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VOL. XXI., NO. 3.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AUGUST 12, 1891.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

THE ENCYCICAL.

THE GREATEST DOCUMENT OF THE AGE.

The Translator of the Encyclical—The Bishop of Newport and Monrovia
Writes on the Value of the Great Letter.

The following from the pen of the Bishop of Newport and Monrovia, the author of the official translation of the Encyclical on Labor, shows his deliberate appreciation of what is probably the most important document of the present Pontificate:

The Encyclical Letter of Pope Leo XIII. on the Labor Question, although it contains nothing that is startling, is the most useful contribution to the solution of that question which has been made during this generation. The reason is that it is a text, or a programme, which will have the effect of giving uniformity to the views and efforts of a body of men who have it in their power to do an indefinite amount of good in improving the condition of the poor. That body of men is, of course, the enormous number of loyal and capable Catholics, whether of the clergy or laity, who are only anxious to understand and second the wishes of the Sovereign Pontiff. The Labor Question is so wide, and its conditions are so various in various times and countries, that it is no wonder if the clergy and the intelligent laity have often hesitated how to act, not only in matters strictly practical but also in those which stand midway between the great principles of Christian morality and actual work for the poor.

For example, Catholics have been by no means enthusiastically agreed that the condition of the laboring masses was actually and admittedly so bad that serious efforts were required to prevent a catastrophe. Some of us have doubted whether it was

WISDOM TO SPEAK

out plainly on the rights of the poor, to say that every man has a right to food and shelter, a right to marry and bring up a family, and a right to combine. No one questioned the abstract truth of these principles; but whether it was wise to insist upon them was another thing. The Holy Father has spoken, and spoken with very great clearness and frankness. He says that no one can question that a remedy must be found and applied quickly to the misery which presses so heavily at this moment on the large majority of the very poor. He insists on the "natural rights of man," he declares that any State legislation can abolish the right of private property in land or in anything else; he proclaims the right of the laborer to a wage sufficient to support him in reasonable and frugal comfort. He lays down that every man has a right to marry, and to be able to support his family in reasonable comfort, and should not find it impossible to save money for old age and sickness. He asserts, with all due and reasonable limitations, the right of association and combination, and denies that the State has any power to forbid or interfere with such associations as are not objectionable. And he insists that, under present circumstances, no better work can be done than to promote associations of Christian working people under Christian principles.

This great encyclical, which runs to some forty pages in the English official translation, may be called a proclamation of individualism. The Holy Father, with the instinct of the Catholic pastor, sets that first thing to do for the poor man or for the rich man, is to assert his claim to his own soul. He belongs to God before he belongs to any State. To his children he is the divinely-ordained means of knowing and serving God, and they belong to him before any State has rights over them. Whatever makes him a mere unit in a national machine, benefits his body at the

DEFENSE OF HIS SOUL

interference with his family life, or makes it impossible for him to bring up his children, is wrong and contrary to nature and the divine law. The modern State would interfere too much. This thought runs through the letter. It is clear that the Pope foresees a great danger ahead. Organized effort for the relief of the very poor there must be, if we are to have the nationalization of the land. National workshops, and State education of children, the result will be that the church will be paralyzed and religion made impossible. Some of the most beautiful passages in the letter are those in which the Holy Father, lifting the subject high above the dryness of theoretic economy, points out the spiritual nature of man, his power of free will, and his inheritance in an eternal existence. No remedy for earthly misery can be admitted which will endanger that future for which he was created. It must not be supposed that the Holy Father gives all the views to the poor workman and all the views to the rich employer. It is true that he speaks very strongly of the poor man's rights, and also of the greed and callousness of those who use his labor. In his view the commonwealth should especially care for and protect the wage-earners, who, as a class, are weak and necessitous. The richer population have many ways of guarding their interests; the poor must rely chiefly on the help of the State. But there are few documents in which the note of true Conservatism is more firmly sounded than in this Encyclical. The sanctity of private property and of contracts, the duty of honest labor, and the sin of per-

sonal violence and public disorder, these topics occur everywhere in the text. Nothing less was to be expected from the Doctor of the Universal Church. It would be a mistake to expect from the Holy Father the solution of the more practical question of the hour. The rate of wages, the policy of trade unions, the morality of strikes and lockouts, the housing of the poor, the prevention of sweating, and the more equal distribution of the land—on these heads he could obviously have

LITTLE TO SAY.

He has not written a library of volumes, nor even a single book, but only a pamphlet. Yet, if I do not mistake, there will be found in the earnest and weighty sentences which announce, with such dignified eloquence, the result of his earnest and long-continued meditation, wonderfully clear principles which will serve as a guide to those whose business it is to enter into details. The right of the workman to live not as a beast but as a man, the holiness of family ties, the right of association, and the moral duty of employers not to imperil the workman's salvation, are not very new ideas but they are very opportune and they show what direction Catholic action should take.

But the strong part of the encyclical is naturally its exposition of the religious side of the subject. The Holy Father says very emphatically that no solution of the labor question will ever be found without the assistance of religion and of the Church. The Church teaches the necessity of labor, and the impossibility of banishing human suffering. The Church defines the respective duties of employers and employed. This part of the subject is treated in a series of clear parallels in pages 13 and 14. The Church presents the supernatural view of human life and the beauty of suffering in union with Jesus Christ; money is a snare, and charity is a duty; all this is entered into at length in an extended passage of great power and unctious. Religion teaches us that all men are brothers; why should class be set against class? We find here thoughts which will serve as benchmarks for many a shepherd of souls, thoughts expressed in this letter with a peculiar beauty of style which is inspiring. The pages which treat of this moral power of the Church's action on the world form a treatise complete in itself, and will be found of great use to priests; and after all, it is the clergy who must do the main part of the heavy work of what the Pope calls "bringing back Christian morality."

A Solemn Ceremony.

The enshrining of the relics of St. Quietus in the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Grace, in Hoboken, says the N. Y. Sun, is a singular and notable event. Forty years ago these relics were disinterred in what is known as the Cemetery of St. Proximus, in the Catacombs of Rome, and were given by the Pope to an American priest and deposited in a casket within the altar of St. Mary's, Hoboken. Thence they were translated on Sunday last to the new church in the presence of over a hundred clergymen, fifteen hundred choristers, and fifteen thousand devout worshippers. In this age and in this land such a ceremony is strange and impressive, commemorating as it does a martyr of whom nothing is known save that he died for the faith in days of persecution, of which there remain no other record, under an Emperor, but which Emperor we know not, in the silver age of Rome. The only date that remains is the age of St. Quietus, which is recorded as five years and two months. Yet even this gives no information to the curious and the pious, for in early Christian times the age was reckoned often from the day of baptism and not from the day of birth. Absolutely nothing is known, then, of the saint who is so honored, and yet fifteen hundred years or more after the death of this Roman boy, for he is supposed to have been but a child when he died, his moldering remains and a vial of his blood are borne with reverence from one church to another in a city in a continent of which the world he lived in knew not but vaguely prophesied.

Crucifix Worn by Columbus.

Much interest has been taken by the committee in charge of the Latin-American department of the Columbian Exposition in a crucifix in possession of a Mrs. Heffernan, of Durango, Colorado. It is said that the crucifix was once the property of Columbus, and was worn by him on one of his voyages, and left by him in Cuba. The cross is about twenty inches long, made of some foreign wood, and elaborately carved. The figure of the Saviour is of ivory, about eight inches long, and is a piece of beautiful and realistic carving. Its appearance shows it to be of great age. Mrs. Heffernan, who prizes it very highly, has professed to loan it to the Exposition, and also an old manuscript setting forth its history. It is thought by some that it came from one of the ancient Franciscan missions in California, but its history will doubtless be definitely traced and the question of its identity established.

Ecclesiastical Appointments.

The Rev. C. Onimet has been appointed cure of Vercheres, and the Rev. A. Desautels vicar at Pointe aux Trembles.

Cardinal Manning.

A London paper says—Wednesday, 15th July, was the 83rd birth day of Cardinal Manning. Among the first to send their congratulations were Mr. Gladstone and Queen Victoria.

Retreats for Priests.

The pastoral retreats for the priests of the diocese of Montreal will commence at the Grand Seminary on Sunday even-

ing, August 16, to end on the Saturday following and on Sunday, August 30, to end with the week. At Sherbrooke it will open on Monday, the 17th, at Three Rivers on Sunday, the 23rd, and at St. Hyacinthe on Wednesday, the 12th. Rev. Abbe Marre, of Montreal, will be the preacher.

A ROYAL GIFT

By the Comte de Paris to the Shrine of Ste. Anne.

QUEBEC, Aug. 8.—During his visit to Quebec last year the Comte de Paris remarked that though he was prevented, through he was in exile, from making annual pilgrimages to Ste. Anne LaRaye, the celebrated European shrine of Ste. Anne, he would seize the opportunity of praying to the saint at her privileged shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaulieu, Quebec, which he did at the time. While on this pilgrimage the Comte de Paris informed Rev. Father De Bognie that he would as soon as he returned to England send out from Europe a memorial of his visit. The promise has been fulfilled in a royal manner. The Rev. Father has received the following letter from the Comte:

Stowe House, Beckington, England 4th July, 1891.
My Reverend Sir, I at last have been able to send you the sanctuary of good Ste. Anne de Beaulieu the memorial which I promised to send to you on my visit to the 23rd September, 1890, as you will see it is not taken some time to execute this work, which is of pure hand engraved and chased silver, coming from one of the most experienced Parisian silversmiths. It represents my illustrious and glorious ancestor of holy memory, St. Louis, King of France, offering his sceptre at the time of the crusade to Ste. Anne. It is with great pleasure that I thus testify my devotion to the glorious saint whom I love so much. (Signed) LOUIS PHILIPPE.

This magnificent gift is enclosed in a beautiful brass gilded frame and bears the following inscription, engraved on the royal arms of France:

Ordered by Louis Philippe, Comte de Paris, chief of the royal house of France, in exile, to the Church of Ste. Anne de Beaulieu, Quebec, as a memorial of his pilgrimage there on the 20th September, 1890.

A PETITION TO ROME.

Alleged to Have Been Prepared by the Conservatives.

QUEBEC, August 8.—L'Electeur created a sensation this morning by publishing part of a memorial or a petition addressed secretly by the Conservative ministers and leaders from this province to the Pope against Mr. Mercier. It claims that this document was covertly printed at Ottawa and that only three copies of it were issued, part of one of which fell into its hands in a way which is not explained. As far as it goes it fills over a column and a half of L'Electeur, and sets out that the undersigned Catholics (there are no signatures) have reason, as a political party, to grievously complain of the way in which the so-called Liberal-National party, led by Mr. Mercier, is abusing and has abused the authority of the Church and its constituted representatives, for political purposes, to the injury of the Conservative party in this country. It accuses Mr. Mercier and his friends of having used the name of His Holiness at public meetings and elsewhere as approving of their action and of having circulated a letter among the clergy intimating that the Pope held them in conscience bound to support the present Quebec Government. The petition then goes on to claim that conduct of this kind has been most detrimental and is in the highest degree unfair to the Conservative party, who have had supreme power in Canada for the last thirty years, and to whom the Roman Catholic Church is indebted for the laws incorporating the religious orders, including the Jesuits, for their defence against Liberal attacks, for the recognized liberty of the Church to erect canonical parishes, for the civil code, which was examined at Rome and pronounced the most perfect code in a Catholic sense, of the whole world, for the laws exempting ecclesiastical property from taxation, &c. In the body of the petition allusion is made to Mr. Chapleau as one of the signers, and the petitioners also speak of themselves as faithful and devoted children of the church and of their zeal in its interests as not exceeded in any way by Mr. Mercier.

Church Music.

The Rev. Abbe Borduas, choir master of Notre Dame, publishes an article in the Semaine Religieuse on the need of a Sacred Music Academy. He claims that there is not in this city a single Roman Catholic church choir established on a sound basis. Among the numerous choir masters, there are very few sufficiently versed in the musical art and the rules of liturgy to judge by themselves of the value and becomingness of the pieces which they select for church music. The few churches which possess a somewhat extensive repertoire have a very limited number of pieces composed in conformity with the rules of liturgy, and the nature of church worship. Very costly organs are transformed into sacred music, by a mere change in the name, and other pieces of music, worldly at most, of a cafe chantant, are introduced into the church. All this is due to a want of knowledge of the laws of liturgy, and an ignorance of the fact that sacred music forms an integral part of said liturgy.

Not Complimentary.

The familiar phrase, "retroceded empires" is the title given in Ireland to the Parnell delegates to America. The term is quite appropriate, as the delegates did not raise enough money to pay their expenses in America, and returned home with empty pockets.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

Progress of this Noble Edifice towards Completion—The Portico being Completed.

If the beauty and numerousness of its churches are to be taken as an effective test of the quality of a nation's Christianity, it must be admitted that the province of Quebec stands high among the countries whose people give practical expression to their belief in the principles enunciated by the Master. Wherever the traveller goes, whether his route lie along the rivers, or the railways, or the country roads that are far from either, innumerable temples erected in honor of the Most High greet his gaze, from the grandly-proportioned Basilica, with its lofty towers and massive pillars, and its splendid sculpture, to the rude church of the simple hamlet, with its plain walls and unpretentious interior. And as it is met should be the case with the metropolitan city of such a province, Montreal presents the same noteworthy characteristic. It is studded with temples. Brooklyn has been called the "city of churches," but, taking the difference in population into account, its claims to that meritorious title must yield before that of Montreal. And yet, large as is the number of our churches, it is being almost yearly increased. By far the most costly and imposing of these modern monuments to the religious fervor of our citizens will be the Catholic cathedral of St. Peter, which, it is expected, will be completed by May next year. This noble pile is situated, as all Montrealers are aware, at the corner of Dorchester and Cathedral streets, overlooking Dominion square. Architecturally, it is an exact copy of the famous St. Peter's cathedral in Rome, which is one of the grandest sights of the "City of the soul," and which inspired Lord Byron with thoughts that form some of the sublime stanzas in his famous masterpiece. It is three-fifths the size of Michael Angelo's immense conception. The first stone was laid by M. de la Riviere, the second Bishop of Montreal, in the year 1872. The work upon it proceeded rather slowly from that time until 1878, when it was completely suspended, owing to the impoverished condition of the diocesan finances. After a lapse of seven years, building operations were resumed in 1885, it being considered then that the state of the ecclesiastical treasury justified the expenditure. From that year the work has gone on continuously until the present time, when it is being pushed forward more vigorously than ever. A grand bazaar was held in the interior of the unfinished edifice in 1886, by means of which the sum of \$30,000 was added to the building fund. This bazaar attracted considerable attention throughout the country, owing to the vast scale on which

IT WAS CARRIED ON

and to the novelty and variety of the articles which were exposed for sale, and which had come from all parts of the world. In connection with the bazaar a daily journal was published, containing, besides an interesting budget of news about the proceedings of the bazaar, a series of articles written by some of the foremost authors and journalists of the day, and in almost every language, ancient and modern, not excepting that spoken by the Indians. Bound volumes of this unique newspaper can still be procured at the Archbishop's Palace. So far nearly \$500,000 have been expended on the new cathedral, and it is expected \$200,000 more will be required to finish it. The progress of the work has all along depended upon the amount of money at the disposal of the Archbishop for the purpose. At the present time it is being more rapidly pushed forward than it has been for several years past, the number of men now employed on it being 120. The large portico is fast approaching completion, elaborately carved capitals having already been placed upon two of the front pillars. These look massive and imposing. Efforts are being made to complete the portico this year. The work upon the interior of the great dome is nearly finished. The panels and woodwork are all painted and gilded, in which state they will remain until the fresco painting is laid on. The dimensions of the new cathedral are:—Length, 333 feet; width, 222 feet; height, from the ground to the top of the cross, 260 feet. At the foot of the immense tower, on which rests the dome, there is a promenade gallery 300 feet long, by six feet wide, from which magnificent views can be obtained. This promenade, owing to the elevation of the street on which the building is situated, is on a level with the towers of the Church of Notre Dame. It is expected—or at least it is hoped—that the cathedral will be completed by the middle of May next. Certainly, the interior will be finished by that time, the design being to have Grand Mass celebrated there by His Grace Archbishop Fabre on the 18th of that month, the anniversary of the foundation of Montreal by Maisonneuve and of the celebration of the first Mass in the city. Strenuous exertions are being made to collect sufficient money to carry out this project. To this end, a house to house collection is being made at the present time amongst the Catholics of the whole diocese; and a grand bazaar in aid of the building fund—which will be equal, if not superior to its predecessor of 1886—is being organized. It will be held next month.

Population of Montreal.

Although the Census Commissioners have forwarded their returns to the capital, and are still most reticent as to the total population of our city, our correspondent has succeeded in getting at some of the figures, although the returns for Montreal West and Centre are not official. Montreal East feels up

a total of 92,000 souls, and, as in the past, is the most populous division in the city, if not in the Dominion. The correspondent also learns that when the detailed returns of the above division come to be well known, the figures will afford an ample subject of reflection for all those who persist in the assertion that Canada is not prosperous, and that her people are fleeing as fast as possible into the United States. It appears that in the parishes of St. Mary's and St. Jean Baptiste, where the French-Canadian working classes are located, an increase of 100 per cent has taken place since the last enumeration was made and that a very great augmentation has also been discovered in the working quarters of St. Ann's and St. Gabriel, and other of the denser centres of the English population. From all appearances Montreal West will show from 65,000 to 75,000, and as for the Centre, no safe calculation has yet been made, but enough is known to venture the prediction that Montreal still leads the procession, not only in population, but in wealth and general prosperity.—Toronto Empire.

THE LACHINE MASSACRE.

Blessing the Monument Erected to the Slaughtered Settlers.

On Sunday Archbishop Fabre solemnly blessed the monument which has been erected in the Lachine cemetery to the memory of the five hundred settlers who fell victims to the massacre of the Iroquois in 1689. The monument consists of a large stone pillar, surmounted by a cross and bearing the following inscription:—"To the victims of the massacre of Lachine, 5th August, 1689.—R. I. P. Let us pray for them." Besides His Grace, there were present Revs. R. N. Piche, cure of Lachine; Rev. Father Collin, superior of the Montreal seminary; Rev. F. Perreault, J. B. Forget, F. X. Labege, F. Boisrame, O. M. I., F. Martin, O. M. I.; C. Thierin, R. Lamarche, J. H. Leclerc, M. Carriere, cure of Point St. Charles; Brisette, Forbes, Bastien, etc. There was a large concourse of people.

After the ceremony of the blessing was over the Rev. Abbe Proulx, vice-rector of the University of Laval, preached the sermon. He took for his text the words of Josue, iv., 21, "Quid sibi volunt lapides isti?" What do these stones mean? They had been placed there, he said, to commemorate, not a happy event, but a sad and dark occurrence, which had left a trace of blood in our history, and whose distant echoes, like so many plaintive murmurs, had brought pity to thousands of hearts. Those stones recalled the mourning and the reawakening of the fatherland, a great affliction which had been the dawn of a grand triumph, the sorrows and the merit of expiation, the sufferings and the glories of the martyr, the cry of a Christian people up to God: in Te Sponsa Domine, non confutur in eternum. But every medal had its obverse side. A contemporary historian had not hesitated to say that God had made use of the Iroquois to serve the ends of His justice, because the parish of Lachine had been the theatre of the most notorious orgies of the savages. It was needless to recount the history of the massacre. All his hearers knew from their childhood of the horrors of that stormy night, when the tomahawk of the savage broke open the doors of the houses, and demons in human form dragged from their beds the whole population, and cut the throats of the men, impaled the women, roasted the children alive on spits, and set fire to the whole village. A pall of gloom overspread the whole country. Five years afterwards, when Frontenac had repelled to Phipps by the mouth of his canon, and when the pride of the Iroquois had been humiliated by having their own villages burned in 1694, the cure of Lachine gathered together all the charred bones of the massacre and gave them Christian sepulture. Two years ago another ceremony took place in regard to the massacred settlers. That was the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the tragic occurrence. The celebration of that day was the third which had taken place. Having referred to the fertile lands around Lachine and to the prosperous condition of the town, the Abbe Proulx went on to say in conclusion: Bless God for all this progress. Bless yourselves that you have preserved intact the faith of your fathers. What rejoices me is to see, amid the profane buildings that abound, the cupolas and the cross-surmounted spires. The education of our children is confided to one of those flourishing communities whose zeal and services are known throughout the whole country. Be ever obedient to the precepts of the Holy Church. No souls of our ancestors! we will never forget you. Go back to the silence of the grave. Sleep the sleep of the just, under the shadow of this cross that has rendered fruitful your life and fortified your death. Your names are inscribed on the pages of history, your story is recounted in the evening by the firesides. The monument will maintain the remembrance of your fate to the remotest of your children's children. And if, perchance, you have need of prayers, look at what gratitude has deeply graven upon our hearts as it has graven in letters on the stone—"Pray for them."

England and France are negotiating to take joint action for the protection of their subjects in China, if such action should become necessary. It is stated Germany will join England and France in this work.

A private letter from England conveys the intelligence that Gen. Luard, who was general commanding the Canadian Militia 10 years ago, died suddenly at Eastbourne, Eng., last month.

A SERIOUS FRAUD.

THE STATE MEDICAL BOARD HAS DISCOVERED THAT THE NORTH-WEST IS BEING FLOODED WITH FRAUDULENT DIPLOMAS PURPORTING TO BE ISSUED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA AT MONTREAL. FIFTY OF THESE DIPLOMAS WERE LOCATED IN WISCONSIN AND SOUTH DAKOTA, AND THE PERSONS HOLDING THEM WILL BE ARRESTED. DAVID MCKENZIE, a physician of Waverly, Iowa, has made a sworn confession to obtaining the diplomas, and a man named Girard, who has surrendered his to the Board, has confessed and paid back that he bought it at a Montreal printing house for eight dollars. The Board has evidence that a Canadian, N. D. man named Robert obtained lots of the diplomas for ten dollars through a French physician of Fairbault, Minn., who sent to Montreal for it.

In reference to the student's reporter called upon by the president of the Victoria Medical College, who resigned his position within the last few months but was quite willing to give any information that would throw any light on the matter, and he trusted that thorough investigation would be made. "Questions," he said, "are asked from time to time by Secretaries of State Medical Boards of the United States as to whether A. B. or C. is the rightful owner of the diploma which he presents to their Board. The secretary of our Board is in every case instructed to forward to the secretary of the State Medical Board, asking the information, the annual curriculum, in which is to be found the names of all the graduates of the college, and any name not there is fraudulent. No State Medical Board should be imposed upon when they can so easily get the names of the graduates of a college. The fraud can be easily prevented by a secretary of a State Medical Board asking for a printed register of the names of all graduates."

It is stated in this telegram that the diplomas were procured from a printing-house. A printing-house, of course, could give no diplomas. The diplomas bear the signatures of the Chancellor of the University at Coburg, the president and secretary of the school, and, besides, the seal of the College is affixed. The printing-house would have to forge all these requisites.

The ex-president showed the reporter a copy of the curriculum, with all the names of the graduates for the last forty-five years. He could not understand why the State Medical Boards should be so misled.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

First is reported from several sections on Thursday week.

The estimate of the population of Ottawa by the late census is 60,000.

A new post office has been opened at Flanders in the township of Compton.

Henry Littlefield, the well-known French musician and composer, is dead. He was 73 years old.

The British Admiralty has voted £2,000 to entertain the officers of the French squadron on their visit to Dartmouth.

The valuations give the census of Sherbrooke as 10,000, and have increased the valuation of property by some \$450,000.

The Gatineau valley road is graded to within a mile or so of the Peché village, and they will be running trains shortly to this point.

Mr. Henry Connelly, of Shipton, was burned out on Monday evening. Three houses and several barns were destroyed. Loss about \$6,000; insured for \$3,500.

The friends of Mr. Moses Lebourveau, ex-warden and mayor of Etou, waited on him last week and presented him with an address and a purse containing \$122.

Lord Salisbury has declined to grant the Porte's request to re-open negotiation for the evacuation of Egypt on the ground that it is inopportune to do so at present.

Chancellor Von Caprivi has told U. S. Minister Phelps that Emperor William will perhaps visit the World's fair at Chicago. This statement, however, lacks confirmation.

The first of the track-laying on the St. Andrew's railway commenced on Wednesday, when the switch was begun from the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway at Lachine.

C. Ormer Mitchell held an inquest on Monday at Farnham on the body of John J. Wilson, a brakeman of the Canadian Pacific railway, who was killed that morning at Brighton. The deceased, who had been ill for some weeks, without authorization from the train officials, got upon a freight going east from Farnham and began work. Being an employee, he was supposed by the conductor to have returned to this place with proper certificate. At Brighton the engine slackened up, in railway parlance, to "back the train." Wilson, who was on the top of a car, was struck by a pipe of the water tank and thrown to the ground. His neck was broken by the fall.

Track-laying on the St. Lawrence & Adirondack railway is being pushed. The construction has reached St. Stanislas village. Should the weather be favorable it will be in Huntington next week. The bridge at Trout River will not be up in time so that a trestle bridge will be erected to allow the construction train to cross the river and continue track-laying to the frontier. The work on the Trout river bridge is not being pushed. The cut at Wilson's is still giving employment to a gang of men. On Monday the ratoniers of the parish of St. Stanislas voted on the by-law granting the company a bonus of \$1,000 on the completion of certain conditions regarding the deposit and running of trains. The by-law was carried by only seven of a majority

IRISH HUMORISTS

SKETCH OF THOMAS ETTINGSALL.

A Little Known Writer Whose Works Have Generally Been Attributed to Others—Well Worth Studying.

The name of Ettingsall is as unfamiliar as any in the whole catalogue of Irish authors, though some of his writings have achieved great popularity, and have been attributed to men of greater genius than he could fairly lay claim to.

ABOUT HIM IN THE PRESS.

Seeing the persistency with which he hid the authorship of his productions, it is not wonderful if he passed into his grave unnoticed and unrecognized as a clever Irish writer.

He does not appear to have written for the purpose of gaining a livelihood, a fairly sufficient reason why he did not write much.

FAME OR FORTUNE.

It cannot be said that he gained either one or the other, as the few facts here gathered together will show.

He was born in Dublin towards the close of the last century, and first appeared as an author in the columns of the 'Wardner,' a Dublin periodical which had a pretty good circulation among ultra Tories and Protestants.

It is extremely doubtful whether Ettingsall wrote this affair, as the person using the pseudonym attached to it was more likely the editor of the 'Wardner,' who is generally supposed to have been one named Joseph Coak.

GENERAL TITLE.

of 'The Angling Excursions' of Gregory Greendrake in the counties of Wicklow, Meath, Westmeath, Longford and Cavan, with additions by Geoffrey Greydrake.

ence in the style of the two contributors, as to preclude the possibility of his being the author. In spite of its cleverness, there is a taint of bigotry and intolerance in the volume which somewhat detracts from one's pleasure in reading it.

A cold, nicely roasted, fore-quarter of lamb, An excellent salad to go with it; A cherry hued, well flavored fine mellow ham, A leach of roast chickens to face it.

'A FAREWELL TO LISSARD'

is the name of the other snatch of poetry, and it is to be found in that part of the book which is known to be by Ettingsall. It runs as follows:

Thy mansion fair, thy rich and wide demense, Thy improving spirit has not wooed in vain; Thy verdant lawns, the proudly waving trees, Flung their song and odors on the breeze;

In 1832 the Dublin Penny Journal was started under the editorship of Philip Dixon Hardy, and soon became the leading Irish periodical. A large number of the best writers of the day contributed to its columns, and it is deservedly famous for its antiquarian information.

there's ne'er a cottoner in Cork, if you don't pay for leavin' me to the mercy of the waves."

When land was reached the captain parleyed with a stranger, and shortly after a notice was posted up that the greatest swimmer in the world was to

BE ON VIEW

at half a dollar admission. Darby didn't like the notion of exhibiting himself, but the promise of a couple of hundred dollars soon silenced his objections.

Huntsville Happenings.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my family and can highly recommend it for summer complaint, diarrhoea, etc."

Searching for the Crown of James II.

The London Times publishes a romantic story from the pretty village of Triel. There, it is said, James II. buried his crown and the valuable contents of his family, and for more than forty years all over the neighborhood, from time to time, people have dug for the buried treasure.

Consult Your Neighbor.

Any one may find out just what Burdock Blood Bitters is and does by asking a neighbor who has tried it. It rarely fails in making a complete cure of dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache, biliousness and disease of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Gone Over to the Majority.

The men who had a hand in the making of Irish history circa '67 are rapidly going over to the majority; I do not mean the McCarthyite majority, but the majority into which Whig and Tory, Liberal and Conservative, Radical and Nationalist are sooner or later absorbed.

THE COVE OF CORK.

But his own words may be quoted for a portion of his narrative. "What hard luck I had to follow yez at all, at all—where's the master? As I said this, every mother's son began to stare at me, with my bag round my neck, an' my bottle by my side, an' the bare bone in my fist."

of 'The Angling Excursions' of Gregory Greendrake in the counties of Wicklow, Meath, Westmeath, Longford and Cavan, with additions by Geoffrey Greydrake.

MODERN GREECE.

By far the greater Number of Greeks are under the Moslem Rule.

We should always recollect how difficult is the position of modern Greece. With a restricted area, which certainly does not admit of a very large increase of population beyond the present two millions, there is a far larger population of Greeks, probably four millions, under the rule of Turkey.

They are accused of troubling the peace of Europe; but they know that it is by agitation, incitement and insurrection that anything has been done in the past.

One effect of the uprising of Bulgaria has already been that a definite limit has been placed to the ambition of the Greeks. The Bulgarians have asserted themselves. They are more numerous than the Greeks. They have shown equal capacity for governing themselves.

Economy: "100 Doses One Dollar." Merit: "Peculiar to Itself." Purity: "Hood's Sarsaparilla."

The Indian Budget

LONDON, August 4.—Sir J. E. Gorst, parliamentary secretary for the India office, presented the annual Indian budget statement in the House of Commons this evening.

Dr. T. A. Stearns' OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Difficulty of Breathing—Use It. For sale by all druggists.

Doing Something Useful.

QUEBEC, August 5.—Two French blood mares consigned to Hon. Mr. Mercier arrived here yesterday on board the steamship Buenos Ayres.

The "Testimonial" Scandal.

Le Courrier du Canada asks Mr. Beaudouin to publish the list of subscribers to the fund for purchasing a house on St. Denis street for Mr. Mercier.

Never be Ashamed to Ask What You Do Not Know.

I have known persons who have been suspected of not feeling gratitude and exclude it from the list of virtues, but on closer observation it has been seen that if they have never felt grateful it has been for want of an opportunity, and that, far from despising gratitude, they regard it as a virtue most of all incumbent on others towards them.

EVERY MOTHER Should Have It In The House.

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love to take Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Cuts, Cramps and Painful Injuries.

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment.

Should Have It In The House. Dropped on Sugar, Children Love to take Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Cuts, Cramps and Painful Injuries.

DIAMOND VERA-CURA DYSPEPSIA AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES. At Druggists and Dealers. Canadian Depot, 44 and 46 Lombard St., Toronto, Ont.

ST. JACOBS OIL THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, FRIGIDITIES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, ETC.

"THE NEW METHOD" of curing Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frigidities, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

BURDOCK PILLS A SURE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

Dominion Metal Works GARTH & CO., 536 to 542 Craig Street. MANUFACTURERS OF Key's Low Water Alarm, Van Duzen's Steam Jet Pump, "Loose Pulley Oilers, Hot Water Furnaces, Hot Water Radiators, Penberthy Injectors, Hydrants of all Kinds, St. George's Street Guiley, Kearney's Pneumatic Street Stop Cocks, Curtis' Water Pressure Regulator, Asbestos Packed Cocks, Watson's Steam Pressure Regulators, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Goods for Plumbers, Gasfitters, etc.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY, BELL BELLS. This Company is now making a China of 150,000 lbs. weight 30,000 pounds, for St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City.

BELLS! BELLS! PEALS & CHIMES FOR CHURCHES. School Bells, Clock Tower Bells, Fire Bells, House Bells, Hand Bells. JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Loughborough, Leicestershire, England.

MENEELY & COMPANY, WEST TROY, N.Y., BELLS. The finest quality of Bells for Churches, Chimes, School Bells, Fire Bells, etc. Write for Catalogue and Prices. HUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY, THE VAN DUSEN & HILL CO., CINCINNATI, O.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO. The finest quality of Bells for Churches, Chimes, School Bells, Fire Bells, etc. Write for Catalogue and Prices. HUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY, THE VAN DUSEN & HILL CO., CINCINNATI, O.

BAILEY'S REFLECTORS. A wonderful invention for lighting Churches, Schools, and other places. Write for Catalogue and Prices. HUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY, THE VAN DUSEN & HILL CO., CINCINNATI, O.

BRUSHES. Brooms, Whisks, Feather Dusters, Heather Slink Cleaners, etc. Write for Catalogue and Prices. HUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY, THE VAN DUSEN & HILL CO., CINCINNATI, O.

WANTED. A good Salesman in every County in Canada, to take orders for sign Publications and Office Specialties. Easy selling goods, and large commissions. Address for particulars: WM. DOBIE & CO., 38 & 34 Front St. West, TORONTO, ONT.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, Advocates: and Barristers, 180 ST. JAMES STREET, City and District Bank Building.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by the use of a few bottles of my medicine, the most inveterate cases of long standing have been cured. I send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPIRED and POSTAGE stamps. T. A. SLOOM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

Painting. J. GRACE, 51 University street, House and Sign Painter and Paper-hanger. All orders promptly attended to. Keeps in stock ASPINALL'S & DEVON'S ENAMEL PAINTS, as also an assortment of prepared Paints ready for use. Gold and plain Wall Papers, Window Glass, Gilt, Paint Brushes, Paris Green, Kalmine and Varnishes, which will be sold at the lowest market prices. 51 University Street.

MEXICAN LOTTERY OF THE Beneficencia Publica (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878 IN THE CITY OF MEXICO, AND THE ONLY Lottery Protected by the Mexican National Government, and in no wise connected with any other Company using the same name. THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN THE Moresque Pavilion in the City of Mexico THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1891. THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING \$60,000 00

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY, BELL BELLS. This Company is now making a China of 150,000 lbs. weight 30,000 pounds, for St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life. These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and get rid of all impurities from the system, and are especially recommended for all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are a most efficacious and safe remedy for all kinds of skin diseases, and are a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, unsurpassed.

Holloway's Ointment. Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, it will cure SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Croup, Hoarseness, and all other Affections of the Throat, Lungs, and Pleura.

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A STRANGE STORY.

THE BAIE DES CHALEURS RAILWAY.

In its Relations to Provincial Bribery and Corruption. A Bad Provincial Record.

The statement of Mr. Barwick that he could prove that \$75,000 or \$100,000 of the provincial subsidy to the Baie des Chaleurs railway was obtained by Liberal workers in Quebec for use in the elections...

infuse tea. "I will put you in the way of learning," said the husband, and he took her back to her mother's, shut up his own house and went to live in a hotel.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA

Carrying Favor—The Bear and Eagle Fraternizing—An Impracticable Alliance.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 6.—The French ambassador here has handed to the Russian foreign minister two holy banners which were captured by the French in a church at Eupatoria during the Crimean war...

interviewed he said: "One would have to remain a year in the North-West in order to obtain anything like an accurate knowledge of its bewildering extent of territory, dazzling possibilities and actual development."

Came from Italy for Justice.

New York, August 6.—Anna Polie's, who arrived to-day from Italy, tells a pitiful story of her husband's suffering in Italy. She says he is an American citizen by naturalization, and he has been impressed into military service while on a visit to Italy, notwithstanding he showed his proofs of citizenship.

"Plot" to Rob the Treasury.

Washington, August 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury has advised that a bold attempt will be made during the present month to rob the Treasury by a "strong and well armed band of men organized for that purpose."

A Possible Famine.

MADRAS, August 6.—Though the monsoon set in some time ago in some parts of India, dispelling all fear of a failure of crops in that portion of the country where the rains had fallen, there has been no rain in the Cringleput and North Arcot districts and all hopes of averting the famine have been abandoned.

A New Bishop.

The consecration of the Rev. John Brady of Amesbury as auxiliary bishop of the archdiocese of Boston took place at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross last Wednesday.

Tarif Lessons.

In 1878 Canada imported 11,019,231 pounds of tea. The declared value was \$2,537,847, and the duty was \$611,313.65, or 23 1/2 per cent.

A Probable Investigation.

It is rumored that an investigation, such as is now in progress at Ottawa, will be asked for at the approaching session of the Quebec Legislature.

In any mind of nobleness a lapse into transgression against an object still regarded as supreme issues in a novel and pure devotedness, chastened by humility and watched over by a passionate regret.

Mrs. Chas. Smith, of Jimes, Ohio, writes: "I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest."

All knowledge which alters our lives penetrates us more when it comes in the early morning; the way that has to be travelled with something new and perhaps for ever sad, in its light is an image of the life that spreads beyond. But at night the time of rest is near.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

The leading English Institution of Catholic Education in Canada. Theological, Philosophical, Classical, Scientific, Engineering and Commercial Courses.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

Studied resumed September 2nd. Post-Graduate and Senior Classes September 9. Studies received a year time.

BOURGET COLLEGE, P.Q. NEAR THE OTTAWA RIVER, on the Montreal & Ottawa R.R. Classical and English Commercial Courses are thorough.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED

For Chapeau Village School. A male teacher holding an Elementary Diploma for English and French languages.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S DELICATE REFRESHING PURE SWEET LASTING FLORIDA WATER FRAGRANT IMPERISHABLE RICH RARE PUNGENT STILL HOLDS THE FIRST PLACE IN POPULAR FAVOR. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE. Established 1833.

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

FINE :: DIAMONDS set in Rings, Ear-rings, Lane Pins and Scarf Pins. Fine GOLD and SILVER Watches and Chains.

DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep Seated Ulcers of 40 years standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root.

WM. H. HODSON, Architect and Valuator 45, St Antoine Street, MONTREAL.

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS SWEET AS SUGAR CAN BE TAKEN BY THE MOST DELICATE CHILD

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. DIVIDEND NO. 110.

The stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. for the last six months has been declared on the capital stock.

W. H. D. YOUNG, L.D.S., D.D.S. Surgeon-Dentist. 1694 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Preservation of the Natural Teeth and painless extraction. Dorsen's Laughing Gas, Vegetable Vapor and Ether.

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Mantels, Grates

TILES OF ALL KINDS For Bathrooms, Hearths and Vestibules. MONUMENTS, STATUARY, ALTARS.

EDWARD EARL & CO., 69 Bleury Street, - - - Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Windsor Street Station for Ottawa 7:50 a.m., 11:45 a.m., 4:15 p.m.

From St. Lambert for Chamby and Marieville 9:00 a.m., connecting with Grand Trunk 9:30 a.m. train from Bonaventure station.

WARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADEROLLERS. NOTICE AUTOGRAF OF THE GENUINE SHARTSHORN.

THE GREAT Worm Remedy. DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS. For Sale by all Druggists.....25c. a box.

BASKETS! Just Received from Germany, THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF Fancy, Pic-Nic, Market, Lunch, Satchel.

DECARIE FRERES, Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, 520 St. Lawrence Street, Corner of Prince Arthur Street.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES HEARN AND HARRISON 140 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

Castor Fluid. Registered. A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. It keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth of perfect hair dressing for the family.

CARROLL BROS., PRACTICAL SANITARIANS, PLUMBERS. Gas and Steam Fitters, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS. Heating by Hot Water a Specialty.

Canada Glass Silvering and Beveling Company. Importers of British and Foreign Plate Glass. Manufacturers of Mirrors and Bevelled Glass.

DR. J. M. FERRIS Surgeon-Dentist, 85 Bleury Street, Montreal.

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PINO Piano Co.

This Company still leads in the American PIANOS and ORGANS.

Weber, Decker, Vose and Hale PIANOS.

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

It is a fact not generally known to our readers that this Company still leads in the American Pianos at \$25. They have also a large number of Second-hand Pianos at from \$50 upwards.

Our readers should call and examine the stock and prices at N. Y. PIANO CO'S stores.



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

The Province of Quebec - LOTTERY -

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

Prizes Value, \$52,740.00.

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

TICKET, - - - \$1.00

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

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

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

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

I CURE FITS! When I say I cure I do not mean simply to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have had thousands of cases cured by my remedy in one the worst cases.

G. STANTON HOWARD, Electrician. 208 St. James Street, Montreal.

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as a public man. Mr. N. C. Trenholme, Q. C., another Liberal, charged Mr. Mercier with having in the Terrebonne election used a species of black-mail.

The \$5,000 job was much of the same kind. In that transaction the Liberal party was also sold out by its provincial chief.

On the recent occurrence of the name day of the Czarina, the mayor of Cherbourg sent a despatch to Her Majesty congratulating her upon the occasion.

The exact amount could not be ascertained, because at the investigation the Liberal majority on the committee prevented the witnesses answering any question that would show how much of the claim had been booked or who the bookers were.

The fact about the Paenud blackmailing are notorious. They have been brought out on oath. The only thing not known is the names of the parties who ultimately received the boodle.

That a professional gentleman should rise up and say he can establish that from a railroad subsidy of \$350,000 a sum of \$75,000 or \$100,000 was kept by the agents or confidants of a government and a premier with such a record is no cause of surprise.

A Useful Lesson. A Quebec gentleman, who has been married a little over two months, took a peculiar method of teaching his wife something about housekeeping.

LATER—Joseph M. Keelan, of St. Louis, and Antoine Umbello, of St. Louis, died at the hospital in this city. These deaths make the number of fatalities thirteen.

WINNIPEG, August 6.—Michael Davitt, the eminent Irish politician, arrived here this morning from the West. Being

interviewed he said: "One would have to remain a year in the North-West in order to obtain anything like an accurate knowledge of its bewildering extent of territory, dazzling possibilities and actual development."

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1891

The Quebec Telegraph is very angry with Mr. John Hearn, M.L.C., because he has stated in the Committee of Privileges at Ottawa that he would now place little credence on the statements of Mr. R. McGreevy.

The proceedings before the Public Accounts Committee this week have indicated a degree of recklessness and disorganization in the economy of the Civil Service which is creditable in the extreme.

FRANCE is probably calculating without her host in approaching Russia in connection with the threefold alliance. As against the combination it is manifest that Russia is helpless even in alliance with France.

THE behavior of certain persons, called to testify before the Senate Committee, as to the alleged frauds in connection with the Baie de Chaleurs Railway, is certainly exceedingly suspicious.

lendar to "get in." If the witnesses who have deflected in the matter of the Senate Committee on the Baie de Chaleurs railway do not attend, Parliament has power to compel them, and if it does not do so the public will possibly hold that assembly guilty of, to use the mildest terms, serious neglect of duty to their country, whose interests they are sworn to conserve.

It was not a bad idea for the Montreal City Council to pass, as it did, a resolution of congratulation on the occasion of the selection of the city of Chicago as the site for the World's Fair in honor of Columbus' discovery.

QUEBEC. If one of its newspapers is any indication, it has itself fallen into a fury if the opinion is expressed in Montreal that there is no immediate necessity for the construction of the proposed St. Lawrence bridge.

A MONSTROUS PROPOSITION.

Party government has its disadvantages, and one of these is the terrible rancour which at times it engenders.

fathering the bad thought. It is that the Premier of the Province has had a dispute with the Jesuit Fathers on account of an alleged commission which was to have been paid him on the amount obtained for the now famous settlement of the affairs of the Order.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

During the past week the legislators at Ottawa have not made much progress towards bringing their labors to a close.

The Tarte-McGreevy investigation is still in progress. Mr. McGreevy has declined to produce certain receipts and give evidence regarding the disposal of funds entrusted to him for election purposes.

A Bill before the Senate in the same Railway matter for the incorporation of the new company has been the occasion

of bringing to the surface some of the dark ways of the Local Government of the Province of Quebec. No one in Montreal is surprised at the disclosures that are being made, but they may cause some people to open their eyes in other parts of the Province.

THE LANGEVIN ENQUIRY.

The latest report from Ottawa is to the effect that Sir Hector Langevin resigned his portfolio preparatory to making a statement before the Committee of Privileges and Elections.

It is understood that Sir Hector Langevin has tendered his resignation as a Minister of the Crown, considering that it was his duty to Parliament, the Government and the Committee.

Sir Hector Langevin, it appears, has given a direct denial to the charges made in which he has been concerned.

"THE ROCK OF AGES."

During this nineteenth century the world has learned many things, and now, towards its close, it is beginning to unlearn some other things.

Expecting, perhaps hoping, that their researches would confirm the conclusions of those who condemned and denounced the Catholic Church, these sceptical students of history have pursued their investigations to a point where the divine symmetry of Catholicity must be admitted.

But now, when men have come in sad seriousness to ask the question, "What is there, after all, in this vaunted nineteenth century civilization, progress and enlightenment?"

The return of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank for July shows liabilities of \$8,520,486 and assets of \$9,604,200.

stench created by this new devil-worship, come cries of disgust and despair. For, under the specious name of liberty, might makes right, the strong trample on the weak.

To one who stands apart from the hideous strife and contemplates the solemn, majestic, changeless attitude of that Church throughout the ages, and reviews the dismal procession of human crime and folly pouring its noisome flood before its gates

But this country of humbugs, with its false fads of competition and capitalism, its tolerated system of sublimated selfishness, its so-called ignoble warfare of human atoms—the holy, serene, the unchangeable Church, can make no compromise.

Men are beginning to see and understand these things, and as a result are coming to regard the Catholic Church in a far more noble and reverent manner than they formerly did.

But over this miserable world drowned in sin, and the wretchedness of which sin is the parent, rises the bow of promise.

More Honors for Canadians.

Regional Curran, son of Rev. C. Curran, a protestant minister of Montreal, is now on a visit to his father previous to his going to India to take a position in the civil service.

Cornwall Canal Changes.

A proposal has been made to the Government which may materially alter the plans for the improvements of the Cornwall canal.

National Finances.

The statement of revenue and expenditure for the month of July shows revenue of \$2,528,601 and expenditure of \$2,345,027.

Savings Banks Finances.

The return of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank for July shows liabilities of \$8,520,486 and assets of \$9,604,200.

THE FALL EXHIBITION. Special Facilities To be Offered By the Railways.

Information has been received from both the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways that special rates will be made for visitors to Montreal during the Exhibition.

Intending exhibitors should bear in mind that the date for sending in entry forms for exhibits of machinery, agricultural implements, manufactures and the industrial department generally closes Saturday, 15th instant.

Class IX, in the prize list issued by the exhibition company offers prizes for Canadian horses. This hardy breed of horse was formerly known as the French-Canadian and is characterized by Arab head, long manes, good knee action, round quarters and general hardiness of constitution.

A French Visitor.

The French Gunboat Bisson arrived in Montreal on Friday last and will remain about ten days. Her length is about 150 feet, breadth 24 feet and depth of hold 21 feet.

A Representative Man.

That grand old Catholic Sir Edward Kenny, in whose veins there never coursed a drop of bigoted blood, and who died quite recently at Halifax, left a will in which those items appear: To Mother Kenny of the Sacred Heart Convent of Marysville, in St. Louis, \$2,000, and to his three sons, who are priests—one a Benedictine and another a Jesuit—\$8,000 each.

Strange Expenditure.

Referring to the recent purchase of land for the construction of a new gaol, at Sault au Roccollet, LaMinerve says: "The brother of Count Mercier has just bought for the Government, at a cost of \$19,000, a farm at Sault au Roccollet, which was sold for \$7,000 a few years ago.

Oriental Visitors.

Capt. O'Hagan of the steamship Osmani has on board his boat two pretty little pets. They are gazelles from Persia, graceful and hardly the size of a greyhound.

Great art is nothing else than the type of strong and noble life.

Invariably speak the truth even when you are aware of its being disagreeable.

AN ODE TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

What time thy heavenly voice preludes
Unto the fair and silent night,
Wing'd minstrel of my solitude,

the leaders of the Irish people. Frieze is still made in Ireland. No longer woven to any extent on hand looms, it is produced with improved machinery,

THE KITCHEN.

POTATO SCALLOPS.

Mince till very fine some streaked bacon or tolerably lean ham, a few savory herbs or parsley. Mix with the potato (mashed) meat to the proportion of three parts potato to one of meat.

CHICKEN HALIBUT.

This is the season of the chicken halibut, and the young of this fish is especially delicious, boiled or roasted. The halibut usually sold in our market is a fish weighing from fifty to seventy-five pounds.

RICE PUDDING.

Nearly every one is familiar with a plain boiled rice pudding, yet very few make it with success. It should be a creamy rather than a compact mixture, each grain of rice lying distinctly by itself in a little creamy bed.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

USING THE THERMOMETER.

There are some peculiarities about the ordinary thermometer that are not, I think, as well understood as they should be. Everyone knows, of course, that a thermometer is an instrument designed to measure temperature by the expansion of a quantity of mercury contained in a bulb with a fine stem.

This flow of heat becomes very slow, indeed, as the mercury approaches the temperature of the water, so that several minutes may elapse before the column of mercury becomes quite stationary.

Suppose, for example, that the air is quiet, and the sun is shining brightly on the thermometer. Of course, the instrument will be heated above the temperature of the air, just as a stone or a piece of iron would be.

Even in the shade the instrument may be surrounded by substances warmer than the air. In one direction is a patch of ground or a wall, on which the sun is shining brightly, in other directions are the bodies of men and animals.

can all these causes of error be avoided, and the true temperature of the air obtained?

They cannot be entirely avoided, but it is quite easy to diminish their effects so greatly that they are of no practical importance. It will be readily seen, that if the air were a very good conductor of heat, the effect of the sun or other hot body upon the thermometer would be very slight, because the air which surrounds the thermometer would carry off the heat so rapidly, that the temperature of the mercury could never rise far above that of the air.

But air is a very poor conductor—indeed it can scarcely be called a conductor at all. Air cools hot bodies by the process called convection. The air in contact with the hot body becomes heated, expands, and being lighter than the surrounding air, rises and is replaced by the latter. This is heated in turn, and rises in the same way, and so a current of air is formed, which continually carries heat from the hot body.

But this process is a very slow one, and the convection current is a very gentle breeze indeed.

Hence a heated body cools very slowly in still air. If the air is not still, however, but a brisk breeze is blowing, the cooling is much more rapid, as the wind changes the air about the hot body far more rapidly than a mere convection current can do.

The heat radiated by these bodies to the thermometer will be carried off by the wind as fast as it arrives. In the absence of a natural gale, it is only necessary to create an artificial one with a bellows or a fan.

But it evidently does not matter whether the air moves rapidly across the thermometer or the latter moves rapidly through the air, and hence it suffices to attach the instrument to a short cord and swing it rapidly around in a circle.

This arrangement is called a "slung thermometer," some form of which is generally used for measuring air-temperature accurately.

A few simple experiments with a cheap house thermometer—I say a "cheap" one, because it is just possible that it may be smashed at the beginning of the experiments—will show the surprising effect of rapid motion through the air.

On a hot summer day the thermometer, hanging on a sunny porch, may stand at 120°. Of course, the air has no such high temperature as this, and if you take down the thermometer and hang it up in the shade, it will gradually come to nearly the true temperature of the air—perhaps 80° or 90°. This descent of the mercury will take a long time, but if, instead of simply hanging the thermometer up, you tie a string to it and whirl it violently around your head it will reach its final temperature in a very few minutes.

Even a thermometer which hangs constantly in a shaded place, far from any very hot or very cool bodies, does not, as a rule, correctly indicate the temperature of the air at the time of observation.

For the temperature of the air is almost continually changing—at times, very rapidly—and the thermometer, as is evident from what has been said, will not follow these changes at all closely, unless the wind is blowing hard.

Within doors, too, and especially in winter, the temperature of the air may change rapidly, and the heat radiated from human bodies, lamps and stoves affects the thermometer.

In all cases, therefore, the "slung" method must be used, if we wish to know the true temperature of the air.

But, it may be asked, why confine our attention to the temperature of the air? The sun's rays, the radiation from stoves, etc., affect us as well as the thermometer.

Simply because the effect of radiated heat on the thermometer gives no reliable indication of its effect on ourselves, nor are all thermometers, even affected alike.

Two perfectly correct thermometers which agree when "slung" together in the shade, or when immersed in a pail of water, may differ greatly when hung up in the sunshine.

For the amount of solar heat absorbed by the instruments varies with their size and shape, the quality and thickness of the glass and the character of the case. To say that the thermometer stands at 100° in the sun gives no valuable information to anybody who does not know all about your thermometer and the place where it hangs.

The temperature of the air is all that the house thermometer can be expected to indicate, and it will not indicate this truly unless the above-mentioned precautions are taken.—Lawrence B. Fletcher, M. D.

Blood Poison.

The most efficient advertising in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that which comes from the medicine itself. That is, those who are cured by it speak to friends suffering similarly, who in turn derive benefit and urge others to try this successful medicine.

Berlin, August 4.—The National Gazette has a despatch from Rome saying France and the Vatican entered into a new agreement in July by which France undertakes to help the Vatican in its financial embarrassments and the Vatican binds itself to support the Republic at home and abroad.

MONEY

It is the object of our paper to give our readers the latest and most reliable information regarding the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Inscribed by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable Purposes. It is the only lottery of its kind in the world.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING takes place semi-annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING takes place in each of the other ten months of the year.

It is the only lottery of its kind in the world, and its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING takes place semi-annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING takes place in each of the other ten months of the year.

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THE TURKISH BATH

is a great luxury and a wonderful remedy. Scores of Montreal citizens have been cured by the Bath.

On St. Henri's St., near the Windsor. Gentlemen's hours: 9 to 12 noon; 2 to 5 P.M. Ladies' hours: 10 to 12 noon; receive up to noon.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Address: F. E. WICKES, 3-13 Manager Turkish Baths, Montreal.

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

KENNETH CAMPBELL & Co.

MESSRS LAVIOLETTE & NELSON

Have just received their autumn importation of French Specialties and Perfumes, and invite the public to visit their establishment.

1605 NOTRE DAME STREET, (Corner of St. Gabriel)

CHOLERA!

COVERTON'S Aromatic Blackberry Carminative!

A safe, easy and effectual cure for disorders of the Bowels and Stomach, for both children and adults, promptly relieving DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA MORBUS and DYSENTERY; also COLIC, WIND, and painful purging of the Bowels. Price 25 cents. Be sure and get that prepared by C. J. COVERTON & CO., Corner Brewery and Dorchester Streets. For sale by all Druggists.

THE St. James Hat Store.

SILK AND FELT HATS

Spring Stock Now Complete. Prices Low. INSPECTION INVITED.

ROBERTSON & CO. 220 St. James Street.

PERSONAL—LEGITIMATE DETECTIVE WORK

WORK in connection with burglaries, forgeries, black-mailing schemes, mysterious disappearances, and all detective work in criminal and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service. Offices, Temple Building, Montreal. Office Telephone: 218. Private Telephone: 4655 and 6045. JOHN A. GROSE, Supt. Commercial Work; SILAS H. CARPENTER, Supt. Criminal Work.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

ESTABLISHED 1824. TOTAL ASSETS: \$3,277,143 51. INVESTED FUNDS: 10,936,943 51. INVESTED IN CANADA: 1,254,674 51.

MONTEAL OFFICE: No. 111 St. Francois Xavier Street. WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent.

Special City Agents: FRANK BOND, WILLIAM STAFFORD.

STORAGE.

J. WENTWORTH HILL, Warehouseman, Storage for all kinds of merchandise, in bond or free. Also Household Goods, Warehouse and office William and Queen streets. Bond No. 75, Telephone 81.

JAMAICA EXHIBITION

The Gold Medal!

WE HAVE THE PLEASURE OF BEING ABLE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE

Bell Pianos and Organs

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED TO THE WHOLESALE and retail control of these instruments in the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario, and solicit applications in unoccupied territory from reliable dealers.

Wholesale and Retail Agents: WILLIS & CO., 1824 Notre Dame Street, near McGill.

TUNING and REPAIRS done in an artistic manner, at reasonable rates. Also Tuning by the year.

Best Body Brussels Carpets.

Since my announcement of best, choice, five-frame Body Brussels at special prices, salesmen have been booking large and numerous orders, measureurs, cutters and fitters overrun with pressing demands upon their taxed energies, and the tout ensemble presents an assurance of the purchasing capacity of the public when prices reach a point below the standard.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET.

ROOFING

GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS

ROOFING

In Metal, Slate, Cement, Gravel.

ROOFS REPAIRED.

Before giving your orders get prices from us. OFFICE and WORKS, corner Latour Street and Busby Lane. Telephone—Bell, 150; Federal 1622. Post Office Box 90.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.

1891—SEASON—1892. The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports:—

To QUEBEC—Steamers QUEBEC and CANADA will leave Montreal daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 a.m.

To TORONTO—Commencing Monday 1st June, leave daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 a.m. from Lacolle at 12.30 p.m., from Orleans Landing at 4.30 p.m.

To the SAGUENAY—Now leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m. and from 28th June to 15th September start times as follows:—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

To CORNWALL—Steamer BOHEMIAN every Tuesday and Friday at noon.

To CHAMBLY—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

To BOUCHERVILLE, VALENNE, VERCHERS and BOUT DE L'ILE—Daily (Sundays excepted), per Steamers GIBRALTAR at 5.30 p.m. Steamers at 2.30 p.m.

LANGUEVILLE FERRY—From Langueville 5 a.m. and every subsequent hour; from Montreal commencing at 5.30 a.m. Leave trip 8.30 p.m. See time table.

To LAPRAIRIE—From Montreal, from 25th May to 31st August, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Laprairie—5.30 a.m., 1.30 and 5.30 p.m. From Montreal 8.30 a.m., 12 noon and 6 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays from Laprairie, 8 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 1.30 and 5.30 p.m. From Montreal, 8.30 a.m., 12 noon, 4 and 6.15 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, from Laprairie, 7.30 a.m., and 5 p.m. From Montreal, 8 a.m., 2 and 6 p.m.

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

For all information apply at Company's Ticket Office, Richelieu Pier, Windsor Hotel, Balmoral Hotel. ALEX. MILLOY, JULIEN CHAPOT, Traffic Manager, General Manager.

J. H. WALKER WOOD ENGRAVER.

181 St. James St. Engraving for all Illustrative and decorative purposes. Orders promptly filled. Federal Telephone 897.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour

See that they get it! all others are imitations. MILLER BROS. & TOMES 129 King Street, Montreal, Que.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

IRISH FRIEZE.

As far back as the history of Ireland can be traced in writings, mention is made of a coarse woolen cloth woven by the people of the country and known to them as frieze. The name is said to be drawn from the ancient Fria in the Netherlands, whence, possibly, the art of making the fabric was derived. So remote, however, is the period when frieze was first made in Erin that no one can tell when or where or by whom it was originally spun. Century after century, so long that the mind of man runneth not to the country, it has been the national cloth of Ireland, the distinctive dress of patriot, peasant and peer, and since the seventeenth century, an outward badge of the people's aspirations for nationality. For when England destroyed Ireland's commerce by the infamous Navigation Act of 1663, and the injured country began to promote its own manufactures, led by James, the first Duke of Ormonde, it was to the woolen industry that it turned its chief attention and on which it founded its highest hopes for a revival of its prosperity; and then the making of frieze became the occupation of the women of every shealing. While the men tended the herds of sheep and prepared the wool, the colliers kept their spinning wheels whirling and their looms clacking with the materials for the great staple. And when the exportation of woolen goods from Ireland was made a crime in 1699, and the people of that island became too poor to use the finer qualities of home made cloths, they still had need of frieze in local trade and for private use. In 1799, when the condition of the peasantry was most deplorable, "they brought the king," says Mr. Froude, "to interpose in their favor and procure them leave to export and sell at least the coarse frieze blankets and flannels which the peasants' wives and children produced in their cabins." But their appeal was in vain. The English Parliament that had ruined their trade and suppressed the most profitable manufactures, refused to allow them to dispose of the goods they still made. At last, when the Volunteer movement triumphed, the British laws "which prohibited the Irish from exporting their woolen manufactures and their glass were wholly repealed," says Mr. Lecky, "and the great trade of the colonies was freely thrown open to them. Frieze covered Sunbells' soldiers in 1600; it made overcoats for the Volunteers in 1782. It was worn with pride by the chiefs of the olden clans; by Henry Grattan, by Daniel O'Connell; it is used to-day by

IRISH NOTES.

Mr. W. Redmond and Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, who have been acting on behalf of Mr. Parnell in America, arrived at Queenstown on July 18 in the Guion steamer "Arizona." They represented that their mission had been successful. They had held meetings in the United States and Canada, while not a single meeting has been held in opposition to Mr. Parnell. Mr. O'Kelly, however, stated there was a large body in the States who were opposed to both parties.

The strike of the dockworkers which has been agitating Dublin for the past fortnight has collapsed, the men having been compelled to return to work on the merchants' terms. These latter applied to the Ship Owners Federation Society across the channel, who quickly supplied them with hands to keep the work going, and so the strikers had to cave in. In Ireland, certainly, the Labor Associations seem to be a complete failure—perhaps from the plethora of workers—and in almost every case employers have won, the chief result of the ineffectual efforts being much suffering to the women and children.

Fighlin House, near Athlone, the residence of Mr. Joseph Keogh, J. P., was attacked by armed men at a very early hour on the morning of July 29. The noise of firearms awakened Mr. Keogh and his daughter, and on going to the window they saw two men armed with guns. One of the men immediately fired, but the shot missed. The men then decamped. Mr. Keogh and his daughter identified the men as the sons of farmers. It was found afterwards that two valuable dogs belonging to Mr. Keogh had been shot dead in their kennels. A relative of the men had been prosecuted some time ago by Mr. Keogh for poaching, but the defendant fled the country before the case came on. It is alleged that both men threatened Mr. Keogh.

The Irish Times' London correspondent says: "Notwithstanding statements from Gladstonian sources to the contrary, there are letters in existence written by Mr. Gladstone to Mrs. O'Shea. I have this on the authority of a person who has seen the letters. They are in Mr. Gladstone's own handwriting, and they are addressed to Mrs. O'Shea. When they are required, and at the proper time, they will be produced. When the letters are published I believe it will be found that the Kilmainham negotiations and other intrigues with the Parnellites were conducted between this lady and Mr. Gladstone. One reason for the intense bitterness of the Parnellites against Mr. Gladstone and his party in 1885 was the feeling, based on the secret correspondence, that they had been betrayed.

It was rumored during the week that Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., was about to resign the leadership of the Irish party. His health being advanced as the reason, he has, however, withdrawn his intention, and will retain it for some time longer. It is not improbable that the event that Mr. John P. Kelly will take up the reins, and his election would probably culminate in uniting the two parties. With the defeat of Mr. Parnell at Carlow, much of the white heat and rancour of political parties here has disappeared. It was vigorously and bitterly fought, that contest, and just as the winning side take their victory with thanks, the defeated accept their beating if not in sorrow, at any rate in silence. But it is pretty generally understood that the cause of the late leader is irretrievably lost.

The various banks have been presenting their reports to their shareholders, and their returns would go a good way to show just how the disturbed political condition of things, that the country generally is pretty prosperous. The net profits of the Bank of Ireland for the last year come to £166,000; those of the National Bank for the same period to £284,499, and the others in similar proportions. All anticipate with the prospects of an abundant harvest, a renewal of prosperity. The harvest has been somewhat delayed by the wet weather of the past three weeks, but the hot sun has again set in and the country looks everywhere extremely well. The crops are in fine condition, and if the weather continues as it is at present we may expect a better season than we have had for years. Therefore the Bank directors are jubilant.

It is not in those days of quick telegraphy, swift steamers, telegrams, and all the rest that one would expect to find smuggling going on, especially around the British Islands. Yet it seems it is. For some time the revenue authorities have had their suspicions aroused by certain proceedings on the west and south coasts of Ireland and the number of Dutch vessels that were hovering around the water ways. On Thursday a revenue cutter arrived off the coast of Skibbereen in the county of Cork, and disembarked a number of revenue officers. In Baltimore they raided several shops and licensed premises and made large seizures of tobacco, cigars, rum and brandy, which it appears had never paid duty or passed Her Majesty's custom house. In Cape Clear and Sherkin Island their searches proved equally successful, and a diligent search is being instituted in all the coves and inlets of the coast and in the islands lying further out. A great deal of valuable material was lost to novel-writers with the extinction of smuggling, and who know but it may be brought to hand again.

The naval manœuvres have commenced, and the Irish harbors from Bantry Bay to Kingstown are filled with torpedo boats. An attack is to be made by the enemy on the Irish coast preparatory to landing an invading army, and it is the province of the channel fleet aided by these powerful little vessels to prevent it. Dublin is in especial menaced, it being the intention of the foe, if they can creep past the vigilant cruisers, to destroy the newly made Loop Line Railway, the bridge of which crosses the Liffey above the Custom House. Should they succeed in doing so and get their guns trained on the city, a heavy requisition in money will be levied off the capital. Belfast, too, is being made the objective point of attack, and a flotilla of torpedoes passed up the channel northwards yesterday, steaming in all haste to the protection of the Ulster city. Should the enemy be

able to get past the forts a heavy tribute will be levied off the city fathers there also and the foreign foe will steer off to sea laden with spoils (in imagination) from this already "distressed country." Much interest attaches to the manœuvres this year, as the torpedoes play by far the most important part in them. The iron-clad "Bellesisle," at Kingstown, is busy with its electric search lights each night, sweeping the sea for miles around to prevent any of these dangerous little machines creeping on her unawares, and the effect is very pretty and is watched by crowds of spectators.

A MYSTERY.

Suspicious Death of a Young Woman of Toronto.

QUEENSTOWN, Ont., Aug. 7.—The body of a young lady was found at seven o'clock this morning in the Niagara river, about 200 feet below the Lewiston wharf. She appeared to be about 20 years of age, about five feet four inches tall, light brown hair and was neatly dressed, wearing dark waist trimmed with plaid facings, and black silk skirt, buttoned kid shoes and black hose. A black silk parasol, brown straw hat trimmed with artificial red roses and a black jacket were found on the bank near the body. Foul play is suspected as the body was standing slightly bent in about three feet of water with the skirt thrown over the head and tightly twisted under the throat, while signs of a struggle are visible on the shore about half way to the top of the bank. Two men about twenty-five years of age, five feet five inches tall and rather stout, are under arrest at Lewiston. They were found on the shore about fifty feet from where the body was first seen. Two young ladies from Lewiston say they saw these two men and the deceased girl in company late yesterday afternoon. One man gave his name as Henry Daly and both say they belonged formerly to Toronto, which they left about six months ago. The deceased is said to be Miss Delia Larkin of Toronto.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Thomas A. Rodger, whose death took place on Thursday, was one of Montreal's most popular physicians, and his early taking off will be felt as a personal loss by very many who hold him in regard both as a skilful medical man and a big-hearted, generous-minded friend. Dr. Rodger, whose family came from Belth, Scotland, was born on the 29th November, 1847. He was educated at McGill, and twenty-one years ago began practice at Point St. Charles. Latterly, he has filled the important post of chief medical officer of the Grand Trunk railway. He was also an attending surgeon of the Montreal General hospital and a representative fellow of the faculty of medicine of McGill college. His illness, which began in April last, it was at one time thought would be overcome; but fate willed it otherwise. He married Miss Grace Dow, and has one son, aged 15 years. His father died only a year ago, at the ripe age of 90. He has two sisters, Mrs. Gilmour, who lives in the city, and Mrs. Mackenzie, who lives in Maine City, Mich., and one brother, William, who lives in Toronto.

Rev. Abbe Joseph Quevillon, one of the pioneer missionaries at Pittsfield, Mass., died here on Wednesday last. The funeral took place at St. Vincent de Paul.

On the 25th of July, Durland's oldest, but one inhabitant passed over to the great majority, James Currie, aged 92. He was born in Spain while his father was on military service there under Sir Arthur Wellesley. His father, Major Currie, at the close of the Peninsular war came to Durban, and settled on lot 10 in the 5th range at the same time as Colonel Harriott settled in Drummondville. He joined the latter in forming a military station at the latter place and throughout their lives the two were fast friends. The Major fought at Corunna, under John Moore who was buried at dead of night. With his martial oak around him. He took part immediately after his arrival in Canada in the war of 1812.

Le Col. Antoine-Charlier de Lotbiniere Harwood, late Deputy Adjutant-General No. 5 district, died on Thursday night at Notre Dame Hospital. He was born in Montreal on St. George's day in the year 1825. His father was the late Hon. Robert Unwin Harwood, seigneur of Vaudreuil, who represented that county in the Legislative Assembly. His mother was Dame Louise-Charlier de Lotbiniere, herself the daughter of the Marquis de Lotbiniere. Young Harwood studied in the Montreal College, and was admitted to the Bar in 1848. He subsequently made a voyage to Europe. Upon his return he practised law for some years, and in 1857 was elected to represent Vaudreuil in the Quebec Assembly. Many citizens will remember his famous speech in favor of confederation which caused Sir George Etienne Cartier to cross the room to come and shake hands with him. In 1859 Mr. Harwood resigned his seat to become the first Adjutant-General of the 6th Military District, a position which he held until 1888, when he retired retaining rank. In 1851 he married Miss Angélique Lefebvre de Bellefleur, daughter of the late Mr. de Bellefleur, seigneur of Mille Isles, who was Adjutant-General for Lower Canada, in 1830. Deceased was the brother of Mr. H. S. Harwood, M.P. for Vaudreuil, and of Mr. R. W. Harwood, ex-M.P. He was first cousin to the Hon. Mr. Joly de Lotbiniere, and brother-in-law to Judge Taschereau, of the Supreme Court, Col. Paton, Deputy Minister of Militia, and Mr. de Bellefleur-Macdonald. Dropsy was the immediate cause of the Colonel's death, and it was brought on by an attack of grippe. His wife survives him, but he leaves no issue. The funeral, which was of a military character, took place on Saturday at Vaudreuil.

May Last for Years.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 7.—An officer of the United States ship Pensacola, which arrived yesterday from Chili, stated to an Associated Press correspondent that the progress made so far by either party

in Chili is small. The Congressional party has plenty of money, while Balmeada is flooding the country with paper money. At Valparaiso the English sovereign is worth \$15. Should Balmeada's new cruisers arrive from Europe in good shape to enter engagements the insurgents will be defeated, but if anything happens to the new ships it is impossible to predict the outcome and the war may continue for years. Both parties are well supplied with arms and ammunition. So far only three engagements have been fought. None of them have been serious, and the insurgents have been victorious each time. In regard to the reported sinking of the Pensacola's launch, Captain Kautz said it was entirely erroneous. The blowing up of an insurgent launch by a torpedo was probably the foundation for the story.

A Costly Enquiry.

OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—As the privileges and Elections committee draws to the end of its labors it is possible to make some computation of what it will cost the country. Those best qualified to speak state that between \$65,000 and \$75,000 will have to be expended to meet the cost of the enquiry. The expert accountants and engineers alone have been paid close upon \$9,000, if not more than that, but the principal charge will be that for printing, which will be enormous. The work at the printing bureau is seriously impeded by the vast amount of material thrown upon it by the investigation in progress and this promises to be increased by the Senate enquiry, and at present over four and a half tons of type are standing in the Government printing office.

The Toronto Mystery.

TORONTO, Aug. 7.—At the request of Handcock's counsel the investigation of the murder case has been adjourned for a week. Mr. Murlock wanted the body examined that a more thorough examination might be made of the fractured skull, and he was highly indignant when he was told that the skull was now in the possession of the coroner. Several witnesses were examined without adding anything new when the magistrate stopped further proceedings, saying that he heard enough to warrant him in committing the prisoner for trial. He said the fact appears to be simply that this girl was murdered. "I am satisfied," he said, "that she has been murdered. She must have either been murdered by the prisoner or somebody going along the road who entered and struck her down. It is extraordinary that any stranger could so suddenly commit the deed and get away without being noticed. This is one point I must remember. He consented to the adjournment, however, and a further medical examination will be made.

A Terrible Attack.

WINNEPEG, Man., August 7.—A despatch from Morden to-day says: Yesterday was very warm and clear until about 10.30, when it began to cloud over and shortly afterwards a terrific storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by winds and rain, broke over the district and raged furiously until 4.30 this morning. The lightning struck the dwelling of a farmer named David Martens, setting fire to the house, instantly killing Mrs. Martens and stunning Mr. Martens and six children. The eldest boy, a lad of 15 years, was the first to regain consciousness and at once set to work to remove the bodies from the burning building, which he accomplished in time to save the lives of his father and little brothers and sisters, who soon afterwards regained consciousness.

Manitoba Politics.

WINNEPEG, Aug. 9.—In the election yesterday at North Brandon Attorney-General Sifton was successful, defeating Cliff (Opposition) by 137. The majority was much larger than anticipated.

Agricultural Charges.

The Inspector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary makes the following report ending June 30, 1891: Antrim 9, Armagh 9, Cavan 4, Donegal 6, Down 3, Fermanagh 9, Londonderry 1, Monaghan 9, Tyrone 1, Carlow 1, Dublin 6, Kildare 9, Kilkenny 9, King's 5, Longford 5, Louth 9, Meath 2, Queen's 1, Westmeath 2, Wexford 1, Wicklow 1, Galway East 2, Galway West 3, Leitrim 1, Mayo 2, Roscommon 1, Sligo 1, Clare 1, Cork East Riding 10, do West 10, Kerry 15, Limerick 4, Tipperary North Riding 3, do South 18, Waterford 1. Total, 129.



CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Stomach, etc. While there is no remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured...

FATHER KÖNIG'S NERVE TONIC. Recommended as the Best. I suffered from temporary sleeplessness from overwork for two years, for which I used Pastor König's Nerve Tonic, and can recommend same as the best medicine for similar troubles. F. BOHNHORST. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1, 1887. I can most truthfully testify to the fact that here in Cleveland, several cases of epilepsy, which were cured by the medicine of Rev. Father König, of St. Wayne, Ind., have come under my personal observation. In other similar cases great relief was given even if up to this time they have not been entirely cured. It would certainly be a great blessing if the tidings were more widely circulated that many could be cured by this medicine. REV. ALAIDUS ANDESCHKE, O. S. F. Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor König, of St. Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his supervision by KOENIG MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price 31 Per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5. In Montreal, by E. LEONARD, Chemist 113 St. Lawrence Street.

GAIN ONE POUND A Day. A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME ALL RUN DOWN, AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER, SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FAT HAS BEEN PROVED OVER AND OVER AGAIN BY PHYSICIANS AS MILK ENDED BY PHYSICIANS. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS PUT UP ONLY IN SALMON OIL WRAPPERS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 50c. AND \$1.00. SCOTT'S BOWNE, Belle Me.

WHITECHAPEL HORROR. Fleishly Attack Upon a Woman of Seventy. LONDON, August 7.—Much excitement was occasioned in the Whitechapel district this morning from a rumor that "Jack the Ripper" had again appeared and committed another atrocity. At an early hour this morning a fine old woman named White, was passing through one of the numerous dark alleys with which the region abounds, she was set upon by an unknown man, armed with a sharp knife. The place where the assault was made was dark and dismal. The man grasped the woman by the hair and leaving her backward he, with one hand across her mouth, silenced the cries she would naturally have tried to make, while with the other hand he drew the long blade knife across her tightly drawn throat, inflicting a terrible wound. Then, using the knife as a dagger, he plunged it into her body again and again. There is a deep wound on the woman's arm, which it is believed was received while she was attempting to ward off the ferocious blows aimed at her body. When released from the grasp of her assailant the woman dropped to the ground with the blood pouring from her wounds, and when shortly afterwards she was discovered by a passing policeman she was unconscious and in a dying condition. She is 70 years old. The police are hunting for the assassin. He has disappeared leaving no trace save his mutilated victim. The woman was taken to the hospital, and after a time she recovered sufficiently to tell of the attack made upon her. She is a German, and unlike the other women murdered and mutilated in Whitechapel, she was not in company of the man who attacked her, but was passing along the street, when, without warning, the assassin sprang upon her.

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A British Naval Officer's Suicide. Six Prisoners of Aug. 7.—Several British prisoners were taken on board the steamer "Siesta" at Alexandria, July 11, shortly after leaving Suez, and was drowned. Hodges had been suspended from duty for one year on account of a breach of discipline and was on his way to England.

Not Fishermen Arrested. WASHINGTON, N.Y., August 10.—A bill was made on the steamer "Siesta" in the St. Lawrence river, near Cape Vincent, on August 7, resulting in the capture of thirteen large nets which had been in illegal use in catching the game fish of the river. Two of the net fishermen, Fred and Edward Barber, were arrested after a chase and struggle, the others making a desperate resistance, even striking at the officers with hatchets when the latter boarded their boats. In one of the nets five hundred black bass were found. Mr. W. H. Warner's steam yacht "Siesta" was used in the chase and conveyed the prisoners to Cape Vincent, where they were arraigned and gave bail to appear for trial on August 19. The nets were taken to Alexandria Bay and burned.

A Strange Story. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury has been advised that a bold attempt will be made during the present month to rob the Treasury by a strong and well-armed band of men organized for that purpose. The plan is to start fires in various parts of the city for the purpose of diverting the attention of the police and then to overpower the Treasury watchmen and loot the money vaults. The information was

Live Stock. The receipts of Live Stock at these yards for week ending Aug. 1st were as follows: Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs. Let out from pens 275 289 791 659. Total for week 414 257 79 659. Let out from pens 75 11 19 659.

Large receipts but little change of market. Receipts of cattle values a shade below the decline seeming likely to continue with present cable from English market. A fair market for butchers' stock, however, supply and demand, no change in values. Sheep market dull, large receipts of previous week, maintenance of prices. We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle export, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2; cattle butchers' good, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; cattle butchers' med., 3 1/2 @ 4; cattle butchers' cull, 3 1/2; sheep, 3 1/2; Hogs 7 1/2; calves, 2 1/2 @ 3.

given in a letter signed by the "King of the Tramps," who explained that he was the leader of the band. The letter was referred to the captain of the watch with instructions to give the visitors a proper reception. Wisemann's Expedition. GENOA, August 6.—Baron von Wisemann, the German explorer, has sailed from this city for Aden, where he will engage a number of Somalis, who will proceed with him to Zanzibar and Dar Es-Salaam. The main body of Baron von Wisemann's present expeditionary forces, which is concentrated at Sardinia, will set out not later than September, thus avoiding the rainy season in the low lands. The shipment to Aden of a portable railway, the first of its kind to be sent to Africa, preceded the departure of the Baron.

Orleanist Discontent. LONDON, July 8.—A meeting of prominent members of the Orleanist party has been held at the residence of the residence of the Count of Paris. The plans of the party were thoroughly discussed. There is increasing discontent among the Count's adherents due to the Count's refusal to adopt a policy of greater activity. His adherents believe the movement of which Cardinal Laviegrie is the leader looking to an alliance between the republic of France and the Vatican is threatening the success of the Orleanist's plans. One of the influential supporters of the monarchist movement, M. de Bourdon, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, attended the conference and urged the Count to visit Rome and appeal to the Pope in support of his claim to the throne of France, or at least secure from His Holiness a promise that he would withdraw his consent to the policy advocated by Laviegrie. The Count of Paris declined to accept de Bourdon's proposal. de Bourdon also urged the Count to issue a manifesto calling upon the clergy to rally around the standard of the Orleanists, but the Count also declined to entertain this proposition, declaring he would leave that to an Orleanist bishop.

COMMERCIAL. GRAIN.—The market remains dull and without change. No. 1 Manitoba hard, \$1.10 @ \$1.12; No. 2 Manitoba hard, 97c; No. 2 Northern, \$1.01 @ \$1.03; feeding do., 82c @ 85c; Peas, 50c in store; 90c afloat. Oats, Manitoba, 50c @ 52c; Upper Canada, 50c @ 52c; Corn, 75c @ 77c; duty paid. Barley, feeding, 60c; malting, nominal, at 65c @ 70c. Rye, nominal, at 58c @ 60c. Flour.—Business is quiet with prices steady. We quote: Patent spring, \$5.50 @ \$6.00; patent winter, \$5.25 @ \$5.75; straight roller, \$4.00 @ \$5.00; extra, \$4.00 @ \$4.70; superfine, \$4.00 @ \$4.25; strong bakers', \$5.25 @ \$6.00; strong bakers' (Man.), \$5.00 @ \$5.15.

Butter.—The market is quiet and prices steady. We quote: Patent spring, \$5.50 @ \$6.00; patent winter, \$5.25 @ \$5.75; straight roller, \$4.00 @ \$5.00; extra, \$4.00 @ \$4.70; superfine, \$4.00 @ \$4.25; strong bakers', \$5.25 @ \$6.00; strong bakers' (Man.), \$5.00 @ \$5.15.

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S. Carsley's Column. Early Closing. FOR RECREATION. In order to give a little more time for recreation or recuperation, our store will be closed at 5.30 p.m. every day during August, except Saturdays, when they will close at one o'clock. S. CARSELEY.

COMING DOWN IN THE WORLD. Next week all our Summer Goods must be sold and, in order to do this, extra Bargains will be offered during next week. IT WILL PAY EVERY ONE! It will pay everybody, especially those with families, to come to this Next Week's Sale.

Special Inducements! Special inducements will be offered in SUMMER MANTLES, SUMMER DRESS GOODS, CHALLIES, PRINTS OF ALL KINDS, FLANNELETTES, LACES, CHILDREN'S SUMMER DRESSES, ALL MILLINERY, PARASOLS, etc. Every one ought to attend S. Carsley's Next Week's Sale of SUMMER GOODS! S. CARSELEY.

Clearing Sale of Dress Goods. 100 pieces of single width Dress Goods, beautiful patterns, to be sold during the next 6 days at 25 cents. 40 pieces of double width Challies, tasteful patterns, to be sold next week for 10 cents. 100 pieces of single width Challies, all splendid patterns, to be sold next week at 7 1/2 cents per yard. S. CARSELEY.

Colored Flashes worth 60c. for.....55c. All shades in Silk Flashes worth 80c. for.....55c. Wide Silk Flashes worth \$1.10, for.....50c. Colored Silk Flashes worth \$1.50, for.....45c. Very Wide Silk Flashes worth \$2.25\$1.50 S. CARSELEY'S

Wide Width Striped Dress Materials 50c. Wide Width Checked Dress Materials 50c. Wide Width Spotted Dress Materials 50c. Just received, Challies, 37 in wide.....10c. French Art Delaine, cream ground.....36c. French Art Delaine, wide width.....40c. Colored Union Serges, 32 inches wide 40c. Double width Dress Goods, tweed effect.....15c. Dress Goods, large and small checks.....18c. Indian Cashmere, double width.....4c. Indian Cashmere, all wool.....55c. Indian Cashmere, new shades.....50c. Fancy Cream Grenadines.....9c. Fancy Cream Grenadines.....12c. Fancy Cream Grenadines.....15c. S. CARSELEY.

Attend the Remnant Sale next week. REMNANT SALE: Remnants of Silks Remnants of Satins Remnants of Flashes Remnants of Velvets Remnants of Cashmere Remnants of Foulle Serge Remnants of Nun's veiling Remnants of Grenadine Remnants of French Delaine Remnants of Dress Tweed Remnants of Challies Remnants of French de Beige Remnants of Dress serge Remnants of skirting S. CARSELEY.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT. Job Line Ladies' Tweed Ulsters.....\$1.00. Tweed Ulsters, all Patterns.....1.00. Ladies' New Dolman Ulsters.....1.50. Ladies' Dusters in all sizes.....2.50. Various shades in Travelling Ulsters.....2.50. Dusters in numerous patterns.....3.50. Ladies' very stylish Dusters.....3.50. Tremendous assortment of Dusters.....5.00. Travelling Dusters, excellent de- signs.....6.55. Special Side Ulsters, with capes, worth \$10.00, for.....4.50. 52 inch Costume Tweeds, Reduced. Summer Cloakings at Reduced Prices. Summer Mantle Cloths, All Reduced. Special Sale of Remnants. S. CARSELEY.

S. CARSELEY. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779. Notre Dame Street, Montreal. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market. Clapperton's Spool Cotton never breaks, never knots, never ravel, and every spool warranted 300 yards. Always ask for Clapperton's Spool Cotton.

S. CARSELEY'S COLUMN. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779. Notre Dame Street, Montreal. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market. Clapperton's Spool Cotton never breaks, never knots, never ravel, and every spool warranted 300 yards. Always ask for Clapperton's Spool Cotton.

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