throw a stone at us, or recognized total abstainence. Indeed, the that our people would not come out in broad day-light before the country as the purest, the most law-abiding, the most henored element in its population. And still-myatery passing strange !- the Theobald Mathows are few, and these few are timid.

WHAT, AS A PROPLE ARE WE DOING ?

We stand almost at the doors of saloons pelting nicknames at tet il abstainers, calling them cranks and Manicheans. We exhaust our speech in invoking maledictions upon the heads of prehibitionists and temperance agitators. We invelge, of course, though often in softest tones, against the slu of out and out intoxication; but, while doing this much, lest the blows to alcohol be toe serious, we are careful to emphasize certain abstract principles as to the licitness, in se, of saloon keeping and liquer drinking. On the tables at great barquets the wines sparkle, and the fragrance is wafted through the air to collar and tenement house, tempting the miserable occupants to rush to their banquet hall, the corner grog shop. We philosoph ze, at times, of course, ever the evil which we cannot totally conceal from ourselves; but very strange the cogitations by which we excuse er among the Carpathian Mountains ? Others drink as much as our own people do, and, may be, a good deal more than they; and, if they are more temperate than our ewn poople, they have vices more hidecus than

would-be-wise men knew that Rome never would recognize it; if she did, then seeuredly they, loyal sens of hers, should recognize it it too, and most likely practice it. Well, Rome has spoken; but those loyal sons of hera are so busy reading up her utterance on other autijacts they lose sight of her words on tatal abstinence, "Hence," wrete Lao XIII., we sateem worthy of all commendation the noble resolve of your plous associations, by which they pledge themselves to abstain totally from every kind of intoxicating drink. Nor can it at all be doubted that this determinationtion is the proper and the truly efficacions remedy (or, as some choose to translate, a proper and a truly efficacions remedy) for this very great evil." There remains, now, no excuse for indifference or

All circumstances well considered, it is not too much to say that the practices of zeal and self-denial are very few, if there are any, that will give more public edification and bring greater glory to the church than that of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. Let this truth be pressed upon our Catholics, in season and out of season. Let partors, in whose keeping primary souls are placed, teach it by word and example. Let the religious orders in the Church, that make of telf depial a chief duty, embracing through love for God fasting and flagellation, take front ranks in the new crus ide. Father Mathew was a priest and s religious, and his example comes home with an intensified force to priests and religious. We quive again from the brief of the Sovereign Pontiff: "So much the more strongly will all be induced to put this bridle (total abstinence)

ence for truth, reverence for home.

THE GOLDEN PRISON.

Weep not for me, when I am gone, Nor spend thy faithful breath In grieving o'er the spot or hour Of all enshrouding death.

Nor waste in idle praise thy love On deeds of head or hand, Which live within the living Book, Or else are writ in sand.

But let it be thy best of prayers, That I may find the grace To reach the holy house of toil, The frontier penance-place-

To reach that golden palace bright, Where souls elect abide, Waiting their certain call to Heaven, With angels at their side.

Where hate nor pride, nor fear torments The transitory guest, But in the willing agony He plunges, and is blest

And as the fainting patriarch gained His needful halt mid way, And then refresh'd pursued his path, Where up the mount it lay.

So pray, that, rescu d from the storm Of Heaven's eternal ire, I may lie down, then rise again, Safe, and yet saved by fire.

-Cardinal Newman.

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

" WOLVES OF THE SRA."

The "welves of the sea" are net sharks, as might, perhaps, be fancied. The shark is, indeed, ravenous and voracious; but in feroeity and destructiveness, it is far inferior to the eros, another inhabitant of the world of waters, and yet not a fish. The orca, or grampus, as it is semetimes called, is a member of the whale family-a sort of third cousin to the whale and a first cousin to the perpoise. It is usually from eighteen to thirty feet in length, and has a large mout; well supplied with strong, conicil ourved teeth. It is easily distinguished from its relatives by the dorsal fig, which is semetimes six feet long, and rises abruptly from the back. To call this creature the "wolf of the sea" doss not tell half the story of its savage nature. The welf seems a puny creature compared to the orca. For there are animals en land which the wolf dares net attack even when hard driven by hunger, but there is nothing inhabiting the water which the erca will not assail. Moreover, the weil is almost cowardly except when made dangerous by famine, but the orca is always dangerous, or can not satisfy its hunger. That its appetite is insatiable seems likely, for an orca was ence found choked to death by a seal which It had tried to swall nw whole. An examina tion showed that the ginttonous monster had aiready swallowed a number of porpoises, basides several seal.

A TRUE GHOST STORY.

No doubt, there are ghests and ghests. I am ne more a believer than the wisest of my readers in such goblins as the nursery maid frightened us withal; or, again, in phantoms of the kind we heard about in "creepy" tal. at scheel. But the word "gheat" properly means spirit or soul; and I do believe that departed souls are allowed now and then, and for some good reason, to visit friends on earth, and under the same appearance as to form, sometimes even as to dress, which they were in this mortal life. I believe this because there is far too much evidence for the fact of such apparitions to leave it an open question with any unprejudiced mind.

But these who defend the existence of ghosts are generally under the disadvantage and the weight of diamonds is still reckoned of not having seen one themselves. They can of not having seen one themselves. They can by carats, each carat being equal to 3 16 only speak from what they have beard or read. This enables the sceptic to jeer; and it British weights and measures appears to have

"Grim reader, did you ever see a ghost? No; but you've heard-I understand be damb.

And don't regret the time you may have

myself, and without further prelude I preceed and liquid measure, and the traditional relato the narration. It was on the 11th of February, 1887. Our

community here in Buenos Ayres, though smaller than usual at the time, was bravely carrying out our rule of rising at night to sing Office in choir. We follow here the custom of our North American prevince as to the bour for rising-vis., at two o'cleck in summer and at half-past one in winter. February being a summer menth in this part of the world, We had risen at two on the morning of the 11th, and had finished our Office at three; but, according to rule, we had to remain in cheir, meditating, till half-past three—then

Now, here I must make a cenfession, since my story positively requires it. Our chief superior, or previncial (as we call himthough the province, as such, is not yet fermed), had been away several months-having gene first to Rome and then to the United States; and we were eagerly awaiting his return. There was much disquistude among us about certain matters, and en this particular merning my own mind was unusually perturbed -so that, indeed, I had great difficulty in attending to the Divine Office. In fact, if the truth must be teld, I had experienced for the first time (since becoming a religious) a severe temptation against continu-ing in community life; and had partially entertained lt

Well, when Matins and Lauds, with the regular prayers which fell w according to our custom, were ever, I judged it a good move to ge into the garden a few minutes, to see if the fresh air would not calm me. As eur house was then (t has been added to since), the choir was close to the garden —being at the end of a corridor which led

out into the garden. So, forth I went.

The night was clear, though some light cleuds were in the sky. No moon, but light enough to distinguished the trees and the plets for seme little distance. (Be it remembered we have no twilight here, as in the North.) I was closing the deor behind me, my hand still on the knob, when I perceived with some surprise the figure of a Passienist standing bareheaded about six yards from me, and on a patch of ground which had remained grassless, the stump of an old tree having been extracted there. This spet was round, and completely covered by the habit of its occupant. It struck me as singular that he had chosen that particular spet to stand on, since he must have wetted his feet in crossing the grass to get to it. Besides was It not Brother E., who was tee ill to rise for choir? He was the religious not in attendance that night, and I knew that none had left the cheir but myself. It was the time of the "great silence," or I should have remen-atrated with him for thus expealing himself to figure in recolose, I saw that it was not Brother E. It was not tall enough for him.
The hair was of all bis henors and end his days in a monasmelther was the head his. The hair was of

another color, and the cutline of the tace, as far as I could distinguish it, was very different. Besides I reflected, Brother E. could not have gone into the garden without pass ing the choir deor, which was wide open; so that we must have heard him. Then . . . who was it? Here a feeling of awe came over ms. Could it be my dear friend the provincial? Was he dead, and was this apparition meant to tell me as? (Wo had not even heard from him for an unusually long time, and were wendering what could be the rea son.) The figure stood facing west ward, away from me; and I caught but the profile of the face, and that too indistinctly to be sure of the festures. But, fer a minute, I thought it did took very like the provincial and would have spoken but for feeling tongue tled. The next minute, however, I reflacted that it had not his height, and looked more like Brether A.. who had died in Buenes Ayres twe years before, and for whem I had prayed a good deal. Then, again, had it neen a priest, I sheffld have noticed the tonsure (the

head being in a position to show it.)
Well, I shall never forgive myself for not speaking. The apparition seemed waiting for me to do so, but I was too long in summening courage. However, I did not retreat into the house. He was the first to move. W.tu a metion like that of a bird taking wing, the figure shook itself out, dissolving from the head dewnward; and the last thing I saw was the black rim of the habit vanishing of the ground-off the bare spet of easth, which gleamed out under the starlight.

I walked down the steps and along the path for a couple of minutes before entering the house, and when I got back to the cheir my feelings had indeed calmed down. I felt how very foelish I had been to let myself become upset, and spent the remainder of the time unt I half-past three in fervent prayer and renewal ef-confidence in eur B'essed Lerd and Lady.; resolving to ge to confession without delay, and never again to entertain for an instant the thought of giving up my religious vecation. A few days after came a letter from the provincial, explaing his long silence, and gladdening us with the news that he was just about to sail from New York. So that it certainly was not his ghost I had seen -unless he had met with death on the veyage. But this possibility did not trouble me at all; for the more I thought on the question, the more sure I became that the spirit was that of Brother A .-- a persuasion which ga hered confirmation in my mind from the happy arrival of the provincial in due time. Moreover, the trangualizing effect of the vision made me attribute it to the goodness of our Blessed Mother, who had sent it, I felt sure, as a warning in a moment of doubt and danger.

Now, if any one consider what I saw the result of "heated imagination," I answer that my imagination was not working at all at the time I first naw the apparition, and that it became chilled rather than heated. Equally at fault must be the theory of "epti-cal illusion" in the case. Moreover, the way in which the phanton disappeared-with-drawing deliberately and reluctantly, rather than vanishing-made me certain beyond doubt that I had seen a spirit sustaining for the moment the appearance of a bedy. Probably I shall never know for sure who my visit ant was until I die, but his presence has left upon my memory and indelible impres-sion while this mortal life shall last.—Rev. Father Eimaud, C.B, in Ave Maria.

WEIGHTS AND MOASURES.

Earliest Attempts in England to Regulate Them Made in 1166.

The jewellers of the Middle Ages used in their delicate scales the hard brown seeds of the Moorleh Careb tree (Ceratonia siliqua). is easy to raise a laugh on such a subject without either the wit or the amiableness of Byren's lines:

British weights and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or was declared by statute that "an English about the center from the celling. He will be a starting and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or panny called a starting and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or panny called a starting and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or panny called a starting and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or panny called a starting and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or panny called a starting and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or panny called a starting and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or panny called a starting and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or panny called a starting and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or panny called a starting and measures appears to have comparatively narrow roem, dimply lighted by a single ceal-oil lamp, suspended in or panny called a starting and lamp a any clipping, shall weigh 32 wheat corns in the mid t of the ear; and 20 pence de make an ounce, and 112 ounces 1 pound, and 8 pounds to make a London bushel, which is an eighth part of a quarter." We have the For you have got that pleasure still to basis of the British system of reckoning as it aurvives to day—the grain, pennyweight, ounce, peund, gallon, bushel and ten, and I deem it, then, no small gain to my own be-lief in these apparitions that I have seen one The British gallon is still used fer buth dry tien between the pound and the galion is set for h in the old rhym, which declares that

"A pint's a pound."
The world around."

In 1324 the measures of length were defined by a similar statute providing that "three barleyourn, round and dry, laid end to end," shall make 1 inob, 12 inches a fost, and 3 feet a yard.

The 32 wheat come, adopted as the basis of the British syst m, appear to have weighed 221 grains troy, so that the pound of .1266 was equal to 5400 grains troy. This is the eld Saxen pound. The poundtrey (pound du roy) le the Roman pound, and was doubtless in use simultaneously with the Saxon pound for hundreds of years, but is first mentioned in the statutes in 1414 and was ordained as the standard weight for gold and silver in 1527. As 24 grains makes a pennyweight trey, the new pound contained 5760 grains, exceeding the old weight by 360 grains, or three quarters of an ounce.

The strict pound of 12 sunces was used only in weighing the precious metals and, with different subdivisions, for the costly drugs and medicines dealt out by apothecarie . For heavy goods (avoirs du poids) a more liberal measure was given, like the baker's doz:n, and 15 ounces were called a pound. In the same way 28 pounds were called a quarter and 112 pounds a hundred weight, allowance being made for waste or wrappings. The inorease of the pennyweight to 24 grains in 1527 raised the value of the ounce to 480 grains; and accordingly the pound of commerce, containing 15 ources, was raised to 7200 grains. As 250 grains of wine were reckened equal to a cubic inch, the gallen, centaining 8 of these is a piece of coarse canvas, repulsively dirty pounds, of 57,600 grains, had a capacity of the look at, and the atmosphere is distressingly 230 4, or in even numbers 231 cubic inches. This is the wine gailon now in use in the United States. The ale or beer gallen, of 282 out to inches, was originally a measure containing 8 pounds of wheat at 204 grains to

the cubic inch. The name aveirdupols was transferred at ery early date from the heavy goods, which visitor shall have entered the reom before it indicated, to the system by which they were weighed. It occurs first in the statutes of 1335 and 1353. The early pound of 15 eunces of 450 grains each-6750 grains-was raised by law, as has been snewn, to 7200 grains, making 16 of the old ounces. In practice, however, the pound seems to have fallen below this standard to about 7000 grains, and this weight was finally declared to be a pound avoirdupols, the aveirdupols ennor, er six-teenth of the pound, being thus reduced to 437 1 2 grains. - Harper's Magazine,

A Humble Bishop.

Will Tone up the Nerves, Will Strengthen the Muscles, Will make you Fat,

Will give you an Appetite. Will greatly help Consumptive People, Will stop Chronic Cough and heal the Lungs.

worthy to eccupy a place at his feet " When he was advanced in years the Dauphin, son of Louis XV., invited him to present himself at the court; but the bishop declined the hener. "I can only serve to remind you that you are tedie." he wrot in return ; "a death's head placed upon your pric dieu will answer the same purpose."

LOW LIFE IN NEW YORK.

How the Poor of that City Obtain a Night's Rest.

The frequenter of Delmenico's, the Hoffman and the clube may find it difficult to real ze that any inhabitant of New York is often hard pushed to find food and shelter, but their ingorance of or indifference to so lamentable a fect cannet, and dess net, preolude its existence. Should one of these favored ones seek the customary haunts of misery and wretchedness he would speedily be satisfied that hundreds of human beings in New York manage to exist upon the smallest

daily outley.

Let him make a tour of the "lodging. house" district—which, practically, is confined within the limits of a dcz n blocks on the "east side," and he will find that a twent; five cent bed is considered by thousands of New Yorkers as a costly and unsttainable luxury. He will learn that next to these there comes the twenty cent and fifteen cent place of rest, in which each lodger can secure individual privacy. And then descending in the scale he will learn that hundreds of his fellow-citizens are fain to put up with twelve cent and ten cent accemedations, on small and unclean beds, 40, 50, and 60 of them being frequently crowded into a single room.

But even that is not the lowest depth in this descending class of human accommodation. There are many men in New York, every night, who are glad to secure a hammock atrotched from supports in two tiers, and devoid of anything like bedding, for which they are required to pay only seven cents. And the nightly occupants of these hammocks are not criminals—that is, they have not been convicted of any violation of law by jadicial procedure -but are the unfrrtunate peer, who make up a large propertion of the city's population.

HOBRIBLE SEVEN CENT HOTELS.

In one of these seven-cent ledging-houses an investigator will find himself in a long and and races, excepting Chinese, who confine themselves to their places of work or what may be called their ewn quarter, ever ene of them with his clothing, beets or shoes included, placed under his head, to prevent its appropriation by some dishenest

(ell)w.lodger. But if the visiter to this refuge of human misery would inform himself fully as to the abasement and degradat on of the individual refugees, he should take his stand, or seat, in the office or room where the lodgers are assigned to their several quarters. There he would see the proprietor—"bass" he is generally designated—or his representative, mest frequently the latter, seated at a table with a large beek epen before him. Whether the "bess" or his representative occupies the seat the treatment of the would-be lodger is the same-greed and brutality are the dominent characteristics of both. The room in which the patrons of the house make their arrangement for the night, unlike the rest of the house, is lighted by gas. Under the jet there is a table and two chairs, econpled by the "book-keeper" and the watchman, and long benches are placed along the wall en the sides of the room The deer of the lodging house is epened at 3 e'cleok in the afternoon, and the intending ladgers fleck up the grimy stairs and occupy the benches until 4 o'clock, when the "book keeper" produces his book and anneunces his readiness to do busi-

THE MEN THEN CROWD

about the tables and are enjoined, with oaths and epithets, to "come up one at a time." Should the visitor have stomach for further investigation, he will tren ascend the stairs to learn what kind of lodgings are accepted as places of rest by men who can pay no

more than seven cents for them.
He will then find himsell in the long, dimly-lighted and foul-smelling room above mentioned. There are two similar rooms on the floors above, and a careful count will show that in the three rooms there are 142 hammocke. But the lodging house hammock is not a thing of thread or cord or twine. It is a place of coarse canvas, repulsively dirty

If business has been good on the night the visit is made, not only will the 142 ham-mocks be occupied, but half a doz n or mere men may be counted asleep on the floor near the windows-they, as well as the man in the hammocke, being absolutely nude. If the the lodgers have gone to their hammooks he would probably

BE AMAZED. if net herrified, to see some dozon er niere surrounding the lamp and busily engaged in fixing up the garment; they have just re-moved. At half-past twelve e'clock at night the doers are closed-whether the house be full or not-the book keeper and watchman seek their bunks, or cots, and helat id patrons are heartily cursed from the windows and turned away with the admonition to come the next night belove the house is closed. At 4 c'clock in the morning the watchman again goes on duty; the deers are epened. La Mette, the well knewn Bishep of and the ledgers begin to leave in squade of

tery of La Trappe, ne wrote to the Pape:—
"If I have done my duty, I ask this as a recompense; if I have been remiss in my duty, I beg it as a penance." Same one said to him that he could core a certain malady if he wished. He laughed and replied: "Then you take me for a drug, do yen?" When a friend compared him to St. Francis de Sales, he answered: "Woull to God that I were worthy to econy a place at his feat." When will complain to the watchman that his shoes have been stolen while he slept, and piteously beg to be supplied with an old pair left by some former cocupant of the hammocks.
Ano her will appear with his breakin showing between the collar and single button on the breast of his coat, breathing out threateninge and slaughter against the thief who had appropriated his only shirt, that the owner ad got from the laundry the night before with the last cent he had beyond the price of ble lodging.

THE G. T. R. AND C. P. R.

A COEBINATION OF INTERESTS BETWEEN THESE TWO GREAT LINES POSSIBLE.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3, 1890.-From time to time rumors have gone forth that negotiations were on fact between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacifi: Railways looking to a union of these two touck lines-or, if not a union, at least to closer relations, and, perhaps, a pooling of receipts. "Is there anything in it?" is the question an interested public has asked? Tous far apparently there has not, but once more the at nation of the public is conspicuously drawn to these roads, and the knowing ones assert that this time some united move is cost mplated. The prolonged visit of Sir Joseph Tyler; his visit to the Northwest, and the proposed hostile legiclation threatened by the United States towards these two great roads, give rise to various rumors, and the questin is again asked.

What will be the result? Will they combine to pretect the r mutual interests? Time will tell; but, in the meantime, there is one matter upon which those connected with these great railways unanimously agree, namely, that Nasal Balm is the only remedy for the affectual cure of cold in the head and catairh, in all forms and stages. The following testimony from two well known officials of these lines bear out this assertion. Mr. J. D. Kennedy, G T.R. agent at Brockville, says : "A short treatmen; with Nasal Balm radically removed all symptoms of my catarrh. The preparation is pleasant and

easy to use, and gives immediate and permanent relief." Mr. Gordon Sarr, CPR agent at Brookv.le, says: "For some years was troubled with a severe case of catarrh, and was seldom free from catarrh headach. I tried many remedies, but without avail. I produced a bottle of Nasal Balm, and in less than a week my headaches had disappeared, together with all other symptoms of catarrh.
I bilieve Nasal Balm is a boom to all suffering from this terrible malady." Every sufferer from cold in the head or catarrhat should at ence precure a bottle of Nasal Balm. No other remedy can possibly take its place. For sale by all dealers, or sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50; small size, and Si large size bottles) by addressing Fulford & Co

Railway Extension.

Brookville, Oat.

The last spike in the Canada and Great Falls railway was driven on the lit. On Thursday the first train load of coal was shipped to Montana from Lethbridge. The formal celebration takes place on the 15 h instant. A correspondent of the Boston Journ. al writes from Houlton, Me,, that the Grand Truck railway not being satisfied with the situation since the Canadian Pacific secured the through line from the Eastern and lower Maritime provinces to the wost and calthred all the Maine Central's western freight, is looking over the ground preparatory to regaining a share of tale traffi:. To this new I nes must be built. A movement in this direction has al eady been made by assuming control of a new line of read called the Temiscousta road, from Riviere du Loup to Elmundeten on the St. J.ha River where the connection is made with the northern branch of the New Brunswick railroad. An attempt has also been made to secure a Government subsidy for the construction of a road from Edmundston eastward to Monoton, on the direo; I ne ef the Interculantal road to the province of Nova Scotis, which, if built, it is expat d will be under the control of the Grand Trunk railroad, and will thus secure to the road a direct line from the lower province to the West. Evidence, however, that an even shorter line is wanted is f und in the fact that the Temisconata road is now being extended westward from Elmundston to St. Francie, which, if continued to another conneo ien with the Grand Trunk road will give that road fully as short a line from Montreal to the lower provinces as the Canadian Pacific now has. The first sod of the Massawippi Junction Road was turned at Coatico k on Thursday by Miss Colby in the presence of a targe company. The route of the projected line is from Coatloock to Ayers Flat, thence via Magog to St. Johns and Montreal.

PROVIDENCE.

BY PATRICK J. COLEMAN.

A candle-light in window pane, Beneath a seaside thatch A dim sail on the sobbing main Two eyes that weep and watch, Two lips that move in prayer; two hearts Each yearning unto each— One in frail boat, far, far affoat, One on the windy beach!

A wild wind from the stormy moon, The shrick of lashing foam A ghostly gale, like banshee's wall Around a silent home. Where sea-gulls dip in snowy surge A white face in the morn;

A winding sheet, a woman's dirge. A life for aye forlorn. Irish Monthly.

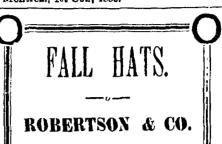
For all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing call at The True Witness Office, No. 761

A Sudden Call:

GENTILLY, Que., October 2.—Rev. Father Dostie, paster of Gent ily, was found dead this morning in his bed. He had been ill for a few days, but was to have said mass this morning. The servent girl, seeing be delayed coming out of his fiftee this morning, knecked, when red tring no answer, she opened the door and called for him. Not being answered, she put her hand en his face and found it was orld in death. He felt so and found it was cold in death. He felt so much better last night that he spent the evening with his household attendants. Death was probably due to beart discase.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the City of Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of members of this Company will take rlace at its office, No. 9 St. Lambert Hill, on Monday, the thirteenth day of October inst., (1890) at the following results of the control of the Directors and proceed to the election of the new B and of Directors. (By order.) J. B. LAFLEUR Secretary Tressurer. Montreal, 1st Oct., 1890.



ARE NOW SHOWING THE

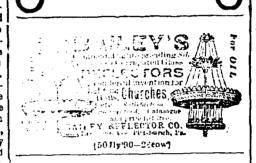
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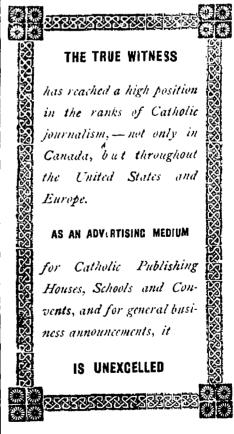
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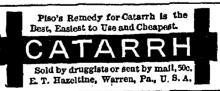
TROY, N.Y , F.S.A., Manufacture Superior This Company is now making a Chime of 15 Bells to weigh 30,000 plunds, for St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City.

Art, Industrial and Agricultural Art, Industrial and Agricultural CHURCH BELLS.

CINCINNATI BELL TOUNDRY CO. C'INCENNATI, O., solomakers of the "Blymyer"
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Catalogue with over 2200 testimonials. NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELL3. 2-2010w,Ang 90, Please mention this paper.







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ESTABLISHED IN 1878. (27 And in nowise connected with any other Company using the same name.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING

WILL BE HELD IN THE

MORESQUE PAVILION

CITY OF MEXICO

Thursday, Oct. 9,1890 THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING

\$60,000.99

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit: Certification—I hereby certify that the scale of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de ha Bonelicencial tublica.

APOLINAL CASTILLO, Intervenor.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per ceut, of the value of a the ticket-in Prizes—a larger portion than is given by any other lottery.

80,000 TIOKETS at \$4, \$320,000 PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money :

Wholes, \$4; Halves, \$2; quarters, \$1; LIST OF PRIZES:

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

150 Prizes of \$60, approximating to \$60,000 prize, \$9,000 |
150 Prizes of \$50, app oximating to \$20,000 prize, \$7,500 |
150 Prizes of \$0, approximating to \$10,000 prize, \$6,000 |
799 Terminals of \$20, decided by \$60,000 prize, \$15,980 2,276 Prizes,......Amounting to.....\$178,500

Al Prizes sold in the United States fully paid in U.S. Carrency. Agent, wanted everywhere. Remit by ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER, issued by all Express Companies, or by regie-

Currency must invariably be sent Registered. Address, U. BASSETTI. City of Mexico,

GRAND

EXHIBITION

In Aid of the Hotel Dieu. Windsor, Ont.

From October 1st to October 31st, 1890.

As already appounded in the public press, tals Ex hibition is to consist of four d partmen's: The Art Department, in which will be seen the fluest collection of oil raintings, both old and new, ever exhibited in this provinge; the Industrial Department, which will by open to all the manufacturers of the country; the Agricultural Dep rtion, which will teem with the produ e of the farms, orchards and vinegards of the Coun g of Essex : and hist, but not least, the Ladies' Department, to which all the ladies of Ontario and Quebec, who are expert in fancy or pla u need.ework. are car reatly invited to contribute an exhibit.

To encourage competition in this department, a fine old ol. painting, from among these resided from Europe, will be presented to the lady whose exhibit will be julged the best, by a c. mmlttee of ladice projuted for the pu pose The ten next best exhibits will be adjudged a fine large engraving each the names of all the lady exhibitors will be publish-

ed in the papers, with s. ch favorable commendations as their exhibits may call for, and to each article on exhibition will be fixed a large card, bearing the name and address of the donor. Among the oil paintings already on hand there is a

magnificent " Ecc : Homo," 4 feet 2 ln. x 2 feet 9 in. from the private gallery of the late Pius IX. This grand of painting was bought at the sale of the personal effects of the late venerated Pontiff, after his death, by a Canon of the Cathedral of Prague, in Bohemia, and the very same rev. gentleman donated it to be disposed of to best advantage for the benefit of the Colored Orphanage, attached to the Windsor Hotel Dieu. This beautiful painting will be rafiled at the conclusion of the Exhibiti n, on the 31st October next; chances, 50c. each. Th re is also on hand another grand oil painting, 2 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 3 in., representing St. Paul preaching in the Arcopagus at Athens (Acts xvii. 19 33). This will also be raffied at 50c. a chance. Persons wishing to obtain further information concerning the Exh bition will kindly write to REV. DEAN WAGNER, Windsor, Ont , who is also prepared to send tickets to all upon demand.

READ THIS I Any manufacturer or business firm wishing to idvertise at the exhibition, without sending any xhibits, will have the privilege, upon payment of \$5, of having a framed advertising card 3x4 feet put up in the exhibition buildings, s.ch advertising card, together with the fee, to be sent to the address of the Secretary of the Committee of Management, as above, on or before the 20th September next.

To save cost of shipment such cards might be ordered at any of the printing offices in Windsor.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY,

Advocates and Barristers,

180 ST. JAMES STREET,

City and District Bank Building.

DEAFNESS.

Self-Raising Figure 3. Solution of the control of t

MARY A FORD (UNA). Wearily, wearily the slow dull hours
With leaden feet are plodding on their way
Drearily, drearily through gloom and showers
Sinks into rest the dark and drowsy day.

Gloomily, gloomily the low clouds gather Their inky folds across the sky's gray breast;
The world seems weary, and our spirits,
Father,

Are weary, too, and cry to Thee for rest.

Rest, give us rest. O Father in Thy kindness, Not from life's tors and duties, but from all The misty doubts and fears and apritabilind-

That well thy face and hold us in their thrall. Cheerfully, cheerfully the world is such as. E'en while it makes the soul an idle jest, And with its vain, false pleasures is beguiling Our hearts from Thee, their only peace and

H. p.fully, hepsfully at last we gather
Our faults and follies for Thine eye to see;
Give toils and trials if Thou wils, O Father,
But let us find eternal rest in Thee.

MORLEY SPEAKS OUT

On the Recent Tipperary Outrage

The English Home Ruler Severely Arraigns Balfour's Administration in Freland -What He S w.

LONDON, Septomber 30.-In his speech at St. Helen's yesterday John Morley said that a week ago Mr. John D l'on, wrote an address to his constituents in East Maye. Upon arriving at the town where the first meeting was to be held Mr. Dillon found the platform of the station surrounded by police and mill. tary, and he was told by a Unionist magistrate that if he used Illegal language he (the maght ate) would disperse the meeting.
New, in the first place, this simply meant that the divisional magiatrate would be the judge whether Dillon's language was legal or lliegal, and the second place, what appeared to be almost incredible, meant that if the magistrate considered Dillon's language magistrate considered 1 mon's language illegal it was the magistrate's duty to disperse the monting with baton and rift. Af er over four years of government al experimence could not an Irlah member of Parliament be the adoption of such measures: Lurining to the problem of the congested districts, the problem of the congested districts, the problem of the congested districts, the problem of the consummate scoundred that was ever educated gravest complexion, and he would welcome to set to these questions apart traced that night from Riemmond prison. ALL PARTY CONSIDERATIONS.

But what, he asked, was the use o' appeal ing to minsters who were capable of the acts of criminal folly now being perpetrated. Neither could Mr. Parnell nor the speaker help to solve the problem with men who were so infatuated. He (Morles) had been criticontactuated. He (morte) had oben critical for going to Ireland Toat seemed to be a dog to the manger policy. Mr. Balfour would neither go to Ireland himself nor let anyone clee ago. He (Morley) went to Tipperary because he felt that the proceedings

there marked the turning point in the great battle, and because he felt that the Government was going to drive a good atrong nail into its own ceffin and he wanted to see the first blow of the hammer When he arrived at Tipperary w th his political friends he walked peaceably to the crossroad without having any fear of disorder, when suddenly he was insulted, pushed and menaced by constables in a tale of great fury. The gathering people were very tew in number and no kind of obstruction was offered, the nearest approach

attitude of the autiorities. Ine two men bers of the House of Commens under arrest were in charge of a squal of constails who had the right of guarding the prisoners from rescue ; but throughout the day the Gevern ment officers put the constables in an attitude that was calculated to provoke a

to a riot being a shr.ll Tipperary cheer raised

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Col. Coddell stated in the court room that this was one of the most disorderly gatherings he had ever witnessed. Three or four English ladies who occupied front seats in the court room laughed at the absurdity of Caddell's statement, and seen after this the Colonel withdrew his men. These proceedings would have been ridiculous if they had not been so dangerous. But they were nothing to what followed. The court house was in a small enclosure provided with strong

It had been asserted that he and his companions were followed to this entrance at noon by an immense multitude. This he absolut.ly denied. He believed that at no time did the armed men defending the court hours number less than three to one against the civilians. It was as insignificant and as harmless a crowd as he ever saw in his life. Mr. Dillon, the speaker, Mr. Harrington, M. P., and others were admitted in the gates, but the police refused admission to the townsmen. He next saw a townsman. a solicitor, flung violently from the steps and assaulted. Mr. O'Brien went ent and protested against the exclusion of the public. Dillon and Harrington joined O'Brien, and their voice grew loud. With or without orders the

DREW THEIR BATONS

without a shadow of provecation and blood began to flow freely. He saw ne stone thrown He would undertake to say that a couple of English constables would have done everything necessary to guard access to the court. Mr. Barrison went out to the constable and expostulated, but the only reply was an attempt to strike him on the head.

Another officer thon batoned Harrington on the head, after which Harrington, his head dripping with blood, was admitted at the gat . He (Morley) saw a constable strike Reporter Keating a murderous blow on the mouth, knecking him off the wall on which he was atting, and causing bleed to flow freely. Octobe the gates there was another scene of violence, the police using their batons feroclously upon the heads and bodies of the defenceless townsmen, several of whom were brought in the gates dripping with blood. He (Morley) went to Caddell and court room, but found nobedy there except the two resident magistrates and a few re-Perters. After the case had been epened and every body who wished to enter had been admitted the court room was not filled, while the "tumultous" threng of which Colonel Caddell had spoken was as quiet and orderly as in church. These facts preved that the original closing of the gates was unnecessary; that the et tement that it was necessary to reserve for witnesses the space usually alloted to speciators was a mere pretext and afterthought, and that the rioting was

WHOLLY ON ONE SIDE.

The whole thing was a clumsy blunder. The and cowardly outrage. Mr. Ballour's system for life,

was responsible for these. Torough three and a half years Balfour had defended every act of the executive, through thick and thin, right or wrong, from the odious and wicked alaughter at Mitcheletown downward. Balfour had always refused to constitute effort of public erquiry. He had always denied the truth of charges made against the police. He had always refused to believe the word of an Irish memper of Parliament, and thus the Irish people had been left whelly at the mercy of the authorities without any supervision, without help and without hope. No wonder the Irish people did not respect the law. No wonder they hated a Government which inenfred such an abuse of executive force.

Mr. Morley has arrived at Hawarden where will rought two days on erring with Mr. Gadatone

THE PROCEED INGS IN THE HIGH COURT.

DUBLIN, September 30 .- In the application te-day made before Judge Holmes o ton H gh count for a writ to prevent the Tipperary megistrate from proceeding with the tearing is the case of the Nationalists on the ground of blas against the accused, Timothy Healy neunced by cable, is one of those Irish sees made an elaborate argument in favor of the whose antiquity is so great that no account wrlt. Judge Holmes postponed his decision on the application.

At Tipperary the reading of extracts from speeches of the defendants was continued to of its episcopal succession, owing to the fact prove that the tenants were incited by them net to pay rent.

A STRANGE STORY

Told by Michael Davitt as to the Doings of "Red Jim" McDermott and his T.cacherous Conduct.

McDermott ("Rd Jim") left New York he Muckmore, in the country of Antim, was teld that an efficial from Dallin Castle, and was afterwards chosen first bishop was told that an implaint of the control and was alterwards chosen are would call upon bim at a hotel near Liverpool of Dromere, a small see under Armagh, under the name of George Joner, who is none and not far distant from it. Joselin, in other tran Jenkinson, the chief of the crimi hiel fo of St. Patrick, tells us that his emi-McDermote reserved Dublin in February, 1883. his legend ascribes to him many miracles and He visited the offices of the National League the wonderful conversion of a great number United Ireland newspaper, representing him of souls to God. The ancient scholiast on solt as a correspondent of the Brooklyn Daily Argus, and produced a letter from Linn Palmer to that effect. McDermott lutimated also that he was really an agent of O D movan Ress, and was to Ireland to visit the boys. He said nothing but dynamics would bring John Ball to his kneer. At this time Healy trusted to address his constituents without and Divitt were in pricon. McDarmott the adoption of such measures? Forning to the | visited them, and Davitt, knowing R.d Jim's direct to Jankinson's office in the Castle, and a few nights after was arrested in Collago street, Dille, for being drunk and discr derly, I aged to a cell in the police office and searched. Actong the papers found on him was a letter of introduction from D Mc-Carthy, of 12 Chambers it set, New York city, to P. Murphy, of Cark, saying "Me-Dermott's parse and pen were ever at our disposal." Another signed Lion Palmer, au thorized him as a special correspondent of

the Brocklyn Argus. A third was FROM O'DONGVAN ROSSA,

agreeing to pay for letters from Ireland and adding threats of vengeance for the exlahe was suffering. McDermoit soon after intro-duced nimetif to Featherstone, the Fenian, as the accredited agent of O Donovan Rossa, and declared he was commissioned to establish dynamite societies in Cork, Liverpool, Glasgow, Kerry, Dublin and London. He said O'Donovan Rossa had found himself short of funds, but he had plonty of friends who were good for any amount of support if men could be found to do the work required. Fratherstone introduced him to friends who Ho never saw such an act of folly as the belied him to carry out his mission, and he went to London, promising to return with money and "the stuff" in three weeks. Later, when he was back in Cork, he told Featherst ne he had planned to supply dynamite f r the purpose of causing an explosion which would blew all "the Government office. in London to helt." Featherstone, who is a w.ak minded dupe, was induced to call a meeting of such boys as might be relied upon to do "stern" work and some half a dez n responded to the call. McDermott made a sperch in which he advocated the blowing up of Spike island prison and the Haulbowlice Government stores and offered £100 to anyone who would pelsen Captain Plunkett. He made himself generally solid with the meeting Next day he persuaded Dassy, a friend of Featherstone, to take a bex of nitro-glycerine to Liverpool. By some accident Deasy did not sail on the steamship which carried the box, and the Liverpoel police, informed of the presence of the explosive, searched the ship and found the box. McDermott then persuaded Doasy to ge to Liverpool with another consignment of nitro-glycerine, and to carry with him a letter of introduction to a man named Flanigan in Liverpeol and Footherstene in Cork and their conviction.

Some ether men whom Fest herstone had introduced to McDermott were also arrested, and having betrayed these unfortunate victime. Red Jim returned to London and play- to it, were seized ait irwards by the Pro-

WOULD STRIKE TERROR

into the souls of the enemy. McDermott and O'Connor, accompanied by a man called Lynch, then visited Westminister bridge and McDarmett pointed out the precise spot where dynamics should be placed in order to bring down the whole structure. He then wrote to the Home Office and offered to lead the pelice to the detaction of a gang of American dynamiters, asking a reward of £1,000 for the capture. McDermott's letter to the Home Office still exists.

The revelations proceed to deal with the arrests of Norman, Wilson, Gallagher and Dalton in London and Whitehead in Bir-mingham, in April, 188, Norman, whose real name was Lynch, was formerly a Pinker-ton detective, who had joined the Fenians at New York for the purpose of turning what information he might pick up to the best account. He chanced to learn that Gallagher and Wilson were about to sail for London on a secret mission, and resolved to cross with them. He met McDermott in London and was introduced by him to Dalton (whose real name is O'Oennor), to whom McDermott had told him he caght to open the gates and admit the people. Then he wert into the met Wilson in Lenden and learned from him tour the control of that Gailagher was at the Charlog Cress hotel under the name of Fletcher. Lynch in-formed McDermott, and they laid their plans accordingly. Lynch was provided with funds, and nitro-glycerine was procured in Birming. ham and taken to Wilson's lodgings in Nelson

equare. Meanwhile McDermott had given explosives to Dalton. Lynch was despatched te Birmingham just as he had written to Flantgan in Liverpool in the name of Featherstone. After examination at Bow street McDermott was allewed to visit Lynch in prison, whereupon Lynch turned Queen's evidence agairst Gallagher, Wilson, Dalton and Whitehead, resort to batons was a deplerable, lawless who were each sentenced to penal servitude

WM. H. HODSON,

451 St Antoine Street,

MONTREAL.

THE SEE OF DROMORE.

An Ancient Scat of the Episcopate.

The diocese of Dromore, the death of whose bishop, Dr. Liany, was recently anwhose antiquity is so great that no account remains to us of the exact dute of its foundstion, while there are several gaps in the line that the names of many incombents of the see are not on record. St. Colman was the founder of the diocese, and as he lived in the early part of the sixth century, that epech is generally accepted as the ditrof its foundation. When or where this first prelits received his episcopal consecration is not known; neither is there any record left us of the date of his death, but his festival occurs on the 7th of June, and Builer says of him that he "was descended from the sept of Lombon, Ostober 2 -- Michael Davitt in the Arads, and was born in 516, according to the Labor World to day states that before B shop Usher. He was the first abbot of nal investigation department of Dublin Castle. | pent virture was fort old by St. Patrick; and the E guestan Mar: yrology observes that he was also called Mochelmoo. He died about the year 610, on the 7th of June, or, according to some, on the 27th of October, on which day he was also commemor, ted." The history of the Dromere diocese after the death of its first bishop becomes vague and indistinct. Some contend that It was then

ANNENED TO ARMAGH,

or held by the metropolitans of that see in commendam, as the saying is. No mention s made of any successor to Bishop Colman until 972 when Marbrigld MacCathasalgo is named as the incumbent, and Bahon Rigan is said to have governed the diocese in the latter part of the twelfth century, from which date the line of prelates runs forward nabroken. There must have been an interregnum before Bishop R gan's term, howver, as in the distribution of dioceses made at the council of K-lis, which was held in 1152, there is no mention made of Dremore. From the time of Bishop Garard, who was elected the ordinary in 1227, and who governed the diocese for the entning seventeen years, Dromore had, up to 1410 er tion of their sut i ots and enhanced the prosperity of the churches. After them came a number of prelates who undertook to govern the diocese without residing in it, and who are known as absentace. In consequence the see was reduced to such a state of poverty that it was difficult for Rome to find any priest will ing to accept its administration. The dis-

THE ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH

In 1489, George Grann, a Greek, was made the erdinary of the diocese, but ten years later he was translated to the see of Eiphin. During the present century the diocese has had six bishops, Dr. Leaby, lately deceased; Bishop Michael Blake, his immediate predeoessor, who was censecrated on St. Patrick's day, 1838; Bishop Thomas Kelly, who afterwards became primate of all Ireland as arch bishop of Armagh, and who died in 1835 of fever contracted in the discharge of his sacred functions; Bishop Hugh O'kelly, who died in 1825; Bishop Elmund Derry, who de-ceased five years before that date, and Bishop Lennen, who governed the see in the first year of the century. The bishops of Dromore reside at Newry, in the county Down, and the diocese includes portions of that county and part of Armagh and Artrim. Newry was formerly a parliamentary boreugh, and it had in olden times a famous Cistercian abbey, which was founded by Maurice Mac-Loghlin, monarch of Ireland, with the unani-mous consent of the kings and peers of Ulater and Ergel, between the years of 1148 and 1153. This abbey, and the grounds attached ed the same confidence game on him, telling testants, King Eiward III. despoiling the him there would shortly be work done that

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(Liquid) To patients suffering from nervous exhaustion; to improve the Appetite, to assist Digestion, a valuable Tonic. 40 Conts per bottle.

The most satisfactory BLOOD PURIFIER is Channing's Sarsaparilla,

It is a Grand HEALTH RESTORER. Will cure the weest form of skin disease; will Large Bottles, \$1.00.

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that it was only an Irish institution, that the manks dwelling in it conversed only with the Irish and spent on the same class of people their rents and revenues. The convent itself

REMAINED IN THE CISTERCIANS'

hands up to 1543, when it was made a Protestant place of worship, afterwards becoming a ruin. To-day Newry has a Deminican convent, a house of the Poor Clares and an establishment of the Christian Brothers. When the Caterdian abbey was confiscated privileges to foreigners. The poby the King it was granted to Sir Nicholas ment over the matter runs high.

Begnali, whose descendants still onjoy the property. The Abbe MacGenghegan says that it would be morally impossible to discover how many episcopal sees there were in Ireland before the twelfth century, and he adds: " If the number equalled that of the hishaps whom Sr. Patrick, contecrated, we should recken on 350, according to Joselin, and according to Nennius, 365; but it is very unlikely that the saint had conscorated that number of blaheps for so many diffrent seen. Were it not that severil succeeded sach other in the same sees we should admit that almost every village had its bishop. However great we may sup-pose the number to have been, it was considerably lessened before the twelfth century. several sees having been united together. When pelliums were given at the council of Kells, which assembled March 9, 1152, to the archbishops of Armagh, Cashel, Dablia and Tuam, under the first named metropolitan were I wed the sees of Cennor, Down, Louth or Clogher, Clonard, Kells, Ardagh, Raphoe, Rathlure, Daleek and Darry. Of these the first two have since been united, their union dating back to 1451, when Bishop John governed the two dioceses. Clonard, Kells, R. talure and Daleek have been

ASSORBED BY OTHER DISTRICTS, and the archbishen has as suffragans now only the bishops of Derry, Dromore, Down and Connor, Kilmore, Meath, Clogher, Ardagh and Raphoe. Of these sees the one which Dr. Leany's death has just left vacant is among the most ancient. Down and Connor date their foundation, the former to St. Forgue, who flourished in the sixth century, and the letter to St. Hogus, who lived a hundred years earlier. Lilmore does not appear to have become the seat of an episco-pare until the fifteenth century, though some claim that bisheps resided there as line early as 1250, and even before that date. Ardagh, one of whose latest incumbents, Right Rev. George Conroy, who was sent in 1878 as Papal ablegate to Canada, died August 4 of that year down in Newfoundland, had as its first bishop St Mel, who is said to have been installed by St. Patrick, a fact watch makes Ardagh one of the oldest of the Irish sece. il apnoe's beginnings are uncertain; some claim that St Eman founded the see, but just when that saint lived is not clear, even if his establishment of the ses be conceded. D.rry was not founded until 1158, waen the bishops assembled in the synod of Meath promoted Fiathbert to that discess. Earlier sees in this district are said to have existed at Arderath and Mighers, and the abbots of Darry was not infrequently called bishops before Firtibert's consecration. Moath is the result of the union, in the t relith century, of some half a dozon petty districts that formerly had bishops of their own, such as Clouard, Duleck, Kells, Trim, Ardbraccan, Donehaghlin, Slane and Foure. - Republic

thereaboute, ten bishops, whose virtues and A FREE TRIP AROUND THE WORLD. devotion to their dut as won them the admira-The all absorbing topic of the day is the Home Fascinator Pub. Co.'s great word contest, affording a grand opportunity to see the world. To the person sending the largest number of English worlds constructed from letters contained in the sentence "God Save Tae Queen," the publishers offer "A Free Trip Around the World," also in order of merit the following additional prizes:—A Free Trip to Florida, a Silver Tea Set, \$63: a Domestic one of these absence prolates, though it is said of him that he expended all the revenue he received from the discess on the poor or in plous uses, and he resigned long before his death, as during the better portion of his life given. Enclose them 50 and to the body:

Sewing Machine, \$60; Lady's or Gents 14k. Gerfulse enery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificence of notices, found in either Webster's nature; to revive the spirit; restored from the best them. Enclose them 50 and the poor of the body:

The transfer of the body is to realize the core of the body:

The transfer of the body is to realize the core of the body:

The transfer of the body is to realize the core of the body: death, as during the latter portion of his life given. Enclose them 50 cents to pay for a grand of the home-seeker, the grand Premium Catalegue and a six month's gold-seeker, the toiler, or the trial subscription to their beautifully illustrated capitalist, visit the country family story paper, The Home Fascinator. As reached by the St Paul, the person sending in the largest list of correct Minneapolis & Maniwords may not be in a position, or care to make toba Railway. Write the extensive trip offered, the publishers give to F. I. Whitner, such person the choice of the trip or \$1,000 in G. P. & T. A., St. cash. Contest is open to any person in the Paul, Minn., for Contest is open to any person in the

J. S or Canada.

Address, The Home Fascinator, Montreal, guides. If you wanta freefarm U. S or Canada. Canada,

An Unbeliever Foiled.

A priest was once accosted by a doctor a pro-fessed deist, who asked him: 'Do you follow preaching to save souls?' "Yes." 'Did you ever see a soul?" "No." "Did you ever taste a soul?" "No." "Did you ever smell a soul?" "No." "Did you ever teel a soul?" "Yes." "What's gold the doctor." "here are four of the "No." "Did you ever teel a soul?" "Yes."
"Well," said the doctor, "there are four of the five senses against one upon the question whether there be a soul." "The dergyman then asked, "Are you a doctor of medicine?" "Yes." Did you ever see a pain?" "No." "Did you ever hear a pain?" "No." "Did you ever teat a pain?" "No." "Did you ever smell a pain?" "No." "Did you ever feel a pain?" "Yes." Well, then," said the clergymen, "there are also four of the senses against one upon the question whother there is a pain. one upon the question whother there is a pain. And yet, sir, you know that there is a pain, and I know there is a soul."

THE LADIES QUIETLY SUBDUED!

It is said that Alexander subdued the world -Cuesar his enemies-Hercules monsters-and the last great victory, "Diamond dyes" the ladies. Hundreds of ladies have done battle in dyeing operations with common, crude imitation dyes, only to cast them out as useless and deceptive. They have then tried the merits and powers of "Diamond Dyes," and acknowlege their supreme possibilities and wonderful powers. "Diamond Dyes" wherever used conquer and come off victorious, and in this way have won their present high position in public estimation. Beware of imitations, no matter under what name.

Large Families. The list of the number of families in the

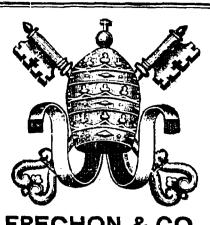
province of Quebec entitled to the hundred acres of crown land which the Mercier government presented to every family comprising a dozen or more children is now con plete and the correct figures are at hand It appears that no less than 1,000 heads of families have sent in certificates to the effect that they have at least swelve children and will consequently enter into passession of no less than 100,000 acres of the provincial domain. The thousand families in question represent a population of 15,000 and ome of the claims sent to the department at Quebec show that several families are composed of 22 living children and others of 14, 16 and 20. As a matter of course, the heads of families the meetres will not take up this land, which is for the most part located in the Lake St. John district, but the lots will probably be given to a younger member possessing agricultural taster.

Newton, Ill., Dec I, 1889 Since three years 1 have been suffering from extreme nervousness, dreadful pain in my head, sleeplessness, palpitation, horrible dreams, constant tremor at every slight noise. I was un-der the doctor's treatment without relief, when our Paster handed me one of your books. After taking the first bottle of Koenig's Nerve Tonic, I felt it was helping me and continued improv-ing wonderfully. *** I expect to continue with the medicine.

MISS IDA F. RUSH.

Japanese and Foreigners.

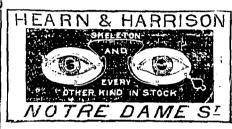
YOKOHOMA, September 30 .- At a public meeting held here, a number of Japanese speakers denounced the Government for according to fereigners the right of trial by judges other than native judges. The sentiments of the speakers were applauded by their bearers, and threats were made to kill the ex-consul of Great Britain for the part he has taken in advising the granting of privileges to foreigners. The popular excite-



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CHURCH ORNAMENTS



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to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offeres choice of three routes is the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Farge, Winnipeg, Gooks-ton, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devil's L.ke, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacome, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco will be remembered as the delight of a life-tme once made through the won-

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WEDNESDAYOCTOBER 8, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8, St. Bridget of Sweden, Wisden.
Thursday, Oct 9, St. Louis Bertrand, Confessor. FRIDAY, Oct. 10, St. Francis Bergia,

Confessor. SATURDAY, Oct. 11, St. Tarachus and Com-

panions, Martyre.
SUNDAY, Oct. 12, (twentieth Sunday after Penicopsi), St. Wilfred, Bishep and MONDAY, Oct. 13, St. Edward, King and

Centesser. TURSDAY, Oct. 14, St. Callistu-, Pope and Martyr.

THE reputation of Mentreal rewdies appears to have travelled. The London Universe, a devoted Irlah Heme Rule journal, says, in reference to the absurd story telegraphed shroad with reference to Prince George of Wales:-"We know Mentreal: its people are courteens and hospitable ; but its roughs are exception-lly tough blackguards, and we almost think four of them would not run away from the biggest of Princes." The Universe is about right, and evidently has had some experience in connection with the Meutreal headlams.

FCRMER residents of Newfoundland new in the Dominion will be pained to hear that Sister Martha, of the Presentation Convent of St. John's, N. F., is no more. She calmiy depths of awful wee? If not, there must be passed away to her everlasting reward. simply through age, after a long and useful life of 76 years. Slater Martha Healy, was a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, and came to Newfoundland, over forty years age. Thirty-seven years age she entered the Presentation Order, where she had, till the time of her death, led a plous and exemplary life. She was not only endeared to the Sisterhood, but to all visitors of the Convent, with whem she was acquainted, -R.I.P.

THE Chicago Herald, siluding to the regated by English incendiaries for the purpose of giving the British a protext for interference designed to effect pessessier." This would be on the same principle as the attempts made by certain persons on the other side of the line to raise an annexation cry in popule need aid now. The American com- This order is the eldest of the amaigamented Canada. If the alleged efforts of "the mittee appeals for immediate contributions British" in Gea are not more successful than of money, provisions and clothing. Centri- for a quarter of a century and found usually those of the enemies of this country foreign and domestic in this direction there seems the New York Sun (the committee's trea- fire departments. For years the police force) secreties that we owe the anti-Cathelic cry little probability of Portuguese India changing its political status for an indefinite period,

funeral of the late Bishop Farand smould have passed with such little notice in the public press. A more deveted and earnest missionary never adorned the Church, and his cierical life has been given to the cause of Christianity in one of the least attractive fields of labor. It is a singular fact that, saving Archbishep Taché, the late Blahep was the eldest missionary in the North-West | which is as follows :-regions. A native of France by birth, he entered the priesthood in 1847, being ordained in the Cathedral at Ottawa. He was elected to the Episcopal effice in 1862 as Bishep of Anemeur in pars inf. The field in which the deceased was called upon to minister extends into the Arctic circle, and the late prelate has been called "the Bishep of the Elice F. Shepard, James Philips, jr. The field in which the deceased was called upon to minister Olcott, Chauncey M. Depaw. William P. St. John, Henry Rochel, T. S. Bullock, Beverly Caew. Cyrus W. Field, Maurice K. Jesup, Probate Regress Challes P. Calles P. Cal North Pele." He has done a great work among the Indians In the Neith and Neith-

THE London Daily Chronicle says in a recant issue: "We regret very much that the Liberal Unionist leader has not selzed the epportunity to treat the great question pending between Great Britain and Ireland in a more cenciliatory and statesmanlike manner. The time has come when the leaders of parties should lay aside party feeling on the question of Home Rule. In some form or other local government is inevitable; and if In the strongest terms to our readers all over the question is taken up in a conciliatory apirit we believe it can be settled in a way that would satisfy all reasonable aspirations while maintaining the integrity of the United | the decline, but that they are still alive to Kingdem. Mr. Gladstone's Bill is admittedly impossible. Its author has himself publicly renounced one of its most important provisions. Instead of wrangling over the grave of the departed we ought to be busy with the celebration of a new birth of reconcilement between two sister nations." If the question was approached in such a spirit the problem, which at present is mere vexatious than difficult, would easily be solved.

Le Courrier du Canada notes the official report of the seventeenth Convention of

nectiont, 14,247; Rhode Island, 41,854; Maine, 30,725; Vermont, 6 525; New Hampshire, 18,035; Massachusetts, 166 836; New York, 31,307; Minnesets, 25,40; Michigan, 15,990; Wisconsin, 6,240; Illinois, 14,079; Kansas, 4 811; Ohio, 1,472. Total, 377,523. Le Courrier points out that this statement is a rude blow for those who are in the habit of proclaiming that there are " a million Frunch Canadians in the U.S." as an argument to aid them in their favorite and discreditable tack of belittling their own country. But the arguments of Canadian radicals are not, as a rule, capable of being maintained, and their contentions are merely the results of an oblique and had moral nature. Examination speedily proves their falsity as in the present osse, where it is found the million exiles dwindles down considerably.

The Irish Famine.

The mevement set on foot by the TRUE WITNESS and other papers in Canada, has been taken up vigorenally by the people of New York, and the Sun of that city will act as treasurer of the fund to be raised by our American cousins. An appeal has been issued and a committee, of which we give the membership, fermed to carry out the project. The appeal says: "Our brethers and sisters of the human race in Ireland will taste the bitterness of death unless we speedily send them aid. There have been famines in Ireland and the gelden stream of American generosity has always alleviated human suffering, but always, too unfortunately, the noble charity of America has reached its destination too late to save many precious human lives, and awful aufforing has been endured by the waiting people. To provent the terrible consequence of delay the American committee appeals for assistance. The Irish leaders pledged themselves and their people in 1880 never again to appeal to America for aid in time of famine. If the'r tongoes and pens are silent now it is only because they recognize the sanctity of pledges then given, not because their need it not great. But the privilege of giving is none the less ours, and the duty of aiding our starving brothers is ngue the less once."

The frie tiul scenes of former faminel 379

then recited, and the appeal thus sums up its prayer: "Shall these things happen again? Shall a starving people by left to sound the no delay in extending sid. It will not do to wait until the Irish people have proved the existence of familie by dying by scores for lack of food. Shall men fall dead upon the public highways because Americans have said : 4 We will give relief next month, but vatler, because Americans have said, 'We homes where plenty reigns remember the butions of money may be remitted direct to aurer), or through any reputable bank, bank-Vinton, the committee's secretary, care of the New York Press."

completed was largely attended, and the greatest enthusiasm manifested, and the impertance of the movement may be gathered from the personnel of the committee formed.

Chairman-Gen. James Grant Wilson. Honorary chairmen-Rutherford B. Hayes,

Grover Cleveland.

Vice.chairmen-James Redpath, Geo. Ehret, Beebe, Robert Bonner, Charles P. Daly.

Treasurer—New York Sun. Secretary—Arthur Dadley Vinton. Executive committee—Geo. James Grant Wilson, W. W. Laffan, James Redpath, Geo. Ehret, Arthur Dudley Vinton.

The Lendon Times and other coercionist papers in England are in a towering rage over the mevement in Canada and the United States to forward relief to Iroland. They feel it should bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of the coercionists, and they therefore denounce the men who assume Unristian feellags for suffering Ireland. We appeal again the country to send in their subscriptions without delay. Let the friends of Ireland in Canada show that their generosity is not on

Forcible Testimony.

Mr. Morley, on his return to England from his Irish tour, delivered a powerful address to his constituents, in which he arraigned the Salisbury Gevernment for their dealings with Ireland. The subject of his address was the arrest of O'Brion and Dillon and the conduct of the magistrate and constabulary on that occasion. The high character of the speaker and the calm and lucid expection | The fruit of such seed as appears to have been French-Canadians in the United States, held furnished by him of the unprecedented manner sewn in the Trement Hall can only be

the French n that country. According to The papers most faverable to the Coercienist the report in question the Franch pepulation | government are all in accord that the recent in the States is divided as follows :-- Con- arrests have done Balfour & Co. the greatest injury, and that the government has been weakened thereby to an alarming extent. Mr. Morley has supplemented his speech by the declaration that he is willing to go into court and testify to what he saw. He would up his terrible indictment by stating "that it was no wonder the Irish people did not respect the law. No wonder they hated a government which inspired such an abuse of executive force." When an English statesman of the prominence of Mr. Morley makes such a statement there is hope of early redress of justice to Ireland in the near future, and of an era of peace, prosperity and concord between two peoples that have been estranged for centuries.

Mr. Humbug Wiman. Mr. Erastus Wimao, the leading spirit in the Unrestricted Reciprocity and Commercial Union movement, and the gentleman whom La Patrie designated as a fit and proper persen to assume the position of leader of the Canadian Reform party, has been making himself notorious in another sphere. His most recent achievement was an attack on the Itish people in a speech delivered before the Sons of St. George. Mr. Wiman is a humbug pure and simple, and when he stated before the Sens of St. George, that the Irish were unable to govern themselves," he gave expression to the ulterance of an ignoramus, who undertook to speak of a people of whose hittiry he evidently does not know the first page. Mr. Wiman is fond of applause. No doubt he got it from the Sons of St. George when he insulted the Irish race. In this world, however, it is truly said, that even " every dog has his day," and, perhaps, Mr. Wiman's day of retribution may not be so very far off. He has announced that it is his intention to visit the Dominion of Canada and make a series of speeches, in which he will inform our benighted fellow-Uanadians what policy they should adopt in regard to the government of their country. In the audiences which will assemble to listen to Mr. Wiman's profound philosophy on our trade questions there will certainly be some Irishmen or sous of Irishmen, who will ask the self-constituted teacher of our people to kindly explain his lit:) speech before the ns of St. Goorge, and let our people know whether a has changed his mind regarding the capacity of the Irish to govern themsolves. The Liberal party had better fight shy of Mr. Erastus Wiman.

A Public Danger.

The Boston Republic complains of the ac tion of a number of societies in the neighboring republic which it denounces as "know not now?' Shall children die, wailing with nothing "associations. Certainly there seem hunger, and skeleton babes suck in valu at plenty of them and the Beston paper specially the breasts of methers dead or dying of star- names the "Loyal Women of American Liberty," the "Loyal Orange Association," will give by and by? It is too soon now to the "United Order of American Mechanica" give!' The American committee appeals to and the "British American Association," as the bursting of that revolution in every one—te every man, weman and child— having banded together and determined to the bothed and nest of puritables! bigotry cent disturbances in Goa, says: "It is not irrespective of race, religious belief, and "pool their issues" in future. What those improbable that the uprising has been insti- political affiliation. Let these in happy larges are will be referred to below. We must, however, note that the journal which Irish households where the grim spectre of we quote adds that "with the exception of further censequence, by deadly host lity to famine is a constant dweller. Let those who the United Order of American Mechanics have never known the extremity of hunger these organizations are almost explusively remember these who starve. The Irlah British in their constitution and membership. societies. It has flourished here in Boston societies with groterque titles, and all the its chief support among the Boston police and ing house or trust company. Contributions methods and practices of the U. O. A. M. of previsions and clothing will be cared for Captains, lieutenants, sergeants and patrol-Ir is semewhat strange that the death and if aptification is given to Mr. Arthur Dudley men were members. And if by chance an Irish-American Cathello gut appointed, secret erders were issued from the head-quarters of The meeting at which the organization for the order to fellow him day and night until a the relief of the sufferers in Ireland was case could be secured against him and until his remeval could be accomplished. No Irish American could be premetad er advanced in the service. The secret order prevailed ever the city authority and managed, absolutely, the police ferce." It further tells us that the Loyal Wemon of America and kindred fanatical bedies sprang out of a comparatively recent anti-Catholic crusade, which fanned into existence a wave of bigotry and unreasoning intelerance, bringing in its evil train all that those bad elements leve to beheld, and producing "a genuine revival of the scenes and events that preceded the burning of the Cathelic convent at Somerville in 1854, and the sacking of the bishop's residence In Buston about the same time." We further learn that-

All the other societies and cliques of Knownothings who had been driven into their density who fled, like bats from the light, began to grawl out again. And in their several apheres and fields of operation they assumed the offer-sive against the Catholic Church. They began to work through political channels, and they forced the Republican party to drive from the school board every Capholic member save one. And he will be retired when his term expires. Flushed with their victory, they resolved to form a union of all their forces into one compact organization, and to proclaim publicly and openly their purpose. This they have done openly their purpose. with much enthusiasm and with a loud fi prish of trumpets. At a mass meeting of these fan-atical agitators held in Tremont Temple Thursthe claims that the dear old land has upon ratified, and the combined societies proclaimed their intention to prevent the erection of a statue or other public memorial in honor of the late John Byle O'Raily. They also served notice upon the voters of Boston that no on the school board, and no Protestant, even, who was not pledged to the teaching of history in the schools which would slander and mal gn the Catholic Church, its ministers and its doctrines. In a word, they announced that they would manage and direct the education of Boston's children.

Boston is reasonably asked how it "like the prospect ?" Certainly the prespect, according to the reports, is not a pleasing one. Last year at Nashus, which gives a table in which justice is mocked in the Irish courts, poisoners, and in a national sense death. | verse his engineer noticed and outside on the brakes, and had a black ground."

showing the eccupation, education, &n., of has preduced a most profound impression. dealing. "Never," says a Boston Herald reporter, "was such a scene of disorder, passion and bigetry witnessed in his experience." The picture, though not pleasing, is, hewever, one that must be studied. The truth prevails, and not all the hewlings of these fanatior, who, we beg to say, are not all English or Suctob, will alter the fact that the Irish mind is the public mind of Beston, that that Irish intollect rules its municipal coun olis, that Jehn Boyle O'Reilly's memorial will | 10 0 0 0 be set up, and that, though the waters of fanaticism roar as they may, none of the army of truth need fear.

> are told these societies have pooled? Simply the issue of Pect stantism as against Catholicism. Therein lies the public danger. Baanything else, by that most abourd document, the "declaration of independence," a farrage that one of the prime causes of that revolution was religious intelerance. Stanpe and the may have been links in the chain, but they were only weak ones and must be ranked as rather insignificant effects of certaln major causes. Not the least of these causes was the evil puritableal Protestant spirit which, checked in its persecuting tendencies in Europe, sought a home on the continent of America. "The principles and feelings which contributed to produce the revelation ought to be traced back for two hundred years and sought in the history of the country from the first plantations in America." Thus wrote John Adams. . "Running back on the line of colonial history in search of adequate causes not connected with antecedent causes, I find my progress arrested and my historic sense of cause and effect satisfied only by the events and motives which led to the sattlement of the Bay (Massachusette) la 1630. These metives were two: civil and religious liberty. And the greatest of these was religious liberty. It was also the most efficient. . The events which occurred between 1765 and 1783 though dramatically complete in themselves yet historically are only the closing acts of a drama which opened in 1630 with the coming of Winthrop and his Pari tane." Thus recently wrote the Hon, Mellen Chamberl in his masterly analysis of the magaineent illuminations, especially the unique life of Jehn Adams, a work which we cannot find space to follow as we should like. The spirit which destroyed that "altar" in Eng. land, which feebly represented what was ence believed was written in the sixth century, the church in that country, and murdered the says:—
> The Book of Kells is the chief paleographic King who uphell that shadow of a church, lived in all its malignity on the continent

of America unti the revolution, and was only the last cast in a prolonged game of hostility to Epizcopacy, as represented by the Courch of England, and as a natural and Catholicism. That spirit is not dead as the Boston Republic shows. It is truly a danger te the United States. We mut add that it is a danger to tale country alse. We too have elements of secret conspiracy, in the ranks of which this deadly spirit lives. It is to these was honogroumbed with the dark-lantern raised in Octario, the specious cry of Equal Rights. It is true from the members of these is heard the mustered word "annexation." which none of influence or position dare to speak openly. In the hope of crushing Oatholiolam and whelming it in the opean of discordant and disruptive elements which go to make up the body politic in the United States these evil-minded persons would not soruple to destrey the integrity of their own country. Boston may well fear for its commenwealth if the conspirators it refers to gain the ascendancy. Canada may be warn ed by the example of intelerance which these mooret modeties are setting and do her best to have none of them on her own fair soil.

Railway Wrecking.

Hardly a day passes without its sad story of some railway accident, in one part or the other of the United States, and, occasionally, in Canada, we have our experience of the most painful and even appalling character. Same of those accidents are unaccountable, eftan, no doubt, arise from wart of care and carelesaness. Under the most possible circumstances, railway disasters will occur and. decidedly, the chances of mishap are imminest enough, without having superadded to the danger the diabolical mania that seems to be prevalent for deliberately wrecking railway trains. We have published accounts from the other side of the lines, regarding cases of this description in the past month, and new we have the subject brought to our own door, in the dastardly attempt to wreck the express train from Halifax to Monoton, N.B., on the 30th of September last. The following account has been telegraphed to the press :-

But there is in all this an underlying principle which seems to be at the moment lost sight of. What are "the issues." which we fore the wave of such religious fury nothing will be regarded as sacred, nothing worthy of the track, some lives must have been loss. The conservation. In no place on the surface of the earth ought this fact to be appreciated more than in Boston. The glamour cast around the history of the American revolution by spreadeagle writers and, as much as by of empty verboalty to which educated and it is to be hoped that the perpetrators Americans are rightly semewhat chary of the diabolical outrage above described of referring to, has hidden the fact

late John Boyle O'Rojily. They also served notice upon the voters of Boston that no Catholic citizen would ever be permitted to sit two men were seen along the track at the point two men were seen along the track at the point where the train struck. The timber was as much as two men could shove. The place where the obstruction was placed on the track is only a tew yards from the bridge, and if is had been struck by the train soon due from the opposite direction the most calamitous affair in the history of the road would have been recorded, as the train must have gone over the bridge with its hundreds of souls, and each passenger train going to and coming out of St. John is now crowd d with exhibition visitors, which makes the contemplation of what might have been the more terrible. As it was, had not the sugmeer noticed the obstruction in time to re-



THOS. KEARNEY & CO.,

not the timber been shoved ahead of the engine escape of the engineer and fireman was most miraculous. The latter was thrown out on one side of the cab. The former was buried beneath the engine, which was embedded in the sand, but escaped unburt."

Our Government should leave nothing undone to bring the miscreants to justice. There is no room in this country for train wreckers. may be overtaken and dealt with in such a manner, as to deter others from similar

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Edited by John Iveagh.

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

THE BOOK OF KELLS.

A few weeks ago a correspondent asked for some information as the the "Book of Kella." No better brief explanation can be given than the following which, by the courtesy of the Han Elward Murphy, I am permitted to extract from the Catalogue of Irish M.S. and printed books exhibited by that gentleman at the Caxton celebration at Montreal in the year

The Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D (Church of Eogland clergyman] in recommending to Sir Henry Jame the publication of the entire Book of Kells,

** I wish you would a naider whether it would be possible to do the entire of the Rook of Kells: is is. I believe, the most splendid specimen of a Latin Evangelistation in the world be of immense importance to Biblical Literature to have such a M.S. in fac simile."

Ti ere are several hundred figures, letters. &c. copied on 45 folio plates in this book (which is the first of a series of three volumes publishing by order of the British Government) They are splendid examples of pictorial art, as the sompound and single latters from the Book of Kells, show.

Mr. Gilbert, in his report to the Maeter of the Rolls on these fac similes, in referring to the Book of Kells, which Prof. O'Curry, R. I. A.,

and artistic monument which has descended to us from the ages in which Ireland, under the name of 'Scotta,' was renowned for her schoole, whence ruligin and letters were carried to various parts of Europe. This manuser pt is a copy of the Gospels, and received its present name from having belonged to the Columbau Monastery of Kells in Meatis. It has been," continues Mr. Gilbert. "conjectured than the Book of Kells is the volume so highly sungiced in the ewelfth century by Geruldus Cambrensis, as the marvellous book exhibited to him at Kildare, and popularily believed to have been executed under the direction of an Angel "
Of this work, Pro. J. O. Westwood of Oxford,

in his important work on the minatures and cramments of the Anglo-Saxon and Irish MS3.,

writes as follows:
"Ireland may be justly proud of the Book of
Kelts—a volume traditionally asserted to have
belonged to St. Golumbs, and inquestionably
the most clab rately executed MS. of so early a date now in existence; far excelling, in the gigantic size of the letters at the commen, ement of each Gospel, the excessive minuteness of the ornamental de ails crowded into whole pages, the number of its very peculiar decorations, the fineness of the writing, and the endless variety of its initial capital letter, the famous Gospels of Lindisfarne, in the Cottonian Library. But this MS is still more valuable on account of the various pictorial representations of different scenes in the life of our Saviour, delineated in the kenuine I ish style, of which several of our MSS, of St Gall, and a very few others, offer

analogous examples."

"The text itself is far more extensively decorated than in any other now existing copy of the After describing other wonders of this book,

Prof. Westwood continues:

"Another artistic peculiarity of the Book of
Kells arises from the decoration of the initial
letters of each of the septences or verses, so that each page presents us with several of these letters, varying in size and design, as well as from the introduction of colored representations of men, animals, birds, hor es, dogs, &c.
The introduction of natural foliage in this MS. is another of its great peculiarities; whilst the intricate intertwining or the branches is eminently characteristic of the Celtic spirit, which compelled even to be man figure to su mit to

the most impossible couror tions." Again, the characteristics of the Celtic, or early Irish school, Prof. Wastwood thus refers

to farther on in the same work:
"First, in one or more ribbons diagonally but symmetrically interleaved, forming an endle a variety of patterns; 2ad, one, two or three elen its spinal lines coiling one within another till they meet in the copies of the circle, their opp site ends going off to other circles; 3d, a vast variety of lacertine animals and birds, hideously attenuated and coiled one within an other, their tails, tongues and top knots furming dung, narrow ribbous. irregularly interlaced; dub, a series of diagonal lines, forming various kinds of Chinese like pasterns. These ornaments are generally introduced into small compartments, a number of which are arranged as as to form the large initial letters and borders, or tersollated pages, with which the finest MSS. are decoraced.

"Especially deserving of notice," continues
Prof. Westwood, "is the extreme delicacy and
wonderful precision, united with an extraordinary minuteness of detail, with which many of these ancient MSS, were ornamented. I have examined with a magnifying glass the pages of the Gosp is of Lindisfarms and the Book of Kells. for hours together, without ever detecting a false line or an irregular interlacement; and when it is considered that many of these details consists of spiral lines, and are so minute as to be impossible to have been executed without a pair of compasses, it really seems a problem not only with what eyes, but also with what instruments they could have been executed. One in stance of the minuteness of these details will suffice to give an idea of this peculiarity. I have counted in a small space measuring scarcely three quarters of an inch, by less than half an inch in width, in the Book of Armagh, 'not fewer than one hundred and fifty eight (158) interlacements of a slender ribbon pattern, formed of white lines edged by black ones upon

THE APPREHENDED FAMINE IN IRELAND.

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IT IS SAID

that "Wonders will never cease" while there are two in the world.

The latest is that of the immense cheap sale opened on the let inch., and to be continued until the let of March next.

Any goods not disposed of so that date will have to be closed out by auction, as our store must be closed for rebuilding back, to widen Noire Dame street west.

Judging from the experience of the past few weeks, there will he very little then on hand, as a discernias public will readily see their advantages of purchasing goods at the reductions herein mentioned from a house now nearly half

a century in the furniture business.
A reduction of 10 per cent off all the nowest and latest styles; 2) per cent off on less saleable goods, and 50 per cent off on a very large parb of our stock on hand for one year and over. To all in want of any portion of our best, largest and finces as ortment of parlor, library,

dining room, chamber and general household furniture, we cak a call of inspection of stock and prices. OWEN MCGARVEY & SON. 1849, 1851 & 18 3 Notre Dame St., Corner of McGill Street.

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE FURS.

SPECI'LTIES in Shoulder Capes and Scalskin Garments. The NEWEST STYLES of Fur-imed Carments, Centlemen's Fur Costs. tapi, Gloves and Collars, Coachmen's Capis, and Steigh Robes of all Descriptions. which we invite special attention.

1663 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

🖈 Wedding Presents 🖈 NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.

SILVER. WARE of every description.

SPOONS AND FORKS AND CUTLERY

of the best guaranteed quality.

Cabinets of Cuttery and Table Ware. Pre-sentation Ciocks. Pinco and Table Anmps, &c.

All direct importations. Lowest prices and reliable goods. A call solicited. Wholesale and Retail. WATSON & PELTON.
53 St. Sulpice Street.

The REMINGTON

TYPE-WRITER



"Le Monde" having purchased two more recently invented machines, each "superior to the Reining-ton," (?) have discarded both and find the Remington superior to either. JOHN O'FLAHERTY,

243 St. James Street. Montreal.

SECOND-HAND

Received as part payment

-FOR-First-Class Instruments.

LOW PRICES; EASY TERMS

Write for Catalogues and mention this Journal.

C. W. LINDSAY,

2268 St. Catherine st.



A cream of turiar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength - U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889

BY THE SEA.

The Premier Speaks at Halifax in Company with two Colleagues-Great Enthu-

HALIFAN, Outober 1 -The picaic to-day in henor of the veteran Premier and Sir Jehn Thompson and Hen. C. H. Tupper was a pronounced success. The weather was deligh ful and the at endance reached fully ::,000. The three cabinet ministers occupied about two hours in their speeches and evoked much enthusiasm. Sir John Taempson dealt with the question of unrestricted reciprocity and commercial union and the position of the Liberal-Conservative party in one matter of reciprocity, being anxious for it on fair terms. He sounted the idea of there being any occasion for apprehension on account of the McKinley bill or any other restrictive American legislation. If one door, that to the American markets, were closed against us we would open others, those to the British Islands, Australia, China and Japan. The habit of the Grit leaders in whiping about the ruin that would ensue if we did not obtain reciprecity, as if that were the only hope of continued national existence for Uanade, had done more to retard its coming than any other cause.

Eco. C. H Tupper's speech was a rattling one and pro used a fine impression. The Liberal Concervative association at this point in the proceedings presented Sir John A. blacdonald with an address expressive of appreciation of his services in premetion of Canadian union and the beneficial reform his gor rement had carried out during his 46 years of successful statesmanship. The extension of the Canadian Pacific railway and the Grand Trunk railway eastward to Hal far were referred to as leading fratures of

THAT ENTERPRISING PULICY

which had resulted in prosperity and happiness to the people. Ine address concluded with a renewed expression of confidence in Sir Jahn as leader and in his government ac the guide of the country's destinies, Sir. John Macdonald replied at greater

length than had been expected, speaking for mere than half an hour. He was cheered again and again. Sir John looks as hearty as he did when last in Hallfax, years ago. His speech was a comprehensive review of the work of the Liberal Conservative party and a patriet c outlook for the Dominton, not as independent of Great Britain's Lag, but as inde-He said that a year ago the Liberals were calling out that Parliament should be dissoived, while new they were loud in their lears that the House would be dissolved. He weu i rekeve his ewn canacience and calm their fears by telling them there would be no diesolution this year, nor, perhaps, even next to mapiracy case againt Dillon, O'Brien and year, other Nationalists was continued at Tipper-

ever it might be to-day, when a new generation had arisem to take the place of the one bore to day and the whole truth was known. the reaple would see how wonderful had been the services of our great chieftair, and they would go about erecting statues to him in the market places of the people. Cheers were given for the Queen, Sir John.

his colleagues, and the local member, T. E. Kinny, Sir John Maccionaid to night visited the

nautical fair at the Exhibition building, which was packed with people. He took supper there he company with a number of friends and was the centre of attraction,

A Melazcholly Affair.

MASKINONGE, Q. October 2.—The cwife of Dr. Dortaler, of this place, left yesterday morning to visit her eleter at Louisevike. She was accompanied by Men. Piche, Miss Herenx, and two young children about five years old. In returning to Maskinonge last evening in a carraige about & e'clock, and while crossing the track at a point knows as the third cressing above Legiseville, the carriage was struck by a freight train of the Canadian Paoific railway bound for Montreal and all three ladies were instant'y killed. The two children escaped without a scratch. At the time of the accident they were in the arms of their mothers and when the dead and mangled bedies were ploked up by the train hands the children were leoked in their methers' arms and complaining bitterly of being held too tight. The bodies were brought t) Louiseville and the coroner at Three Bivers was summoned and an inquest has been ordered for this afternoor.

Ostracised. HALIFAX, October 1 .- Hon. J. W. Lengley, attornay general of Nova Scotia, who was recoully blackballed from the Halifax club, and for whom, in consequence of an alleged irregularity, another election was ordered, was again voted on to-day, when he was charged the defendant; with creating every literally snowed under by black balls. This is the third time the Atterney-General bas been blackballed from the Halifax club, and he can never be again proposed.

A Falling Off.

TORONTO, Outober 1.—The city assessers have just completed the assessment rells for the year 1891. The increase in the assessment over last year is \$12,545,070, and the pentiation, as given by the assessors, to 167 439, an increase over last year of 7.298. The total assessment is \$148,135,848. These returns take a lot of wind out of Toronto's salls, which bulged out to a population of 200,000, according to Aid. Dadd's census.

Would Have Been Arrested in

Canada.

New York, O.teber 2.—The authorties at the Barge Office this morning used an immense amount of persuasion on the twentytwo young Mermons that arrived yesterday on the at samer Wyeming to Induce them to

to the Mormon faith. The girls were separatto the Mormon faith. The girls were separated from the other passengers as they landed and placed in a room by themseives. Three femals missionaries from the Emigrant Girls' Home went among them and thied to convince them of the folly of their course. One of the girls, Karen Sylvestein by name, who acted as spokeswoman for the party, frankly acknowledged that they were all willing to of the girls, Karen Sylvestein by name, was acted as spokeswoman for the party, frankly peces of clothing, blood flesh and limbs. The schnewiedged that they were all willing to remains were mangied by our remains they were gathered together and put ly aware of the principles of Mormonism. The girl, are all young and some of them remarkably pretty. The attempt of the mi sionaries to it flaence them proved an utter failure and as all the barge officers can do is to use pereuasion the party will proceed on their journey te-morrow. The party comprises 203 souls, of whem thirty two are children. Among the lot is a married English woman, who left her husband in England to take up the Mormon faith. She said she was called and compelled to go, but refused to give her name.

A Good Idea.

OTTAWA, Oct. 5 -Mr. George Johnson. Deminion atatistician, is putting through the press a pamphlet relating to the trade of South and Central America and the islands of this continent. The pamphlit will contain real itself has grown enormously both in popular analysis of the trade of the United States lation and wealth its churches hour among with the twenty or more countries to the south, so as to indicate the articles which Canadian merchants might profitably undertake to supply. It also contains the latest customs tariffs, regulations respecting commercial travellers, value of money in the different countries and many other matters of practical mement to these seeking information of the trade of those countries. Boards of trade, manufacturers' associations and private firms will be supplied free of charge en application.

The McGreevy Case.

QUEERC, Ostober 2.—The testimony of Hen. Thomas McGreevy, in his ones for criminal lible against Mr. Tarte, of Le Canadien, R. H. McGreevy and O. E. Murphy was finished to day. Evidence of the publication of the libel was also given by H. J. Chalmer. The preliminary investigation was then closed by Police Magistrate Murray, who committed the three defendants to the Court of Queen's Bench. The accused pleaded not guilty, Mr. Murphy adding that the articles were pub-lished without his knowledge or consent.

The Office Seekers.

WASHINGTON, October 2 -la the ten months of the session that closed yesterday President Harrison sent to Sanato 2 837 nominations, of which all but twelve were confirmed. As many of these nominationcontained the name of more than one person, they represented probably 4,500 appoint ments. In the first ecceton of the Forty ninth Congress, watch lasted eight months, President Cleveland sent to the Senate 2,666

The Potato Famine. LONDON, Outober 2.-The St. James' Gazette prints an article commenting in sceering manner upon the mevement io America to establish a fond for the relief of famine sufferers in Ireland. It says the movement is simply a dodge to secure the Irish vate. The Pall Mall Gazette rebukes the Times for its articles denying that the condition of affairs in Ireland is such as to warrant apprenanelens of a soarcity of food.
The Gazette asks: "Does Jackson's airy sumper, Balfour's placid absence from Ireland, or the eager sceptiolem of the Times prove that there is no famine in Inland. To. tar says; "America shames us. Inc estarlishment of a British fund to relieve the distress in Ireland is imperative.'

The Dillon-O'Brien Case. DUBLIN, October 3, The hearing in the

At the conclusion of Sir John's speech, any to-day. The question arose as to the Dr. Weldon, M.F. for Albert, was called trial would occupy, and Mr. Ronan, the upon for by the audience. He said that how presecutor, declared be was entirely ignoraut of the time it would take to present the case for the Government or for the accused to make their defence. Mr. Healy, of counsel for the defendants, said he was in mortal fear lest the trials would last for six mouths. Much excitement was occasioned in court by the evidence of one witness, a policeman, who testified be followed several of the defendants into the vertry of the Catholic church and tried to overhear what was said there by them. This testimony aroused the indignation of counsel for the defendants and he demanded to know if the ponal days have returned when the sancity of the cenfessional could be invaded. The court room became a babel of cries and the confusion was so great that it was impossible to go on with the preceedings. The court was therefore declared adjacrned for half an hour. When the court reopened the policeman witness was cress-examined by Mr. Harrington, who called the witness a "shadew." The magistrate called upon Mr. Harrington to withdraw the expression. Mr. Harrington refused to do so and was ordered to leave the case. An uprear ensued, Messrs. O'Brien and Dillen cemmenting freely upon the manner in which the case was conducted. Finally after another half hour's adjournment Mr. Harring cr a clients decided to defend themselves. When the proceedings were resumed Mr. Dillon had just begun to address the bench when a cheer was raised for Dr. Harrington. This so exasperated the magistrate that he ordered the court closed and the proceedings were adjourned abroptly smid the greatest cenfuction. A large body of police were massed outside the court. There was no ricting.

Dublin, October 4.- Upon the reassembling of the court at Tipperary this morning Mr. Radmond, of counsel for Dilion and O'Brien, asked that an adjournment be taken unui Tzesday in the case against his clients. He stated that he and his fellow counsel, Timethy ilealy, had an important engage-ment which demanded their attention Monday. Mr. Roman, proscoutor for the Grown, opposed any delay in the preceedings. He possible obstacle to prelong the case. Mr. Redmand declared that one of the defendants, O'Mahony, was il', and that it was impossible for him to attend the trial at present The presiding magictrate announced that the court would adjourn natil the physician who was attending C'Mahony would be heard fr m us to his patient's condition.

American Sympathy

NEW YORK October 1.-The Eun to-day publishes an appeal to the people of America from the American Committee for the Relief of Famine sufferers in Ireland. The most trustworthy information is that the complete failure of the potato crop makes another great famine in Ireland practically inevitable. The committee appeals for immediate contributions of money, provisions and clothing. The committee includes:—Ohairman, General James Grant Wilson; bon. chairmen Rutherford B. Hayes; Grover Cleveland treasurer. New York

Fatal Accident.

Ticket,

Ask for Circulars.

forege their intention of becoming proselytes between Kentville and Halifax to-day when a

mile west of Windsor junction it ran over and in a bex and brought to Halifax. Conners worked in the woods and was married

MONTREAL TO CHICAGO.

Pen Sketches of a Trip from the Commercial Capital of Canada Westward.

SPECIAL CURRESPONDENCE OF THE TRUE WITNESS Leaving Benaventure Station by the G. T. R. train makes one think of the vast improvement made there since the removal of the old depot. The ten tracks each for its own special trains show how traffic has increased since the time when two tracks ran into the old shed. Montlation and wealth, its churches being among tutions also taking first rank, and its public buildings being of the most substantial kind. Montreal as a Catholic city has only one rival, Baltimore, where the Catholic Congress was lately held. With these few reflections we leave for Western Capada, the land of "Equal Rights" (2) and we have an opportunity of enjoying the beautiful landscapes which the route along the river bank brings to our view. A small stream a short distance east of Lan-cas or station divides the Province of Quebec from Ontario. The nuisance of having to wait at small stations for down trains to cross is avoided by the G. T. R. double track which is now almost complete between Montre. ! and Toronto and we are whirled along at a zapid rate until Kingston Junction is reached. We take the train for the city and here we find a number of fine buildings among them St. Mary's Cathedral which is now receiving an addid n in the shape of a new estrance and tower which when complete will be 190 feet in height and will be surmounted by a cross 10 feet high. The City Hall is also a fine building, if the

Military barracks and forts ARE MOST INTERESTING.

Tote du Pont barracks being on the original site of Fort Front barrass could be that inter all governor of new France in 1671. The Penitentiary which is about 15 minuses drive from the divy is also interesting. The many workshops where the convicts are employed and their sleeping spart nents are worth seeing. There is no fear of convicts rolling out of bed as when arranged s occupies the whole width of their cell about 2 feet 3 inches. The cell are about 6 feet high and 6 feet 6 inches long Each convict has an electric light in the cell. Referrory convicts are placed in dark cells. The convicts themselves are a study. Some old men almost on the verge of the grave; others mire youths. All ages and conditions are here. When pussing through one is struck by the different demeanor of the prisoners. Sime brink away as if ashamed to be seen there, others look at you as if they had reached the height of their ambition others again so ow as if they were unfairly treated in lifes struggle and would wish to mete out the same treatment to all their fellows. The Catholics have their chapel which is a neat room capable of scating about 500. At the right hand of the altar is a space purtitioned off where the women can hear Mass without reeing the men or being seen by them. The library is at the back of the chape; and each convict may take out a back unless under punishment for violation of the prison rules. My next letters will give a few of the interest-My next letters will give a low of the ing eights of Toronto, London and Detriot-

The Wolfestown Murcer.

SHERBROOKS, Outober 7.- The trial of Remi Lim integra for the murder of his brother in-law, Napoleon Michel, opened on the 2nd be fore Judge Wartele and Brocks. The witness, Lamontagne, who was extradited from the United Scatte, refused at first to testify but thought better of her decision later on. chief evidence taken thus far is that of of Dr. Noel, who attended Michal, and Father Plante. Gedon Brisson's evidence contained the state ment that Remi Lamontagne, or "the voice in the barn," admitted to him that be enor Miche and described the circumstances preceding it. He had determined before visiting Michel's house to kill him and brought with him a battle of liquor to entertain his intended victim. Ho sever, his courage disappeared until after he had started for home. Before going any distance, however, he told himself that he would not pass the night without getting red of Michel. he, therefore, returned to the house, the door of which was opened by Michel, and he thereupon fired his revolver at him and immediate ly left. In answer to Brisson's question, he said he neither cut his throat nor did he set fire to him.

Wednesday last was the 276th anniversary of the erection of Quebeo as a bishopric, and Thursday the 1982b anniversary of the foundation of the Hotel Dieu by Mgr. de So Valier. I ton SONGS ONE CENT EACH.

1 Baby Mine
6 The Old Cabin Home
6 The Old Cabin Home
12 Soe That My Grave's Kept Green
13 Grandiather's Clock
13 Where Was Moses when the Light
134 The Old Log Gabata on the Bill!
136 Coming Thro the Ryc
21 Sweet By and By
147 How I Go Gabata as Strangers
23 When You and I were Young
36 When I Saw Sweet Nolle flome
45 Take this Letter to My Mother
45 A Model Love Letter—comic
45 Who's Commandments—comic
45 Husband's Com

The following Pianos and Organs are offered for sale to immediate purchasers at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for new fall stock now arriving.

The following instruments are all in first-class order, some new and all fully warranted for five years, and should be examined by all wide ar ake people contemplating the purchase of a Pano er an Organ.

PIANOS.

i	HAZELTON BROS Parlor Grand
i	CHICKERING Concert Grand
	DECKER BROS Parlor Grand
٠	PLEYEL Baby Grand
- 1	KNABE Parlor Grand
	do Baby Craud
t	doBaby Graud
ı. l	doSquare
В	CHICKERINGdo
-	do do
e	FISCHER, Style JUpright
-	do do 5Square
	do do 8 do
-	DOMINION, Style D Upright
g	do do B do
	do do KSquare
	do do 4
C	NEWBY & EVANS, Style 10 Upright
.	GARLER do
	HEINTZMAN do
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1	WOODS-	do			
1	KARN-	ďυ			

Delivered to any part of the Dominion. Easy terms. Liberal discount for cash. Call early or write immediately for illustrated



Canadian Phosphates. Offiawa, Och. 2ad.—Sir George Baden Fowell, who has just returned to the city, states that his inspection of the du Lievre phosphate districts confirmed his belief in the splendid re-sources of that country. But they convinced him as well that the high figures at which the claims were held were bound to retard the dev depment of the district and would drive capitalists to seek investments in Spain and elsewhere Sir George left to-night for British Columbia to investigate the facilities for settlement offered by the British Columbia Govern-ment so as to be primed with information there on against the meeting of Parliament in No venter, when the report of the emigratica committee will be considered. Mr. Joseph Obal-ki, mittee will be considered. Mr. Joseph Obal-ki, Government mining engineer, of Quebec, came to Osaswa today, having made a tour of inspection through mineral fields of Pontire county and the Gabineau valley. Mr. Obal-ki reports fresh finds of mica in the townships of Cawood and Alleyn and predicts that the building of the Gabineau Valley railway will be followed by a rapid development of these mines. In the Eastern Townships 8000 tons of ashests, how Eastern Townships 8,000 tons of asbestos have been produced this season, worth fully 875 a ton. In Beauce county gold bearing quar z has been discovered far richer than the allovial de-

The Montmanny Murder.

QUEBEC, October 7 - Morin, the Montmagny day, and a motion made, on a point of law, to have the verdict of "wilful marder" quashed. Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick opposed the motion. Sir A Dorion reserved indement.

A Jubilee.

The physicians of Montreal will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the entrance to the medical profession of Dr. D'Orsonnens with a banquet, at the St. Lawrence Hall, on the 16th inst. An influential committee, headed by Dr. Leprohon. has been appointed to arrange the affair.

Joseph Obalski, Government mining engineer, of Quebec, arrived at Ottawa on Thurs day, having made a tour of inspection shrough the mineral fields of Pontiac county and the Gatineau valley. Mr. Obalski reports fresh finds of mics in the townships of Cawood and Alleyn and predicts that the building of the Gatinoau Valley railway will be followed by a rapid development of these mines. In the Eastern Townships 8000 tons of asbestos have been produced this season, worth fully \$75 a

NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

EUROPEAN.

A negress has just died in Cuba who was 125 years old. The Russian Government will send out an ex-

pedicion to explore the Desert of Gobi. Damage to the extent of £1,590,((0 was coused by fire in Sydney, N.S. W., on Wednes-

It is stated that the Crown Prince of Rounomia will shortly be betrothed to Princess Victoria of Wales

The royal physicians announce that there is no ground for serious anxiety as to the illness of the King of Holland. General Lord Wolseley, accompanied by his

staff, has gone to Dublin to assume command of the troops in Ireland. Count Kleist, who recently assaulted an ion-

keeper, banged himself at Berlin with his suspenders in prison on Tuesday. The London Post says the McKinley bill will force into prominence the question of a com-mercial union between England and her

The report that the Russian Government pro posed an alliance with France when Spuller was French Minister of Foreign Affairs is semiofficially denied at St. Petersburg.

colonies.

A Paris correspondent says Cardinal La-vigerie bears a message from President Carnot to the Pope promising concessions to the Catho-hes on condition that they abandoned their hos-ultrucks Pariship tility to the Republic.

The Brussels Independence Belge says the adoption of the McKulley Tariff Bill ensures the tailure of the World's Fair at Chicago, as it will be a needless and hopeless existuse for Europeans to send exhibits there. An Armenian advocate has been assassinated

in Stamboul by order of the Armenian revolutienary committee, who surp cied him of be traying them to the Porte. Many arress have been made in Stamboul and Pera. At a public meeting in Yokohama, Japanese

spe kers denounced the government for allowing foreigners the right of trial by other than native judges. Threats were made to kill the ex consul of Great Batsia for his action.

The Limerick corporation to day adopted a resolution censuring the Government for the find means to do so. recent Tipperary arrests. The meeting was attended with storing scenes. The members who opposed the resolution were threatened with i-ction.

Furnaces are being dumped in all the iron centres of Scotland. Employers announce that they probably will be able to fulfil their extracts. Everything indicates a severe strug gie hetween the werkmen in Stamboul and employers.

The German newspapers devote columns to the junney of Emperor William to Vienna, and describe with the live lest satisfaction his recention enrouse to the Austrian capital. The Fotkeblatt declares the policy of German will undergo ao change.

The Italian government has been informed by several prefects that there is apprehension of trouble in their provinces owing to the large numbers of unemployed workmen, who live in ntmost misery. In some towns the men have become troublesome and demand work. A revere storm prevailed throughout North-

ern G-rmany on Thursday. In Berlin serious damage was done to property. At Hamburg five persons were drowned. The lower portions of that city were flooded and the New Methlen bathing establishments were destroyed. The Vienna Fremdenblatt in an article wel

ming Emperor Wallam to Vienna, hails the Kater as a model and indefaugable ruler, the intellectual guide of the rational life of Germany, the real centre of the empire and the champion of peace. All parties, it adds, are in harmony with the Austro German alliance.

A number of American importers who placed large orders with business houses in Chemnitz, Auspach, Plauenaud and other places in Sax ony, with the hope of evading the increased duties imposed by the McKinley bill, now find themselves in a predicament owing to the short notice given of the operation of the law.

Madame Connet, who was arrested at Conner on suspicion of being a German spy, and in whose possession were found plans of the detences of that place, has confessed she was in the employ of the Gaman Government at a monthly salary of 300 france, besides which she received fifteen france daily for her travelling expenses.

A St Petersburg correspondent says the Russian Minister of the Interior is preparing a law authorizing the deportation to Siteria, without trial or formalities, of all foreigners who have been expelled from their countries, whose Government refuse to recognize them. This law, the correspondent says, 18 them. directed against the mass of Roumanian Jews who come to Russia.

Herr Bebel declares that the lapse of the socialist law means harder work for himself and his colleagues with us a reduction of the risks they run, because the common law will be strained to catch them. The Volkstlatt publishes the programme of the Socialists, which in cludes proposals for the abolition of juvenile female labor, the regulation of the working day, the institution of free and compulsory state education, and the erection of a single progreselve income tax to replace all other taxes.

CANADIAN.

Kingston's population is 18,172. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen are in Winnipeg.

The price of wheat in Manitoba averages 80 cants a bushel. Coal dealers in Toronto have advanced the

price of coal 25 cents per ton. Hon. D. A. Ross has been sworn in as President of the Council in the Quebec Cabinet.

A \$300,000 block is to be erected on the corner of Main street and Portage avenue, At Belleville Assizes, last week, William Arnott was acquitted on the charge of killing

Hannah Cole. The corner stone of a new silver plating factory was laid at Stonebridge last Thursday with a good deal of ceremony.

An Intercolonial Railway train was last week partially wrecked near Moneton by a pile of sleepers placed on the track. Dr. Blakely, Minister of Education for Manitoba, is ill with typhoid fever at his mother's residence, Cherry Valley, Ont.

At Belleville Assizes last week Miss Jane Shaw secured a verdict of \$50 against George W. Hall in a breach of promise suit. Robert Walton, a tollgate keeper on the Nor-

wich road, was killed on the P. D. and L. H. railway, near Woodstock, last week. John McMillan, aged 50, a workman on the canal, was struck by the down express at Corn-wall last Friday and instantly killed.

Sir George Baden-Powell is looking into the question of the Atlantic mail service along with Mesers. Van Horne and Bryce Douglas.

Hon Mr. Harcourt, Provincial Treasurer and Hon. Mr. Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, were re-elected by acclamation last week Fireman John Millan, of Olinton, fell while his company was running at the Huron Centra Fir. The reel went over him and he was fatal ly injured.

Sir Casimir Gzowski was presented with a congratulatory address by fellow civil engineers at Montreal on having been honored with k sighthood.

The Great Northwest Telegraph Co. have given notice through Mr. Girouard, QC, that they will appeal from the recent decision in fa-



HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN AND SCALP, was the ritching, bearing, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pumpy, blactchy, or copper-colored, with loss of hair, either simple, serofulcus, hereditary, or contagions, are specify, permaner by, conomically, and infalibly cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beantifler, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Rem dies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fair. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infalfille blood and skin purifiers, and d-day effect more great cures of blood and skin diseases than all other remedies canbined.

Sold everywhere. Pric, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35; RESOLVENT, SL50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Beston, Nass.

Send for "How to Cure Blood and Skin Diseases." an Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin कि क्यां prevented by ССТІСТВА SOAP.

Backache, kitney pains, weakness at d rhou-matism relieved in one minute by the celebrated Cuncura Anti-Pain Plaster. 30c.

ASTOR-FLUID!

Registered—A delightfully refreshing pre-paration for the hair. Should be used daily Keeps the Scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for family. 25c. per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,

122 St. Lawrence street. Montreal 34G

turned out to greet His Excellency, and it is his request that they be given a holiday. The vice regal party were received wish great enthusiasm. Lord Stanley visited Monoton's industries in the afternoon.

At the London township show at Ilderton a vote or thanks was tendered to Hon. John Carling, for his many efforts in behalt of the village and the agricultural society. There was a large growd present.

A number of Mennonites, who left Southern Manitoba last winter to settle in Oregon, are returning to Manitoba, and the balance of twenty families will come back as soon as they

It is rumored that as a result of the charges preferred against Superintendent Eliis, of the Welland Conal, he will retire from service, and Mr. Demora, the assistant superintendent, be promoted to the position.

The butter mikers of Winnipeg are asking the Gaussiannia to suppose a sunder duty on American batter to that enforced by the Mo-Kinley B.W. and for investigation into the alleged a interation of California rolls. Meses Gods and Morrice, of Montreal, on behalf of the etten syndicme, are in

Moncton, and it is understand will either buy or lease the Moncton Mills, as the directors are willing to favorably consider either pro position. Premier Blair of New Brunswick and his three colleagues in York county have issued

a manifesto to the electors, announcing their resignation of the contested seats and the beginning of the campaign Bair and Wilson speke at Washwanto on Tuesday night. A young Englishman named Thomas Veitch, left Fencion township, Ontario, nearly a year ago for Australia da San Francisco. His mother in England has written to friends in Fencion aking as to his whereabouts. Inquiry

shows that be never sailed from San Francisco au I fears are entertained that he has met with foul play. The Provincial Government has accepted Mr. E. E. Tacte's plan of the pavilion to be put up at the Jamaica exhibition. It repree-nie an ancient fortified city gate flanked with turets. It will be constructed with different kinds of woods growing in the province, and will be built by Mr. P. Valliere, of this city. The cost will be \$1200.

The Toronto city assessors have just compleased the assessment rolls for the year 1891. The increase in the assessment over last year is \$12,545,070, and the population, as given by the assessors, is 167,439, an increase over last year of 7,298. The total assessment is \$148,-135,848. These returns show a reduction on the population of 200,000, according to Ald. Dodd's census.

AMERICAN.

The population of Georgia is 1,834,336; incroase, 292,186, or 18,95 per cent.

The great brick boycott in New York has ended in a complete victory for the manu facturers. The late fire at Aspiuwall involved a loss of

over \$1,000,000. Many people are threatened with starvation.

The New York Central Railroad on Tuesday declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable on fo ober 15th. The number of clearances from Buff do on the

Erie cand this season was 4,09, the smallest rug in 15 years, except in 1855 and 1885. La Grippa has reappeared in Illinois and many people are seriously ill. The first fatality was at Hamilton, Mrs. Arnold, wife of the city marshal, being the victim.

Obituery.

The funeral of the late Mr. Bornard Emerson, who died on the 2th inst., took place from his residence, 13 Sa. Alexander street, Mon. his residence, 15 55. Alexander street, Montreal, yesterday afternoon, and was very largely attended. The deceased had been ailing for some time and his death was nat unexpected. He was born in Ireland 57 years ago, has been a resident of Montreal, for over 45 years, was an active citizen and prominent member of Sb. Patrick's congregation, and was closely identification. fied with various Catholic societies, amorgat others the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society, of which he was for over twenty years a member. He always took an active part in its advancement, and during his long membership had held several of its pasts of honor, such as vice-president, chairman of committee of manageet, etc , and was held in great esteem by his fellow members

The pall-bearers were Alderman Wm. H. Condingham and Messrs. M. Sharkey, B. Tanter, Jus Connaughton, Pat. Reynolds and Audrew Fign. The chief mourners were Mr. Andrew Emerson, father of the deceased, Mr. James Emerson, brother, Mr. J. Manifield, Mr. Pablick Geron of West Faraham, brothersin law, Mr. M. O'Hors, of Chambly, Mr. P. in law, Mr. M. O'Hars, of Chambly, Mr. P. Kane and other remitives. Amongst these noticed present were Hon. Edward Murphy, Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., Alderman P. Kennedy, Messrs, D. Barry, magistrate; Owen McGarvey, A. Brovan, N.P., J. McShane, M.P.P., P. Doyle and bundreds of others. A. solemn requirem Mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's on Monday morning.

Canada Glass, Silver & Bevelling Co., -IMPORTERS OF--

British and Foreign Plate Glass. Manufacturers of Mirrors and Bevelled Glass. 623 Lagauchetiere St., Montreal BELL TELEPHONE 1390.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT of Montreal. Circuit Court. No. 2667 The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., Plaintiff, vs. Charles A. E. Harris, Defendant. On the 17th day of October, 1890, at ten of the clock in the forencon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, 52 Orescent street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the vor of the Montreal Co.

Lord Stanley was presented with an address by the Moncton town council in the Opera house on Wednesday. The school children B.S.C. Montreal, October 7, 1390.

We will send by mult, post-naid, any ten of these sense for 10-cents; any twenty-five songs for 15 cents; any Fifty for 25 cents. Or we will send all the above songs, p at paed for 10 cents, the member, we will not send less than ten song. Order songs by remerces only. Don't send Canada stamps. Valuable Catalogue Free New Music Co, 109 Nassau St, N. Y. THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

Monthly Drawings for Year 1890 : - October 8, Nov. 12, Dec. 10,

THE FOU.TH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE OCTOBER 8th, 150. 3134 PRIZES LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Prize worth \$15,000-\$15,000.00 \$52,740.00. 5,000 — 5,000.00 2,500 — 2,500.00 44 1,250— 1,250,00 1,250— 1,250,00 500— 1,250,00 50— 1,250,00 50— 1,250,00 25— 2,500,00 15— 3,000,00 10— 5,000,00 CAPITAL PRIZE 25 100 \$15,000.00 200 500 66 10- 5,000.00

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

Approximation Prizes. 100 100 25— 2,500.00 15— 1,500 00 10— 1,000 00 5— 4,995 00 6— 4,995.00 - \$1.00 100 999 11 Tickets for - -\$10.00

3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00

but if---"

The Haunted Church

By JAMES MURPHY.

Author of "Fortunes of Maurice O'Donnell," "Convict No. 25," "House on the Rath," "The Forge of Clohogue," "The Cross of Glencarrig," "The Shan Van Vocht," etc.

CHAPTER XXIX

THE RABLDOM OF GLENHOLME

"Well, M : Canbrell, back again !" said Mr. Lewis, as the former entered the office. "We bad expected you some time ago, from the ad vices which we received."

"You had earlier intelligence than mine! I thought I should by the first bearer of the news," said Cantrell.

"We have had anticipations of the revolution weeks past, and of the, for the present, destruction of the mines. We knew you would make your way back at the earliest possible moner, there being no further need for your presence there."

"I' has been a very unfortuante business," said Charles. "The revolution must have ruined everything." And he proceeded to relate all as far as he knew.
"A great deal of English capital has been

aurk there at any rate, and lost," said Mr. Lewis, when he had concluded. "But that is not unfrequently the case in these easily dissurbed countries. The profits are great, but so also are the risks. That career being closed to you now, what do you propose doing with your-

"It was to talk of that matter I came in to you," said Cantrell, "if you can spare me the time. You remember the occasion when we discussed the manner in which the funds were deposited with you that paid for my education and support!"

'Yes, quite well." "You remember saying that the person who

did so was an ordinary sailor?"
"Yes, that was the case." ""Did it never occur to you that there was

something singular about that?"
"No. As how?" " Firstly, that a common seaman should have had so much money to deposit-for any pur-

Pose."
"Not at all. There was nothing unusual about that. Sailors, sometimes by the capture of a r ch priz, or in twenty other ways, in these stormy and turbulent times, suddenly realized wast sums of money. Remember, it was a time when the strongest hand clutched the gold and

Even assuming that, was it not singular that wealth acquired in such a way should be disbursed for purposes of my education? A reckless sailor, winning his gold by plunder, is not a likely person to have thoughts of the

"It is difficult to say what thoughts will come into a man's head who has acquired money easily and is disposed to spend it as freely. But inquiring into a man's motives for a thing done twenty years ago or more is but lost time. To turn to real life and practical matters-

"I big your parden, Mr. Lewis; but this is real and practical enough to me. During my voyage home I came across, in the most singular voyage nome I came across, in the most singular manner, some documents which I believe have some reference to the man who lodged these moneys with you—and to me. Would you mind looking over them? I have them here."

The first was the marriage certificate, which the banker at first glanced carelessly at, but had read only a few words when his attention was earnestly fixed thereon.

Bless my soul!" said he gravely, "this is very singular! "The marriage of William, Earl of Glenholme, with Helen Neville." Yes. That is so," continued he; "that marriage took place for certain. With the difference that the William whose name is there was not at that time Earl of Glenholme. He was the disappeared and a very wild one. In the content of the proofs to justify. What was his name? do you remember?"

"O'Driscoll—and, by the way, that puts me in mind of another matter," and Don Miguel, as the document found in the box, and which he had hitherto kept secret from Charles, recurred to him, "that it is necessary to look after. I must see Captain Moreno at once. Will you remain here for some time?"

"As long as it suits your service, my dear Don. said Charles.

"The conversation had occurred so suddenly that Charles had not up to this had time.

But he now. at that time Earl of Glenholme. He was the younger son, and a very wild one; but he had disappeared and been almost forgotten by the time his elder brother, the earl, died without issue. We have had something to do with that property, and are, therefore, acquainted with

"I believe you are right," said Charles, glancing more minutely at the document; "the words 'son of' have been obliterated by the mildew."

Let me see. So it is I had not noticed that. Otherwise I should have said that certifigate was obtained long afterwards-though that would scarcely be likely."
"Having seen that, would you mind looking

Certainly. Death of Helen Neville. She must have had a hard time of it—poor thing! Why, what is this? A receipt in my own handwriting of moneys invested. Why, own handwriting of moneys invested. Why, Charles, these were the moneys invested for

"So I thought. That was why I brought them to you."
"How did these papers come together?

How did they come into your hands? Charles entered into a long parrative, detail-

ing how the box had been left by the unknown sailor; how it contained papers and other matters, among them these documents—to all of which the banker listened very carefully and with great intentness.

"Charley, you must give me time to think over this matter. I must consult my partner ou this. It seems to me there is a great deal more in it than meets the eye. You may not be aware that the title and estates of Glenholme for many years have been in abeyance—ever since the death of the earl many years ago—no one being able to say what had become of the ner t heir. This throws some light on it. How much, I cannot say, until I consult my partner. He has had charge of that property and deeds they banked with us-and the funds accruing during the long interregnum, if I may so call it, are very large indeed. Meantime, it you want money, draw on us for your needs. In is simply marvellous that these receipts should turn up in connection with this marriage certificate. And still more surprising that they should have, by accident, come into your hands of all men-and in such a manuer!

Much gratified with the interest that the banker took in the matter, and greatly strengthened in the conviction that had been arising in his own breast by the words of one so skilled in worldly matters, Charles Cantrell took his leave, and directed his footsteps to the ship which was anchored in the West India Docks.

Here he found a note from the skipper, stating that, having waited for his coming, and finding his delay prolonged, the party had gone ashore into the city, and would be found at the Travellers' Hotel.

Hiring a cab for the purpose, he proceeded there, not knowing London well, being unfamiliar with its streets, and much more so with its hotels. To his surprise, he found that it was the one he had been in earlier in the

morning with his friend Frank Crossley.

This recalled to his mind—if recalled be the fitting word to apply to what had when alone been seldom out of his head—the fair girl who was ill there. Somehow he felt pleased and glad to find that it was here his friends had put

up, although what a sistance they could give to the suffering girl he could not see. Still, he looked upon it as a fortunate matter. It conveyed to him the idea of home and pro-

How impatiently he longed for the day when he could see her handsome face and blue eyes

Yes a natural delicacy prevented his asking for her from any person in the establishment. He would wait until he saw the doctor, and implore of him to give her all the attention and

priore or num to give ner all the attention and care he could.

Tired and thirsty with long travelling and the heat of the day, he stood at the bar for a moment after entering to take a glass of

rassed through the corridor and descended the seps into the street—the Ogre! Their eyes met for a moment—but it was sufficient to show, flucting though the glance was, the look of quick recognition and of deadly hatred with which his former acquaintance of the drowning sk ff regarded him.

garded nim.
"One would have thought I had endeavored to take his life instead of saving it," was his rather startled thought as he noticed this expression on the other's face.
"However, I have given no occasion for wrath, and he must only cool as he grew hot. But it is very odd to find

us all here together. It seems almost too strange to be accidental.—You here, Don Miguel?"

"Yes, we are here, said that gentleman, coming forward. "We grew tired of remaining longer cooped up in the cabin of the Montezuma

and so came here."
"Yes; so I learned from the captain's note. I came in search of you I have met quite a number of friends eince I parted from you."

"And I have met those, too, whom I did not expect to meet," said Don Miguel, lowering his

voice.
"You?" asked Charles, noticing the way in which the other's tones altered.

"Yea."
"Who might it be? I never heard you say you had acquaintances in London,"
"Nor did I think I had. But it seems I have. That is, unless my eyes deceive me, which I do not think they do."
"An old acquaintance?"

"Yes, old enough, and and to be remembered. It is nearly twenty years since I laid eyes upon him in the market place of Lima, with the halter ar und his neck wanting to be launched into eternity; and yet he escaped."

"Escaped! I think you told me something of this before."

this before. "Escaped—yes. As if the devil that prompted him to the life be led was at his elbow and aided him. The fiend generally tricks those in the hour of peril who rely upon him, but in this case he stood stanchly to his friend and helped

"This is the man, then, of whom you told me when-'

"When I told you of the freebooter that landed in Lima, sacked it, and burned and looted the palace; that was afterwards caught and sentenced to be hung in chains in the market-place of the city he had so ruthlessly plundered place of the city he had so ruthlessly plundered and burned; and that, whilst his bands were unbound for prayer on the scaffold, during the ministrations of the priest. leaped to his feet, struck the priest dead at his knees with the iron crucifix he carried, and escaped in the confusion. That is the man I saw here to day," said the Don, in a low, grave voice. "That is a very singular circumstance. Are you qui'e certain you could not be mistaken?"
"Well, nc—nob sure. He was more or less disguised—for be wore a patch over his eye,

either for purpose of disguise or because it sustained an injury." "You had better be careful of making any charges against him that you connot ceresinly prove," said Charles warningly. "The English law is very severe in cases of libel and requires very exact proofs to justify. What was his name? do you remember?

flect. But he now remembered, with the force of a revelation, the change conversation Moreno and himself had had when sailing from Lima. Could the strange surmises of the former be possible? If he could but see him for a moment now in private to confer with him! To calm his excited feelings and to assuage his growing untest be sought out Gracia, to see how she fared after the first landing on English soil. But he found that she had gone out with Captain Moreno to see the city, as he learned from the Don, who shortly returned, after an unsuccessful quest through the hotel in search of him.

"Where shall we be likely to find him " the Don asked in great sgitation.

"Upon my word, I could not say. London is a large place, and it would be difficult to

make search for him." "They may have gone to the vessel. Will you come with me?"

"With the greatest pleasure. Is the matter one of importance? "Of the greatest importance. But you will

know in a short time." Charles was not displeased that they were leaving the hotel for some time. He was afraid that the Don in his excitement might, if he came across him again, create a cause of querrel with the Ogre, and find himself unpleasantly placed. And not alone that; possibly he might bring the name of the dear girl lying

ill in her room into unpleasant prominence. one so fragile and genule, a shock of any kind at the present moment, from what Crossley had nformed him, might prove dengerous to her. Wherefore, he with great willingness accom-

But the Captain and Gracia were not there They had probably been to visit some of the more remarkable rights and scenes of the great Metropolis. Believing, however, that aconer or later they would come to visit the vessel, they resolved to wait in the cabin until their arrival Both had much reason for thought; so their conversation was of the slightest.

Charles Cantrell was busy revolving in his mind the conversation he had had with his

banker. The more he thought over it, the more wrapped in wonderment he was. What connection existed between the man who had placed these funds in their hands and the reckless heir to the Earldom of Glennolme? Could it be possible the child born of the hapless union between the Devenshire lady and the lost Earl was-him-

He almost feared to think over it, such limitless possibilities it opened up.

Could it also be possible that the sor disant seaman, the reckless bucomeer and freebooter. whose life was ended no one knew how, could be the self same Earl? What mystery was there attaching to his own birth, which no one up to this could account for to him-which was as lost apparently in obscurity as the origin of the Pyramids, or any other of those historic questions that have puzzled the heads of wise

men and antiquarians for generations?

To get rid of the perplexities attendant on this train of thought, he let his mind wander to the subject of the fair invalid of the hotel. His heart brightened when he thought of her. A sensation of pleasure and delight grew at his heart, and pervaded every sense of his being, as the remembrance of her bright blue eyes, her musical voice, her enraphuring smile, came upon him. He blessed his stars at the untoward events that had caused him to leave the city by the Pacific, and come back at such an opportune moment to Lordon. The only distress that was occasioned him was as to the news of her

What was the connection that existed between herself and the Ogre? By what means did he assume the guardinuship of that beautiful being, so entirely different from him in every

respect—as different as if they belonged to wholly distinct races and strange countries?

He could not divest his mind of this query.

Was Moreno's belief really and positively true? for the junior to show much interest personally Strange things had happened in the world's Tired and bursty with long travelling and substy with the strong travelling and the heat of the day, he stood at the bar for moment after entering to take a glass of moment after entering to take a glass of the matter. He history—strange things were happening to him—history—strange things were happening to him—in a client.

"What grounds, so far, have we to go on?" "Well, these: Our receipts are found in this himself unable to judge of the matter. He would inform Don Miguel and the Captain of the world inform Don Miguel and the Captain of the would inform Don Miguel and the Captain of the world inform Don Miguel and the Captain of the world inform Don Miguel and the Captain of the world in the world in a client. laid it down again. For at the moment there her presence, and let them draw their own con- paid for this young fellow's maintenance

clus ong-see what the result of the information and education. With these are found

Was she un hang d sir ce he had seen her last? Would she meet him with the same bewitching smile—would the love light dance in her eyes as warmly and faccinatingly as on that summer eve when they interchinged vows of leve, and which had been the last time he had looked upon her? Why had she so mysteriously disar pared? Had she do: e so of her own accord, or had she been forced to do so? and, if so, was

it the Ogre who compelled her?

In the long train of thoughts that accompanied these questions the time slipped by unheeded, until finally Crp ain Moreno and Gracia

heeded, until finally Crp ain Moreno and Gracia made their appearance.

The young girl was delighted with what she had seen of the famous Metropolis; all the more so, perhaps, because of the long time she had spent at sea. There was a novely in the sight of city life—there was a stir and bustle in it which was in accord with the natural life and gaiety of her own bright heart, and charmed her. This much Charl a Cantrell learned from her, whilst the Don and the skipper talked over other matters on deck. other matters on deck.

The conversation of these two last was long and serious; and, finally, when it was approaching its termination, Charles was called into the

It was simply to ask him if he knew of any criminal solicitor in London to whom they could be referred to enlighten them on certain

'I do not know one myself,' Charles said in response, 'but my banker will have no difficulty in referring us to one. Is the matter of im-

portance? "Of the greatest importance. Don Miguel has met in the hotel a person—"
"So be informed me," interrupted Can-

"Who certainly must be placed within the grasp of the law at once."
"I don't think that would be advisable," suggested Cantrell. "You should be very caresul about these things."
"Advisable I These could be nothing more."

Advisable! There could be nothing more advisable. It is more—it is urgent."
"Why? What good can it effect?"
"There is a reason, Charles, that you are up-

aware of at present, but that you will know shortly, which makes it imperatize on us to have him placed under arrest at once, before he escapes. As he certainly will try to escape if he knows that Don Miguel is here." 'I have reasons to think he will not."

"I fear your reasons are insufficient under the circumstances."

"No, they are not. The fact is, there is a young lody ill at present in the hotel in whom he is interested, and over whom he has some power that I cannot fathom, which will prevent bis leaving.

"A young lady !" said both his listeners in one and the same breath. "Yes. A young lady—rare and lovely girl—that seems in some curious way in his power."
"Have you ever seen her?"
"Repeatedly—some two years since."

"What—what was she like?" asked the Don with bated breath. " You remember the likeness that hung ans

pended in the drawing room in your mansion at Peru?" "Yes-yes," said he cagerly.
"And you may remember, Don Miguel, how surprised and astonished I was at seeing

Yes." "I was so surprised and astonished because of the extraordinary likenese I saw between the face in that picture and that of the young girl of whom we are now speaking.
"Good God!' said the Don as he iell half

"This is very extraordinary," said Captain Moreno; "it is confirmation of what we have been just speaking of. This is a document, Charles, which we found in that iron casket on board. Read it." fainting into a seat,

Charles read it. "This," said he gravely, as the full meaning of the document broke on him, "explains to me many things which have long been a puzzle to me. But I see them clearly now. I never could understand before the power this man had over this beautiful girl. But I do now." "You are of opinion that the young lady-

"Is identical with the child referred to in this document. I am certain of it. It needs no proof whatever to my mind."

"I am quite at your service," said the senior partner courteously.

What could his object be in thus bringing partner courteously.

Whereupon Don Miguel proceeded to relate

Moreno in a whisper. God forbid!" cried Charles, in a horror at

the idea.
"What should be done? The whole matter has come on me so suddenly that I am perplexed. Moreover, I do not quite understand your laws," said the Captain.

Whatever is to be done should be done quickly and cautiously. We have a reckless man to deal with, apparently. Has he seen Don Miguel? Because if he has—"
"No, I believe not."

"Then I think the better plan would be not to remain in this hotel to-night—not until we have time to consult someone to morrow—some

lawyer whose experience can guide us." This advice appealed to the good sense of all. Anxious as Don Miguel was to see her whom he now believed to be his daughter, it was unanimously resolved to remain on ship board again for this night. Also it was decided to keep Gracia ignorant still of the extraordinary discovery they had made, lest her nervous excitement under the circumstances night lead to

unpleasant results.
It was a night of great anxiety and suspense. Early the next day the party proceeded to the bankers', in whose good sense and acknowledge of the world Charles reposed implicit confi

On their way they passed close to the Traveller's Hotel, out of which Cantrell was delighted to see Frank Crossley coming. As he approached them, the former was sur-

prised to see the look of amazement that was depicted on his face.
"Well, Frank," said he, shaking hands, "I

could not call on you yesterday as promised. But what is amiss with you!" Is there anything wrong?"
"Oharley," said his friend hurriedly, "she is

gone!"
"Who is gone?" "Agnese."
"Gone?" cried Cantrell suddenly, standing "When? stock still as if turned into stone.

Where? 'She left early this morning.' "This morning! Good God! With whom?"

CHAPTER XXX. CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

Mesara. Camden and Lewis sat in their office

in deep consultation.
"You have seen these documents yourself?" asked the senior partner when the junior had in shed his statement.

I suppose they can be vouched?" " I have no doubt they can by application at the proper places. There must be registries of the facts kept there."

"Ourious if the freebooter—for that, I sup pose, he was—should have been the heir to the "Well, it would be no more than is possible. We have always entertained the belief that the

Earl was serving in some such capacity."
"No doubt. Soill is does seem strange." "It would be stranger still if it should turn out that Charles Cantrell was his son, and the true heir to the estates."

"But what proof is there?" asked the senior partner cautiously.
"Not much for the present, but the matter is worth tracing up. I should be glad of it for the young fellow's own sake—for I like him." The senior partner smiled. It was unusual

would be on them He would indicate by no bine, for the present, what he himself thought Then, again, how would she receive him? also is toud the certificate of the death of his wife. Does not that seem to point to the fact that this young fellow was son to the man who peid this money for him, and who must have teen, from the papers in his possession, the Earl of Glenholme?"

"In not only seems to point to it, but it really does. But, still, that is not legal evidence-there is nothing to sustain the as

No doubt there is a link wenting. "There are several wanting."

"Well, it is, as I said, worth searching up.
For my part, I should be auxious to do
so. I have no moral doubt that the case can be proven. "The materials, after all, are very vague,

At this moment a clerk entered the office of the firm-who held the combined posi tion of solicitors and bankers-and presented a Both looked at it and nodded acquiescingly to

each other. "Show the gentlemen in."

Charles Cantrell entered, and with him Dou

Miguel and Captain Moreno. "I have brought these gentlemen with me," he said, in explanation of the presence of his friends. "They are anxious to consult you on matters of their own, and can verify the statement I made yesterday."

"We have just been discussing the matter of which we spoke. This is my senior partner, Mr Camden.

Motioning the gentlemen to take chairs, Mr.

Charles bowed. "He has had the disadvantage of hearing your parrative at second hand. When you are disposed—or at liberty- to relate it again-". He paused as he glanced at Charley's com-

"It is a matter that can be discussed here now, said Charles, quickly interpreting the glance; "my friends are familiar with the story, and can, as I said, verify the portion of it relating to the finding of the documents."

"That being so," said Mr. Camden, "one may as well look into the matter now. Have you the documents with you?'

Charles handed them to him.
Yes This is all right, apparently; there will be need to verify the fact; though it has been already long known that the marriage took place, s:ill, we could not fix the exact locality.
This fixes it exactly. This certificate of death wall not be of much use in the matter, though it may be well to have it. Poor gir!!—there should not be much doubt of that. And these receipts—these are ours. We can verify these ourselves. All tound in the box or casket left

behind by -"
"All found in the casket left behind in the Monteguma," said Charley, interrupting, for the word which the banker was about to say pained "And these gentlemen are here to prove

ib if necessary."
"These matters point to a certain fact—or rather, I should say, aurmise—for which there may or may not be a foundation. That it was the heir to the Earldom of Glenholme that owned the casket we have no doubt. That he is identical with the party who left the funds with us for you, there would seem, from the papers have found in companions in with these being fund in companionship with these laying his hands on the mildswed parchments-'no doubt either. But there is a link—an important link as far as you are concerned—want

Were there no other papers found?' There was another paper found, and it is in regard to that, and as bearing on it, that my friends have called to see you. They have given permission to me to show it to you. This

The banker took the document and looked at it.
"Why, what does this mean? he said, as he

glanced at it. "A receipt from Captain Phil Driscoll——"
"What name?" said his p raser quickly.
"Captain Phil Driscoll," repeated the senior parener, as he glanced meaningly at his partner and then passed his fingers through his white hair. "A receipt from Captain Phil Driscoll to William Cantrell, for the person of a young child taken from the palace of the Governor of Parn. What does it mean?"

Peru. What does it mean?"
"I think," said Don Miguel, "I can in part
explain that, if you have time to hear me. It is a long story——"
"I am quite at your service," said the senior

the circumstances connected with the looting of his palace so many years before; the sup-posed death of his child, and the destruction or plunder of his rich stores of jewels and title deeds; the fact of portion of the former being found in this casket, and, more remarkable than all, this singular receipt-from which the Don inferred that the child was not dead, but

was simply abducted.
"Did you know this O'Driscoll?" asked the senior partner, as Don Miguel completed his statement—to which the former lent a very at-

tentive ear.
"I believe so. I have a remembrance of him. When I knew him first—if he be the person I think—he was at my instance and request dismissed from his ship, an English man of-

war, in which he was an officer."
"Would you know him again?" "I am reluctant to say positively. So many changes in a man's appearance take place in twenty years. But I think I saw him since I

Was there any other document found?"

"Only this."
"Rest in the tower of the church, Burghwer Street, Dublin," said the senior partner, reading aloud from the document handed him. Why, this is all-important! This may furnish cine to other matters. Where is the church?

Has anyone present been ever in Dublin? No one had. "We had better keep this matter secret until
we get the necessary authority to search there -which, on the necessary affidavit, we shall do

without delay."
"If you would permit me hazarding a suggestion," and Charles, whose mind was filled with an anxiety that little tended towards the idea uppermost in that of the banker, "I think that it would be well, in the first place, to trace up this matter referred to in that singular

receipt you have bave read."
"That signed Phil Drice ill?" "Yes. I think I can give you assistance in

" How?" "I fancy I have met bim here, in this office -two years ago-in company with the young lady."
Who?"

"The man mentioned there."

bhat.

" Phil Driacoll ?" "Yes" 'There is,' said the banker, after a pause, such a name on our books. But there are scores—hundreds—of the name, in Ireland

especially.'
I am quite sure it is one and the same per-

eop. And thereupon Charles proceeded to tell what he knew and had heard from Crossley as to the beautiful girl and her strange guardian—winding up by stating how both had disappeared from the hotel where they were staying with suspicious suddenness that morning. He dwelt particularly on the likeness—the remarkable likeness—that existed between the young girl and the portrait of the lady in the palace of Don Miguel in Lima, and also on the similarity of appearance between her and Gracia.

'After all, there is nothing in that that we coul d proceed upon, said the banker. 'Persons in no wise related have sometimes a great likeness to one another. Look at the number of cases of mistaken identity there are. But I am persuaded it is the case in this in-'Persuasion or belief goes for very little in

legal matters," said the banker cautiously.
'The Mr. Phllip Driscoll we have known has been long a valued client of curs, and we should be slow to impute anything wrong to him.'

But this young lady—she is so different from hi a in appearance, manners, everything, urged Charles carnettly.

'If we were to question the relationship of | MENTICE THIS PAPER.

members of the same family, said the banker, 'that are d fferent in appearance and manners,
we should be ready to sunder all kinehips.'
. There is no aid to be had here, then,' said
Charles, 'so far as Don Miguel is concerned l'
(To Be continued.)

TEH GOOD WORK WILL GO ON.

Public sentiment throughout the country shows an overwhelming sentiment in favor of the latification of the new charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, which will be submitted to the perp's of the State of Louisiana at an election in 1892. The present charter does not expire until 1895. However, long before that time the State will have made provisions to extend its contract with the lettery company until the year 1919 Of course there is no excitement about this matter, because it is regarded as a foregone conclusion. The Louisiana State Lottery Company has very generously made preparations to increase its contributions to the charities and public works in the state and these will go into full effect in 1895, when the present charter expires to give way to a second charter expiring in the year 1919.—Atlanta (Ga) Constitution, September 3.

TO THE DEAF.

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

Building Up the Town .- "When we came to this town," writes a Georgia editor, "it was little more than a water tank, but now the very best wiskey in the country is sold here, and there are ten moonlight stills in active operation in the country. A newspaper is a power for good in any community."—Atlanta

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A NATURAL REMEDY

ness, Hysterics, St. Vita Dance, Nervousness, Hy pochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, RVETOHIO Dizziness, Brain and Spina Weakness.

Weakness.

SEVERAL CASE 1 OURED.

PITTEBUEG, PA, May, 1889.

The well known Rev. Pastor B. J. Z., who will readily give his name on request, writes us: An orphan under my care suffered from epilepsy for tour years, which had advanced very far, but three bottless of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic cured him entirely.

Another boy suffered from cramps in such a degree that he became violent at times and endangered his own life. Treatment in several

daugered his own life. Treatment in several hospitals by competent physicians gave only temporary relief, but after using several bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Toniche was cured entirely, and has been well and healthy ever since.

Gur PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Paster Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDIOINE. CO., Chicago.

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EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager Province of Quebec, 11 Gosford at . Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1196. Dame Domivilde Matte, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Eusebs Leclair, laborer, of the same place, has this day instituted an action for separation as to pro-

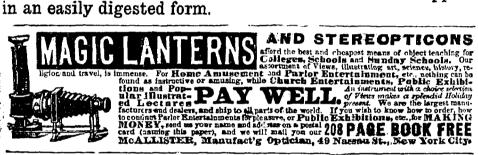
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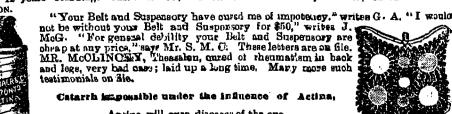


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as our goods can be applied at home. READ OUR HOME REFERENCES:

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AND HOUSEHOLD

UNWOMANLY.

An experience of two years and more in a public office wherein nearly one hundred women are employed has set my face like adamant against woman suffrage. It is not the womanly women nor the brainy woman ner in the main the good wemen who have influence in political office. It is the shrewd. the diplo natio, the grasping, and the unprin-cipled who go to the front. We have enough of that order of mind and more is among men already. To increase the demonstration of party politics by adding to this element would be I ke broadening the channel of a polsoned stream or neurishing a hydrophobic

DON'T TALK SLANG

This "sermonette" is especially for you, dear girls. The advice could be put in three wordt -Din't do it. Possibly there might come an occasion -- say once in a lifetimewhen a good round bit of the genuine article "elang" would prove funny. But to hear vulger words used by a gentle girl is almost invariably shocking. I remember passing two girls in the street, and hearing one of them say: "I'll bet you a quarter." It gave me a shiver. And when a group of school-girls fill their conversation-as, alas! they often dowith one slang phrase after another, the effect on an outsider is painfully disagreeable. The habit of talking iling grows rapidly. It is like reporting a bit of scandal. Have yeu never noticed if you say an unkind werd against a neighbor how quickly a chance comes to say another? And with just that appalling ease a habit of using careless coarse words increases. Weeds grow rapidly. There is plenty of good strong English to give expression of wit, drollery, indignation er sympathy, without recourse to the phrases which belong to horse-jackeys, gamblers, tipplers, and vagaboads. The street arab picks up slang as he does the ends of old cigars from the gutter. Sarely a well-bred girl is not on the tame level in her speech and manner. Why should she use vulgar words any more than she would stain her hands? Taere ought to be something akin to flawers in a fresh young girl. She need not be prudish or prigith. No one wishes her to say " prunes and prisms" to coax her lips into the proper curves. But refined and dainty in speech a well as in dress she surely ought to be, Won't you please think about it fer five minutes, and see if you do not agree with me? -Mary McCobb.

JEWELS OF A WOMAN'S LIFE.

There are so many jewels that may be worn day and night; se many gems that are always and only your own, that you need not grieve for those that show their brightness only by day. There is the jawel of Consideraton, that you may wear over your heart: there is the moonstone of Hope, that may girt er over your brow filling your eyes with brightness: there is that brilliant stone of Sympathy, the emerald, that makes yeu put out your right hand of help; and there is the beautiful one of loving kindness, that makes the left hand help the right. But, above all, overshadowing all, pinning dewn your tresses is the diamond of true Love-love which enduret all, suffereth all, henoth all. Are not these better than jawels dug out of the earth? For, indeed, these jawels come from the Heaven above. - Ladies' Heme Journal.

THE KITCHEN.

STEWED SAUSAGES.

First, prick your sausages well all over with a tork, and seak them in very hot water, fer two or three minutes, to swell them out; next, roll them in flour, and fry them brown without overdoing them, as that renders them dry and spoils them. When the sausages are done and put on plate, from some slices of bread, and shake a specuful of flour in the pan; add a pennyworth of chopped mixed pickies, a gill of water, and a little papper and salt; give this gravy a bell up, and pour it over the same ages.

PUTATO PUDDING.

Ingredients, three pounds of potatoes, two quarts of milk, two ounces of butter, two ounces of sugar, a bit of lemen-peel, a good place of sait, and three eggs. First bake the Petaties, and if you have no means of baking them, let them be either steamed or beilid, and when done, seeop out all their floury pulp without waste into a large saucepan, and immediately beat it up vigorously with a large fork or a spoon; then add all the remainder of the above named ingredients (-xcepting the eggs) stir the pot ato batter carefully on the fire till it comes to a bell, then add the beatin eggs ; pour the batter into a greated ple-dish, and bake the pudding for an heur in your

NO. 46, RICE AND APPLES.

Ingredients, one bound of rice, twelve, apples, two ounces of sugar. The up the rice very loose in a pudding-cleth, so as to admit that while boil ng it may have sufficient room to swell out to five times its oxiginal quantity. While the rice is boiling, which will take about one hour, peel the apples, and put them in a sancepan with nearly half a pint of water, a bit of butter, lemon-peel, and the sugar, and stew them on the fire till dissolved, stirring them while beiling for a few minutes. When your rice pudding is done and turned out on its dish, pour the apple-

the mones buttock and gravy pieces, and also | the surface of a pond or river, a considerable what is commonly called the chuck of best, part of the impurity in the water which consists of the throat toned and the dup near the surface is entangled in the with string in the ferm of a small round. first inch or less in depth, and that the ice Whichever place of beef you may happen to which forms below this first inch contains buy should be well sprinkled over with pepper and salt and flour, and placed upon a small from trives in a baking due containing pseled potatoes and haif-a-pint of water, and either baked in your own even er else sent to the baker's. If you bake your meat in your own oven, remember that it must be turned over on the trivet every twenty minutes, and that you must be careful to baste it all over new and then with the fat which runs from it into the dish, using a spen for that purpose. It would be very so nomical if, when you have baked meat for dinner, you were always to make a Yorkshire pudding to be baked under it. There are basing dishes made with a part ng down the middle which just au't this purpose. In this case the potatues are put in one part and the padding in the other part.

YORKSHIRE PUDDING.

To one round of flour add three pints of akim milk, two eggs, nutmeg and salt; mix smoothly, and pour the pudding into the greased dish, and bake it under the meat, as recommended above.

RABBIT PUDDING

Skin and wash the rabbit, and cut it up in pleces; fry these brown with a bit of butter, season with chepped onions, parsley, and winter savory, pepper and salt, shake in a good spoonful of flour, moisten with a little ketchup and a gill of water; tess the sauce-pan about on the fire while the pieces of rabbit beil for about ten minutes, and then pour the whole inte a proper sized basin lined with a suctor dripping crust; let the pudding be covered in with some of the paste, put into a baking-dish half full of hot water, and placed in the even, to bake for an hour and a half,

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

A USEFUL INVENTION. A new method of storing grain is being introduced, which is as remarkable as the invention of envilage pits for storage of fedder. Steel thanks are filled with the grain, and by a suction pump the air is partly exhausted, and a quantity of carbonic acid gas is admitted. The valves being closed, the grain is expected to rumain for years without decay, and not liable to be injured by weavils, so destructive in the vast elevators where grain is now stored. The cost is less, the storage per bushel being about one-twelfth what it is under the present system. Farmers will be able to keep their grain till the markets are favorable and the proceedings of grain speculators will be checked. With a steel tank at an outlay of five hundred dollars, the grower will be able to store 10,000 bushels of wheat.

SUBMARINE LIGHTS.

The use of electric light in sub-marine exthe fact by the increased strain.

A DIABOLICAL PLANT.

enveloped in a perfect network of what and subject. seemed to be a fine rope like tissue of roots or fibres. The plant or vine seemed com-posed of bare interlacing stime, resembling more than anything else the branches of the weeping willow denuded of all foliage, but of dark, nearly black, hue, and covered with a thick viscid gum that exuded from the pores. Drawing his knife, Mr. Danstan endeavoured to cut the animal free, but it was only with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in severing the flashy muscalar fibres. Te his herror and amazement the naturalist then saw that the dog's body was blood-stained, while his skin appeared to have been actually sucked or puckered in spots, and the animal staggered as if from exhaustion. In cutting the vine the twigs ourled like living, sinuous fingers about Mr. Danstan's hand, and it reguired no elight force to free the member from its olinging greap, which left the flish red and blist red. The gum exuding from the vine was of a greyish dark tinge, remark ably adhesive, and of a disagreeable animal edour, powerful and nauseating to inhale The native servants who accompanied Mr. Danet, n manifested the greatest horror of the vine, which they call "the dev is muara," and were full of stories of its death-dealing powers. He was able to discover very little about the nature of the plant, swing to the difficulty of handling it, for its grasp can dried on silk threads, were destroyed in only he torn away with the less of skin and fitten or thirty minutes by a 5 per curt. even of flish; but, as near as Mr. Dunitin solution of obloride of lime. . . . Putrid could ascertain, its power of suction is contained in a number of infinitesimal menths or little suckers, which, ordinarily closed, open Bouillen which had become putrid was, as a little suckers, which, ordinarily closed, open for the reception of food. If the substance is animal, the blood is drawn off and the carcase or refuse then dropped. A lump of raw meat being thrown it, in the short space of five minutes the 11 ood will be thoroughly drunk off and the mass thrown aside. Its versolty is almost beyond belief.

PURE AND IMPURE ICE. An idea still prevails that ice cannot be impure from whatever source it is ebtained, as it is supposed to "purify itselt" in freezing. About all that is thought of is temperature and as loog as ice is cold little else is considered. Here is an error that has been the cause of much mischiof, and as the load drinks are sipped their refreshing coeiness drives | Freckles and skin blemshes, as well as tooth-away all thought of possible impurities, just, ache and corns, removed at once without pain. as candles are esten and the qualties of sweetness is all that is desired or considered. Regarding the office of freezing upon impurities in water the Massachusetts Board of Health has published experiments with 76 samples of water, and 336 samples of ice from 58 localities. In for from polluted sources compared with water from the same, the experiments showed-1. That in the ice the color and sal; had been removed. 2. That all but thirteen per cent of the ether impurities of the water, as shown by chemical analysis, had been removed. 3 The number of bacteria in the cubic centimeter were-Fer snow, of which there was only one sample, 1,246; for clear ice, from part of the same oake as the former, 6 ; for clear ice from an unpeluted source, 0 4. The average of 12 samples from the most polluted sources, 138.

but a very small percentage of the impurities of the water. If snow falls upon the thin ice, causing it to sick so that the water from below saturates the snow, it will fierze without purification; or if rain falls upon the snow and freezes, the ice thus fermed contuins the impurities of the snow and of the rain water and of whatever the may have estiled out of the air. The method often pursued, of floding the ice pond or river by cutting holes through it, gives a layer of ice as impure as the water of which it is formed. The purifying effect of freezing is greater upon substances in solution than upon those in suspension. This is confirmed by the fact that a large part of the organic matter, onehalf or three quarters, and sometimes more than is found in good ice, is of particles in suspension, and is readily removed by filter

From the average of all the water and ice used for ice supplies which the beard examined, the conclusion was that the organic impurities of snow ice were 69 per cent of the impurities of the water. The organic imparities of all the ice, except snow ice, were 12 per cent of the impurities of clear ice were 6 per cent of the impurities the rvates. The organic impurities of clean ice water. The color of waters was removed by freezing. The sait of the water was nearly removed by freezing. Of bacteria there were: 81 per cent. as many in snow-ice as in the waters, 10 per cent. as many in all other ice as in the waters. 2 per cent, as many in clear ice as in the waters. The results ob-tained lead to the conclusion: That while clear ice from polluted seurces may contain so small a precent see of the impurities of the source, that it may not be regarded as injurious to the health, the snow ice, and any other, however clear, which may have been obtained by flooding, is likely to contain so arge a percentage of the impurities of the source, and with these impurities, some of the disease germs which may be in the seurce, that the board feels bound to warn the public again: t using ice for domestic purposes that s obtained from a source polluted by the sawage, beyond that which would be allowable in a drinking water, stream or pool, and that in general it is much eafer to use for drinking water, and for placing in contact with food, that portion of the ice that is

SANITARY NOTES.

GERMS OF DISEASE.

On typhoid faver, and its so called spontaneous origin, Dr. Thursfield, at the meeting last month of the British Medical Association said: Although it is only on inferential evidence that cases can be said to owe their origin to the revivification of old germs, in many such cases the evidence is overwhelming, while tin others such a source can only ploration, by divers and others, has been suc- | be suspected. I am confident that this is a cessfully established. A nevel proposal is the much more frequent source of outbreaks of use of an electro magnet for indicating the typhoid fever than is generally suspected, exact site of submerged torpedoes, lost an-chors or other iron masses. The magnet is the so-called spontaneous cases. For example, lowered into the sea, within a few feet of the bottom, by a line and a delicate strain dynamometer. It is excited by a battery, and allowed to drift with the boat over the sus. pected place, when the sunken iron attracts ened with typhoid fever. The house was in the magnet, and the dynamometer reveals every way unebjectionable from a sanitary point of view, and here was a case in which the popular explanation, so commonly volunteered, that the fever came from catching Mr. Dunstan, naturalist, who has recently | cold, would seem to be the only one admisreturned from Central America, where he sible. The family, however, had only lived spent nearly two years in the study of the in the house four months, and three years fire and the launs of the country, relates previously a case of typhoid fever had been the finding of a singular growth in one of the imported into the house. The cottage had swamps which surround the great lakes of been disinfected by sulphur fumigation and Nicaragua. He was engaged in hunting for lime-washing "as far as applicable," but the botanical and entomolegical specimens, when wall paper in the bedrooms had not been he heard his dog ory out, as if in agony, from a dittance. Ranning to the spot whence the premises the infection had remained, and had animal's cries came, Mr. Danstan found him revived under favorable conditions of season

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

The Abstract of Sanitary Reports publahes a translation from the Central blatt fur Bakteriologie und Parasitenkunde, as follows (in San tary News) :- Contrary to the previous statement et Kock, Sternberg, and, later, Jager, found that oblivide of lime pos-sesses decided germicide power. In consequence of these contradictory results, Nissen underteek, at the suggestion of Kich, a new experimental research to decide the question. The result of this shows that, as a matter of fact, chloride of lime has very great disin feeting power. At first micro organisms without spores, and having comparatively little resisting power, were tisted, in bouillon oulture, by Eimarch's metaod. A onloride of lime solution gives an abundant precipitate with beuilion, the on tures were first diluted. The obleride of lime solution was added either filtered or not filtered. The resuit was the same in either case. The bacil-ine of typhoid fever was destroyed in benillon cultures, at the end of five minutes, by 0 12 per cent. of obloride of lime; the choiera bacillus and anthrax bacili without speres by the same prepertion usually in one minute. Anthrax spores of moderate resisting power (killed in three minutes by flowing steam), dried on silk threads, were destroyed in rule, thoroughly sterilized in five minutes by the addition of 0.1 per cent. of chloride of lime, either in solution or as a powder, destreyed the typhoid backlas inside of ten minut. Nissen thinks, therefore, that obliride of lime is especially suitable for the disinfection of bed-pans.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use and costs, including a box of ointment, only \$150. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin a freshners and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is in-fallible. Read the certificates which we publish

every week.

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New York Editor-Want a position on our staff? What experience have you had? Applicant-Twenty years on Philadelphia

papers, sir.
Editor—Ah, I see. John!
John (Office boy)—Yes, sir.
Editor—Ask the agricultural editor if he needs an assistant.—New York Weekly.

The cheapest place of beef, suitable for baking or reasting, consists of the thick part of the ribs, out from tewards the shoulder,

THE FARM.

BARLEY CULTURE

In view of the fact that the barley of Canada will in the future be chiefly sold in Europe its culture in deserving the study of our agriculturists. We, therefore, give some valuable extracts from the Government tulletins issued from the experimental farm, Othawa,

"The British brewer's preference for tworowed bailey is very strong, and the question is sometimes asked whether that preference is founded on the greater intrinsic worth of this sort, or en prejudice arising from long usage. To submit this point to a practical test, a sufficient quantity of the best tworowed malting barley was imported from Great Britain in the early part of 1889 and a like quantity of the best six rowed barley purchased here. These were sent to a competent Canadian malteter and brewer and bet's let; made into beer, and from the repost received of the results of this comparative test we learn that the two-rowed barley yielded 13 per cent, more of extract than the six-rowed, showing that the preference for this barley is well founded. The covering or husk forms about one-sixth of the weight in two rowed barley, and from one fourth to one fifth of the six rewed; this will account for a part of the difference. It must ever be borne in mind that

ON NO ACCOUNT

should the two-rewed and six-rewed varieties of barley he mixed, for when that is the case the sample is of little value for malting purposes, and for this reason: In the manufac-ture of malt the barley is first steeped to soften it, and when it has reached the proper condition is spread on the flaors of the maithouse to germinate, growth is allowed to advance to a certain stage and then suddenly stopped by rapid drying. The plump kerners of the two-rewed barley take longer to soften and are slower in germinating than the comparatively thin grains of the six rowed, hence the six-rowed will pass through the different stages in the precess and be ready for drying from one to two days seener than the tworowed. To leave the six-rowed that longth of time on the floor after it is ready for dry. ing would result in decay and the growth of mould which would seriously before the quality of the malt. For this reason no maltater will have any thing to do with mixed burl∋ya.

The opinion is generally held by farmers in Great Britain that land to be used for barley. grewing should be prepared betweehand by manuring some preceding crop, and that the application of barn yard manure to a crop which remains on the land so short a time as barley does, is not likely to

PRODUCE SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

The roots of barley grow rapidly but do not strike deep; they are comparatively feeble and short lived, and are not adapted to use auth feit leing materials as are not fully prepared to be taken in. On the other hand, it is important net to use such manures as would it mulate growth toe rapidly, which would make the crop run to straw rather than to grain. In Germany where large crop's of bariey are grown it is common to grow two crops in succession, after a crop of sugar beets, for which the land is heavily manured. Few crops respond more readily to generous and judicious feeding than barley, or languish more decidely where food is wanting. In England, when the land is otherwise in good order, barley is usually dressed with such artificial fertilizers as are readly soluble, such as two or three hundred pounds of superphosphate, with from 50 to 100 lbs. of nitrate of soda per acre, applied before seeding. A moist soil is necessary to start the plants promptly ; when too dry germination is apt to be long delayed. One of the chief reasons why sandy soil is not found suitable for barley is that such soil is not capable of holding moleture to the same extent as s loamy soll.

EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED IN GERMANY

have demonstrated that a rich learny soil a foot deep will hold and retain more than double the quantity of water which a light sandy soil can retain. Hence, having twice as much water at the start, suppl mented by aummer showers, leamy soil is placed at an immense advantage over sandy soil, apart from the question af nutriment. This also is one of the chief reasons why sandy soil no matter hew heavily manured, rarely gives crops as good as can be obtained with less fertilizing from good deep lams.

On the other hand, a wet soil is detrimental, and land for barley-growing should be well drained. A light, friable loam is generally regarded as the mo teultable soll for barlay, although it does we'l on a clay loam if thoroughly worked until it is reduced to a fine mellow condition. A well pulverized and clean seed bed is all important Barley is said to do best in a warm, dry atmosphere with occasional light showers; a free circulation of air and plenty of light are also essential conditions to success. The question of admission of light and circulation of air have an important bearing on thick seeding ; the wilt's between the rews and the direction In which the rows should run also require further and frequent tests. Weeds probably de more harm to such crops by the

EXCLUSION OF LIGHT AND AIR

than from what they take in the way of nourlahment from the soll Early sowing is also much favoured, sewing as seen as the ground is dry enough to be well pulverized. This is said to counteract the tendency to over luxuriance, which sometimes injures the crop in rich soils. When drilled, two bushels of seed to the acre is commonly used some farmers use less, but a tuli allowance of seed prevents excessive tillering and con sequent irregular and later ripening.

The sel ction of good, plump seed cannot be too strongly urged, as so much depends on giving the plants a good start at the outset. Experiments have shown that selected, exter beavy seed, has produced nearly three times the weight of actual growth in the first fifteen days after sowing than was obtained from light seed. It is important, especially in districts liable to drought, that this vantage point of growth in the boginning should not be everlooked. From the time when the blade appears above ground to the time of the appearance of the ear the plant is most active in gathering and storing in its at me, leaves and reots foed for the maturing of the grain, and during the growth of the grain a transfer takes place of a large part of these stores of food from the leaves and roct;

TO THE SEED

hence it may be said that a crep of barley is comparatively safe as to food supply when the plant: have reached in fall vigour that stage in their growth when seeds have begun to form in the cars.

"Barley for malting," says an eminent English maleter, "should be allowed to ripen thoroughly before harvesting, for thus only can a really mel ow grain be secured. When cut too early the grain becomes steely, and hence of for less value to the maliter." Some Canadian growers advocate cutting early so as to secure a brighter barley, but this is a mistake. It is better to run the risk of a little discoloration—for this dees not materi-

ally injure barley for ma tag-than to out it before it matures. In threshing, great care should be exercised to avoid breaking the grains, as broken kernels reduce the value of the grain are worthless for germinating and It jurious to the malt. After threshing, and when put into birs or heaps on the burn flior, the heaps should at first be turne ! ove every few days, otherwise the moleture to the grain may result in its a quiring so carthty flavor, which will greatly injure

BEFORE BEING MARKETED

the grain should be thoroughly cleaned and put through the fanning mill often enough to blow out and seperate all the light and broken graine; and all admixture with foreign seeds should be carefully avoided; a good plump, clean sam; le commande a higher price, and a readier sale, and the light grain separated can be prefitably used as feed. It is believed that two-rowed barley will produce on an averagas many measured bushels as six-rowed. Taking the markst reports in the "Mark Lane Express" of London, for the five weeks, ending January 6 b, we find that malting berley from Austria has ranged in price from 33 to 38 shillings per quarter of 448 lbr., from California 35 to 40, while tim Sale barley has commanded from 40 to 44 shillings. Taking as the basis for an e.t mate the barl y f om Austrie, the English shilling at 25 cents and showing 20 cents per bushel to over expenses of transport from Toronto or Montreal to Liverpool or London, this would leave for the grower here from 86 to 98 cente per bushel of 56 ibs. With such possiblities in view and the pressing necessity of securing other and more permanent out lets for at least a portion of the surplus barley of this country; this subject is one which should command careful consideration and united off ort.

The National League Officers.

Information has received by a prominent member of the Istah National League in this city, that Dr. O'R illy, of Detroit, National Transurer of the organization, has determined on resigning. His action will be entirely in-dependent of that of the other officers of the League, who have resolved on resigning also after the arrival hero of the Irlsh Parliament Lesgue, who have resolved on resigning also after the arrival hero of the Lish Parliament any dilegation. Dr. O'R thy is going to Europe on a torse years' leave of absence from his bishop to pursue theological attudies for months, of the vear, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Studie, Nevy of a process the particular of the vear, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Studies, Nevy or Studies of the vear, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Studies. of a special character. The resignation of Frat Vice President McCall ey, of Philadelphia, has been accepted by the Executive Council, and the placed has been filled by the appointment of Maurice F Wilhere, national delegate of the Ancient O:der of Hisernians and a partisan of the so called Sullivan fac tion. The resignation from the Ecocutive Council, of the Rev. Father Thomas Mc Kinns, of Massachusetta, has been sompled also. - N. Y. News.

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BARRY - BARTER - At Oork, by the Very Ro-R. A. Canon Sheeban, SS Peter and Paul's Richard J. Barry, Howth, County Dublin to Henrietta, eldest daughter of Joseph

BARRY-DOYLE-At SS Michael and John's Dublin, by the Rev. Father Hea'y, Parick second youngest son of the late Roger Barry Tipperary, to Margaret (Maggie), second eldest daughter of the late Richard Collins, Lower Clambrassail street, and widow of the late Felix Doyle.

BRENNAN-GENERALITY-At Darane, Rescommon, by the Rev. T. Neary, P.P., assisted by the Rev. P. Bambrick, C.C., and Rev. D. Gaffney, C.C., Joseph Brennan, Strokestown, to Mary Margaret, eldest daughter of Jame-Cantalta, Closer, Contract Geraghty, Cloomara Cottage, Rescommon. MURPHY-FITZSIMON-At the Church of the Assumption, Buoterstown, by the Rev J Cuolahan, C.C., Andrew Murphy, E.q., M.D., Skerries, Cumby Doblin, to Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Robert Fitzsimon, E.q., H. M. Customs. O'RAFFERTY-MAGUIRE-At Longwood, by the

O'Raffert — Maguire—At Longwood, by the Rev. J. Atkinson, C.C. Longford, cousin of bride, assisted by Rev. J. O'R. If r'v. brother of the bridegroom, and Rev. T. Chooldy, P.P., Rev. C. Shaw, C.C., and the Rev. P. Fagan, C.C. Ballivor, James O'Rafferty, Ballivor, to Mary, second daughter of Ribert Magnire, Moneymore, Longwood, County Meath.

DIED

BANNON-September 7, at Dublin, Catherine, relict of the late Daniel Bannon, in the 55th year of her age. BOURKE - September 14, at Balbriggan, Michae

J. Bourke, merchant, aged 65 years, Connor—September 3, at Dublin, Mary, relice of the late Maurice Connor, and sister to His Eminence, the late Cardinal

McCabe. Ousack - At Dublin, in the 36 h year of her age, Margaret Imelda, wife of Michael Cueack, native of Carron, county Clare, and daughter of the late James Wuods, Dromore, Co. Down.
DENNEHY—On the feast of the Nativity of the

Blessed Virgin Mary, at Dublin, Alderman Cornelius Dennehy, J.P., president of the Court of Conscience, in his Slat year. Ducker.—At Dublin, Mrs. Edizabeth Ducker,

aged 81.

DUNNING—September 4, at the Presentation

Convent, Mill street, County Cork. Sister

Mary Berchmanus Dunning, of Killenaule, in the 20th year of her religious profession.

FLOOD—At her residence, Dublin, Ellen Anne, the dearly beloved wife of Patrick Floud, daughter of the late James Scally, Church street, and niece of the late Abbe Scally, O. C. C., Prior of Knocktopher Abbey, Co.

Kilkenny, deeply regretted.
HOLDHAN—September 14, at Knocktopher, in the 80th year of her age, Anastasia, widow of the late Richard Holohan, and most er of the Very Rev. Canon Holohan, P. P. Ros-

berson. KEOGH—On September 8th, the wife of Michael Keogh, Loughmore, County Tipperary, aged 60 years.

MENRICK -On Septemb r 5th, at the Presenta tion Convent, Dungarveu, Ellen (n religion Mary Magdalet), eldest daughter of the late John Kenrick, Knockelly, County Tipperary.

LARRIGAN-On September 8th, at his residence Archeratown, Westmeath, Daniel Larriga Archeratows, Account of the Research of September 7, at Rathangan, Bridgetown, Wexford, Eliza Mary, wife of John McCall, P. L. G., No. 25 Patrick

MURDY-Sept. 14, in the Hardwicke Hospital Dublin, of typhoid, Margaret Murdy, eidest daughter of John Murdy, Provincial Bank,

Cavan, aged 21 years.
O'FERRALL DOBAN—On September 7, at Dub lin, Robert William, yourgest surviving son of the late Thomas W. O'Ferrall Doran.

Pemberton—Sept. at his residence, Dublin, Bemjamin Pemberton.

Brown At his residence, Trim Mr. Regan.

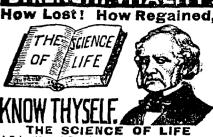
REGAN-At his residence, Trim, Mr Regan. SEXTON—At St. Mary's Talleght (Dominican Novitiate) Br. Raphael Sexton, O P. born 10th June, 1869, professed 24th Sept. 1888; died 14th Sept. 1890.

SMYTH—At his residence, Delvin, on Sept. 7th, Edward Smyth, aged 64 years.

The disagreeable stok headache, and feul

Butternut Pills.

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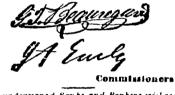


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TIS GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS

Attested as follows:

"We do kereby critify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Prawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and inntent the Drawing themeelies, and that the same are conducted with howesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authoristic Company to use this certificate, with lac similes of our simulatures attacked, in its advertisements."



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PRERRE LANA! T. Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Fres. New Orleans Nat'l Rap Be-CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Rank.

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CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel. LIST OF PRIZES.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. TERMINAL PRIZES. 3,134 Prizes, amounting to\$1,054,805

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The Louisians Legislature, which adjourned July 10th, voted by two-thirds majority in each Bouse to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1805 until 1819.—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

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McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND THE ONLY GENUINE,

IRISH NOTES.

tiems of Interest from the Provinces of the Green Isle.

The Athy Buard of Guardians, recently adopted a resolution impressing upon the Government the necessity of providing seed in spring for the poor people in the union whose creps have entirely failed. The chairman stated that from all accounts there would be great distress this winter in the mountain districts, where the cat and potate prop are a failure. A similar resolution was passed in Nass.

A woman who had purchased some bread in an establishment were imported bakers are employed was beaten by two men en the 15, says the Cork Examiner. On the arrival of the afterneon train from Branden a num-ber of strikers and the police came into collision over a man who ceme to werk at Messrs. Thempson's factory. Two of the men were arrested. It is expected that an arragement will come to between the operatives and some of the masters.

At New Ross, recently, a man named Kernedy, a resident of the County Carlow, was wandering about the streets in a listless manner. Several hours later, while near the quay, he fell unconscious to the ground. On exemination it was found that he was dying of hunger, and that he had esten nothing for two days. Stimulants were given him and he regained his senses. He was conveyed to workhouse by the police and died shortly after. Kennedy was at one time a wealthy

Serious reports are published as to the distress which is likely to exist in the hilly pertion of the Queen's County during the coming winter and spring. The potate crop along the hills running from K-llsshin towards Meyauno, Clough, Wolfhill, and Timahoe, is almost an entire failure, while the ost crep is God help them, they have nothing which can nearly as bad. Owing to the very wet season the oat crop has grown to straw, the grain being light and worthless. Much of the barley crop in South Kildare and Carlew remains unout, and nearly the whole of the crep is still in an unsafe condition in the

We regret to find a Nationalist contemperary standing by the aiders of a black leg from the Luggacurran estate. Not alone has it taken the unfair and unjournalist course of | them; they are preparing, pessibly, the gun publishing what purports to be a reply from one of them, without publishing or even making any reference to the matter with which he professes to deal, but it gives his statement; the importance and recognition of a leading article. We would expect honester dealing even from a journal politically opposed to our views. It is a new thing in Irlah politics to find a popular newspaper helping a archaser of coycotte belittle members of the Irish party. We think the Luggacurren tenants have sufficient enemies without seeking them in the ranks of National journalism.—Leinster Leader.

At a recent meeting of the Killarney Beard of Guardians, Mr. Shoehan, M. P , presiding, an alarming report was read from Dr. Han-nafin, the Medical Officer of Health of the Milltown district. He said that the health of the district was very good at present, but he had apprehensions for the future on account of the state of the petato crop, as hamet a couple of cases of bowel disease in the district which he can trace to the use of unripe or diseased petatees. A communication was also read from the Dispensary Cemmittee stating that they were quantmeus in considering that some employment should be given In the district to obviate the impending distress caused by the failure of the petate crop and the lack of employment for the laboring classes in this district. Alarming accounts frem other districts are also at hand.

Though the weather for the past week has been splendid-enabling very considerable progress to be made with the hay and oat orops-we regret there is very little ressen to doubt that the fears entertained regarding the potato crop will be only tee well justified. Even in such unions as Rescommon, where failure will not be by any means so complete as in more western districts, the loss will still be considerable, and much suffering will probably be the result. Taken in connection with the fall in the price of cattle-the genoral belief is that the figures which will be re-alised in October and November will leave nething, or next to nothing, for the summer's grass—the outlook cannot be a pleasing one for any class in the community—Roscommon Messenger.

The Rev. P. Melioy, of Clare Island has contributed to the Freeman a startling account of the impending distress in his sterile parish. Father Molley's report may be applied to a hundred districts in the South and West of Ireland. He says :- "Hero in Clare Island, where I writ?-and indeed it is in this place und it: inhabitauts. I am particularly interested—of one hundred and thirty families (the entire pepulation), at least one hundred and ten have to live exclusively on immatured and half-rotten tubers. Is this foed for workingmen? Is it feed for young growing up children? Even this wretched food cannot last beyond October. The little means the poor people had are now exhausted, for they have been buying Indian meal, most of them since Christmas (as there was a failure in last year's potato crop also), credit to get. The pastor of this atricken district, aske...."What

is to be done !' Visitors to the North of Ireland will find themselves well repaid for going a litils out of the tourist's beaten track to see the new Cathedral of Monaghan, which is now approaching completion. The grandeur of the exterior is the first thing which excites admiration: but on entering the mighty pile the visiter-especially if he be of artistic mind-will feel yet more delight at the beauty of the decorations, and pleasure at the thought of the plety and enterprise which has raised such churches in a land where, not two centuries ago, a cave or the remote hillaide were the usual places where Catholics

in design and finish; but the obj or which naturally attracts one's attention on entering is the high alter, with its magnificent hal-dachine, which, nebls in design and glowing with harmonious coloring, makes a splendid central object for the intrior-sil the more triking as we are in this country too well striking as we are in this country too wen acoustomed to seeing the gray fints of our board. The oables were at the pure two work, shies repeated throughout the dreamy epaces of too many of our churches. The bight little is of white marble, might with colored itself is of white marble, might with colored as a called despatch to the Department of the color of the colo marbles from various parts of Italy, the tabernacle being enriched with exquisite mosaic work of jowel-like finish; the bartistery showy and pure; the beautiful episcops threne, the pulpit, surmounted by a grac ful, teinted canopy, similar in style to the baldachine; the inlaid marble pavement of the sanctuary and the balustrade are each worthy of the attention of every person of refined and educated tiste. As a matter of fact, this truly artistic work in the interior has been carried out by Neapolitan artists of a high degree of excellence, the whole being designed and executed under the personal supervision of Count Botts, of Naples. The grounds immediately currounding the Cathe-dral are beautifully laid out and planted with handsom; shrubs. Before the chief decreasy stands a marble statue of St. Macartan, the traintroduction into this country it is confifired Bishop of Cligher, who may well lock dentify believed the Dominion will be kept down from heaven with approbation on this free from the scourge." splendid church, the lifework of his latest successor, the Most Riv. Dr. Donnelly.

The Most Ray. Dr. O'Callaghan has ac-dressed a letter to Father O'Cannor, the Parish Priest of the peer peeple of the Calves Islands, with regard to the deplorable condition of affairs there. His lordshap says be is "Fully aware of the state of your parish spoken of. Many of them remember the necessarily exolte their serious alarm." His Lordship goes on to say that he knows Father O'Connor's zeal, and encourages him to render to his people every assistance in his power. Then comes a significant passage in his Lord-ship's letter. "But why is it that Mr. O Brien would lead them where we cannot follow. The Hely See has condemned the Plan of Campaign, and all are obliged to respect its authority, and obey its teaching."
This is, as we have said, a significant passage. Nay, more, it looks like a terrible judge. ment. The people of Calves Islands must starve in order to pay the landlord his rent. The Bishop in using the words quoted does so, we teel sure, under a prefound conviction that he is bound to de so, and with the greatest sorrow for the position of the tenaut. But it is useless to deny that these words practically tell the people that they must die. We have always regarded the Rescript with respect, but we were compelled, and we still feel compelled, to contist the truth of the statements annexed to the pronouncement, and on which it was apparently founded. One of these statement; was that the rents were exterted from I dieh tenants by agitators. Can there be any allegation of this kind about the case of the Calf Islanders. be exterted from them by either agitator or landlord except their lives. If they are al-lewed to combine, and to club for this year their little resources for their own support, they may drag out a miserable existence through the winter. The Government have admitted the distress; they have voted sums of money to give employment. But they are at the same time sharpening the sword for the I landers who have no railways near boats to swoop upon them and oast them cut of their rock-girt cabins to perish of despair. "May God assist you," says Bishop O'Calleghan, "in the difficult circumstances in which you find yourself." Well may his Lordship add these sorrowful words to the fatal sentences which precede them .- Cork Herald

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AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fit too, for Soott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT

ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING FLESH ON MY BONES AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK."

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A Serious Scare.

The greatest constornation was caused in pattle-shipping aircles by the arrivel, on Toursday, of a despit in from England, to the effect that the o t le on board the Norse King had been detained at Dandee, en accours of there being a once of pleuro pueumonia en Agriculture to day communicated the information that a cargo of Canadian cattle by the steamer Norse King Laded at Dandce, Santiand, were suspected by the Imperial fisters to be affected with pieuro pneumonia. Sir Charles Tupper triegraphs to the Minister of Agriculture the time disease was found in the suspected animals, still further examination was to be made, but it is believed that all the animals will be released and no further steps be taken with respect to the sus-pected cattle. The cattle ex-steamships C.ty of Lincoln and Grecian, which were landed to day, were passed. It is stated by the department that there is no tleuro-pneumonia is Canada and that this disease cannot be found in any cattle shipped from Canada, From the vigorous measures taken to prevent

An Assassin Arrested.

LONDON,, October 4.—Ca. the Radical, who shot, and killed Counciller, week, at Bellingens, canton of Ticino, Switzerland, during the recent revolt there, was arrested to day at a house in Chelses in which be had secured lodgis "Fully aware of the state of your parish ings. He will be arraigned in the Baw Street and the peverty of your people. The are threatened with famine and evictions are tradition will be made. Castioni was found in a shed in the garden attached to the house. He disastrous events of the famine ferty years was surrounded by a number of his friends, all ago, and the present circumstances must of whom were armed. The police seized 200 rounds of ammunition.

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652 Craig St., Montreal.

Mr. Mercier's Opinion.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 -In an interview on the McKinley Bill the Hon. Mr. Mercier said :- "The relations of the countries," he said, "were such that if one was injuried the other must suffer. The new tariff will increase the price of the necessaries of life to a certain degree, and it will bring about an unfortunate and regretable condition of affairs between your c untry and ours. It is, in effect, retaliation and retaliation is war, and can war be prosperity, even in commercial matters? There is no telling where this thing will end or what will come of it, still I hope the outcome will eventually be a treaty and better understanding. I should mercial matters.

mercial manuers,

"Is there anything in the clause of the new tariff law providing for reciprocity under certain conditions which can be made to apply to Canada?"

"I should be inclined to think some of the

ctauses were capable of application in that direction if our Canadian Government would accept the conditions named. Whether they would I don't know, not being in the secrets of that Government, but I do not see any good reason why they should not try to improve Canada among the salving the provisional Canada's commerce by taking the provisional offer of reciprocity.

Value of a Strong Speech.

LONDON, October 3 —Sir John Macdonald's speech a: Halifax, N. S., yesterday, which was capled over here in extenso, attracts much attention in all quarters, and causes much rejoicing among the Conservatives, who accept the Canadian Premier's statements as voicing the sentiments of the majority of her majesty's sup-jects in the Dominion. In commenting on the speech the Conservative journals place stress upon the low estimate of the strength of the annexation idea, and of the party of Canadian independence and declare that this authoritative utterance disposes effectually of the silly bluster of the small but noisy party of disloyal-ty. They also approve the Premier's declara-tion that Canada's market cannot be wrested from her by any such unfriendly but short-sighted measures on the part of the United States as the McKinley Tariff Act.

Intriguing.

London, October 5,—Advices from Rome state that the British Minister through his friends in this city is bringing all the influence possible to bear upon the Pontiff sganat the bestowal of a Cardinal's hat upon Archbishop Walsh of Ireland. The effect of these appeals is not known, but it is said that the Pupe is deeply perplexed as between the British Government and the Irish people. It is claimed on ernment and the Irish people. It is claimed on behalf of the British Government that the elevation of the archbishop at this time would be an expression of approval on the part of Rome, an expression of approval on the part of Nationof the prelate's course in sanctioning the National League agitation and the plan of campaign,
which have heretofore been condemned by the
Holy See. It is rumored in Rome that the opponents of Archbishop Walsh have obtained an
assurance that he will not be promoted for some
time to come if ever. time to come, if ever.

The London Gas Works Troubles. London, October 4 - The directors of the London Gaslight and Cork company continue the preparations to guard against a stoppage of their works in consequence of any possible arouble between them and their employes. Birracks have been built at Beckton to shelter the non-union employes and the calvalry and infantry which is may be necessary to call upon to protect the workers. The company has enough coal abored to meet its requirements for ten weeks. The stokers reiterate their statement that they never intended to strike.

Very True.

Pania, October 3.—Speaking of the proposal that the Pope should arbitrate between England and France in the Newfoundland question, La Liberte cays: "What a magnificent role it would be for the Pope in appea of his lost temporal power to become an arbitrator: mediator and pacifier of kings and nations. We can understand how this would tempt the ambition of a great pontiff; how governments would see in this religious exhibition greater guarantees than

with the state of the state of

The most economic and at the same time the most effectual stomachic, and aid to digestion.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS owe their popularity to the most important qualities which any medicinal preparations could have: an emeacy at all times certain, the absence of any dan-gerous ingredient and a moderate price,

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS consist of a combination in exact proportions of a large number of roots and barks, highly valuable, on account of their medicinal virtues, as tonies, stomachies, digestives and carminatives.

HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA and GENERAL LANGUOR, are most frequently the result of derangement of the stomach, and in such cases the INDIGENOUS BITTERS never fail to afford prompt relief, and most frequently even a per-

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS are sold in retail, in all respectable Drug Stores in the Dominion, in 25 cts, boxes only, containing sufficient quantity to make three or four 3 half pint bottles

SOLE PROPRIETOR:

S. LACHANCE

DRUGGIST,

1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

Flour,—Receipts during the past week were 20,563 bbls against 21,062 bbls for the week previous. The market is very quiet for Occario flour, sales of straight rollers having been made iour, sales of straight rollers having osen made at 50 to 10c decline, one lot selling at \$4.80 on track and another at \$4.75. Spring wheat flour however, is steady. City strong bakers being still quoted at \$5, and spring patents at \$6.20 to \$6.25. Manitoba strong bakers is quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.75. In bag flour a lot of Ontario sold at \$2.20. Advices from western millers state that they are buying white and red winter wheat at 92c to 03c, which prices are lower than had prayingally been paid.

had previously been paid.
Patent, winter, \$5 25 to 5 93; Patent, spring, \$6 25 to 0.00; straight relier, \$4 75 to 4.90; extra, \$4.43 to 4.65; superfine, \$4.00 to 4.40;

extra, \$3.43 to 465; superfuce, \$4.00 to 440; fine, \$3.25 to 3.50; city strong bakers', \$6.00 to 0.00; strong bakers', \$5.50 to 5.75; Untario bage—extra, \$2.20 to 2.35.

Bran, &c.—The supplies of bran are more liberal and prices are lower, sales being reported at \$14 to \$14.50 per ton, some buyers claiming that they cannot buy Western bran at even

that they cannot buy Western bran at even lower prices.

OATMEAL, &C.—There is a good consumptive demand for oatmeal, and sales have transpired since our last report at \$4.30 per bbl for standard. We quote \$4.80 to \$4.90 for Standard, and \$5 to \$5.15 for granulated.

Corn—Receipts during the past week were 220,912 bushels, against 333,729. Car lots are offered at 65c per bushel, duty paid.

Wheat—Receipts during the past week were 80,962 bushels, against 56,772 bushels for the week previous. The markets quiet but steady, several cars of Upper Canada winter wheat being offered at \$1.09. Another lot is said could be bought at \$1.08. These figures, however, millers say, are too high Sales of No. 2 Northern have been made in Manitoba at 90c, which is equal to \$1.20 per bushel here.

2 Northern have been made in Manitoba at 90c, which is equal to \$1.20 per bushel here. In Chicago the price of No. 2 spring closes at 99½ becember, 1.04½ May.

Pras—Receipts of peas during the past week were 35.750 bushels, against 20,491 bushels for the week previous. A Montreal buyer offered 60c per 60 lbs for a lot of peas west of Toronto, but was refused, the seller wanting 63c per 60 lbs, which is equal to 80c per 66 lbs here. Dealers here quote a fair range of values to be 77c to 78c per 66 lbs.

Oars—Receipts during the past week were

OATS-Receipts during the past week were 10 265 bushels, against 2,726 bushels for the week previous. The market is firm, sales of car lots of choice Upper Canada cats being made at 44c to 45c with sales of Eastern Ontario and Lower Canada at 41c to 42c.

Ryz.—An offer of 62 was made for a round

lot of rye in this market, but the holder re-fused to entertain it. We quote 62s to 54c per

BUCKWHEAT-Prices are nominal at 52c to 3c per bushel.

Barley.—Receipts during the past week were nil. The market is quiet but firm at 70c to 75c per bushel for good to choice Ontario. Mon-treal two-rowed has sold at 62½0 to 550 por pushel. It is est mated that two million bushels of the new crop will have been shipped from Canada to the State by next Monday, the date when the McKinley Bill comes in farce.

Malt.—The market is firmer and higher prices are asked. We quote 90c to 95c per bushel in bond for No. 1 Montreal.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, ETC.-There has been a fair amount of business doing in western short out clear and backs, and good sales have been made for country and Ottawi account at from \$16.50 to \$17. Canada short cut is firm with moderate emand at \$17.50 to \$18. Good business doing in Canadian lard at 81 to 812 per lb. Smoked meats have been in fair demand and hams have changed hand pretty lively at outside quota-

changed hand pretty lively at outside quotations. We quote:—
Canada short out clear, per bbl, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Chicago short out clear, per bbl, \$17 00 to \$17.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$17.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 92c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8c to 82c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 12c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 52c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 5,318 packages against 5,217 for the week previous. The market is quiet, but prices are firm. The market has been an advance in the English market, but it appears the rise is not sufficient to warrant shippers buying at present prices here. Choice September creamery is still held at too high prices for the local trade, although we learn of the sale of one factory at above one outside quotation. There is quite a demand for choice late made Eastern Townships for the city trade. and for factor fall ends Montreal buyers have paid 19c to 20c in the country. Sales of 20 to 40 tub lots of Western have been made to the jobbing trade at 14c to 15c the atter figure for selections

Ureamery, August, 20 to 21c; do June and July, 18c to 19c; Eastern Townships, 15c to 18c; Morrisburg, 15c to 18c; Western, 13c to

For choice selections of single packages le to 2c per lb more is paid.
CHEESE—Receipts during the past week were

41,479 boxes against 70,117 boxes for the week previous. The condition of the market could not be better illustrated than by referring to the Brockville market, where 6,609 boxes were cff ared and not a box sold, factorymen refusing 1010 to 1020 for their first half of Sept. cheese. We

Finest colored, 10to to 10ff; finest white, 10c to 1(f); fine, 9ff to 9ff; medium, 8ff to 95; inferior, 6c to 8c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs-Market firm at 16c to 17c. The rush of eggs over the border to save the 50 duty which

are unchanged. Choice white medium \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bushel. We hear of some sales of poor lots at \$1.80 per bushel.

HONEX—Choice white clover honey in sections has been in good demand at 15c to 17c. In 5 lb tins large sales have been made at 11c, Shippers should discontinue for warding strained honey to this market in 300 lb packages as they are too big for our buyers. This week there were sales of five quality at 82 per lb that would have fetched more money but for the awkward size

of the packages.

Har—The market has been well supplied and a steady local trade is doing. Choice pressed may in quoted at \$9.50 to \$10: proper qualities \$7 to \$8 50 Sales of 20 to 50 ton lots have been stated at the local property of the local package. made for the lower ports on private terms, but believed to be from \$9 to \$9 50. There has been also a shipment of a round lot to Glasgow F. T. price not seceratined.

Price not saceramed.

HOPS—Local brewers are still very chary in giving orders, buying only from hand to mouth in expectation of lower figures. Sales of western have been effected at from 85c to 40c. Sales of choice Brazian have been made at 47c to 48c, duty paid, for delivery in the latter part of this month. Yearlings are quoted at 20c to 25c, older applicies 7c to 15c. qualities 7c to 15c.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The market in a healty shape, and late fall apples find a good sale at prices ranging from \$3 to \$3.50 as to quality. There is a good export demand and sales of fine late fall truit have been made at \$3 25 to \$3 50 for Glasgow shyment. An order was received from Glasgow as 16; 6d c.i.f. Glasgow and filled. This price gives \$6.50 per bbl. here. The freight to Liverpol & Glasgow is 28 6d which is very reasonable. A large sale of winter fruit is reported at \$3.35 per bbl. fo.b. at a point West. Probably 1,000 bbls or over will leave by this week's steamers.

ORANGES — Jamaica are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6 in bris and \$4 in boxes.

LEMONS - Demand greater. Sales reported at \$5 to \$9 per box as to quality.

CRANBERBIES—Choice Cape cod fruit selling at \$8 to \$9 per brl. Poorer qualities \$6 to \$7.

BANANAS—A good business doing, market well supplied at 75c to \$1.25 per bunch.

POTATOES —Farmers are rushing forward their stocks of early descriptian. Sales have been made on round loss as low as 400 to 500 per bag.

per bag.

ONIONS—Red and yellow Canadians are in steady demand at \$2 25 to \$2 50 per barrel. Spanish are steady at \$3.50 to \$4 in cases and \$1.20 in crates.

GRAPES.—Owing to a comparative scarcity of other fruits, grapes are in good demand and are selling freely. We quoted blue grapes at \$40 to 40 per lb; Rogers and Niegaras 443 to 50; Delaware 50; Almeria \$4 50 to \$5.50 per keg. Pears—Canadian Bartletts are selling freely. There is a good supply in the market at 750 to \$1.25 per basket, and in karrels at \$7 to \$10.00 as to quality. Extra choice green fruit at \$12

truit at \$12 SWEET POTATOES.—Market fairly well stocked. Sales at \$3.50 to \$4 50 per barrel.

FISH AND OILS.

FISH OILS.-There is a little more doing in this market, and though enquiry is not brisk there is still sufficient to keep up the price, and some of the more ranguine are even looking for advances. In Newfoundland cod oil quotations are unchanged at 38c to 39; in round lots, and 40c for smaller quantities. Steam refined oil quiet but steady at 51c to 52½. Cod liver oil is firmer at 50c to 55c. Norway cod oil, 90c to 85c

PICKLED FISH.—The market is bare of stock, wish values unchanged. We quote Dry Ord \$4.50 to \$5. Cape Breton are wanted and are quoted at \$5.75 to \$6, but shortness of stocks is in the way of business. No. 1 shore, \$4.50

DRIED FISH.-Yarmouth bloaters are steady DRIED FISH.—Yarmouth bloaters are steady in the market with values unchanged at \$1.25 per box of 60, and St. Johns at \$1.25 per 100. Beneless cod is steady with business doing at 6½ to 6½ per 1b, and boneless fish 4c to 5c. New haddles quoted at 7c to 7½ per 1b.

FRESH SALMON.—Daily arrivals of fresh salmon are being received in cases by express

from British Columbia, and are selling at 15c to 18c per lb, as to quantity and quality.

HADDOCK.—Fresh haddock are quoted at 31c to 4c per lb.

HIDES AND SKINS.

There is no change in the grm condition of the hide market, 9c being still paid by tanners for No. 1 Montreal inspected, sales having transpired on this basis during the past few days. The Chicago market has recovered a great part of the decline referred to last week in buff hides, which are now quoted at 7% in that market. We quote prices here as follows:

No. 1. Toronto at 80 to 84; No. 2 do at 71c -No. 1. Toronto at 30 to 54; No. 2 do at 140; to 7%c. Hamilton No 1, 8c to 5%; No. 2 do at 7%; Weatern buff and upper No. 1, 8% to 65; No. 2 do at 8c; heavy stears at 9%c to 11c, and Northwest dry hides, 105 to 11c. Local green hides, No. 1, 8c, No. 2, 7c, and No. 3, 6; to dealers, and 9c, 8c and 7c to tanners. Lumbskins have sold at 650 to 75c each. Calfekins steady at 7c per lb.

We have to report a very firm leather market, although the movement is not as large it has been, as boot and shoe manufacturers confine their operations to their immediate wants. In sole leather sales of choice plump No. 1 B. A. have transpired at 22½ to 23c, but the ordinary run of Western No. 1 sole brings about 21c to 22c, as to quantity. Black leather is also firm, the advance formerely reported being well maintained. Splits are still going forward to the English market, where they meet a good enquiry at fairly at profitable rates for shippers.

WOOL.

There is firm feeling in all kinds of foreign wool in sympathy with the advance of 5 to 7½ per cent in the English market, some descriptions having moved up 10 per cent. In this market there have been further sales of Cape at 17c and we quote 17c to 181c as to quality and quantity. Finer grade are quoted up to 20c and 2010. Australian ranges all the way from 17c to 21c as to quality. A few small consignments of Northwest wool have been received and sold at from 15c up to 16kc, according to grade. A part cargo of Cape is on the way from Port Elizabeth to New York, consigned to a Montreel firm. Business is extremely quiet at the woollen mills, agents for which are buying very eparingly.

MONTREAG STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending Oct. 4, were as follows:-

Cattle. Sheep. Hoge. Calves. Over from last week. 135 350
Total for week. 2173
Left on hand. 135 350 777 12 12

No material change noted in export cattle, large receipts but little change of hands. For butchers stock improved values of previous week were fairly maintained, receipts if anything light and offerings quickly taken. A noted demand for scookers the offerings of this class of cattle being small. Hog market still weak from last weeks glut, values only 5 cents

We quote the following as being fair values:
Cattle export, 4c to 44c; Butchers' good, 32cho
4c; Butchers' med., 34: to 34c; Butchers'
culls, 3o to 32c; Sheep, 4c to 44c; Hogs,
\$5.50 to \$5.65; Calver, 86.00 to \$12.00.

benter.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Oct. 4th, were 124; Left over from previous week, 7; total for week, 131; shipped during week, 96; left for city, 28; sales for week, 0; on hand for sale and ship

will be imposed on the 6th is keeping back supplies from this market; so that stocks are comparatively bare.

MAPLE SUGAR AND STRUP.—Market very quiet under small demand; prices unchanged.

BEANS—The market remains firm and values of the remains firm and values.

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BEANS—The market remains firm and values of the remains firm and values.

Arrivals of theroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week, 0, on mand the same and ship ment, 7.

Arrivals of theroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped by G.T.Ry. Ex SS. Lake Superior 18 horses consigned to C. H Marshall, of Verganesett, Vermont,

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MILLINERS are requested to discontinue their isit S. Careley's Millinery D partment. MANTLIS, JACKETS, DOLMANS, AND ULSTERS, potter and cheaper than ever at S. Careley's, S. Carsley's for the best and cheapest Man-bles in Canada.

Tea and Coffee FREE during the month. S. CARSLEY.

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MINTLE DEPARTMENT. Our Mantle Department is equal to any in the world. The assortment ranges from the lowest price to the highest. This season the increase of trade is very large, thousands of mantles have been sold during the last two weeks. Everyone comes to S. Careley's for Mantles. No waiting, all will be served. Fifty to a hundred

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MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

can be served at a time.

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Then S. Careley's is the place. DO YOU WANT A SERVICEABLE

JACKET ? Then S. Carsley's is the place. DO YOU WANT THE BEST MANTLES! Then S. Carsley's is the place.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

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COME TO S. CARSLEY'S. Read below for the 4 lines of Mantles of 2000 each, to be sold next week.

Don't forget the Gray Cotton Sale Monday.

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in the Mantle Department, selling Mantles at very low figures. 2000 SHORT JACKETS 2000 SHORT JACKETS 2000 SHORT JACKETS 2000 SHORT JACKETS

Plair, Fancy, Trimmed, Fors, Braided and Embroidered. The largest assortment in the Dominion. S. CARSLEY.

Short Jackets, extra value, \$2 85.

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NEW SHORT JACKETS, WITH VEST

NEW CHOICE SHORT JACKETS At S. CARSLEY.

BUSY

New Russian Cloaks, \$3.95.

Don't forget the Gray Cotton Sale.

Selling Russian Cloaks at wholesale prices.

BUSY! BUSY!

RUSSIAN CLOAKS, \$3.95, WORTH \$7.00 RUSSIAN CLOAKS, \$4.25, WORTH \$9.00 RUSSIAN CLOAKS, \$5.75, WORTH \$10.00

Russian Oloaks, Quilted Lining, extra Sleeves, Trimmed Fur, \$8.50, worth \$14. Don't fail to see them. S. CARSLEY.

Don't forget the Gray Cotton Sale.

BUSY !

BUSY !

S. CARSLEY.

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NEW SHORT PLUSH JACKETS NEW SHORT PLUSH JACKETS A large shipment of new Short Plush Jackets in all the Leading Styles. Special prices quoted.

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> > THE PRICES
> > THE PRICES

The prices for these goods are 50c, 52c, 57c, 59c, 63c, 68c, 75c, 79c, 85c 95c, \$1.10 and upwards. Don't forget EVERY piece DOUBLE

S. CARSLEY.

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20 pieces of all wool-material, only 9c per

yard. Don't miss this bargain. S. OARSLEY. S. CARSLEY, 1765. 1767, 1769, 1771, 1779, 1775, 1777,

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