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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.

The following is an article from the pen of Archbishop Ireland, on the life and work of the Rev. Father Mathew, reprinted from advance sheets of the Catholic World, which will be read with interest in view of the centennial celebration next week:—

A name to conjure by! Built in this year of grace, 1890, that of Theobald Mathew. 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 regarded as a mere commemorative day, or as the page of history that tells of the life and the occurrences of a bygone age? Far from this! Built a day diffracting over the whole of the world, all the continents and all the seas, all the love for God and for fellow-men, with which throbbled during his lifetime the heart of Father Mathew. By it the well-spring of noblest inspirations to nobler deeds. The world has sore need of them; be they ours or

FATHER MATHEW'S CENTENNIAL DAY. Theobald Mathew was born on October 10, 1790, near the ancient capital of Tipperary, in Ireland. The great work of his life began on April 10, 1830, in the city of Cork. The story has often been told, but it is ever worthy of repetition. He had gathered around him in his humble school-room a group of friends. He spoke to them of the evils wrought by intemperance. "I am dead," he said, "if only one poor soul could be rescued from destruction by what we are now attempting, it would be giving glory to God, and well worth all the trouble we could take. No person 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 reflection on the subject I have come to the conviction that there is no necessity for the use of them by any one in good health; and I advise you all to follow my example. I will be the first to sign my name in the book which is on the table, and I hope we shall soon have it full." Father Mathew 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, guided by the esteemed Bishop of Cork, Dr. O'Connell, I turned thither my steps. It was to me a shrine most fascinating. Thoughts of it had visited me on transient ground, and had impelled me on a certain day, which I will ever revere among the happiest of my life, to repeat, in earnestness which must cease only on the grave's brink, the words of Father Mathew, "Here goes in the name of God!" I wished by the closest contact 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 obnoxious—now, alas! diverted to uses profane—in which for long years the "Apostle" had devoutly ministered. I tarried, too, in meditation beneath the roof of the old "Bazaar" building for which he had exchanged the school-room as the dozens of followers grew into the thousands, and I thought that I heard from the overhanging beams the echoes of his fierce denunciations of sin, and his fervid appeals to take the pledge. This was 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 overhauled "cause," and bedeck them with ornaments of love and gratitude, guarding them as sanctuaries of zeal and self-denial, for

THE SPIRITUAL REFLECTION OF PILGRIMS FROM MANY LANDS.

Father Mathew, as revealed to us on that memorable April day, was a man of singular courage, and men of his stamp are, unfortunately rare. The common man moves with the crowd 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 heroic kind, will step out by themselves and suffer to be aloof from their fellows. The tens of thousands of contemporary Irish men bewailed, as Father Mathew did, the terrible evils wrought around them by intemperance. But the tens 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. Moral evil will endure what ever it is done. It is blotched out under one form, it will reappear under another. The use of liquor 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. Emulies, too, would be awakened, if action is taken against liquor; brewers, distillers, and publicans would not be lulled in their temper. Besides he who stirs will be called, even by good and pious men, a fanatic and a fool. By all means let us be quiet, and leave the world to Providence. Not so did Theobald Mathew argue. Sin and misery abounded; he felt in his heart that a remedy was nigh, however unusual and unpopular, and he vowed to apply it. He became a total abstainer, and he presided total abstinence. He stood out alone, the moment he had taken the

pledge, from the whole priesthood of Ireland, many of whom, when his determination was made public, called him a madman; but his self-denial revealed his grandeur of soul. He was the hero, too, in his self-denial. He imposed total abstinence upon himself, so as to be able to preach it with power to others, and total abstinence in him bespoke all the greater fidelity that it was now in the moral practices of the time. The self-denial of the one attacking beverages must rest on many virtues of the "crusader," the merit of self-denial in the priesthood, to whom self-denial under various forms presents itself as the daily obligation. Yet, as experience shows, men who apply midnight discipline to their shoulders, and who would face undaunted the martyr's pyre, tremble before the wine-glass, and dare not bid it to be gone. There is much, no doubt, in the fact that total abstinence has no command and no religious rule; it knows but the law of liberty, and the will must rise to it without prop or help, save divine grace; but precisely because of this must we recognize heroism in it.

"If only one poor soul could be rescued from destruction by what we are now attempting, it would be giving glory to God, and well worth all the trouble we could take." His own words give

THE KEY NOTE OF FATHER MATHEW'S LIFE AND LABORS.

He loved God, and for God's sake he loved the neighbor. Sin through the excessive indulgence in drink was rife; souls were rushing into the jaws of hell; family hearthstones were made desolate; despair and early death doted around the brow of youth, and old age was dishonored. Was he to fold in his arms his arms and watch unmoved the swift current of destruction? Was he to hesitate before any sacrifice to self, say appeal to others, that might alleviate the sin and misery? Assuredly not, so long as his heart was fully aglow with the fire of divine love. To spend and be spent for souls—this is all time the test and the measure of apostolic zeal. When sacrifices alarm there is a cooling of the inward fire; when sacrifices are really made, it burns with celestial heat. Oh for a Paul of Tarsus! who cried out that he might be anathema for his brethren; who would never eat meat or drink wine if his weakest brother were thereby to be scandalized; who lived and died a martyr of zeal and self-denial! The world is warmer and better for centuries from life of a true hero of divine love, and it is well to gather men closely around one such, that they be permeated with his spirit, and reproduce in themselves his ardors. Such a man was Theobald Mathew, and hence his force of character, his strong resolve, his fearlessness in presence of orthodoxy, and his perseverance despite impediments and contradictions.

That Father Mathew was not mistaken in his estimate of the efficiency of total abstinence in the eradication of the popular vice subsequent events gave ample proof. Within a few years he regenerated Ireland, whose people became the most sober among the nations of Christendom, and rose to an unexampled condition of material prosperity and social peace and virtue. Thus the good he wrought did not cease unimpeded by time, was not the fault of Father Mathew; neither was the fact he constructed as showing a defect in the means he employed. The dreadful famine of 1845 broke the energies of the people and arrested all upward movement. The cause of total abstinence necessarily emerged from its weakened and nerveless state. Then, soon 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 enrolled under his banners two hundred and fifty 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 Ireland. 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 fellow-men; 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 "Apostle," feeds itself upon his principles, and lives off his very soul. The priest of Cove Street regards to-day, and his realm embraces the whole English-speaking world, in a deep significance. It speaks to us in accents that will not be stilled, of our own duty. Intemperance is among us, doing fearful harm to bodies and to souls. It has not the unlimited sway which former years accorded it; it is there as a scurvy battalions in the field opposing it. Public opinion no longer favors it; both its victims and its agents are held in ill-repute. Yet, withal, the slimy serpent lives, and through all ranks of society it trails its poison-laden tentacles, distilling in all directions its pestilential breathings. Who is there who has not sorrowed over its ravages? Let me speak as a Catholic. I know I will be blamed for my rashness and credited with unpardonable ex-

aggeration, and, may be, with untruth. There are those who fill would veil from public gaze the gaping wounds; there are those who, limiting their observations to their immediate encircling, do not believe in the wide-spread disaster, the knowledge of which appals me. But speak I will, and let me be called, as Theobald Mathew was, a fanatic and a madman. Intemperance power to-day is doing holy church harm beyond the power of pen to describe, and unless we crush it out, Catholicity can make but slow advance in America. I would say, intemperance is our one misfortune. With all other difficulties we are easily cope, and cope successfully. Intemperance, as not log else, paralyzes our forces, awakens in the minds of our non-Catholic fellow-citizens violent prejudices against us, and casts over all the priceless treasures of truth and grace which the church carries in her bosom an impenetrable veil of darkness. Need I part out? Catholics nearly monopolize the liquor traffic; Catholics loom up before the criminal courts of the land, under the charge of drunkenness and other violations of law resulting from drunkenness; in undue majorities; poor houses and asylums are thronged with Catholics; the immediate or moderate victims of drink; the poverty, the sin, the shame that fall upon our poor people result almost entirely from drink, and, God knows, those afflictions come upon them thick and heavy! No one would dare assert, so strong the evidence, that the degree from liquor selling and liquor drinking taken from us, the most

faceted bartender, men whose dollars are never held back from the charities of the Church. Liquor is the poetry of life; a table without wine or beer looks like a funeral feast; those total abstainers are moody, dangerous men, hypocrites and misers. The proper remedy for intemperance, if a remedy is needed, drunkards will not come to the sacrament, and obligation toward them ends. Thus do we see, thus do we argue, thus do we joke, and meanwhile the Church of Christ droops her head in shame, legions of poor people; in sin and misery, and immortal souls 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 enemy is upon us, slaying neighbors and friends and damning souls, lose a moment in idle 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 throughout 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. the Mathew.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE IS NO LONGER A NOVELTY; it has made its record and proved its efficiency, and the Church has set her seal upon it. The cry was in Father Mathew's time, and for long years afterwards, that Rome had not

therefore, do their best to drive the plague of intemperance from the fold of Christ by assiduous preaching and exhortation, and to shine before all as models of abstinence, that so many calamities which which this vice threatens both Church and State may, by their strenuous endeavors, be 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 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 fully the centennial of her "Apostle." How much there is involved in the triumph of total abstinence in Ireland, did not 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 so large and so important a means of diminished glory. Total abstinence in Ireland is total abstinence across oceans and over continents. And total abstinence in Ireland is to be had for the asking. God has not created a people more docile to their spiritual leaders than the children of St. Patrick. May I dare 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 monasteries, and the presbyteries of Ireland: "Here goes, in the name of God!" The magic persuasiveness of Father Mathew's appeals lay in his own total abstinence pledge. In their own pledges will the priests of Ireland conquer.

"In hoc signo vinces." JOHN IRELAND.

St. Paul, Minn.

FATHER MATHEW.

Preparations for the Approaching Centennial Celebration.

The preparations for the Father Mathew celebration are rapidly being completed. Last Friday a special general meeting of the Irish Catholic Temperance convention was held at St. Patrick's hall. Among those present were Rev. J. A. McCallen, S. S., Rev. Father Strubbe, C. S. S. R., Rev. Father O'Meara, P. P., Rev. Father A. J. Kennedy, M. S. S. M., Mr. Sharkey, A. Brown, N. P., Mr. McGuire, M. J. Ryan, A. Cullen, Jas. McGuire, John S. Kelly, Joseph Phelan, John Culler, T. E. Moore, Jas. J. O'Sullivan, secretary, 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 St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, and St. Gabriel's T. A. and B. societies will meet at St. Ann's hall, O. T. A. 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 hall; an orchestra chorus and a number of talented artists will give a grand musical concert. Rev. J. A. McCallen will preside and deliver the opening address. Address will also be given by Dr. Hingston and Mr. J. J. Curran, C. C., M. P. Invitations to attend have been issued to His Worship the Mayor, the clergy, members of Parliament, presidents of sister societies, and prominent citizens.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

A Tramp Murders his Benefactor Near Quebec.

QUEBEC, Oct. 4.—A terrible tragedy was perpetrated 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 supper and 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 Thivierge, cutting his head just above the left eye. He continued to wield his poker on his victim until the cries of alarm of Mrs. Thivierge attracted the people of the household, who with considerable difficulty secured the fiend. 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 expected 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 cut 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 was armed with the knife and a stick, 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 peaceable inhabitants of the village.

Our Plan Abroad.

The appeal of the American committee for the relief of famine in Ireland is one that cannot fail to touch the hearts of the people. Relief must be extended at once or the consequences will be most deplorable. The failure of the potato crop in Ireland means hunger to many thousands of human beings, and it is in this situation which now confronts the people of this unhappy land. In the presence of a calamity possible nowhere else on earth considerations 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 whether Ireland shall be free, whether it shall have a parliament of its own or whether landlordism shall be rooted out of that island, but whether hundreds of thousands of human beings, the miserable victims of alien rule and oppression, shall be permitted to starve 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 Herald.

If there is one lesson 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—reverence for truth, reverence for home,

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Gems of Thought From Holy Men Past and Present.

External splendor of worship is good, but internal truth and reality in the worship of God is better.

Chastity alone represents in our life a state as all comparable with that of immortal glory.—St. Bernard.

Humility 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 casts its shadow, and every truth leaves its definite impression upon the reason of man; and the enunciation of that definite impression is dogma.

Individuals and nations may fall from unity as from sanctity; but unity as a divine institution stands secure. Unity is changeless, whatsoever 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 artificial and conventional are illimitable and insatiable.

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 greatest 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 looseness of our spiritual state. The more severe we are, the lower we are.

Bo this our one end, in life, to cleanse our hearts, that we may behold more and more of the beauty and the splendor 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 chastisements 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 lead into great. "It is that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much."

The most perfect prayers are those of Saints and of little children, because in both there is the same freedom from the hard, unconcerned, self-occupied habit of mind which begets the common sort of Christians, and the same presence of awe, tenderness of conscience, simplicity and truth.

Let 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 cross of sickness. Your present vocation is to be silent, to obey, to suffer, to give yourself up to God for life or death. . . . Acquiesce in all he does, without anxiously inquiring how he will do it.—F. Fenelon.

Finally, Christian parents, let us beg your earnest consideration of this important truth, that upon you, singly and individually, most practically depend the solution of the question, whether or not the Catholic press is to accomplish the great work which Providence and the Church expect of its time. So frequently and so forcibly has the providential mission of the press been dwelt upon by Popes and Prelates and distinguished Catholic writers, and so assiduously have their utterances been quoted and requested everywhere, that no one certainly stands in need of arguments to be convinced of this truth. But all this will be only words in the air, unless it can be brought home to each parent and made 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 subscribing 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 situation of affairs in Ireland. John Dillon, William O'Brien, Thomas P. O'Connor, Timothy D. Sullivan, Timothy Harrington and P. F. Hill were appointed to form the deputation. The proceedings were private. There was a very large attendance and most of the prominent 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 syndicates. The second resolution demands that certain districts in the southern and western parts of Ireland be given special 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 emphatic 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 unqualified appeal, especially to its friends in America, for funds. Mr. Parnell sent a telegram registering 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 that our people would not come out in broad daylight before the country as the purest, the most law-abiding, the most honored element in its population. And still—my very passing strange—the Theobald Mathews are few, and these few are timid.

WHAT, AS A PEOPLE ARE WE DOING?

We stand almost at the doors of saloons pelting nicknames at total abstainers, calling them cranks and Manicheans. We exhaust our speech in invoking maledictions upon the heads of prohibitionists and temperance agitators. We inveigh, of course, though often in softest tones, against the sin of out-and-out intoxication; but, while doing this much, we are careful to emphasize certain abstract principles as to the licitness, in some cases, of keeping and liquor drinking. On the tables at great banquets the wines sparkle, and the fragrance is wafted through the air to the corner grog shop. We philosophize, at times, of course, over the evil which we cannot butly conceal from ourselves; but very strange the cogitations by which we excuse our do-nothing policy. In other countries, say we, drinking goes on, and no noise is made about it; why should not drinking be as highly thought of in America as in Jutland or among the Osipathian 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 own people, they have voices more hideous than intemperance, from which ours are free. We must denounce divorce and Mormonism; we have no time to denounce intemperance. Then—how know?—by opposing intemperance too strongly we might drive men into Manichaeism, and, at any rate, we would offend the generous brewer and the jovial-

recognized total abstinence. Indeed, the would-be-wise men knew that Rome never would recognize it; if she did, then surely they, loyal sons of hers, should recognize it too, and most likely practice it. Well, Rome has spoken; but these loyal sons of hers are so busy reading up her utterances on other subjects they lose sight of her words on total abstinence. "Henois," wrote Leo XIII., "we esteem worthy of all commendation the noble resolve of your pious associations, by which they pledge themselves to abstain totally from every kind of intoxicating drink. Nor can it at all be doubted that this determination is the proper and the truly efficacious remedy (or, as some choose to translate, a proper and a truly efficacious remedy) for this very great evil." There remains, now, no excuse for indifference or inactivity.

All circumstances well considered, it is not too much to say that the practice 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. Leo the truth be pressed upon our Catholics, in season and out of season. Let pastors, in whose keeping primary souls are placed, teach it by word and example. Let the religious orders in the Church, that make of self-denial a chief duty, embuing through love for God fasting and abstinence, like front ranks in the new crusade. Father Mathew was a priest and a religious, and his example comes home with an intensified force to priests and religious. We quote again from the brief of the Sovereign Pontiff: "So much the more strongly will all be induced to put this (total abstinence) upon apostles, by how much the greater are the dignity and influence of those who give the example. But the greatest of all in this matter should be the zeal of priests, who, as they are called to instruct the people in the word of life, and to mould them to Christian morality, should also, and above all, walk before them in the practice of virtue. Let pastors,

THE GOLDEN PRISON.

Weep not for me, when I am gone, Nor spend thy faithful breath...

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

The "wolves of the sea" are not sharks, as might, perhaps, be fancied. The shark is, indeed, ravenous and voracious...

A TRUE GHOST STORY.

No doubt, there are ghosts and ghouls. I am a more a believer than the wisest of my kind in such goblins as the nursery-maid frightened us withal...

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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 Moorish Carob tree...

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 then ascend the stairs to learn what kind of lodgings can pay no more than seven cents for them.

A Humble Bishop.

La Motte, the well known Bishop of Amiens, was no less a humble man than a great prelate. When he desired to give up all his honors and end his days in a monas-

another color, and the outline of the face, as far as I could distinguish it, was very different. Besides I reflected, Brother E. could not have gone into the garden without passing the choir door, which was wide open...

Will, I shall never forgive myself for not speaking. The apparition seemed waiting for me to do so, but I was too long in summoning courage. However, I did not retreat into the house. He was the first to move.

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 choir my feelings had indeed calmed down. I felt how very foolish I had been to let myself become upset, and spent the remainder of the time until half-past three in fervent prayer and renewal of confidence in my Blessed Lord and Lady...

LOW LIFE IN NEW YORK.

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

The frequenter of Delmonico's, the Hoffman and the clubs may find it difficult to realize that any inhabitant of New York is often hard pushed to find food and shelter, but their ignorance of the conditions...

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PROVIDENCE.

By PATRICK J. COLEMAN. A candle-light in window pane, Beneath a sessile thatch...

CARROLL BROS.

PRACTICAL SANITARIANS, PLUMBERS. Gas and Steam Fitters, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S

Self-Raising Flour. In the best and the only genuine article. Home-made should ask for it and see that they get it, as all others are imitations.

DEAFNESS.

ITS CAUSES AND CURE. Scientifically treated by an artist of world-wide reputation. Deafness eradicated and entirely cured...

Will Tone up the Nerves, Will Strengthen the Muscles, Will make you Fat, D.L. Emulsion.

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

will make a tour of all the rooms and rouses the late sleepers, curtly informing them they must all be out of the building by 8 o'clock...

FALL HATS.

ROBERTSON & CO. ARE NOW SHOWING THE Leading Styles ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS AT MODERATE PRICES.

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

A COMBINATION OF INTERESTS BETWEEN THESE TWO GREAT LINES POSSIBLE.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3, 1890.—From time to time rumors have gone forth that negotiations were on foot between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways...

CLINTON H. MENEELY

BELL COMPANY, TROY, N.Y., U.S.A. Manufacture Superior CHURCH BELLS.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY

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THE TRUE WITNESS

has reached a high position in the ranks of Catholic journalism, not only in Canada, but throughout the United States and Europe.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

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PROVIDENCE.

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MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF THE BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA. ESTABLISHED IN 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of members of this Company will take place at its office, No. 9 St. Lambert Hill, on Monday, the thirtieth day of October inst., (1890) at 8 o'clock p.m.

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MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT LOTTERY

OF THE BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA, (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878.

CITY OF MEXICO

Thursday, Oct. 9, 1890 THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING \$60,000.00

CLINTON H. MENEELY

BELL COMPANY, TROY, N.Y., U.S.A. Manufacture Superior CHURCH BELLS.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY

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CARROLL BROS.

PRACTICAL SANITARIANS, PLUMBERS. Gas and Steam Fitters, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS.

REST.

MARY A. FORD (UNA).

Wearily, wearily the slow dull hours
Wearily, wearily the slow dull hours
Wearily, wearily the slow dull hours

MORLEY SPEAKS OUT

On the Recent Tipperary Outrage

The English Home Ruler Severely Arraigns
Balfour's Administration in Ireland

LONDON, September 30.—In his speech at
St. Helen's yesterday John Morley said that
a week ago Mr. John Dillon wrote an address
to his constituents in East Mayo.

ALL PARTY CONSIDERATIONS.

But what, he asked, was the use of appeal-
ing to ministers who were capable of the acts
of criminal folly now being perpetrated.

BRANCH 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 Coddell's
statements, and soon after this the Colonel
withdrew his men.

DREW THEIR BATONS

Without a shadow of provocation and blood
began to flow freely. He saw no stone thrown
He would undertake to say that a couple of
English constables would have done every-
thing necessary to guard access to the court.

Another officer then batoned Harrington on
the head, after which Harrington, his head
dripping with blood, was admitted to the
gate. He (Morley) saw a constable strike
Reporter Keating a murderous blow on the
mouth, knocking him off the wall on which
he was sitting, and causing blood to flow
freely. Outside the gates there was another
scene of violence, the police using their batons
ferociously upon the heads and bodies of
the defenceless townsmen, several of whom
were brought in the gages dripping with
blood. He (Morley) went to Coddell and
told him he ought to open the gates and
admit the people. Then he went into the
court room, but found nobody there except
the two resident magistrates and a few
reporters. After the case had been opened
and everybody who wished to enter had been
admitted the court room was not filled, while
the "tumultuous" throng of which Colonel
Coddell had spoken was as quiet and orderly
as in church. These facts proved that the
original closing of the gates was unnecessary;
that the act of closing them was unnecessary;
that the act of closing them was unnecessary;

was responsible for these. Through 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
slaughter at Mitchelstown downward. Bal-
four had always refused to constitute effort
of public enquiry. He had always denied the
truth of charges made against the police. He
had always refused to believe the word of an
Irish member of Parliament, and thus the
Irish people had been left wholly at the mer-
cy 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 in-
flicted such an abuse of executive force.
Mr. Morley has arrived at H. Warden where
he will remain two days, on his way to Mr.
Gladstone.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE HIGH COURT.
DUBLIN, September 30.—In the application
to-day made before Judge Holmes in the High
court for a writ to prevent the Tipperary
magistrate from proceeding with the hearing
in the case of the Nationalists on the ground
of bias against the accused, Timothy Healy
made an elaborate argument in favor of the
writ. Judge Holmes postponed his decision
on the application.

At Tipperary the reading of extracts from
speeches of the defendants was continued to
prove that the tenets were included by them
at to pay rent.

A STRANGE STORY

Told by Michael Davitt as to the Doings of
"Red Jim" McDermott and his Teacher-
ous Conduct.

LONDON, October 2.—Michael Davitt in
the Labor World to-day states that before
McDermott ("Red Jim") left New York he
was told that an official from Dublin Castle
would call upon him at a hotel near Liverpool
under the name of George Jones, who is none
other than John King, the chief of the criminal
investigation department of Dublin Castle.
McDermott received Dublin in February, 1883.
He visited the offices of the National League
United Ireland newspaper, representing him-
self as a correspondent of the Brooklyn Daily
Argus, and produced a letter from Lynn
Palmer to that effect. McDermott understood
also that he was really an agent of O'Donovan
Rossa, and was in Ireland to visit the boys.
He said nothing but dynamite would bring
John Bull to his knees. At this time Healy
and Davitt were in prison. McDermott
visited them, and Davitt, knowing Red Jim's
record, told him plainly that he was the most
conspicuous scoundrel that was ever educated
in New York village. McDermott was
traced that night from Richmond prison
direct to Jackson's office in the Castle, and
a few nights after was arrested in Col-
lege street, Dublin, for being drunk and disor-
derly, and being in the police office and
searched. Among the papers found on him
was a letter of introduction from D. Mc-
Carthy, of 12 Chambers street, New York,
to P. Murphy, of Cork, saying "Mc-
Dermott's papers and pen were over at our
disposal." Another signed Lion Palmer, an-
nounced him as a special correspondent of
the Brooklyn Argus. A third was

FROM O'DONOVAN ROSSA,

agreeing to pay for letters from Ireland and
aiding efforts of vengeance for the ex-
ile being. McDermott soon after intro-
duced himself to Featherstone, the Fenian,
as the accredited agent of O'Donovan Rossa,
and declared he was commissioned to estab-
lish dynamite societies in Cork, Liverpool,
Glasgow, Kerry, Dublin and London. He
said O'Donovan Rossa had found himself
short of funds, but he had plenty of friends
who were good for any amount of support if
men could be found to do the work required.
Featherstone introduced him to friends who
helped him to carry out his mission, and he
then went to London, promising to return
with money and "the stuff" in three weeks.
Later, when he was back in Cork, he told
Featherstone he had planned to supply dynamite
if the purpose of causing an explosion
which would blow all "the Government office
in London to hell." Featherstone, who is a
weak minded dupe, was induced to call a
meeting of such boys as might be relied upon
to do "stern work and some half a doz-
z responded to the call. McDermott made a
speech in which he advocated the blowing up
of Spike Island prison and offered £100 to any-
one who would poison Captain Plunkett. He
made himself generally solid with the meet-
ing. Next day he persuaded Daisy, a friend
of Featherstone, to take a box of nitro-gly-
cerine to Liverpool. By some accident Daisy
did not call on the steamship which carried
the box, and the Liverpool police, informed
of the presence of the explosive, searched the
ship and found the box. McDermott then
persuaded Daisy to go to Liverpool with an-
other consignment of nitro-glycerine, and to
carry with him a letter of introduction to a
man named Flanagan in Liverpool and
Featherstone in Cork and their conviction.

Some other men whom Featherstone had
introduced to McDermott were also arrested,
and having betrayed these unfortunate vic-
tims, Red Jim returned to London and played
the same confidence game on him, telling
him there would shortly be work done that

WOULD STRIKE TERROR

late the souls of the enemy. McDermott and
O'Connor, accompanied by a man called
Lynch, then visited Westminster bridge and
McDermott pointed out the precise spot
where dynamite should be placed in order to
bring down the whole structure. He then
wrote to the Home Office and offered to lead
the police to the location 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, 1883. 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 obtained 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'Connor), to whom McDermott had
been introduced by Featherstone. Lynch
met Wilson in London and learned from him
that Gallagher was at the Charing Cross
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 Bir-
mingham and taken to Wilson's lodgings in Nelson
square.

Meanwhile McDermott had given expla-
nations to Dalton. Lynch was despatched to
Birmingham just as he had written to Flanagan
in Liverpool in the name of Featherstone.
After examination at Bow street McDermott
was allowed to visit Lynch in prison, where-
upon Lynch turned Queen's evidence against
Gallagher, Wilson, Dalton and Whitehead,
who were each sentenced to penal servitude
for life.

WM. H. HODSON,

Architect and Valuator,

452 St Antoine Street,

MONTREAL.

THE SEE OF DROMORE.

An Ancient Seat of the Episcopate.

The diocese of Dromore, the death of
whose bishop, Dr. Leamy, was recently an-
nounced by cable, is one of those Irish sees
whose antiquity is so great that no account
remains to us of the exact date of its founda-
tion, while there are several gaps in the line
of its episcopal succession, owing to the fact
that the names of many incumbents 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 epoch is
generally accepted as the date of its founda-
tion. When or where this first prelate re-
ceived his episcopal consecration is not
known; neither is there any record left us
of the date of his death, but his festival oc-
curs on the 7th of June, and Butler says of
him that he "was descended from the sept of
the Arads, and was born in 516, according to
Bishop Usher. He was the first abbot of
Muckmore, in the county of Antrim, and
was afterwards chosen first bishop
of Dromore, a small see under Armagh,
and not far distant from it. Joellin, in
his list of St. Patrick, tells us that his em-
pire viceroy was sent by St. Patrick, and
his legend ascribes to him many miracles and
the wonderful conversion of a great number
of souls to God. The ancient scholar on
the Paganism of the diocese observes that he
was a well-to-do Maronite. He died about
the year 610, on the 7th of June, or, accord-
ing to some, on the 27th of October, on which
day he was also commemorated. The history
of the Dromore diocese after the death
of its first bishop becomes vague and indistinct. Some contend that it was then

ANNEXED TO ARMAH,

or fell by the metropolitans of that see in
consequence, as is saying is. No mention
is made of any successor to Bishop Colman
until 972 when M. M. MacCathasig is
named as the incumbent, and Bishop 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
unbroken. There must have been an inter-
regnum before Bishop Rigan's term, how-
ever, as in the distribution of dioceses made
at the council of Kells, which was held in
1152, there is no mention made of Dromore.
From the time of Bishop Gerard, who was
elected to the ordinary in 1227, and who
governed the diocese for the ensuing seven-
teen years, Dromore had, up to 1410 or
thereabouts, ten bishops, whose virtues and
devotion to their duties won them the admira-
tion of their subjects and enhanced the
prestige of the diocese. After them came a
number of prelates who undertook to govern the
diocese without residing in it, and who are
known as absentee. 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-
tinguished Carmelite, Thomas Sroppe, was
one of these absentee prelates, though it is
said of him that he expended all the revenue
he received from the diocese on the poor or
his private uses, and he resigned long before
his death, as during the latter portion of his life
Dromore was under the guardianship of

THE ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAH,

In 1489, George Grana, a Greek, was made
the ordinary of the diocese, but ten years
later he was translated to the see of Elphin.
During the present century the diocese has
had six bishops, Dr. Leamy, lately deceased;
Bishop Michael Blake, his immediate pre-
decessor, who was consecrated on St. Patrick's
day, 1838; Bishop Thomas Kelly, who after-
wards 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 Edmund Derry, who de-
ceased five years before that date, and Bishop
Lennox, 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 Antrim. Newry was
formerly a parliamentary borough, and it is
known in older times as a famous Cistercian
abbey, which was founded by Maurice Mac-
Loghly, monarch of Ireland, with the unani-
mous consent of the kings and peers of Ulster
and Ergal, between the years of 1148 and
1153. This abbey, and the grounds attached
to it, were seized afterwards by the Protes-
tants, King Edward III. despoiling the
convent of its land in 1373 on the allegation

TO MOTHERS

PALMO-TAR SOAP

Is Indispensable for the Bath, Toilet or
Nursery, for cleaning the Scalp or Skin.
THE BEST BABY'S SOAP KNOWN.
Price 25c.

Wyeth's Malt Extract,

Physicians strongly recommend
To patients suffering from nervous exhaus-
tion; to improve the Appetite, to assist Di-
gestion, a valuable Tonic.
40 Cents per bottle.

Channing's Sarsaparilla,

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

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

For CONSUMPTION,
Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma
and all diseases of the Lungs.
In three sized bottles 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

FOR HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA,

THE MENTHOL PASTER
For Lumbago, Sciatica, "Cricks," "Tics," "Stitches,"
Rheumatic Pains and Chronic Rheumatism.
Each plaster in an air-tight tin box. 25c.

that it was only an Irish institution, that the
monks 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 Protes-
tant place of worship, afterwards becoming a
ruin. To-day Newry has a Dominican con-
vent, a house of the Poor Clares and an es-
tablishment of the Christian Brothers.
When the Cistercian abbey was confiscated
by the King it was granted to Sir Nicholas
Bagnall, whose descendants still enjoy the
property. The Abbe MacGeoghegan says
that it would be morally impossible to dis-
cover how many episcopal sees there were in
Ireland before the twelfth century, and he
adds: "If the number equalled that of the
bishops whom St. Patrick consecrated, we
should reckon on 350, according to Joellin,
and according to Nennius, 365; but it is
very unlikely that the salt had consecrated
that number of bishops for so many
different sees. Were it not that several
succeeded each other in the same sees
we should admit that almost every village
had the bishop. However great we may sup-
pose the number to have been, it was con-
siderably lessened before the twelfth century,
several sees having been united together."
When primates were given at the council of
Kells, which assembled March 9, 1152, to the
archbishops of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin and
Tuam, under the first named metropolitan
were placed the sees of Connor, Down, Louth
or Clogher, Clonard, Kells, Ardagh, Raphoe,
Kilblaney, Daleck and Derry. Of these the
first two have since been united, their union
dating back to 1451, when Bishop John gov-
erned the two dioceses. Clonard, Kells,
Rathfriland and Daleck have been

ABSORBED BY OTHER DISTRICTS,
and the archbishop 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. Leamy's death has just left vacant
is among the most ancient. Down and Connor
date their foundation, the former to St.
Fergus, who flourished in the sixth century,
and the latter to St. Eoghan, who lived a
hundred years earlier. Kilmore does not
appear to have become the seat of an episco-
pate until the fifteenth century, though
some claim that bishops resided there as
early as 1250, and even before that date.
Ardagh, one of whose latest incumbents,
Ruhklev, George Conroy, who was sent in
1875 as Papal legate to Newfoundland,
had as its first bishop St. Mel, who is said
to have been martyred by St. Patrick, a fact
which makes Ardagh one of the oldest of the
Irish sees, its apostle's beginnings are uncertain;
some claim that St. Eunan founded the see,
but just when that saint lived is not clear,
even if it is an establishment of the see be-
longed to Derry was not founded until 1158,
when the bishops assembled in the synod of
Meath promoted Fitzthbert to that diocese.
Earlier sees in this district are said to have
existed at Arderath and Mighery, and the
abbots of Derry was not infrequently called
bishops before Fitzthbert's consecration.
Meath is the result of the union, in the
twelfth century, of some half a dozen petty
dioceses that formerly had bishops of their
own, such as Clonard, Daleck, Kells, Irlin,
Ardbraccan, Doneghabin, Slane and Foure.

A FREE TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.
The alluring 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 words constructed from letters
contained in the sentence "God Save The
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, \$65; a Domestic
Sewing Machine, \$60; Lady's or Gents 14K.
Gold Watch, \$50. In every one sending a list
of not less than twenty-five English words, of
four or more letters, found in either Webster's
or Worcester's Dictionary, a prize will be
given. Enclose them 50 cents to pay for a
grand Premium Catalogue and a six month's
trial subscription to their beautifully illustrated
family story paper, The Home Fascinator. As
the person sending in the largest list of correct
words may not be in a position, or care to make
the extensive trip offered, the publishers give
such person the choice of the trip or \$1,000 in
cash. Contest is open to any person in the
U. S. or Canada.
Address, The Home Fascinator, Montreal,
Canada. 10 3

An Unbeliever Foiled.

A priest was once accosted by a doctor a
professed 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 feel a soul?"
"No," "Did you ever see 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 clergyman 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 taste a pain?" "No," "Did you
ever smell a pain?" "No," "Did you ever feel
a pain?" "Yes," "Well," said the clergyman,
"there are also four of the senses against
one upon the question whether 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
—Cesar his enemies—Hercules monsters—
and the last great victory, "Diamond dye"
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 Dye," and
acknowledged their superior possibilities and
wonderful powers. "Diamond Dye" wherever
used conquers and comes 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 govern-
ment presented to every family comprising a
dozen or more children is a new complete and
the only list of the kind. It appears that no
less than 1,000 heads of families have sent in
certificates to the effect that they have at least
twelve children and will consequently enter in-
to possession of no less than 100,000 acres of the
provincial domain. The thousands of families in
question represent a population of 15,000 and
some of the class sent to the department at
Quebec show that several families are composed
of 23 living children and others of 14, 16 and
20. As a matter of course, the heads of families
themselves 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 tastes.

NEWTON, ILL., Dec 1, 1889
Since three years I have been suffering from
extreme nervousness, dreadful pain in my head,
sleeplessness, palpitation, horrible dreams, con-
stant tremor at every slight noise. I was un-
der the doctor's treatment without relief, when
our Pastor handed me one of your books. After
taking the first bottle of Koenig's Nerve Tonic,
I felt as if I was being helped and continued improv-
ing wonderfully. I expect to continue
with the medicine.
Miss IDA F. RUSH.

Japanese and Foreigners.

YOKOHAMA, September 30.—At a public
meeting held here a number of Japanese
speakers denounced the Government accord-
ing to foreigners the right of the soil to
judge other than native judges. The senti-
ments of the speakers were applauded by
their hearers, 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-
ment over the matter runs high.



FRECHON & CO.,
1645 Notre Dame St., Montreal,
will sell, at a reduction of 20 per cent. until
New Year, all their well assorted Church
Vestments and
CHURCH ORNAMENTS.



HOW CAN THE LONG
line may
be a
year
long one
and you be
the short-
est between
given points.
For instance
the St. Paul,
Minnesota &
Manitoba Rail-
way has over
3000 miles of
road; magnum
cently equipped
and managed,
it is one of
the greatest
railway sys-
tems of this
country; for
the same reason
it is the traveler's
favorite to all
points in Min-
nesota, North
and South
Dakota and
Montana.
It is the only
line to Great
Falls, the
greatest manu-
facturing center
of the Northwest;
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may take place in their respective
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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 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 Bergeia, Confessor. SATURDAY, Oct. 11, St. Tarachus and Companions, Martyrs. SUNDAY, Oct. 12, (twentieth Sunday after Pentecost), St. Wilfred, Bishop and Confessor. MONDAY, Oct. 13, St. Edward, King and Confessor. TUESDAY, Oct. 14, St. Callista, Pope and Martyr.

The reputation of Montreal rowdies appears to have travelled. The London Universe, a devoted Irish Home Rule journal, says, in reference to the absurd story telegraphed abroad with reference to Prince George of Wales:—"We know Montreal; its people are courteous and hospitable; but its roughs are exceptionally tough blackguards, and we almost think four of them would not run away from the biggest of Princes."

Former residents of Newfoundland now 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 calmly passed away to her everlasting reward, simply through age, after a long and useful life of 76 years. Sister Martha Healy, was a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, and came to Newfoundland, over forty years ago.

The Chicago Herald, alluding to the recent disturbances in Goa, says: "It is not improbable that the uprising has been instigated by English incendiaries for the purpose of giving the British a pretext for interference designed to effect possession." 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 Canada.

It is somewhat strange that the death and funeral of the late Bishop Farand should have passed with such little notice in the public press. A more devoted and earnest missionary never adorned the Church, and his clerical 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 Archbishop Taché, the late Bishop was the oldest missionary in the North-West 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 office in 1862 as Bishop of Anenour in pars inf.

The London Daily Chronicle says in a recent issue: "We regret very much that the Liberal Unionist leader has not seized the opportunity to treat the great question pending between Great Britain and Ireland in a more conciliatory 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 the question is taken up in a conciliatory spirit we believe it can be settled in a way that would satisfy all reasonable aspirations while maintaining the integrity of the United Kingdom. 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 reconciliation between two sister nations." If the question was approached in such a spirit the problem, which at present is more vexatious than difficult, would easily be solved.

Le Courrier du Canada notes the official report of the seventeenth Convention of French-Canadians in the United States, held last year at Nahant, which gives a table

showing the occupation, education, &c., of the French in that country. According to the report in question the French population in the States is divided as follows:—Connecticut, 14,247; Rhode Island, 41,864; Maine, 39,725; Vermont, 6,525; New Hampshire, 18,035; Massachusetts, 166,836; New York, 31,307; Minnesota, 25,40; Michigan, 15,990; Wisconsin, 6,240; Illinois, 14,079; Kansas, 4,811; Ohio, 1,472. Total, 377,623. 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 French Canadians in the U.S.," as an argument to aid them in their favorite and discredited task 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 result of an oblique and bad moral nature. Examination speedily proves their falsity as in the present case, where it is found the million exiles dwindle down considerably.

The Irish Famine.

The movement set on foot by the TRUE WITNESS and other papers in Canada, has been taken up vigorously 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, formed to carry out the project. The appeal says: "Our brothers 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 golden 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 suffering has been endured by the waiting people. To prevent 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 their tongues and pens are silent now it is only because they recognize the sanctity of pledges then given, not because their need is not great. But the privilege of giving is more the less ours, and the duty of aiding our starving brethren is none the less ours."

The frightful scenes of former famines are then related, and the appeal thus sums up its prayer: "Shall these things happen again? Shall a starving people be left to endure the depths of awful woe? If not, there must be no delay in extending aid. It will not do to wait until the Irish people have proved the existence of famine by dying by scores for lack of food. Shall men fall dead upon the public highways because Americans have said: 'We will give relief next month, but not now?' Shall children die, wailing with hunger, and skeleton babes suck in vain at the breasts of mothers dead or dying of starvation, because Americans have said, 'We will give by and by? It is too soon now to give.' The American committee appeals to every one—to every man, woman and child—irrespective of race, religious belief, and political affiliation. Let those in happy homes where plenty reigns remember the Irish households where the grim spectre of famine is a constant dweller. Let those who have never known the extremity of hunger remember those who starve. The Irish people need aid now. The American committee appeals for immediate contributions of money, provisions and clothing. Contributions of money may be remitted direct to the New York Sun (the committee's treasurer), or through any reputable bank, banking house or trust company. Contributions of provisions and clothing will be cared for if disposition is given to Mr. Arthur Dudley Vinton, the committee's secretary, care of the New York Press."

The meeting at which the organization for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland was completed was largely attended, and the greatest enthusiasm manifested, and the importance of the movement may be gathered from the personnel of the committee formed, which is as follows:— Chairman—Gen. James Grant Wilson. Honorary chairman—Rutherford B. Hayes, Grover Cleveland. Vice-chairmen—James Redpath, Geo. E. Ehrst, Elliot F. Shepard, James Phillips, Jr. The following gentlemen will be, or will be asked to be, honorary vice-chairmen—F. P. Olcott, Chauncey M. Depew, William P. St. John, Henry Rocher, T. S. Bullock, Beverly Cluett, Cyrus W. Field, Maurice K. Jessup, E. H. T. Gerry, John Jay, Maj. William S. Beebe, Robert Bonner, Charles P. Daly. Treasurer—New York Sun. Secretary—Arthur Dudley Vinton. Executive committee—Gen. James Grant Wilson, W. W. Luffan, Gen. Redpath, Geo. Ehrst, Arthur Dudley Vinton.

The London Times and other colonial papers in England are in a towering rage over the movement in Canada and the United States to forward relief to Ireland. They feel it should bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of the colonialists, and they therefore denounce the men who assume Christian feelings for suffering Ireland. We appeal again in the strongest terms to our readers all over the country to send in their subscriptions without delay. Let the friends of Ireland in Canada show that their generosity is not on the decline, but that they are still alive to the claims that the dear old land has upon them.

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 Government for their dealings with Ireland. The subject of his address was the arrest of O'Brien and Dillon and the conduct of the magistrates and constabulary on that occasion. The high character of the speaker and the calm and bold exposition furnished by him of the unprecedented manner in which justice is mocked in the Irish courts,

has produced a most profound impression. The papers most favorable to the Coercionist government are all in accord that the recent 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 wound 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. Erasmus Wiman, the leading spirit in the Unrestricted Republic and Commercial Union movement, and the gentleman whom La Patrie designated as a fit and proper person 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 Irish 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 Sons of St. George, that the Irish "were unable to govern themselves," he gave expression to the utterance of an ignorant, who undertook to speak of a people of whose history 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-Canadian 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 sons of Irishmen, who will ask the self-constituted teacher of our people to kindly explain his little speech before the Sons of St. George, and let our people know whether he has changed his mind regarding the capacity of the Irish to govern themselves. The Liberal party had better fight shy of Mr. Erasmus Wiman.

A Public Danger.

The Boston Republic complains of the action of a number of societies in the neighboring republic which it denounces as "know nothing" associations. Certainly there seem plenty of them and the Boston paper specially names the "Loyal Women of American Liberty," the "Loyal Orange Association," the "United Order of American Mechanics" and the "British American Association," as having banded together and determined to "pool their issues" in future. What those issues are will be referred to below. We must, however, note that the journal which we quote adds that "with the exception of the United Order of American Mechanics these organizations are almost exclusively British in their constitution and membership. This order is the oldest of the amalgamated societies. It has flourished here in Boston for a quarter of a century and found usually its chief support among the Boston police and fire departments. For years the police force was honeycombed with the dark-lantern methods and practices of the U. O. A. M. Captains, lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen were members. And if by chance an Irish-American Catholic got appointed, secret orders were issued from the head-quarters of the order to follow him day and night until a case could be secured against him and until his removal could be accomplished. No Irish American could be promoted or advanced in the service. The secret order prevailed over the city authority and managed, absolutely, the police force." It further tells us that the Loyal Women of America and kindred fanatical bodies sprang out of a comparatively recent anti-Catholic crusade, which fanned into existence a wave of bigotry and unreasoning intolerance, bringing in its evil train all that those bad elements love to behold, and producing "a genuine revival of the scenes and events that preceded the burning of the Catholic convent at Somerville in 1834, and the sacking of the bishop's residence in Boston about the same time." We further learn that—

All the other societies and cliques of Know-nothings who had been driven into their dens, who fled, like bats from the light, began to crawl out again. And in their several spheres and fields of operation they assumed the offensive against the Catholic Church. They began to work through political channels, and they forced the Republican party to drive from the school board every Catholic 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 with much enthusiasm and with a loud flourish of trumpets. At a mass meeting of these fanatical agitators held in Tremont Temple Thursday evening, Sept. 25, the amalgamation was 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 Boyle O'Reilly. They also served notice upon the members of Boston that no Catholic citizen would ever be permitted to sit on the school board, and no Protestant, even, who was not pledged to the teaching of history in the schools which would slander and malign 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.

dealing. "Never," says a Boston Herald reporter, "was such a scene of disorder, passion and bigotry witnessed in his experience." The picture, though not pleasing, is, however, one that must be studied. The truth prevails, and not all the howlings of these fanatics, who, we beg to say, are not all English or Scotch, will alter the fact that the Irish mind is the public mind of Boston, that that Irish intellect rules its municipal councils, that John Boyle O'Reilly's memorial will be set up, and that, though the waters of fanaticism roar as they may, none of the army of truth need fear.

But there is in all this an underlying principle which seems to be at the moment least slight of. What are "the issues," which we are told these societies have pooled? Simply the issue of Prentissianism against Catholicism. Therein lies the public danger. Before the wave of such religious fury nothing will be regarded as sacred, nothing worthy of 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 sycophantic writers and, as much as by anything else, by that most absurd document, the "Declaration of Independence," a farrago of empty verbiage to which educated Americans are rightly somewhat chary of referring, to has hidden the fact that one of the prime causes of that revolution was religious intolerance. Stamps and tax may have been links in the chain, but they were only weak ones and must be ranked as rather insignificant effects of certain major causes. Not the least of these causes was the evil puritanical 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 revolution 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 settlement of the Bay (Massachusetts) in 1630. These motives 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 Puritan." Thus recently wrote the Hon. Mellen Chamberlain in his masterly analysis of the life of John Adams, a work which we cannot find space to follow as we should like. The spirit which destroyed that "altar" in England, which feebly represented what was once the church in that country, and murdered the King who upheld that shadow of a church, lived in all its malignity on the continent of America until the revolution, and the bursting of that revolution in the hotbed and nest of puritanical bigotry was only the last act in a prolonged game of hostility to Episcopacy, as represented by the Church of England, and as a natural and further consequence, by deadly hostility to Catholicism. That spirit is not dead as the Boston Republic shows. It is truly a danger to the United States. We must add that it is a danger to this country also. We too have societies with grotesque titles, and all the elements of secret conspiracy, in the ranks of which this deadly spirit lives. It is to these societies that we owe the anti-Catholic cry raised in Ontario, the specious cry of Equal Rights. It is true from the members of these is heard the muttered word "annexation," which none of influence or position dare to speak openly. In the hope of crushing Catholicism and whelming it in the ocean of discordant and disruptive elements which go to make up the body politic in the United States these evil-minded persons would not scruple to destroy the integrity of their own country. Boston may well fear for its commonwealth if the conspirators it refers to gain the ascendancy. Canada may be warned by the example of intolerance which these secret societies 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. Some of those accidents are unaccountable, often, no doubt, arise from want of care and carelessness. Under the most possible circumstances, railway disasters will occur and, decidedly, the chances of mishap are imminent 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 line, regarding cases of this description in the past month, and now we have the subject brought to our own door, in the dastardly attempt to wreck the express train from Halifax to Montreal, N. B., on the 30th of September last. The following account has been telegraphed to the press:—"A stick of timber found on the track was no doubt placed there by design, as the tracks of 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 few yards from the bridge, and if it 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, with its hundreds of souls, and each passenger train going to and coming out of St. John is now crowded with exhibition visitors, which makes the contemplation of what might have been the more terrible. As it was, had not the engineer noticed the obstruction in time to reverse his engine and put on the brakes, and had

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not the timber been shoved ahead of the engine about a hundred yards before being struck, the track, some lives must have been lost. The 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 unhurt.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

[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 to the "Book of Kells." No better brief explanation can be given than the following which, by the courtesy of the Hon. Edward Murphy, I am permitted to extract from the Catalogue of Irish MSS. and printed books exhibited by that gentleman at the Caxton celebration at Montreal in the year 1877. The Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D. (Church of England clergyman), in recommending to Sir Henry James the publication of the entire Book of Kells, says: "I wish you would consider whether it would be possible to do the entire of the Book of Kells; it is, I believe, the most splendid specimen of a Latin Evangelium in the world. It would be of immense importance to Biblical Literature to have such a MS. in fac-simile." There are several hundred figures, letters, &c. copied on 45 folio pages in the book (which is the first of a series of three volumes published by order of the British Government). These are splendid examples of pictorial art, as the magnificent illuminations, especially the unique outspread and single letters from the Book of Kells, show. Mr. Gilbert, in his report to the Master of the Rolls on these fac-similes, in referring to the Book of Kells, which Prof. O'Curry, R. I. A., believed was written in the sixth century, says: "The Book of Kells is the chief paleographic and artistic monument which has descended to us from the ages in which Ireland, under the name of 'Scotia,' was renowned for her schools, whence right and letters were carried to various parts of Europe. This manuscript copy of the Gospels, and received its present name from having belonged to the Columban Monastery of Kells in Meath. It has been, continuously Mr. Gilbert, 'conjectured that the Book of Kells is the volume so highly venerated in the twelfth century by Geraldus Cambrensis, as the marvellous book exhibited to him at Kildare, and popularly believed to have been executed under the direction of an Angel.' Of this work, Prof. J. O. Westwood of Oxford, in his important work on the minutiae and ornaments of the Anglo-Saxon and Irish MSS., writes as follows:—"Ireland may be justly proud of the Book of Kells—a volume traditionally asserted to have belonged to St. Columba, and unquestionably the most beautiful of colored MSS. so early in date now in existence; far exceeding, in the gigantic size of the letters at the commencement of each Gospel, the excessive minuteness of the ornamental details crowded into whole pages, the number of its very peculiar decorations, the fineness of the writing, and the endless variety of its initial capital letters, the famous Gospels of Lindisfarne, in the Coptician Library. But the most valuable account of the various pictorial representations of different scenes in the life of our Saviour, delineated in the genuine Irish style, of which several of our MSS. of St. Gall, and a very few others, offer analogous examples."

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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 1st inst., and to be continued until the 1st of March next. Any goods not disposed of at that date will have to be closed out by auction, as our store must be closed for rebuilding back to wide Notre Dame street west. Judging from the experience of the past few weeks, there will be very little then on hand, as a discerning public will readily see their advantage of procuring 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 newest and latest styles; 20 per cent off on less saleable goods, and 50 per cent off on a very large part of our stock on hand for one year and over. To all in want of any portion of our best, largest and finest assortment of parlor, library, dining room, chamber and general household furniture, we ask a call of inspection of stock and prices. OWEN MCGARVEY & SON, 1849, 1851 & 18 33 Notre Dame St., Corner of McGill Street, Montreal.

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By JAMES MURPHY.

Author of "Fortunes of Maurice O'Donnell," "Carrick No. 25," "Home on the Range," "The Forge of Colquhoun," "The Cross of Glenholm," "The Sham Van Vocht," etc.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE EARLDOM OF GLENHOLME.

"Well, Mr. Cantrell, back again!" said Mr. Lewis, as the former entered the office. "We had expected you some time ago, from the advice which we received."

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

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

"It has been a very unfortunate business," said Charles. "The revolution may have ruined everything." And he proceeded to relate all as far as he knew.

"A great deal of English capital has been sunk there at any rate, and lost," said Mr. Lewis, when he had concluded. "But that is not unfrequently the case in these easily-distributed countries. The profits are great, but so also are the risks. That career being closed to you now, what do you propose doing with yourself?"

"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 applied for 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 purpose."

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

"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 classics much in his head."

"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 beg your pardon, Mr. Lewis; but this is real and practical enough to me. During my voyage home I found 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 banker took the papers from Charles one by one, as he handed them to him.

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

"Bless my soul!" said he gravely, "this is very singular! The marriage of William, Earl of Glenholm, with Helen Neville. Yes, that is so," continued he; "that marriage took place in certain circumstances, the different names of which I have not at that time Earl of Glenholm. 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 the matter."

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

"Let me see. So it is. I had not noticed that. Otherwise I should have said that certificate was obtained long afterwards—though that would scarcely be likely."

"Having seen that, would you mind looking at these?"

"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, Charles, these were the moneys invested for you."

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

"Charles, you must give me time to think over this matter. I must consult my partner on 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 Glenholm for many years have been in abeyance—no one being able to say what had become of the next 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—those banked with us—and the funds accrued during the long interregnum, if I may so call it, are very large indeed. Meantime, if you want money now for your education, it 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 manner!"

Much gratified with the interest that the banker took in the matter, and given to strengthen in the story, which had been so striking 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 cargo, 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 intended to go to, the meaning with his friend Frank Crossley.

This recalled to his mind—recalled by 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 assistance 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 protection.

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

"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 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 wine.

He had scarcely raised it to his lips when he laid it down again. For at the moment there

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

"One would have thought I had endeavored to take his life instead of saving it," was his rasher, 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 rowing longed 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 since 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.

"Yes."

"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 so to remember. It is nearly twenty years since I laid eyes upon him in the market-places of Lima, with the halter around his neck waiting to be launched into eternity; and yet he escaped."

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

"Escaped—yes. As if the devil had prompted him to the life he 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 staunchly by his friend and helped him out."

"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 marketplace of the city he had so ruthlessly plundered and burned; and that, whilst his hands were unbound, he prayed on the scaffold, during the ministrations of the priest, leaning 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 quite certain you could not be mistaken?"

"Well, no—no more. He was more or less disguised for he 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 cannot certainly prove," said Charles warningly. "The English law is very severe in cases of libel and requires you to prove it to justify. What was his name? Do you remember?"

"O'Driscoll—and, by the way, that puts me in mind of another matter," said 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 you please, my dear Don."

"The conversation had occurred so suddenly that Charles had not up to this had time to reflect. But he now remembered, with the force of a revelation, the chance conversation Moreno and himself had had when sailing from Lima. Could the strange surprises of the former be possible? If he could not see him for a moment now in private to confer with him! To calm his excited feelings and to assuage his growing uneasiness he 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 search through the hotel in search of him.

"Where shall we be likely to find him?" the Don asked with great attention.

"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?"

"It is of the greatest importance. But you will know it is 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 quarrel with the Ogre, and had himself unpleasantly placed. And not alone that; possibly the discovery of the name of the dear girl lying ill in her room into unpleasant prominence. To one so fragile and gentle, a shock of any kind at the present moment, from what Crossley had informed him, might prove dangerous to her. Wherefore, he with great willingness accompanied Don Miguel in his visit to the docks.

They had probably been to visit some of the more remarkable rights and scenes of the great Metropolis. Believing, however, that sooner or later they would come to visit the vessel, they resolved to wait in the cabin until their arrival.

Both had much to say 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 Glenholm? Could it be possible the child born of the hapless union between the Devonshire lady and the lost Earl was—himself?

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

Could it also be possible that the so distant seaman, the reckless buccaner and freebooter, whose life was ended no one knew how, could be the same man? What mystery was there attaching to his own birth, which no one up to this could account for to him—what it was as lost to him 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 late 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 entrancing smile, came upon him. He blessed his stars at the unwelcome 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? Strange things had happened in the world's history—strange things were happening in himself—and why not this among them? He felt himself unable to judge of the matter. He would inquire of Don Miguel and the Captain of her presence, and let them draw their own conclusions—see what the result of the information would be on them. He would indicate by no hint, for the present, what he himself thought.

There, again, how would he receive him? Was the unbridled sire he had seen last? Would he meet him with the same bewitching smile—would the love light dance in her eyes as warmly and fascinatingly as on that summer eve when they interchanged vows of love, and which had been the last time he had looked upon her? Why had she so mysteriously disappeared? Had she died 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 Captain 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 novelty 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 Charles Cantrell learned from her, whilst the Don and the skipper talked over 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 discussion.

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 points.

"I do not know one myself," Charles said in response, "but my banker will have no difficulty in referring to one. Is the matter of importance?"

"Of the greatest importance. Don Miguel has met in the hotel a person—"

"So he informed me," interrupted Cantrell.

"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 careful about these things."

"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 unaware of at present, but that you will know shortly, which makes it imperative 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 fear your reason are insufficient under the circumstances."

"No, they are not. The fact is, there is a young lady 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 his leaving."

"A young lady?" said both his listeners in one and the same breath.

"Yes. A young lady—rare and lovely girl—thus up to the present, has been 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 suspended in the drawing room in your mansion at Peru?"

"Yes," said he eagerly.

"And you may remember, Don Miguel, how surprised and astonished I was at seeing it?"

"Yes."

"I was so surprised and astonished because of the extraordinary likeness 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 fell half fainting into a seat.

"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 the 'Revenge'."

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 the young lady. 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."

"What could his object be in thus bringing her up? Could he—be—married to her?" said Moreno in a hoarse voice.

"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.

"What should be done? The whole matter 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 some lawyer to-morrow—some lawyer who 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 of the extraordinary discovery they had made, lest her nervous excitement under the circumstances might 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 acknowledgement of the world Charles reposed implicit confidence.

On their way they passed close to the Travellers' Hotel, out of which Cantrell was delighted to see Frank Crossley coming.

As he approached them, the former was surprised 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 intended. But what is amiss with you? Is there any thing wrong?"

"Charles," said his friend hurriedly, "she is gone!"

"Who is gone?"

"Gone?" cried Cantrell suddenly, standing stock still as if turned into stone. "When? Where?"

"I let her go this morning."

"This morning! Good God! With whom?"

"Him."

CHAPTER XXX.

CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

Messrs. Camden and Lewis sat in their office in deep consultation.

"You have seen these documents yourself?" asked the senior partner when the junior had finished his statement.

"I have."

"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."

"Curious if the freebooter—for that, I suppose, he was—should have been the heir to the earldom."

"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. Still it does seem strange."

"It would be strange 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 if for the young fellow's own sake—for I feel that the senior partner's belief in it was unusual for the junior to show much interest personally in a client."

"What grounds, so far, have you to go on?"

"Well, these: Our receipts are found in this box or casket, or whatever it is, for moneys paid for this young fellow's maintenance

and education. With these are found this marriage certificate, of which I for one have no doubt of its authenticity. With this also I find 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 paid his money for him, and who must have been, from the papers in his possession, the Earl of Glenholm?"

"It is not only seems to point to it, but it really does. But, still, that is not legal evidence—there is nothing to sustain the assumption."

"No doubt there is a link wanting."

"There are several wanting."

"Well, it is, as I said, worth searching up. For my part, I should be anxious to do so. I have no moral doubt that the case can be proved."

"The materials, after all, are very vague, but if—"

"At this moment a clerk entered the office of the firm—who held the combined position of solicitors and bankers—and presented a card.

Both looked at it and nodded acquiescantly to each other.

"Show the gentlemen in."

Charles Cantrell entered, and with him Don 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."

Mentioning the gentlemen to take chairs, Mr. Lewis said:

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

Charles bowed.

"He has had the disadvantage of hearing your narrative at second hand. When you are disposed—or at liberty—to relate it again, he would be glad to hear it as Charles's companion."

"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 or any of them?"

Charles handed them to him.

"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, still, we could not fix the exact locality. This is exactly. This certificate of death will not be of much use in the matter, though it is the only one of the kind. And these receipts—these are ours. We can verify these ourselves. All round in the box or casket left behind by—"

"All found in the casket left behind in the Montezuma," said Charles, interrupting, for the word which the banker was about to say paired that word with the name of the vessel, and it is necessary."

"These matters point to a certain fact—or rather, I should say, surmise—for which there may or may not be a foundation. That it was the heir to the Earldom of Glenholm that owned the casket we have no doubt. That he is identical with the party who left the hands with you, there would seem, from the papers being found in companionship with these—laying his hands on the milder parchment—no doubt either. But there is a link—an important link as far as you are concerned—and it is wanting. There are gaps in the paper, 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 is it."

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 partner quickly.

"Captain Phil Driscoll," repeated the senior partner, as he glanced meaningfully 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 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 partner courteously.

Whereupon Don Miguel proceeded to relate the circumstances connected with the looting of his palace so many years before; the supposed death of his child, and the destruction or plunder of his rich stores of jewels and treasures; the loss of portion of the former being found in this casket, and, more remarkable than all, the discovery of a 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 attentive 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 came to London."

"Was there any other document found?"

"Only this."

"Rest in the tower of the church, Burgher Street, Dublin," said the senior partner, reading aloud from the document handed him.

"Why, this is all-important! Where is the church? A clue 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 affidavits, we shall do without delay."

"If you would permit me hazarding a suggestion," said 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 here."

"That signed Phil Driscoll?"

"Yes. I think I can give you assistance in that."

"How?"

"I fancy I have met him here, in this office—two years ago—in company with the young lady."

"Who?"

"The man mentioned there."

"Phil Driscoll?"

"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 person."

And thereupon Charles proceeded to tell what he had said and 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 could 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 instance."

"Persuasion or belief goes for very little in legal matters," said the banker coolly. "The Mr. Philip Driscoll we have known has been long a valued client of ours, and we should be slow to impugn anything wrong to him."

"But this young lady—she is so different from him in appearance, manner, everything," urged Charles earnestly.

"If we were to question the relationship of

members of the same family," said the banker, "that are so different in appearance and manner, we should be ready to surrender all kinships."

"There is no aid to be had here, then," said Charles, "so far as Don Miguel is concerned?"

(To be continued.)

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Public sentiment throughout the country shows an overwhelming sentiment in favor of the ratification of the new charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, which will be submitted to the people of the State of Louisiana at an election in 1897. 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 lottery 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.

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Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

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 Province of Quebec, 11 Gosford St., Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court.
 No. 1199. Dame Domitille Maste, of the city of Montreal, wife of Emile Leclair, laborer, of the same place, has by her instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband.
 Montreal, 8th September, 1896.
 GUSTAVE LAMOTHE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

A SUPPORT TO THE AGED AND INFIRM.



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CLASS D.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15th, 1896, at 2 P.M.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.

CAPITAL PRIZE—ONE REAL ESTATE WORTH \$50,000.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
1 "	2,000.00	2,000.00
1 "	1,000.00	1,000.00
1 "	500.00	2,000.00
10 Real Estates	300.00	3,000.00
30 Furniture Sets	200.00	6,000.00
50 "	100.00	5,000.00
200 Gold Watches	50.00	10,000.00
1000 Silver Watches	10.00	10,000.00
1000 Tootle Sets	5.00	5,000.00
2207 Prizes worth		\$50,000.00

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 p. c. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized. Drawings on the 15th Wednesday of every month.

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REV. OHAS. HOLE, Halifax, N.S., is happy to testify to the benefits received from one Butterfield Belt and Actina Senator A. B. BOISFORD, Saskatoon, N.S., advise everybody to use Actina for failing eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street, cured of intermitting fever in ten days, one year's standing; used Actina and Belt. MRS. S. M. V. STELLER, 525 Jarvis St., a sufferer for years, could not be induced to rest with a Belt. E. B. FULLER, 444 Centre Street, coughed eighteen months, cured in two treatments by Actina. J. McQUAIG, grain merchant, cured of rheumatism in the shoulders after all others failed. JAS. WEEKS, Parkdale, sciatica and lame back, cured in fifteen days. WM. NELLENS, Thebesian, cured of lame back, pain in breast and dyspepsia, after being laid up six weeks. MRS. J. SWIFT, 87 Agnes Street, cured of sciatica in six weeks. E. K. BELL, 185 Snodgrass Street, cured of one year's sleeplessness in three days by wearing Lump Shield and using Actina. E. B. MCKAY, Queen Street, tobacconist, cured of headache after years of suffering. MISS ANNIE WILKIN, Manning Avenue, music teacher, finds Actina invaluable. E. HIGGS, 220 Adelaide Street West, cured of catarrh by Actina. G. S. PARDEE, 51 Beverley Street, cured of lame back after all medicines had failed. MISS DELLA OLAYTON, Toronto, cured of paralysis after being in the hospital nine months. JOHN THOMPSON, 109 Adelaide West, cured of a tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. MISS E. M. MORSEY, 18 Broad Street, reports a lump drawn from her hand 12 years' standing. MRS. MATT, 343 St. Charles Avenue, Toronto, cured of BLOOD POISON.

"Your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency," writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$50." writes J. McG. "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any price," says Mr. S. M. C. These letters are on file. MR. McOLLINSON, Thebesian, cured of rheumatism in back and legs, very bad case; laid up a long time. Many more such testimonials are on file.

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HOUSE 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 women in the main the good women who have influence in political office. It is the shrewd, the duplicitous, the grasping, and the unprincipled who go to the front. We have enough of that order of mind and more among men already. To increase the demonstration of party politics by adding to this element would be like broadening the channel of a poisoned stream or nourishing a hydrophobic cur.

DON'T TALK SEAG.

This "sermonette" is especially for you, dear girls. The advice could be put in three words—Don't do it. Possibly there might come an occasion—say once in a lifetime—when a good round bit of the genuine article "talking" would prove funny. But to hear vulgar words used by a 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 do—with one slang phrase after another, the effect on an outsider is painfully disagreeable. The habit of talking slang grows rapidly. It is like repeating a bit of scandal. Have you never noticed if you say an unkind word against a neighbor how quickly a chance comes to say another? And with just that appalling ease a habit of using coarse words increases. Words grow rapidly. There is plenty of good strong English to give expression of wit, drollery, indignation or sympathy, without recourse to the phrases which belong to horse-jockeys, gamblers, tipplers, and vagabonds. The street arab picks up slang as he does the ends of old cigars from the gutter. Surely a well-bred girl is not on the same level in her speech and manner. Why should she use vulgar words any more than she would stain her hands? There ought to be something akin to flowers in a fresh young girl. She need not be prudish or tight-lipped. No one wishes her to say "prunes and plums" to coax her lips into the proper curves. But refined and dainty in speech as well as in dress she surely ought to be. Won't you please think about it for 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; so 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 jewel of Consideration, that you may wear over your heart; there is the moonstone of Hope, that may glitter over your brow filling your eyes with brightness; there is that brilliant stone of Sympathy, the emerald, that makes you 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, planning down your treasures is the diamond of true Love—love which endures all, suffereth all, hopeth all. Are not these better than jewels dug out of the earth? For, indeed, these jewels come from the Heaven above.—Ladies Home Journal.

THE KITCHEN.

STEWED SAUSAGES. First, prick your sausages well all over with a fork, and soak them in very hot water, for two or three minutes, to swell them out; next, roll them in flour, and fry them brown without overdoing them, so that renders them dry and spoils them. When the sausages are done and put on plate, from some slices of bread, and shake a spoonful of flour in the pan; add a pennyworth of chopped mixed pickles, a gill of water, and a little pepper and salt; give this a gravy a boil up, and pour it over the sausages.

POTATO PUDDING.

Ingredients, three pounds of potatoes, two quarts of milk, two ounces of butter, two ounces of sugar, a bit of lemon-peel, a good pinch of salt, and three eggs. First bake the potatoes, and if you have no means of baking them, let them be either steamed or boiled, and when done, scoop out all their starchy pulp without waste into a large sauceman, and immediately beat it up vigorously with a large fork or a spoon; then add all the remainder of the above-named ingredients (excepting the eggs) stir the potato batter carefully on the fire till it comes to a boil, then add the beat in eggs; pour the batter into a greased pie-dish, and bake the pudding for an hour in your oven.

NO. 46, RICE AND APPLES.

Ingredients, one pound of rice, twelve apples, two ounces of sugar. Tie up the rice very loose in a pudding-cloth, so as to admit that while boiling it may have sufficient room to swell out to five times its original quantity. While the rice is boiling, which will take about one hour, peel the apples, and put them in a sauceman 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 boiling for a few minutes. When your rice pudding is done and dished out on its dish, pour the apple sauce over it.

BAKED BEEF AND POTATOES.

The cheapest piece of beef, suitable for baking or roasting, consists of the thick part of the ribs, cut from towards the shoulder,

the more buttock and gravy pieces, and also what is commonly called the chuck of beef, which consists of the throat toned and tied up with string in the form of a small round. Whichever piece of beef you may happen to buy should be well sprinkled over with pepper and salt and flour, and placed upon a small iron trivet in a baking dish containing peeled potatoes and half a pint of water, and either baked in your own oven or 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 now and then with the fat which runs from it into the dish, using a spoon for that purpose. It will be very economical, if when you have baked most for dinner, you were always to make a Yorkshire pudding to be baked under it. There are baking dishes made with a parting down the middle which just suit this purpose. In this case the potatoes are put in one part and the pudding in the other part.

YORKSHIRE PUDDING.

To one pound of flour add three pints of skim 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 pieces; fry these brown with a bit of butter, season with chopped 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; toss the sauceman about on the fire while the pieces of rabbit boil for about ten minutes, and then pour the whole into a proper sized basin lined with a wet or dripping crust; let the pudding be baked in half some of the paste, put into a baking-dish half full of hot water, and placed in the oven, 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 emulsions for storage of fodder. Steel tanks 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 remain for years without decay, and not liable to be injured by weevils, 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 exploration, by divers and others, has been successfully established. A novel proposal is the use of an electric magnet for indicating the exact site of submerged torpedoes, lost anchors or other iron masses. The magnet is 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 suspected place, when the sunken iron attracts the magnet, and the dynamometer reveals the fact by the increased strain.

A DIABOLICAL PLANT.

Mr. Dunstan, naturalist, who has recently returned from Central America, where he spent nearly two years in the study of the flora and the fauna of the country, relates the finding of a singular growth in one of the swamps which surround the great lakes of Nicaragua. He was engaged in hunting for botanical and entomological specimens, when he heard his dog cry out, as if in agony, from a distance. Ranning to the spot whence the animal's cries came, Mr. Dunstan found him enveloped in a perfect network of what seemed to be a fine rope-like tissue of roots or fibres. The plant or vine seemed composed of bare interlacing stems, 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. Dunstan endeavored to cut the animal free, but it was only with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in severing the fleshy muscular fibres. To his horror and amazement the naturalist learned 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 curled like living, stunted fingers about Mr. Dunstan's hand, and it required no slight force to free the member from its clinging grasp, which left the flesh red and blighted. The gum exuding from the vine was of a greyish dark tinge, remarkably adhesive, and of a disagreeable animal odour, powerful and nauseating to inhale. The native servants who accompanied Mr. Dunstan manifested the greatest horror of the vine, which they call "the devil's snare," and were full of stories of its death-dealing powers. He was able to discover very little about the nature of the plant, owing to the difficulty of handling it, for its grasp can only be torn away with the loss of skin and even of flesh; but, as near as Mr. Dunstan could ascertain, its power of suction is contained in a number of infinitesimal mouths or little suckers, which, ordinarily closed, open for the reception of food. If the substance is animal, the blood is drawn off and the carcass or refuse then dropped. A lump of raw meat being thrown in, in the short space of five minutes the blood will be thoroughly drunk off and the mass thrown aside. Its voracity is almost beyond belief.

PURE AND IMPURE ICE.

An idea still prevails that ice cannot be impure from whatever source it is obtained, as it is supposed to "purify itself" in freezing. About all that is thought of is temperature, and as long as ice is cold little else is considered. Here is an error that has been the cause of much mischief, and as the lead drinks are sipped their refreshing coolness drives away all thought of possible impurities, just as candies are eaten and the qualities of sweetness is all that is desired or considered. Regarding the effect 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 ice from polluted sources compared with ice from the same, the experiments showed—1. That the same ice, the color and salt had been removed. 2. That all but thirteen per cent of the other impurities of the water, as shown by chemical analysis, had been removed. 3. The number of bacteria in the cubic centimeter were—1. For snow, of which there was only one sample, 1,246; for clear ice, from part of the same cake as the former, 6; for clear ice from an unpolluted source, 0. 4. The average of 12 samples from the most polluted sources, 138. The number of bacteria varied much in different parts of the same cake. From the examinations which have been made, it appears probable that when ice first forms on

the surface of a pond or river, a considerable part of the impurity in the water near the surface is entangled in the first inch or less in depth, and that the ice which forms below this first inch contains but a very small percentage of the impurities of the water. If snow falls upon the thin ice, causing it to stick so that the water from below saturates the snow, it will freeze without purification; or if rain falls upon the snow and freezes, the ice thus formed contains the impurities of the snow and of the rain water and of whatever else may have settled out of the air. The method often pursued, of flooding the ice pond or river by cutting holes through it, gives a layer of ice 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, one-half or three quarters, and sometimes more than is found in good ice, is of particles in suspension, and is readily removed by filter paper.

From the average of all the water and ice used for ice supplies which the board examined, the conclusion was that the organic impurities of snow ice were 69 per cent of the impurities of the water. The organic impurities of all the ice, except snow ice, were 12 per cent of the impurities of clear ice, were 6 per cent of the impurities of the water. The organic impurities of clear ice water. The color of waters was removed by freezing. Of bacteria there were: 81 per cent, as many in snow-ice as in the water, 10 per cent, as many in all other ice as in the water, 2 per cent, as many in clear ice as in the water. The results obtained lead to the conclusion: That while clear ice from polluted sources may contain so small a percentage 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 freezing, is likely to contain so large a percentage of the impurities of the source, and with these impurities, some of the disease germs which may be in the source, that the board feels bound to warn the public against using ice for domestic purposes that is obtained from a source polluted by the sewage, beyond that which would be allowable in a drinking water, stream or pool, and that in general it is much safer to use for drinking water, and for placing in contact with food, that portion of the ice that is clear.

SANITARY NOTES.

GERMS OF DISEASE.

On typhoid fever, and its so-called spontaneous origin, Dr. Thirfield, 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, whilst in others such a source can only be suspected. I am confident that this is a much more frequent source of outbreaks of typhoid fever than is generally suspected, and that is the true explanation of many of the so-called spontaneous cases. For example, a boy aged 11 years, got thoroughly wet through going to school, and was allowed to remain all day at school until his clothes had dried on him. Eighteen days after he sickened with typhoid fever. The house was in every way unobjectionable 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 cold, would seem to be the only one admissible. The family, however, had only lived in the house four months, and three years previously a case of typhoid fever had been imported into the house. The cottage had been disinfected by sulphur fumigation and lime-washing "as far as applicable," but the wall paper in the bedrooms had not been stripped, and there elsewhere about the premises the infection had remained, and had revived under favorable conditions of season and subject.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

The Abstract of Sanitary Reports published a translation from the Centralblatt für Bakteriologie und Parasitenkunde, to follow in Sanitary News—Germany, to the following statement of Koch, Sembring, and L. J. J. and that chloride of lime possesses a decided germicide power. In consequence of these contradictory results, Nissen undertook, at the suggestion of Koch, 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 disinfecting power. At first micro-organisms without spores, and having comparatively little resisting power, were tested, in bouillon culture, by Eimarch's method. A chloride of lime solution gives an abundant precipitate with bouillon, the cultures were first diluted. The chloride of lime solution was added either filtered or not filtered. The result was the same in either case. The bacillus of typhoid fever was destroyed in bouillon cultures, at the end of five minutes, by 0.12 per cent of chloride of lime; the cholera bacillus and anthrax bacillus without spores by the same proportion usually in one minute. Anthrax spores of moderate resisting power (killed in three minutes by filtering steam), dried on silk threads, were destroyed in five or thirty minutes by a 5 per cent solution of chloride of lime. Pathogenic fluids and feces were very quickly disinfecting by the addition of chloride of lime. Bouillon which had become putrid was, as a 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, destroyed the typhoid bacillus inside of ten minutes. Nissen thinks, therefore, that chloride 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 \$1.50. 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. Freckles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth-ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which give to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Long remedy which is infallible. 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 Post-Office. Editor—Ah, I see. John! John (Off boy)—Yes, sir. Editor—Ask the agricultural editor if he needs an assistant.—New York Weekly.

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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 this country is of great importance. We, therefore, give some valuable extracts from the Government Bulletin issued from the experimental farm, Ottawa.

"The British brewer's preference for two-rowed barley is very strong, and the question is sometimes asked whether that preference is founded on the greater intrinsic worth of this sort, or on prejudice arising from long usage. To submit this point to a practical test, a sufficient quantity of the best two-rowed malted barley was imported from Great Britain in the early part of 1889 and a like quantity of the best six-rowed barley procured here. These were sent to a competent Canadian malster and brewer and both let made into beer, and from the report received of the results of this comparison 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-rowed; this will account for a part of the difference. It must ever be borne in mind that

ON NO ACCOUNT

should the two-rowed and six-rowed varieties of barley be mixed, far when that is the case the sample is of little value for malting purposes, and for this reason: In the manufacture of malt the barley is first steeped to soften it, and when it has reached the proper condition is spread on the floors of the malt-house to germinate, growth is allowed to advance to a certain stage and then suddenly stopped by rapid drying. The plump kernels of the two-rowed 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 process and be ready for drying from one to two days sooner than the two-rowed. To leave the six-rowed that length of time on the floor after it is ready for drying would result in decay and the growth of mould which would seriously injure the quality of the malt. For this reason no malster will have anything to do with mixed barley.

The opinion is generally held by farmers in Great Britain that land to be used for barley-growing should be prepared beforehand by manuring some preceding crop, and that the application of barnyard 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 such fast growing materials as are not fully prepared to be taken in. On the other hand, it is important not to use such manures as would impede growth too rapidly, which would make the crop run to straw rather than to grain. In Germany where large crops of barley 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 decidedly where food is wanting. In England, when the land is otherwise in good order, barley is usually dressed with good artificial fertilizers as are readily soluble, such as two or three hundred pounds of superphosphate, with from 50 to 100 lbs. of nitrate of soda per acre applied before sowing. 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 moisture to the same extent as a loamy soil.

EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED IN GERMANY

have demonstrated that a rich loamy 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, supplied by summer showers, loamy soil is placed at an immense advantage over sandy soil, apart from the question of nutriment. This also is one of the chief reasons why sandy soil no matter how heavily manured, rarely gives crops as good as can be obtained with less fertilizing from good deep soils.

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 most suitable soil for barley, although it does well 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 has an important bearing on thick sowing; the width between the rows and the direction in which the rows should run also require further and frequent tests. Weeds probably do more harm to such crops by the

EXCLUSION OF LIGHT AND AIR

than from what they take in the way of nourishment from the soil. Early sowing is also much favoured, sowing as soon 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 soil. When drilled, two bushels of seed to the acre is commonly used; some farmers use less, but a full allowance of seed prevents excessive tillering and consequent irregular and later ripening. The selection 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, early heavy 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 advantage of growth in the beginning should not be overlooked. 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 stems, leaves and roots food 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 roots.

TO THE SEED

hence it may be said that a crop of barley is comparatively safe as to food supply when the plants have reached in full vigor that stage in their growth when seeds have begun to form in the ears. "Barley for malting," says an eminent English malster, "should be allowed to ripen thoroughly before harvesting, for thus only can a really malting grain be secured. When cut too early the grain becomes starchy, and hence of far less value to the malter." 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 does not materi-

ally injure barley for malting—than to cut it before it matures. In threshing, great care should be exercised to avoid breaking the grain, as broken kernels reduce the value of the grain are worthless for germinating and injurious to the malt. After threshing, and when put into bins or heaps on the barn floor, the heaps should at first be covered over every few days, otherwise the moisture in the grain may result in its acquiring a carthy flavor, which will greatly injure it.

BEFORE BEING MARKETED

the grain should be thoroughly cleaned and put through the faning mill often enough to blow out and separate the light and broken grains; and all admixture with foreign seeds should be carefully avoided; a good plump, clean sample commands a higher price, and a readier sale, and the light grain separated can be profitably used as feed. It is believed that two-rowed barley will produce on an average as many measured bushels as six-rowed. Taking the market reports in the "Mark Lane Express" of London, for the five weeks ending January 6, we find that malted barley from Austria has ranged in price from 33 to 38 shillings per quarter of 48 lbs., from California 35 to 40, while the sale barley has commanded from 40 to 44 shillings. Taking as the basis for an estimate the barley from Austria, the English barley at 25 cents and allowing 20 cents per bushel to cover expenses of transport from Toronto or Montreal to Liverpool or London, this would leave for the grower here from \$6 to \$8 cents per bushel of 56 lbs. With such possibilities in view and the pressing necessity for at least a portion of the surplus barley of this country; this subject is one which should command careful consideration and united effort.

The National League Officers.

Information has received by a prominent member of the Irish National League in this city, that Dr. O'Rielly, of Detroit, National Treasurer of the organization, has determined on resigning. His action will be entirely independent of that of the other officers of the League, who have resolved on resigning also after the arrival here of the Irish Parliament ary delegate. Dr. O'Rielly is going to Europe on a three years' leave of absence from his bishopric to pursue theological studies of a special character. The resignation of Dr. O'Rielly is generally held by farmers in Great Britain that land to be used for barley-growing should be prepared beforehand by manuring some preceding crop, and that the application of barnyard manure to a crop which remains on the land so short a time as barley does, is not likely to

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BARRY—BARKER—At Cork, by the Very Rev. R. A. Canon Sheehan, St Peter and Paul's, Richard J. Barry, Howard, County Dublin, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of Joseph, Esq. BARRY—DOYLE—At St Michael and John's, Dublin, by the Rev. Father Healy, Patrick, second youngest son of the late Roger Barry, Tipperary, to Margaret (Maggie), second eldest daughter of the late Richard Collins, Lower Clonbrassil street, and widow of the late Felix Doyle. BURNAN—GRIFFITH—At Duran, Roscommon, by the Rev. T. Neary, P.P., assisted by the Rev. P. Bambrick, C.C., and Rev. D. Giffney, C.C., Joseph Brennan, Strokestown, to Mary Moran, eldest daughter of James Giffney, Clonagh Cottage, Roscommon. MURPHY—FITZSIMON—At the Church of the Assumption, Booterstown, by the Rev. J. Conlan, C.C., Andrew Murphy, Esq., M.D., Skerries, County Dublin, to Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Robert Fitzsimon, Esq., H. M. Customs. O'LEARY—MURPHY—At Longwood, by the Rev. J. Atkinson, C.C., Longford, cousin of bride, assisted by Rev. J. O'Rielly, brother of the bridegroom, and Rev. T. Cassidy, P.P., Rev. C. Shaw, C.C., and the Rev. P. Fagan, C.C., Ballivor, James O'Leary, Ballivor, to Mary, second daughter of Robert Maguire, Moneymore, Longwood, County Meath.

DIED.

BANNON—September 7, at Dublin, Catherine, widow of the late Daniel Bannon, in the 55th year of her age. BOBKIN—September 14, at Balbriggan, Michael J. Bobkin, merchant, aged 67 years. CONNOR—September 2, at Dublin, Mary, widow of the late Maurice Connor, and sister to His Eminence, the late Cardinal McCabe. CUSACK—At Dublin, in the 36th year of her age, Margaret Inelda, wife of Michael Cusack, native of Carron, County Clare, and daughter of the late James Woods, Dromore, Co. Down. DENNEY—On the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, at Dublin, Alderman Cornelius Denney, J.P., president of the Court of Conscience, in his 81st year. DUCKER—At Dublin, Mrs. Elizabeth Ducker, aged 81. DORNING—September 4, at the Presentation Convent, Mill street, County Cork, Sister Mary Bechmann Dunning, of Killesnoe, in the 20th year of her religious profession. FLOOD—At her residence, Dublin, Ellen Anne, the dearly beloved wife of Patrick Flood, daughter of the late James Scally, Church street, and niece of the late Abbe Scally, O. C. P., Prior of Knocktopher Abbey, Co. Wick, who died recently. HOLAHAN—September 14, at Knocktopher, in the 80th year of her age, Anastasia, widow of the late Richard Holohan, and mother of the Very Rev. Canon Holohan, P. P. Rosbercon. KEOGH—On September 8th, the wife of Michael Keogh, Longmore, County Tipperary, aged 69 years. MERRICK—On September 5th, at the Presentation Convent, Dungraue, Ellen (a religion Mary Magdalen), eldest daughter of the late John Merrick, Knockelly, County Tipperary. R. P. LARRIGAN—On September 8th, at his residence Archway, Westmeath, Daniel Larrigan, aged 76 years. MCCALL—On September 7, at Rathangan, Bridgetown, Wexford, Eliza Mary, wife of John McCall, P. L. G., No. 25 Patrick street. MURPHY—Sept. 14, in the Hardwicke Hospital, Dublin, of typhoid, Margaret Murdy, widow of the late John Murdy, Provincial Bank, Carrigrohane, aged 21 years. O'FERRALL—On September 7, at Dublin, Robert William, youngest surviving son of the late Thomas W. O'Ferrall Doran. PEMBERTON—Sept. at his residence, Dublin, Benjamin Pemberton. REGAN—At his residence, Trim, Mr. Regan. SEXTON—St. Mary's Tallaght (Dominican Nuns) at Br. Raphael Sexton, O. P. born 10th June, 1869, passed 24th Sept. 1889; died 14th Sept. 1890. SMYTH—At his residence, Delvin, on Sept. 7th, Edward Smyth, aged 64 years.

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY!

How Lost! How Regained,



KNOW THYSELF. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood. EXHAUSTED VITALITY OR UNTOLOD MISERIES. Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overexertion, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Pleasure, and the Married and Social Relations. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postage, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY ON NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians have consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote, and is the office of THE GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS (under special Semi-Annual) (June and December), and its GRAND MONTHLY DRAWINGS (under special) take place in each of the other five months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that the above are the results of all the Grand and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and are authorized by the Legislature of Louisiana, and are the results of the drawings attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners

We the undersigned Bank and Bankers verify all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery Company as the presents of the State of Louisiana.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL MOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING,

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, OCTOBER 11, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

Table of prizes and amounts: 1 PRIZE OF \$300,000, 1 PRIZE OF 100,000, 1 PRIZE OF 50,000, 1 PRIZE OF 25,000, 2 PRIZES OF 10,000, 6 PRIZES OF 5,000, 25 PRIZES OF 1,000, 100 PRIZES OF 500, 100 PRIZES OF 200, 100 PRIZES OF 100, 100 Prizes of \$100, 100 Prizes of \$50, 100 Prizes of \$25, 3,124 Prizes amounting to \$1,054,800.

PRICE OF TICKETS: Whole Tickets Twenty Dollars; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

Club rates, 50 fractional tickets at \$1; for \$50.

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES BY EXPRESS, FOR WHICH THE COMPANY WILL PAY CHARGES.

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

ATTENTION—The present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which is part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, and is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company, is in full force and effect, and will continue in full force and effect until the year 1900, and will not be annulled until that time.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully yet soothingly, on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to the system.

Holloway's Ointment.

Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

This is an infallible remedy. It effectually rubs out the neck and chest, as well as the face, cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, and even ANTHRA. For glandular swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas.

COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER
 IS PURE,
HONEST GOODS
 Will do MORE WORK for SAME COST than any other composed of equally safe Ingredients.
McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND
 THE ONLY GENUINE.

IRISH NOTES.
 Items of Interest from the Provinces of the Green Isle.

The Athy Board 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 crops have entirely failed. The chairman stated that from all accounts there would be great distress this winter in the mountain districts, where the oat and potato crop are a failure. A similar resolution was passed in Naas.

A woman who had purchased some bread in an establishment were imported bakers employed was beaten by two men on the 15, says the *Cork Examiner*. On the arrival of the afternoon train from Brandon a number of strikers and the police came into collision over a man who came to work at Messrs. Thompson's factory. Two of the men were arrested. It is expected that an arrangement will come to between the operatives and some of the masters.

At New Ross, recently, a man named Kennedy, 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 examination it was found that he was dying of hunger, and that he had eaten 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 farmer.

Serious reports are published as to the distress which is likely to exist in the hilly portion of the Queen's County during the coming winter and spring. The potato crop along the hills running from Killybeg to the Moyano, Clough, Wolfhill, and Timshole, is almost an entire failure, while the oat crop is 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 Carlow remains uncut, and nearly the whole of the crop is still in an unsafe condition in the fields.

We regret to find a Nationalist contemporary standing by the aiders of a black leg from the Luggacurran estate. Not alone has it taken the unfair and unjournalist course of 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 its statements the importance and recognition of a leading article. We would expect honest dealing even from a journal politically opposed to our views. It is a new thing in Irish politics to find a popular newspaper publishing a purchaser of boycotted articles to assist in the little number of the Irish party. We think the Luggacurran tenants have sufficient enemies without seeking them in the ranks of National journalism.—*Leinster Leader*.

At a recent meeting of the Killarney Board of Guardians, Mr. Sheehan, M.P., presiding, an alarm report was read from Dr. Hannafin, 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 potato crop, as he met a couple of cases of bowel disease in the district which he can trace to the use of unripe or diseased potatoes. A communication was also read from the Dispositional Committee stating that they were unanimous in considering that some employment should be given in the district to obviate the impending distress caused by the failure of the potato crop and the lack of employment for the laboring classes in this district. Alarming accounts from 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 crops—we regret there is very little reason to doubt that the fears entertained regarding the potato crop will be only too well justified. Even in such unions as Roscommon, where fallers will not be by any means so complete as in more westerly 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 oatmeal—the general belief is that the figures which will be realized in October and November will leave nothing, 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. Molloy, of Clare Island has contributed to the *Freeman* a startling account of the impending distress in his sterile parish. Father Molloy's report may be applied to a hundred districts in the South and West of Ireland. He says:—"Here in Clare Island, where I write—and indeed it is in this place and its inhabitants. I am particularly interested—of one hundred and thirty families (the entire population), at least one hundred and ten have to live exclusively on immature and half-rotten tubers. Is this food for workmen? Is it food 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 master of this stricken district, asks—"What is to be done?"

I took Cold, I took Sick, I took
SCOTT'S EMULSION
 I take My Meals, I take My Rest, AND I AM WELL ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, FOR SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURE MY UNCLE'S 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.
 SCOTT'S Emulsion is put up only in Salmon and other wrappers. Sold by all Druggists at 2s. and 4s. 6d.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Limited.

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

to design and finish; but the object which naturally attracts one's attention on entering the high altar, with its magnificent baldachin, which, with its design and glowing harmonious coloring, makes a splendid central object for the altar—all the more striking as we are in this country too well accustomed to seeing the gray tiles of our altars repeated throughout to dreary spaces of so many of our churches. The high altar itself is of white marble, inlaid with colored marbles from various parts of Italy, the tabernacle being enriched with exquisite mosaic work of jewel-like finish; the baptistry showy and pure; the beautiful episcopal throne, the pulpit, surmounted by a graceful, twisted canopy, similar in style to the baldachin; the inlaid marble pavement of the sanctuary and the balustrade are each worthy of the attention of every person of refined and educated taste. As a matter of fact, the 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 Botta, of Naples. The grounds immediately surrounding the Cathedral are beautifully laid out and planted with handsome shrubs. Before the chief doorway stands a marble statue of St. Martin, the first Bishop of Clugher, who may well look down from heaven with approbation on this splendid church, the life-work of his latest successor, the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly.

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell has addressed a letter to Father O'Garra, the Parish Priest of the poor people of the Calves Islands, with regard to the deplorable condition of affairs there. His lordship says he is "Fully aware of the state of your parish and the poverty of your people. They are threatened with famine and affliction as a result of the present circumstances. Many of them remember the disastrous events of the famine forty years ago, and the present circumstances must necessarily excite their serious alarm." His Lordship goes on to say that he knows Father O'Garra's zeal, and encourages him to render to his people every assistance in his power. Then comes a significant passage in his Lordship's letter. "But why is it that Mr. O'Brien would lead them where we cannot follow. The Holy See has condemned the Plan of Campaign, and all are obliged to respect its authority, and obey its teaching." This, as we have said, a significant passage. Nay, more, it looks like a terrible judgment. 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 feel sure, under a profound conviction that he is bound to do so, and with the greatest sorrow for the position of the tenant. But it is useless to deny that these words practically tell the people that they must die. We have always regarded the Plan of Campaign with respect, but we were compelled, and we are still compelled, to out of the truth of the statements annexed to the pronouncement, and on which it was apparently founded. One of these statements was that the rents were extorted from Irish tenants by agitators. Can there be any allegation of this kind about the case of the Calves Islanders. God help them, they have nothing which can be extorted from them by either agitator or landlord except their lives. If they are allowed 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 landlords who have no railways near them; they are preparing, possibly, the gun boats to sweep upon their shores of despair, and their rock-rocket to perish of despair.

"May God assist you," says Bishop O'Donnell, "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*.

Coal has gone up 50 cents a ton at Ottawa.

This Week's Openings
 Mats and Rugs.
 Fine Wilton and Axminster Carpets.
 Best Brussels and Broderie Carpets.
 Novel effects in Tapestry and Balmoral Carpets.
 Yardwide Wool and Union Carpets.
 Curtains and Portiers.
 Linoleums, Cork Flooring, Oilcloths.
 All the above lines are marked and ready for Next Week's Business at

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I took Cold, I took Sick, I took
SCOTT'S EMULSION
 I take My Meals, I take My Rest, AND I AM WELL ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, FOR SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURE MY UNCLE'S 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 consternation was caused in cattle-shipping circles by the arrival, on Thursday, of a despatch from England, to the effect that the steamer *Norona King* had been detained at Dundee, on account of there being a case of pleuro-pneumonia on board. The vessel was put to work, and it is reported that the authorities at Dundee made a cable despatch to the Department of Agriculture to-day communicated the information that a cargo of Canadian cattle by the steamer *Norona King* landed at Dundee, Scotland, were suspected by the Imperial Government to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia. Sir Charles Tupper telegraphed to the Minister of Agriculture to no 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 suspected cattle. The cattle export-shipper *City of Lincoln* and *Gremlin*, which were landed to-day, were passed. It is stated by the department that there is no pleuro-pneumonia in Canada and that this disease cannot be found in any cattle shipped from Canada. From the vigorous measures taken to prevent its introduction into this country it is confidently believed the Dominion will be kept free from the scourge.

An Assassin Arrested.
 LONDON, October 4.—The Radical, who shot and killed Councilor, at Bellinzona, Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, during the recent revolt there, was arrested to-day at a house in Geneva in which he had secured lodgings. He will be arraigned in the Swiss Supreme Court, where an application for his extradition will be made. Castioni was found in a shed in the garden attached to the house. He was surrounded by a number of his friends, all of whom were armed. The police seized 200 rounds of ammunition.

FURNITURE!
 For the Finest and Best assortment of FURNITURE in Montreal, go to the reliable House of **Renaud, King & Paterson, (Successors to Wm. King & Co.)**
 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, "such that if one was injured the other must suffer. The new tariff will increase the price of the necessities of life to a certain degree, and it will bring about an unfortunate and regrettable condition of affairs between your country and ours. It is, in effect, retaliation and retaliation is war, and can war be prosperity, even in commercial matters? There is no blessing 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 like to see international reciprocity in commercial matters."
 "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 clauses were capable of application in that direction if our Canadian Government would accept the conditions named. Whether they would I don't know, but I do not see any good reason why they should not try to improve Canada's commerce by taking the provisional offer of reciprocity."

Value of a Strong Speech.
 LONDON, October 3.—Sir John Macdonald's speech at Halifax, N.S., yesterday, which was couched over in extenso, attracts much attention in all quarters, and causes much rejoicing among the Conservatives, who accept the Canadian Premier's statements as vindicating the sentiments of the Whig majority of the House 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 blather of the small but noisy party of disloyalty. They also approve the Premier's declaration 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 against 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 Pope is deeply perplexed as between the British Government and the Irish people. It is claimed that the elevation of the Archbishop at this time would be an expression of approval on the part of Rome, of 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 opinion of Archbishop Walsh has obtained an assurance that he will not be promoted for some time to come, if ever.

The London Gas Works Troubles.
 LONDON, October 4.—The directors of the London Gaslight and Coke company continue the preparations to guard against a stoppage of their works in consequence of any possible trouble between them and their employees. Barracks have been built at Beckton to shelter non-union employees and the cavalry and infantry which may be necessary to call upon to protect the workmen. The company has enough coal stored to meet its requirements for some weeks. The strikers reiterated their statement that they never intended to strike.

Very True.
 PARIS, October 3.—Speaking of the proposal that the Pope should arbitrate between England and France in the Newfoundland question, *La Liberte* says: "The Pope's magnificence will not be able to be for the Pope in spite of his 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 in any other."

"Indigenous Bitters"
 The most economic and at the same time the most effective stomachic, and aid to digestion.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS owe their popularity to the most important qualities which any medicinal preparations could have: an efficacy at all times certain, the absence of any dangerous ingredients 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 tonics, stomachics, digestives and carminatives. HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA AND GENERAL LANGOUR, 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 perfect cure. The INDIGENOUS BITTERS are sold in retail, in all respectable Drug Stores in the Dominion, in 25c. boxes only, containing sufficient quantity to make three or four 3 half pint bottles.

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 21,024 bbls. for the week previous. The market is quiet, and prices are firm. Sales of straight rollers having been 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 \$6, and spring patents at \$6.20 to \$6.25. Manitoba strong bakers is quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.75. A bag flour a lot of Ontario flour, \$3.25 to \$3.50; heavy strong bakers, \$6.00 to \$6.00; strong bakers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Ontario bags—extra, \$4.20 to 2.35.

GRAIN &c.
 Bran, No. 1.—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 lower prices.
 Corn.—Receipts during the past week were 220,912 bushels, against 333,723. Car lots are sold at \$2.25. The market is quiet, and prices are firm. Sales of straight rollers having been 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 \$6, and spring patents at \$6.20 to \$6.25. Manitoba strong bakers is quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.75. A bag flour a lot of Ontario flour, \$3.25 to \$3.50; heavy strong bakers, \$6.00 to \$6.00; strong bakers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Ontario bags—extra, \$4.20 to 2.35.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 80,962 bushels, against 56,772 bushels for the week previous. The market is 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. 1 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 93¢ December, 1.04 May.
 Peas.—Receipts of peas during the past week were 35,750 bushels, against 20,431 bushels for the week previous. A Montreal buyer offered \$2.00 for a lot of peas next Monday, but was refused, the seller wanting 60¢ per lb, which is equal to 80¢ per 66 lbs here. Dealers here quote a fair range of values to be 77c to 78c per 66 lbs.

OATS.—Receipts during the past week were 10,265 bushels, against 2,720 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet, and prices are firm. Sales of straight rollers having been 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 \$6, and spring patents at \$6.20 to \$6.25. Manitoba strong bakers is quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.75. A bag flour a lot of Ontario flour, \$3.25 to \$3.50; heavy strong bakers, \$6.00 to \$6.00; strong bakers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Ontario bags—extra, \$4.20 to 2.35.

RYE.—An offer of 62 was made for a round lot of rye in this market, but the holder refused to entertain it. We quote 62c to 64c per 50 lbs.
BUCKWHEAT.—Prices are nominal at 52c to 53c 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. Montreal two-rowed has sold at 62c to 65c per bushel. It is estimated that two million bushels of the new crop will have been shipped from Montreal to date by next Monday, the date when the McKinley Bill comes in force.

MATT.—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 done in western short cut clear and back, and good sales have been made for country and Western, account at from \$16.50 to \$17.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$17.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8c to 8 1/2; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 12c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5c 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 outside quotation. There is quite a demand for choice late made Eastern Townships for the city trade, and for fancy fall ends Montreal buyers have paid 15c 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 latter figure for selections.
 Creamery, August, 20c to 21c; do June and July, 18c to 19c; Eastern Townships, 15c to 16c; Morrisburg, 15c to 18c; Western, 13c to 15c.
 For choice selections of single packages 1c 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 offered and not a box sold, factorymen refusing 10c to 10 1/2 for their first half of Sept. cheese. We quote:—
 Finest colored, 10c to 10 1/2; finest white, 10c to 1 1/2; fine, 9c to 9 1/2; medium, 8c to 9c; inferior, 5c to 8c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.
 EGGS.—Market firm at 15c to 17c. The rush of eggs over the border to save the 5c duty which will be imposed on the 6th is keeping back supplies from this market, so that stocks are comparatively bare.
 MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—Market very quiet with small demand; prices unchanged.
 BEANS.—The market remains firm and values

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.
 HONEY.—Choice white clover honey in sections has been in good demand at 15c to 17c. In 5 lb bins large sales have been made at 11c. Shippers should discontinue forwarding strained honey to this market in 300 lb packages as they are too big for our buyers. This week there were sales of fine quality at 8c per lb that would have fetched more money but for the awkward size of the packages.
 HAY.—The market has been well supplied and a steady local trade is doing. Choice pressed hay is quoted at \$9.50 to \$10; poorer qualities may be \$7 to \$8. Sales of 20 to 60 ton lots have been made at \$7 to \$8, the lower parts on private terms, but believed to be from \$9 to \$9.50. There has been also a shipment of a round lot to Glasgow E. T. price not ascertained.
 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 \$6 to 40c. Sales of choice B variety 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 qualities 7c to 15c.

FRUITS, &c.
 APPLES.—The market in a healthy 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 fruit have been made at \$3.25 to \$3.50 for Glasgow shipment. An order was received from Glasgow at 16 1/2 c.i.f. Glasgow and filled. This price gives \$6.50 per bbl. here. The trade for Liverpool & Glasgow is 6d which is very reasonable. A large sale of winter fruit is reported at \$3.35 per bbl. f.o.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 bins and \$4 in boxes.
 LEMONS.—In good demand in good prices, and are selling freely. We quote blue grapes at 3c to 4c per lb; Rogers and Niagara 4 1/2 to 5c; Delaware 5c; Almeria 4 1/2 to 5c.50 per bushel.
 PEARS.—Canadian Bartlett are selling freely. There is a good supply in the market at 75c to \$1.25 per basket, and in barrels at \$7 to \$8.00 as to quality. Extra choice green fruit 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 best quality are even looking for advances. In Newfoundland cod oil quotations are unchanged at 38c to 39c in round lots, and 40c for smaller quantities. Steam refined oil quiet but steady at 51c to 52c. Cod liver oil is firmer at 50c to 55c. Norway cod oil, 50c to 55c.
 PICKLED FISH.—The market is bare of stock, with values unchanged. We quote Dry Cod \$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 shors, \$4.50 to \$5.
 DRIED FISH.—Yarmouth blowers are steady in the market, with values unchanged at \$7.25 per box of 60, and St. John's at \$1.25 per 100. Boneless cod is steady with business doing at 6c to 6 1/2 per lb, and boneless fish 4c to 5c. New haddies quoted at 7c to 7 1/2 per lb.
 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 3 1/2 to 4c per lb.

HIDES AND SKINS.
 There is no change in the grain 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 7c in that market. We quote prices here as follows:—No. 1 Toronto at 8c to 8 1/2; No. 2 do at 7c to 7 1/2; Hamilton No. 1, 8c to 8 1/2; No. 2 do at 7c; Western buff and upper No. 1, 8 1/2 to 9c; No. 2 do at 8c; heavy steers at 9c to 11c, and Northwest dry hides, 10c to 11c. Local green No. 1, 1c, No. 2, 7c, and No. 3, 6c to dealers, and 9c, 8c and 7c to tanners. Lambskins have sold at 65c to 75c each. Calfskins steady at 7c per lb.

LEATHER.
 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 2 1/2c to 3c, but the ordinary dry hides, 10c to 11c. Local green No. 1, 1c, No. 2, 7c, and No. 3, 6c to dealers, and 9c, 8c and 7c to tanners. Lambskins have sold at 65c to 75c each. Calfskins steady at 7c per lb.

WOOL.
 There is firm feeling in all kinds of foreign wool in sympathy with the advance of 5 to 7 1/2 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 18 1/2c as to quality and quantity. Finer grade are quoted up to 20c and 20 1/2c. 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 16 1/2c, according to grade. A part cargo of Cape is on the way from Port Elizabeth to New York, consigned to a Montreal firm. Business is extremely quiet as the woolen mills, agents for which are buying very sparingly.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.
 The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending Oct. 4, were as follows:—
 Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves.
 4468 1328 777 90
 Over from last week. 135 350 12 30
 Total for week. 4603 2173 789 50
 Left on hand. 135 350 12 30

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 stockers the offerings of this class of cattle being small. Hog market still weak from last weeks glut, values only 5 cents better.
 We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle export, 4c to 4 1/2; Butchers' good, 3 1/2 to 4c; Butchers' med., 3c to 3 1/2; Butchers' culls, 3c to 3 1/2; Sheep, 4c to 4 1/2; Hogs, \$5.50 to \$6.50; Calves, \$6.00 to \$12.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.
 The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Oct. 4th, were 124; 104 over from previous week; total for week, 131; shipped during week, 96; left for city, 28; sales for week, 0; on hand for sale and shipment, 7.
 Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped by G.T.Ry. Ex. S.S. Lake Superior 18 horses consigned to C. H. Marshall, of Vergennes, Vermont.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
 MILLINERS are requested to discontinue their visit to S. Carsley's Millinery Department.
 MANTLES, JACKETS, DOLMANS, AND USTERS, better and cheaper than ever at S. Carsley's. S. Carsley's for the best and cheapest Mantles in Canada.
 Tea and Coffee FREE during the month.
 S. CARSLY.
 —Go to—
 S. CARSLY'S
 —FOR—
 MANTLES.
 MANTLE 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. Carsley's for Mantles. No waiting, all will be served. Fifty to a hundred can be served at a time.
 S. CARSLY.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.
 DO YOU WANT A STYLISH MANTLE
 Then S. Carsley's is the place.
 DO YOU WANT A GOOD MANTLE?
 Then S. Carsley's is the place.
 DO YOU WANT A CHEAP MANTLE?
 Then S. Carsley's is the place.
 DO YOU WANT A SERVICEABLE JACKET?
 Then S. Carsley's is the place.
 DO YOU WANT THE BEST MANTLES?
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MANTLE DEPARTMENT.
 FOR HIGH PRICED MANTLES
 FOR LOW PRICED MANTLES
 FOR STYLISH MANTLES
 FOR EVERY SORT OF MANTLES
 COME TO S. CARSLY'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.
 S. CARSLY'S MANTLE DEPARTMENT.
 BUSY!
 in the Mantle Department, telling Mantles at very low figures.
 2000 SHORT JACKETS
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 2000 SHORT JACKETS
 Pair, Fancy, Trimmed, Furs, Braided and Embroidered. The largest assortment in the Dominion.
 S. CARSLY.
 Short Jackets, extra value, \$2.85.
 Don't forget the Gray Cotton Sale Monday.
 BUSY!
 Selling Short Jackets, trimmed with Persian Lamb, at very low figures.
 NEW REEFER JACKETS
 NEW DEMI LOOSE FRONT JACKETS
 NEW SHORT JACKETS, WITH VEST
 NEW 1/2 JACKETS
 NEW CHOICE SHORT JACKETS
 At S. CARSLY'S.
 Don't forget the Gray Cotton Sale.
 BUSY!
 Selling Russian Cloaks at wholesale prices.
 RUSSIAN CLOAKS, \$3.95, WORTH \$7.00
 RUSSIAN CLOAKS, \$4.25, WORTH \$9.00
 RUSSIAN CLOAKS, \$5.75, WORTH \$10.00
 Russian Cloaks, Quilted Lining, extra Sleeves, Trimmed Fur, \$8.50, worth \$14. Don't fail to see them.
 S. CARSLY'S.
 Don't forget the Gray Cotton Sale.
 BUSY!
 At S. Carsley's selling new Short Plush Jackets, trimmed Furs and Braids, also Plain.
 NEW SHORT PLUSH JACKETS
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 A large shipment of new Short Plush Jackets in all the Leading Styles. Special prices quoted.
 S. CARSLY'S.
 —GO TO—
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 FOR
 DRESS GOODS.
 Don't forget the Gray Cotton Sale Monday.
 FRENCH DRESS FABRICS
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 The prices for these goods are 50c, 52c, 57c, 59c, 65c, 68c, 75c, 79c, 85c, \$1.10 and upwards. Don't forget EVERY piece DOUBLE FOLD.
 S. CARSLY'S.
 Don't forget the Gray Cotton Sale.

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