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VOL. XLI., NO. 3.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AUGUST 12, 1891

PRICE 5 CENTS

THE ENCYCLICAL.

THE GREATEST DOCUMENT OF THE AGE.

The Translator of the Encyclical-The Bishop of Newport and Menovia Writes on the Value of . the Great Letter.

The following from the pen of the Bish-The following from the pen of the Bish-op of Newport and Menevia, the author of the official translation of the Ency-clical on Labor, shows his deliberate ap-preciation of what is probably the most preciation of white is property the most important document of the present Pentificate:

The Encyclical Letter of Pope Leo 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 Labor Question is so wide, and its couditions are so various in various times and countries, that it is no wonder if the countries and the intelligent laity have often hesitated now 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 sons of every degree to prevent a cat-Some of us have doubted

whether it wa-WISE 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 quickly found, for 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 deries that any State legisla-tion 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.

a mere unit in a national machine, benefits his body at the

BERLINSE OF HIS SOUL,

interferes with his family life, or makes t 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 hand them over to the State-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 pages 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 external 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 virtues to the poor workingman and all the vices 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 common-wealth should especially care for and protect the wage-curners, 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

sonal violence and public disorder, these topics occur everywhere in the text. following and on Sunday, August 30, to 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 Rev. Abhe Marre, of Montreal, will be rate of wages, the policy of trades 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 medita-The Encyclical Letter of Pope Leo tion, wonderfully clear principles which XIII. on the Labor Question, although it will serve as a guide to those whose be did at the time. While on this pilocotains nothing that is startling, is the contains nothing that is startling. contains nothing that to the solution right of the workmen to live not as a of that question which has been made beast but as a man, the holiness of family of that question which has occur made the during this generation. The reason is ties, the right of association, and the moral duty of employers not to imperit will have the effect of giving uniformity will have the effect of a body of many solutions and others of a body of many solutions. new ideas but they are very opportune and they show what direction Catholic action should take.

But the strong part of the encyclical of loyal and capable Catholics, whether of the clergy of laity, who are only anxious to understand and second the solution of the Bovereign Pontiff. The Labor Question is so wide, and its countries of the Sovereign Pontiff. ion and of the Church. The Church teaches the necessity of labor, and the impossibily 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 paralle's 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 was actually and admittedly so bad that extended passage of great power and serious efforts were required from persents. Religion teaches us that all men are brothers; why should class be set against class? We find here thoughts which will serve as beaconlights for many a shepherd of souls, thoughts ex-pressed in this Letter with a peculiar beauty of style which is inspiring. The ages which treat of this moral power of the Church's action on the world form a treatise complete in inself, 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 relicsof 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 that he died for the faith in days of persecution, of which there r main noother record, under an Emperor, but which Emperor we know not, in the silver age of Rome. The only dute that remains is This great encyclical, which runs to the age of St. Quietus, which is recorded some forty pages in the English official as five years and two months. Yet even translation, may be called a proclama, this gives no information to the curious tionof individualism. The Holy Father, and the pious, for in early Christian with the instinct of the Catholic pastor, times the age was reckoned often from the sees that the first thing to do for the poor day of baptism and not from the day of man, or for the rich man, is to assert his birth. Absolutely nothing is known, claim to his own soul. He belongs to then, of the saint who is so honored, and God before he belongs to any State. To yet fifteen hundred years or more after his children he is the divinely-ordained the death of this Roman boy, for he is means of knowing and serving God, and supposed to have been but a child when they belong to him before any State has he died, his mouldering remains and a rights over the m. Whatever makes him | vial of his blood are borne with reverence from one church to another in a city in a continent of which the world he live! 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 crucitix 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 shows it to be of great age. Mrs. Heffer-nan, who prizes it very highly has proffered 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.

ing, August 16, to end on the Saturday 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. 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 re-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 fullfiled in a royal manual. manner. The Rev. Father has received the following letter from the Comte:

Stowe House, Buckingham, England 4th July, Stowe House, Backingham, England III July, 1891.

My Reverend Sir. I at last have been able to send you for the Sanctuary of good Sie. Anno de Beaupre the memorial which I promised to send to you on my visit of the 29th September, 1890, as you will see it mataken some time to execute this work, which is of pure hand engraved and chiseled silver, coming from one of the most experienced Parisian silver-smiths. It represents my illustrious and glorious ancestor of holy memory, St. Louds, King of frames, offering his sceptre at the time of the crusade to Ste. Anno, It is with great pleasure that i hus testify to my devotion to the giorious saint whom I owe so much. (Signed) Louis PHILLIPE.

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

Offered by Louis Philippe, Comte de Paris, chief of the royal house of France, in exile, to the Church of Ste. Anne de Beaupre. Quebec, as a memorial of his pilgrimage there on the 29th September,

A PETITION TO ROME.

Alleged to Have Boon Prepared by the Conservatives.

QUEBEC, August S .- 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 night in the Government printing office 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 under signed Catholics (there are no signatures) have reason, as a political party, what is known as the Cemetery of St. Protextatus, in the Catacombs of Rome, and were given by the Pope to an American priest and deposited in a easket with the substant of the way in party, bal by Mr. Mercier, is abusing and has abused the authority of the Church servative 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 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.

Church Music.

The Rev. Abbe Borduas, choir master of Notre Dame, publishes an article in the Semaine Religiouse on the need of a Sacred Music Academy. He claims that inches long, made of some foreign wood, and elaborately carved. The figure of Catholic church choir established on there is not in this city a single Roman the Saviour is of every, about eight inches long, and is a piece of beautiful and realistic carving. Its appearance and realistic carving. 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 some what 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 opens are transformed into sacred by a mere change in the name, and other pieces of music, worthy, 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, if not superior to its predecessor of 1886 and an ignorance of the fact that sacred —is being organized. It will be held the forms an intergral part of said next month. lifurgy.

Not Complimentary.

The familiar phrase Preturned fompties" is the title given in Ireland to the Parnell delegates to America. The form is quite appropriate, as the delegates did than in this Encyclical. The sanctity of private property and of contracts, the duty of honest labor, and the sin of per-

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL. Progress of this Noble Edifice towards

Completion - The Portion being Completed : 111 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 counciated by the Master. Where-ever 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 splendid sculpture, to the rude church of the simple hamlet, with its plain walls and unpretentious interior. And as is meet 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 atmost 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 Dorohester 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 Monseigneur Bourget, 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 suspen led, owing to the impover-ished condition of the diocesan finances.

IT WAS CARRIED ON

country, owing to the vast scale on

After a lapse of seven years, building operations were resumed in 1835, it being considered then that the state of

and to the novelty and variety of the articles which were exposed for sale, and which bad come from all parts of the world. In connection with the bazaar a and were given by the array 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 elergymen, fifteenh undred choristers, and fitteen thousand devoit worshippers. In this age and this land such a ceremony is strange and improving of their action and of having used the name of His Holiness at public meetings and elsewhere as approving of their action and of having used the name of His Holiness at public meetings and elsewhere as approving of their action and 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 elergy inticured at the Archbishop's Palace. So far daily journal was published, containing, mating 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 unfuir to the Conservative party, who have had supreme cured at the Archosnops Fance. So In the Archosnops Fance. Fance Fance Fance Fance Fance Fance Fance F 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 the religious orders, menuong the Jesuits, for their defence against Libera! attacks, for the recognized liberty of the Church to erect canonical parishes, for the civil code, which was examined at the complete the portico this code, in a Catholic sense, of the whole ing 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 hopedthat 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 Arch-bishop, 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

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

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 detailpondent also learns that when the detailed returns of the above devision come to be well known, the figures will afford an ample subject of reflection for all those who persist in the assertion that Cauda 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-Cauadaian 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. discovered in the working quarters of St. Ann's and St. Gabriel, and other of the denser centres of the English population, From all appearences 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 popula-tion, 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. Laberge, F. Boisrame, O. M. I.; F. Burtin, O. M. I.; C. Therien, R. Lamarche, J. H. Leclerc, M. Carriere, cure of Point St. Charles; Brissette, Forbes, course of people.

operations were resumed in 1835, it being considered then that the state of the ecclesiastical treasury justified the ecclesiastical treasury justified the expenditure. From that year the work in the entrement of Lavis, preached the two and serverary of the senior, and serverary of the senior o expenditure. From that year the work has gone on continuously until the present time, when it is being pushed forevent, but a sad and dark ocevent, but a sad and dark oc-currence, which had left a trace of ward 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 buzaar attracted considerable attraction the sum of the building fund. blood in our history, and whose distant echces, 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 considerable attention throughout the 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 Speravi Domine, non confondar in alernum. But every medal had its obverse side. A contemporary historian had not nesitated 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 to entertain the officers of the French of the savages. It was needless to re- squadron on their visit to Portsmouth. count 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 slive on spits, and set fire to the whole village. A pall of gloom over-spread the whole country. Five years afterwards, when Frontenac had re-plied to Phipps by the mouth of his cannon, 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 massacred 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 your children is confided to one of those flourishing communities whose zeal and services are known throughout the whole country. Be ever obedient to the procountry. 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 slory is recognized. pages of history, your story is recounted in the evening by the firesides. The brance of your fate to the remetest of your children's children. And if, perchance, you have need of prayers, look at what gralitide, has deeply graved upon our hearts as it has graved in letters on the stone. Pray for them. monument will maintain the remen-

A SERIOUS FRAUDITE Kogus Diplomas from Montecal Sald to Rentition Linea and a district to the state of the state

surrendered his to the Board, he con-fessed under oath that he bought it at a Montreal printing house for eight dollars: The Board has evidence that a Grafton, N.D., man named Robert obtained one of the diplomas for ten dollars through a of the diplomas for ten dollars through a French physician of Faribault, Mini, who sent to Montreal for it.

In reference to the matter a reporter called upon the ex-president of the Victoria Medical College, who risigned 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 shid, " 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 lof the State Medical Board, asking the information, the annual curriculum, in which is to be found the names offslithe graduates of the college, and any name not there is fraululent. 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

diplomas were procured from a printing-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 at Cobourg, the president of the University of Laval, preached the and secretary of the school, and, besides,

> 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 misted.

NEWS IN BRIEF. gradien ande

Frost 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 Litoleff, the well-known French musician and composer, is dead. He was 78 years old.

The British Admiralty has voted £2,000

The valuators give the census of Sherbrooke as 10,000, and have increa valuation of property by some \$450,000. The Gatingan valley road is graded to ithin a mile or so of the Peche village,

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

and they will be running trains shouly

The friends of Mr. Moses Lebourveau, ex-warden and mayor of Eton, 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 negotia-tion 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 Phelos that Emperor William will perhaps visits the World's fair at Chicago. This statement, however, lacks confirmation!

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

Cormer 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 as employed be was supposed by the gondustor to have returned to this place with proper certain cate, "At Brigham the engine slackened up, in railway parlance, to "book 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 distinct neck was broken by the fall.

our hearts as it has graved in letters on able it will be in Huntingdon next week. The bridge at Trout river will not be up in time, so, that a trestle, bridge will be executed to allow the construction train to grow their subjects in China, if such action 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 have a such as an action of certain commanding the Canadian of certain conditions regarding the depot and running of trains. The hylaw years and running of trains. The hylaw years carried by only seven of a majority.

IRISH HUMORISTS

ASKETCH OF THOMAS ETTINGSALL.

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

The name of Ettingsall is as unfamilliar 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. So vague is the knowledge of him that his name is rarely spelt aright, and in such a generally correct place as the British Museum is given as Ellingsale— which error may, however, be due to a mere misprint. As a rule, he wrote anonymously, or under a nom de guerre, and that, of course, almost excuses mistakes of subsequent biographers or critics. Although it is no longer a secret that he was the author of the amusing sketch, 'Darby Doyle's Voyage to Quebec,' the fact does not appear to be very widely known. In a recently published collection of Irish stories, Thy mansion fair, the Third has Mr. B. The stories of th edited by Mr. W. B. Yeats, that sketch is given as anonymous. In past times it used to be put to the credit of Samuel Lover; now that that idea is exploded, it is handed over to the mysterious 'Anon, It is certainly a great pity that nobody has ever taken the trouble to investigate the case of Ettingsall until now, for, necessarily, it is terribly difficult to get at any important facts about him after the years which have elapsed since his death. With the exception of a small, but interesting, paragraph in the defunct Dublin Journal, by Joseph Gwynn, of Mullingar, I am not aware that anything has ever been written

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. The piece of his already named is so good that it is not inprobable that many other equally good and equally annonymous things lie in old Dublin periodicals which are also his. He was an exceedingly entertaining writer, with a genuine gift of humor, and a command of the brogue such as few have possessed; and these, with his andenible sympathy with the people, and his leanings to Irish themes, might have raised him, had he desired it, nearly to the high level which Lover has attained. Ettingsall's best known work was not unnaturally thought to have been by Lover, for it is quite worthy of that inimitable reconteur. The most diligent Rearch does not enable one to draw up a very extensive list of stories, sketches, and poems by Ettingsal, but I will endeavor to indicate at least the titles and whereabouts of those I am sure of. Some of them will afford us an opportunity of jadging of his merits as an Irish humorist; yet, as I have already hinted. there are doubtless other efforts of his still unidentified, which are no less ex-

He does not appear to have written for the purpose of gaining a livelihood, a fairly sufficient reason why he did not write much. The possession of material wealth is usually not conducive to the utilisation of an intellectual fortune, except where its owner has "metroma-With most authors, necessity is solely the mother of invention, and in his later days, when I believe Ettingsall had become straitened in circumstances, it was rather necessity than choice that impelled him to put his pen to paper. At any rate, it is towards the latter end had become at a time Darby has been spending at any rate, it is towards the latter end had received her confidence, and who was mainly due, he said, to the alteration continued the quest. This successor is a latter and so day after day passes, until the time arrives when the ship is to go had been spending had received her confidence, and who was mainly due, he said, to the alteration continued the quest. This successor is a latter and so day after day passes, until she died but the legend did not die with surplus, which for 1891 he estimated as her. The land was sold to a person who had received her confidence, and who was mainly due, he said, to the alteration continued the quest. This successor is a latter and so day after day passes, until the time arrives when the ship is to go.

All this time Darby has been spending money in 'treating' Ned, and just when latter and so day after day passes, until the time arrives when the ship is to go.

All this time Darby has been spending money in 'treating' Ned, and just when latter and so day after day passes, until she died but the legend did not die with surplus, which for 1891 he estimated as her. The land was sold to a person who hearly double that of 1890. This growth had received her confidence, and who was mainly due, he said, to the alteration continued the quest. At any rate, it is towards the latter end of his life that he seems to have really entered into the literary arena to strug-

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 Warder, a Dublin periodical which had a pretty good circulation among ultra Tories and Protestants. A work which has been attributed to him commenced to run through the columns of this paper in 1817, with the title of The Angling Excursions of Gregory Greendrake, Esq., in Ireland. Part I.—The County Wick-Ettingsall wrote this affair, as the person using the oscudonym attached to it was using the pseudonym attached to it was more likely the editor of the Warder, who is generally supposed to have been one named Joseph Coad. My opinion is. that this is a mistake, and that the editor's name was Henry Brereton Code, of Eccies street. Dublin, author of various dramas, and of 'The Sprig of Shillelah.' I have no absolute proof that such was the fact. but it is quite certain that Henry Brereton Code wrote for The Warder, and was a bitter Tory—whom Watty Cox had sacrificed in his magazine, but there is nothing to show that any one named Joseph Coad ever existed. Therefore I think it may be taken for granted that H. B. Code was the editor of the paper, and the writer of the first part of the 'Angling Excusion.' One reason for attributing it to Ettingsall may have been that he kept a fishing tackle establishment on Wood quay, Dublin, and in the work, as reprinted, is given as the author of a peculiar poem entitled 'A Rythmical Table of the principal flies for angling. and the seasons in which they should be used.' The sketches were collected and published in 1824, and were followed by Angling Excursions in the County Westmeath,' 1826. In the same year, if I mistake not, all the articles were reprinted under the

GENERAL TITLE

of 'The Angling Excursions of Gregory Greendrake in the counties of Wicklow, Meath, Westmeath, Longford and Cavan, with additions by Geoffrey Greydrake. These ran through several editions, the fourth appearing in 1832. It was dedicated 'to all honest lovers of the angle,' afther us?' 'This is more of your ignoand is a most interesting description of the places named, with various hints to the disciples of old Izaak Walton, and an in Quebec before ye only my purvisions did not write all the work, there is no I had all melted into paste in my pocket.

Blood Bitters, and after having used it I did not write all the work, there is no I had all melted into paste in my pocket.

Obtained instant relief, and thoroughly the best of the best o

ence in the style of the two contributors as to preclude the possibility of his being the author. In spite of its clevernes, there is a taint of bigotry and intolerance in the volume which what detracts from one's pleasure in reading it. It is now extramely rare. In general, the scraps of verse contained in it are more akin to Ettinosell's than Code's. As there are no salient passages in the legends or descriptions, I quote a couple of smaller poems. The first is the menu of a glorious feast which the tourists (there are two of them) enjoyed in Wicklow:

A cold, nicely roasted, fore-quarter of lamb,
An excellent salad to grace it;
A cherry hued, well flavored fine mellow ham,
A leash of roast chiskens to face it.
From a neighboring cabin, a piping hot dish
Of that root of all roots, the potato,
As good and as dry as a monarch could wish,
And too good for the lovers of Plato;
Then with porter and cider and good whiskey
punch—

punch—
For we scorned your port and your sherry—
Ye gaily diluted our pastoral lunch,
And danced, laughed, and sang all so
merry."

'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.

Thy mansion fair, thy rich and wide demense, Th'improving spirit has not wooed in vain: Thy verdant lawns, the proudly waving trees, Flinging their song and odors on the breeze; Which art, creative, and the hand of taste Won from wild moors and from the wat'ry waste—

waste—
Not less delighting that from hence I see
That hill, Knockton, ever dear to me;
That hill whose woods kiss Derryveragh's
lake,
And in my bosom fond regrets awake—
Thy hospitable dome, farewell, Lissard,
Through life remembered by the friendly bard.

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, Dr. John O'Donovan, Dr. Petrie, Rev. Cæsar Otway, and others were amongst its most constant supporters. Ettingsall also wrote for it over his initals, his earliest piece being entitled 'The Dolochre,' I believe in the number dated November 24th, 1832. It is a very slight sketch on a well known Irish superstition about which those who are interested in it will discover some particulars in Crofton Croker's Fairy Legends.' In the journal for December 15, 1832, the popular 'Darby Doyle's Voyage' was printed. It is a droll account of a shrewd peasant's trip to the great Dominion, and is told. as naturally as possible, in the words of the 'boyo' himself.' It is not without a certain resemblance to Lover's Barney Riordan, the Navigator, which it anticipated. I think, in style, but the incidents and adventures are different. I shall make a few extracts from Darby's narrative, choosing one of the most quotable passages, which will give the clearest idea of that individual's

JEMUERAMENT AND CHARACTER.

The story, which begins by addressing 'Misther Editor,' relates how our hero journed from Inchegeelan to Canada. Darby sets off on his way to the Cove of Cork to get a passage to Canada on board of some vessel. When he reaches the ship is about to depart. he is nearly cleaned out. Judge his surprise, then, when Ned says, 'Darby, you'd better go on board and pay your way.' Darby could hardly believe he is not joking; but finally he learns that Ned is quite serious, and without an idea how he is to get over. However, it occurs to him to secure Darby in the hold as a stowaway. supplying him with food and drink. In that place Darby remains a month, when they are within three days sail of Quebec. As the stip is to be overhauled before its cargo is landed Ned fears Darby will be discovered and summarily deaft with. But the latter is not without resource, and he asks Ned for an empty meal bag, a bottle, and a bare ham bone,

THE COVE OF CORK.

portion of his narrative

was never afraid or ashamed to own it at home or abroad? 'An' Mr. Darby as by others.—Catholic Times. Doyle,' siz he, 'do you mean to persuade

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. When the captain counted out the gold he thought he had never seen so much wealth in his life, except when 'the stockin' fell out of the chimley on my he possible. Others and the large part aunt, an' cut her forred.' Great care was be possible. Others, and the large part taken of him and he was handled as tendher as if he was a lady, or a pound a constantinople, Smyrna, and the coasts of Turkey border-'tendher as if he was a lady, or a pound ov fresh butther in the dog days.' How Darby was matched against a great swimmer of Quebec, how he frightened swimmer of Quebec, now he insightened him out of the contest by proposing they should swim to 'the Keep ov Good Hope or Keep Clear, and by wishing to shoulder half of an anchor, and got away triumphant with the money he gothered may be seen by a perusal of his artful narrative itself. Ettingsall's other writings in the Dublin Penny Journal consist of the following:—'Darby and the Ram' (March 2d): 'Columbkille to the Ram' (March 2d): 'Columbkille to the Parky (March 2d): 'Columbkille to the Parky (March 2d): 'Columbkille to the seady for action when the time comes; Druid' (March 30th); The Pigeon thouse' (Sept. 28th); and 'Edward Collins, a True Story' (Nov. 2d)—all in the vol. for 1833. One only of these—the seconder; and he was generally most successful when dealing with the legends of the tion, that anything has been done in the people. The solitary remaining prose past. They see the result of the adven-production known to be his is St. turous policy of Bulgaria in obtaining Bridget's Shawl, which was published in the union of Roumelio, and in the exthe Irish Penny Journal for Nov. 14, 1840. To the Dublin Journal of Temperance, Science, and Literature (1842-3) he contributed three short and not very good poems. The exact date of his death it is now impossible to find, but it occurred about 1845. From some of the pieces merely mentioned above it would be easy to make characteristic extracts with those given, but 'enough is as good as a feast.' He must have written much that might even yet be identified, and it is to be hoped some one with the necessary knowledge will essay the task --Dublin Evening Telegraph.

Huntsville Happenings.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my family and can highly recommend it for summer complaint, diarrhou, etc."-Mrs. Geo. West. Huntsville, Ont.

Searching for the Crown of James II.

The London Times publishes a remantic story from the pretty village of Triel. There, it is said, James II. buried his crown and the valuable roles remains of Epirus will ultimately, and habitants, and arousing great curic-ity but after a time some neighbors made The Contemporary Review. her acquaintance, and learned that she was in search of the crown of James II. the port and gets on a ship bound for his destination, he meets an old crony of the soil nutrued by this old woman's his, Ned Flinn by name, who tells him not to mind paying the fare yet a while. but to 'leave it to him' to manage that.

The son upturned by this contains and mysterious diggings on her estates, and rumor finally said that the lady. Mine. Deville, was a daughter of George IV. the soil upturned by this odd woman's but to 'leave it to him' to manage that. Darby thinks that his friend means to bring him over for nothing, or tosmuggle him across in some way, and consequently invites him to 'have a dhrop for the sake of ould times.' Ned declares he will inform him when the vessel is to start and so day after day passes, until

Consult Your Neighbor.

Any one may find out just what Bardock Blood Butters is and does by asking a neighbor who has tried it. It rarely faits in making a complete cure of dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache, bilmisness and disease of the stomach, iver, 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 in fine order and will be a value not mean the McCarthyite majority, but dition to the Count's new farm. the majority into which Whig and Tory, Liberal and Conservative, Radical and water, without the noise of a splash, Ned Nationalist are sooner or later absorbed. calling out that there is a man in the One of the latest departures to that seal. A boat is get ready and Darby is bourne from whence no traveller returns soled to publish the list of subscribers picked up pretending he swam after them from them from the from the from the first of subscribers was Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, who to the fund for purchasing a house on them from the first of the fund for purchasing a house on them from the first of the fund for purchasing a house on the first of the fund for purchasing a house on the first of the fund for purchasing a house on the first of the fund for purchasing a house on the first of the fund for purchasing a house on the first of the fund for purchasing a house on the first of the fund for purchasing a house on the first of the fund for purchasing a house on the first of the fund for purchasing a house on the first of the fund for purchasing a house on the first of the fund for purchasing a house on the first of the fund for purchasing a house on the first of the fund for purchasing a house on the first of the fund for purchasing a house on the first of the fund for purchasing a house on the first of the fund for purchasing a house on the first of the fund for purchasing a house of the first of the fund for purchasing a house of the first of the fund for purchasing a house of the first of the fund for purchasing a house of the first of the fund for purchasing a house of the fund for purchasing a house of the first of the fund for purchasing a house of the first of the fund for purchasing a house of the first of the fund for purchasing a house of the first of the fund for purchasing a house of the fund for purchasing a house of the first of the fund for purchasing a house of the first of the fund for purchasing a house of the first of the fund for purchasing a house of the first of the fund for purchasing a house of the first of the fund for purchasing a house of the first of the fund for purchasing a house of the first of the fund for purchasing a house of the first of the fund for purchasing a house of the fund for purchasing a house A boat is get ready and Darby is bourne from whence no traveller returns died lately after a lingering illness in New York. A five-line paragraph in the Chicago Citizen of July 4th is the only But his own words may be quoted for a record I have seen of the death of one who deserved something more than this ortion of his narrative.

""What hard luck I had to follow yez at all, at all—where's the master?" As I sed this, every mother's son began to stare at me, with my bag round my neck, Clarke Luby, and, after the seizure of an' my bottle by my side, an the bare that short-lived paper by the Govern-bone in my tist. There he is,' siz they, ment, was one of the first Femians tried bone in my fist. 'There he is,' siz they, pointing to a little yallow man in a corner of the boat. 'May the — rise blisthers on your rapin's hook shins,' siz I. dock, the dismal prospect of penal services to the prospect of penal services. 'you yallow-looking monkey, but it's most time for you to be lettin' me into yourship. I'm here plowin' and plungin' different prisons, having for the moment on closer observation it has been seen this month afther ye; shure I didn't care a thrawneen, was it not that you have my best Sunday clothes in your ship, and my name in your books. For three land was that of Queenstown correspondant that if they have never felt grateful it has been for want of an opportunity, and my name in your books. For three land was that of Queenstown correspondant 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 inthraws, if I don't know how to write, I'd dent of the Irish Daily Telegraph, a leave my mark of that on your skull.' Cork paper, and after its stoppage at the So sayin', I made a lick at him with the close of 1873, he was engaged by Mr. hambone, but I was near tumblin' into Ford for the Irish World. He was a good the sea agen. 'An' pray, what is your linguist, extensively read, the author of name, my lad?' siz the captain. 'What's my name! What 'id you give to know?' and Times of O'Connell," published by siz I. 'ye unmannerly spalpeen; it might be what's your name, Darby Doyle? out the made many friends and no enemies, be what's your name, Darby Doyle? out and will be kindly remambared by these ov your mouth—ave, Darby Doyle, that and will be kindly remembered by those

Since Childhood's Days. "I have been bothered with neuralgic pains in the head and face since childhood and have tried all possible remedies A friend persuaded me to try Burdock doubt whatever that he was 'Geoffrey for I hadn't time to get them changed. recommend B.B.B."—Jas. Inglis, Breden-Greydrake.' But there is not such differ-But stay, wait till I get my foot on shore, bury, Assa.

MODERN GREECE.

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

We should always recollect how difficalt 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. Some of these are in districts and islands where they form the immense majority of the population, ing on the sea, where there can be but little hope for union, so long as the Turkish Empire lasts. Even when this breaks up it is hardly to be expected that Grock rule will be substituted for Turkish rule on the Bosphorus or in Asia Minor. With all these kindred Greeks there is necessarily the strongest bond of there are men among them always ready They are accused of troubling the

is really of a legendary charac- peace of Europe; but they know that it is by agitation, incitement and insurrectension of its interests in Macedonia We cannot be surprised at the jealousy of Greece with respect to the further extension of Bulgeria to the south and west.

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. The Greeks can no more hope to lead or incorporate the Bulgarians as they once hoped, and to some extent succeeded for a time in doing, under a shadow of Turkey. The latter in the future dis-tribution of the spoils of Turkey in Europe must have the larger share. The ethnological distribution shows that east ward of Salonica the Bulgarians are far more numerous than the Greeks: in fact they constitute the population, except in a narrow fringe of country bordering on the Ægean Sea. But this should not prevent the Bulgarians having access to

of his family, and for more than forty probably at no distant day, he freed years all over the neighborhood, from from Turkish rule cannot be doubted, time to time, people have dng for the buried treasure. Nearly half a century ago a mysterious woman appeared at a second Triel. She bought a house and large estates, and went up and down the village, having no dealings with the inof these people for the like treatment .-

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

The Indian Budget

Parisian shopkeeper. The digging still inflation of the rupee by American legis continues' and still the crown with its lation. He announced a large decrease priceless stones remains undiscovered, in the revenue from opium and a steady increase in the land revenue.

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The "TestImonial" Scandal.

Le Courrier du Canada asks Mr. Beauon this question it might as well ask the names of the persons who subscribed to the other presentations to the same gen tleman, and it might ask Hon. James McShane the names of the four contractors who presented him, while he was Minister of Public Works, with a gold watch and chain in the name of the workingmen of Quebec.

Never be ashamed to asked what you do not know.

I have known persons who have been on closer observation it has been seen cumbent—on others towards them.-George Eliot.

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A STRANGE STORY.

THE BAIE DES CHALEURS RAILWAY.

is its Selations to Provincial Bribery and Corruption. A Bad Provincial Record.

The statement of Mr. Barwick that he The statement of Mr. Darwick that he could prove that \$75,000 or \$100,000 of the provincial subsidy to the Baic des Chaleurs railway was obtained by Liberal workers in Quebec for use in the elecworkers will find many to accept it, even without the investigation that should fol-without the investigation that should fol-low such a grave charge. The history of the Liberal party in Quebec is the story of a series of jobs by which the province or these having claims against it have been defrauded out of their money. And se is the history of the party so is the history of its chief. Mr. Mercier first became generally known as the manibecame generally known as the manipulator of the \$3,800 and the \$5,000 jobs. In both of these affairs he sold out his own party as well as extorted money from his opponents. In 1882 there was an election in Terrebonne, Mr. Poirier and the Liberal candidate. being the Liberal candidate. Unexpectly he withdrew, and the cause of his withdrawal was told in a letter to Mr. C. A. Geoffrion, addressed to the director of La Patrie. In it Mr. Geoffrion said:—
of La Patrie. In it Mr. Geoffrion said:—
on the 12th of December last I re-"ceived from the friends of Hon. Mr.
"Chapleau the sum of \$3,800 in deposit,
"to be paid to Mr. H. Mereier when
"certain conditions should have been "fulfilled. On the 22nd December, with the consent of the parties interested. I paid the sum to Mr. Mercier. The latter declared to me that a considerable part of the deposit was handed "over to Mr. Poirier." A letter from Mr. J. B. Thibaudeau,

published at the time, declared that the "conditions" alluded to in Mr. Geofrion's letter was the withdrawal of Mr. Pointer from the contest in Terrebonne. Referring to the thing La Patrie on the 30th January, 1883, declared: "Mr. "Mercier was the first to furnish the ex-"ample of a compromise or rather of a "job, which will remain as a

BLOLON HIS REPUTATION

Q. C., another Liberal, "charged Mr. Mercier with having in the Terrebonne "election case used a species of black-

The \$5,000 j in was much of the same kind. In that transaction the Liberal party were also sold out by its provincial chief. A contestation had been entered against Mr. Mousseau's seat, asking also for that gentleman's disqualification. Mr. Mercier had charge of the proceedings. For \$5,000 paid to him the case was abandoned.

The record of the chief has been reproduced by the party. During Mr. Joly's time, though he had no connection with it, the beginning of the Q., M., O. & O. scandals was laid in the, at the time, notorious in a ck job. When the party returned to power it was continued in the Lockwood job. That affair was a peculiar of Mr. Lockwood had a aim of \$10,000 against the Govertment. For ten years every crown land commissioner in office had reported against it. When the Mercier regime began the ciaim was renewed, and an order was given on the treasury for \$10,000. But Mr. Lockwood did not receive the \$10,000 H.s share was only some \$2,500. The exact amount could not be ascertained, because at the investigation the Liberal anjointy on the committee prevented the witnesses answering any the claim had been boodled or who the bondlers were.

The Table Rock job came next, that is, among the targer jobs, for the smaller ones have been taken no note of. A friend and supporter of the Government

FROM THE CROWN LANDS

department, by private arrangement, a water power property in the Ottawa at Hull for some \$3,000, and in ten months sold it for something like four times that

The Polette library job was one characterized by the most contemptible meanners. The province decided to purchase the late Judge Polette's library from his widow. There was puid out of the treasury therefor \$3,000; but Madame Polette received only \$2,000. Who kept the other \$1,000 is not publicly known. The Liberal majority that interven si to keep back the truth about the Lockwood job intervened to screen the culprits in the Polette job.

The facts about the Pacaud blackmailing are notorious. They have been brought out on oath. The only thing not know: is the names of the parties who ultimately received the boodle. Mr. Whelan is a contractor who had a heavy claim against the Government. Mr. Pacaud, Mr. Mercier's friend, came to Mr. Whelan with three separate demands for money, the threat being that if the contractor did not pay over, his claim would not be paid. The contractor paid first \$5,000 and then \$10,000, but hesitated at a demand for \$15,000 more and made the story public. After

Government's estimates. That a professional gentleman should and a premier with such a record is no cause of aurprise. The only interest centres in how the accused will take it. -Montreal Gazette.

A Useful Lesson.

A Quehec gentleman, who has been married a little over two months, took a peculiar method of teaching his wife something about housekeeping. She had married him almost immediately on leaving a convent and had to leave the whole management of the house to the servant. One evening the gentleman came home and found his wife in tears. The servant girl had left without warning house. To comfort her the husband said that he would be satisfied with bread and butter and tea, but the wife had to acknowledge that she could not even be described with something new and perhaps for ever sad, in its light is an image of the life that spreads beyond. But at here this morning from the West. Being here this morning from the time of rest is near.

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. When he went to bring her back a week later he found she had made remarkable progress in the art of cooking, and his mother-in-law is now teaching her younger daughters to cook. Such determined action on the part of a

FRANCE AND RUSSIA

Currying Favor-The Bear and Eagle Fraternising-An Impracticable Althuce.

St. Percuspung. Aug. 6.-The French ambassador here has handed to the Russ. C. P. R. and the continuous pieasure all sian foreign minister two hely banners along helped to build up my health very which were captured by the French in a much. church at Eupatoria during the Crimean war, and which were deposited in the Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris. The restoration of the banners has deeply im-pressed the Russian public. Admiral Gervais and his colleagues of the French fleet arrived yesterday at Moscow, where they were received and entertained in an enthusiastic manner. M. Lockrey yesterday said he had no doubt the handto England's support of the Dreibund. Called upon the authorities for assistance While France was isolated there was a strong temptation for the masterful and sured her. caprici us German Emperor to plunge Germany into war. The rapprochement between France and Russia removed the danger. France, however, had mainly herself to blame, her obstinacy m her policy in the Egyptian and New-foundland questions throwing England into the arms of Germany and the Drei-bund. After the initial misself of the Treasury has been advised that a bold attempt will be maded during the present month to rob the Treasury by a "strong and well armed hand of most ought to have accepted the situation in Egypt, and in regard to Newfoundland she ought to have modified the Utrecht treaty.

The rumors concerning the results of the recent visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt and the close friendship between Russia and France continue to be circulated in all classes of society and there is much conjecture as to what the outcome of the conference between the reception. representatives of the two nations will be. Le Pair published an article, which, if true, will put an cul to all conjectures. That paper says Mohrenheim, the Russian ambassador, has received a cypher despatch from the Russian foreign minister, announcing that the treaty of all where the rains had fallen, there has despatch from the Russian foreign minister, announcing that the treaty of alliance between Russia and France has been signed. The Journal officially announces the following changes in diplomatic circles; Count de Montebello has been appointed to succeed De Laboulayo and the famine have been abandoned. The heat is unprecedented, the standing grain and other crops have succumbed to the

congratulating her upon the occasion. To-day the Mayor received a telegram from the Czar thanking him for the kind words sent to the Czarina. Toe Czar also refers to the recentvisit of the French fleet to Cronstadt, and says it was a real pleasure to receive the brave French sailors. His Majesty also thanks the Mayor and municipal authorities of Cherbourg for the attention shown the officers and crew starvation. the attention shown the officers and crew starvation. of the Russian cruiser "Kornitoff," and adds: "We highly appreciate the warm reception tendered the officers and crew of our warship by the authorities and people of Cherbourg."

senger Train Causes Loss of Life.

Syracuse, N. Y., August 6.—This morning a freight train on the West Shore railroad going west broke in two between Port Byron and Montezuma, and the fast train No. 3 dashed into its rear. The fireman of the passenger train was than 300 priests, all of whom were dress killed. Ten Italians en route to Niagara ed in their black cassocks and white Falls in the smoking car were killed, surplices. With the priests were about Falls in the smoking car were killed. Thirty or forty others in the same car were injured. The sleeping car was burned. It is supposed nearly all the passengers were rescued. The injured were brought to Syracuse and are being cared for. The bodies of the killed have been brought here for identification.

Among the injured is a member of an expers company, who died on the way here. opera company, who died on the way here. The scene of the accident is four miles from Port Byron and two from Montezuma station. Trainmen say that more killed are in the wreek. A dense for prevailed over Montezuma marshes and enveloped the trains and tracks.

The scene at the wreck is described as terrible. At 9 o'clock a wrecking train brought the killed and wounded here, and ambulances, police patrol' waggons and hacks made a mournful procession through the crowded streets to the hospitals and undertakers' rooms. Fireman Michael Bergen, of Buffalo, on the pas senger train was instantly killed. Engineer Patrick Ryan, of Buffalo, had his chest crushed, and he is in the hospital here. Of the twenty Italians in the smoking car only one escaped injury and he was on the platform, usually considered a the money had been paid an item to pay his claim was brought down in the lans were brought to Syracuse, some of Government. whom will probably die. It is now said that nobody in the sleeping car was badrise 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 confidents of a government and a premier with such a government. The following is a list of the killed. Michael Bergen, fireman on passenger train, lived at Buffalo; Alphonse Carilla, Italian: Coco Rocco, Italian; Veauze Delauri, Italian; Dominich Richone, Italian; Thomas Merline, Italian; John Rosic, Italian; Dominico Sautilo, Italian; Antonio Scazzaffava, Italian; John Crambott; unknown Italian died

on the way to Syracuse.

LATER—Joseph M. Keehan, of St.
Louis, and Antoine Umbello, Italian,
died at the hospital in this city. These deaths make the number of fatalities thirteen. George H. Saxby, of Hamilton, Ont., is among the hurt. He sustained injury to the back and hips.

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. The country is extensive enough to be an Empire; rich enough in boundless acreage of fruitful soil east of the Rockies, and mineral wealth that determined action on the part of a lies open to labor and enterprise in nouveau muric is probably unprecedented.

British Columbia, to justify the highest hopes that have been expressed about the future prosperity of the great North-West. Istopped off at many points to look at the crops, and what has been written and said about the country falls far short of the reality. Contentment and hope reign on all hands. I was much delight d with my trip on the

Came from Italy for Justice.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Anna Polleis, 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. She worked some reception to the French fleet at hard to get money enough for her passage Cronstadt, if not the visit itself, was due to this country, and upon her arrival called upon the authorities for assistance sured her.

" Plot " to Rob the Treasury.

Washington, August 6.-The Secre 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 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 cuptain of the watch with instructions to give the visitors a proper

A Possible Famine.

Madras, Agust 6.-Though the monmatic circles; Count de Montebello has been appointed to succeed De Laboulaye as ambassador to Russin. M. Carbog, at present ambassador to Spain, has been transferred to Constantinople. He will be succeeded at Madrid by Roustan, at present French Minister to the United States.

On the recent countries of the name in the property of the carties the cart 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.

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 vented the witnesses answering any question that would show how much of A SAD RAILWAY ACCIDENT. Wednesday. A vast throng of people witnessed the ceremony, and many dis A Collision Between a Freight and Pas- tinguished dergymen were present. At tinguished clergymen were present. At 10 o'clock a. m. the services began. A procession made up of Archbishop Williams and the bishop-elect, together with visiting Bishops, officiating clergymen and attendants, all dressed in their elegant robes, went from the sacristy to elegant robes, went from the sacristy to the main altar, being followed by more surplices. With the priests were about

In 1878 Canada imported 11,019,231 pounds of tea. The declared value was \$2,597,847, and the duty was \$611,313.65, or 231 per cent.

In 1890 the tea imported weighed 18,451,378 pounds, the declared value was \$3,073,643, and the duty paid was \$12,228, or nearly seven one hundredths

of a cent per pound.

Had the Cartwright tariff remained in force the duty on this tea would have been about \$1,015,000.—Hamilton Specta-

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. It is also said that the civil service will be investigated as well, and that it will be shown that a number of gentlemen who are drawing good salaries from the Government are at the same time employed as book-keepers in merchants' offices, canvassers, clerks, and even newspaper men, and that the greater part of their time during the day is taken up with these outside employments.

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 re-

Mrs. Chas. Smith, of Jimes, Ohio, "I have used every remody for writes: sick headache I could hear of for the past filteen 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

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Studies resumed September 2nd. Post-Graduate and Senior Classes September 9. Students received at any time. Cadet Battalion, in command of an Army Officer appointed by the President of the United States.

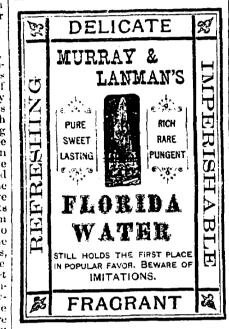
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LA BANQUE, DU PEUPLE. DIVIDEND NO. 110.

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 and will be payable at the office of the bank on and after Monday, 4th September next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to the Sist August both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. S. BOUSQUET. Cashier.

J. S. BOUSQUET, Cashier. Montreal, 81st July, 1881.

Mantels, Grates

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Oitawa 7 50 a m., +*21 45 a m., 4 15 p m.
1 Portland, Boston, *8 00 a m., †*3 15 p m.
Toronto *9 29, †*8 45 p m.
Detroit, Chicago, etc., †*8 45 p m.
8 S. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, †*11 45 a m
Montreal Jct, St. Annes, Vaudreuil, *9 20 a m.,
12 30 p m., 5 15 p m., 6 15 p m., †*8 45 p m.—11 20
p m Sat. only,—Saturday 1 30 p m instead of
12 30 p m.
8 t. Johns, Sherbrooke, 9 00 a m., 4 00 p m.,
18 30 p m.
Winchester, *9 20 a m., 5 15 p m., † *8 45 p m.
Newport, *9 00 a m., 5 45 p m., † *8 15 p m.
Haliax, N., St. John, N. B., etc., 1 *8 30 p m.

Dalhousie Square Station for

Dalhousie Square Station for Quebec, 325 a m. (*3 30 pm, Sundays only and *10 00 pm. Joliette, St. Felix, St. Gabriel, etc, 5 15 pm, Ottawa, *5 50 a m, 4 40 pm, *8 40 pm. Winnipeg and Vancouver *8 40 pm. St. Lin, St. Eustache 5 30 pm. St. Jerome, 8 50 a m, 5 30 pm. St. Rose and St. Therese, 850 a m, 3 00 pm, 4 40 pm, 5 50 pm, 6 20 pm, 851 united of 3 00 pm.

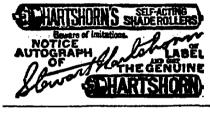
From St. Lambert for

Chambly and Marieville 9 00 a m, connecting with Grand Trunk 8 30 a m train from Bonaventure station.

Marieville, St. Cesaire, Farnham, 5 25 p m, connecting with G. T. 5 p.m. train from Bonaventure station.

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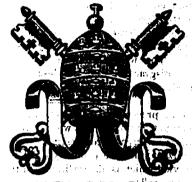
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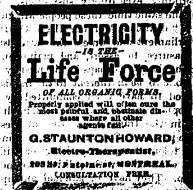
For \$1.00 you can draw.....\$15,000 For \$1.00 you can draw..... 5,000 For \$1.00 you can draw..... 2,500 For \$1.00 you can draw...... 1,250 For \$1.00 you can draw...... 500

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S. E. LEFEBYRE, - - Manager, '81 St. James St. 🔧 🐣

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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. business is dragged into it the better.

ganization in the economy of the Civil in these regions. Settlement would be dulged in, the mundane subject of her course by the minister-the Post- be delayed. Although the Exhibition is do much harm. If true, the Minister master-General-in whose department not immediate the time is short and the who would use his position for such a she worked, are so extraordinary that it preliminaries should be arranged as soon purpose has forfeited his seat and is sifted and the guilty, whoever they may ence between the civic authorities, lead- Turgeon will promptly deny this serious be, punished. This is apparently noting citizens and managers of the various statement, which, as we have said, is to mere case of carelessness or abuse of ravigation and railway companies, at the hoped has its origin only in most exoffice by a head of a department or upper, which the first steps necessary could treme partisanship. clerk. In other scandals that have come belsurely be arranged. to light this appears to have been the case, and the offences committed have. Quents, if one of its newspapers is any generally lain beyond the knowledge of indication, lashes itself into a fury if the the ministers. Prompt justice must be opinion be expressed in Montreal that done in order to vindicate, the honor of there is no immediate necessity for the the country and to clear the public construction of the proposed St. Lawarena of the set of vampires who have rence bridge. The Witness, having been abusing their positions and fatten-estated that the "wise determination" of ing on the confidence of the nation. The time Government not to grant any subpunishment should be in due proportion sidy this session for the proposed bridge to the crimes, no matter who may be the is to be felicitated, and that neither person punished.

out 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, and if the latter! thinks that such an alliance will help her as against England in Egypt she is he thus impeded, and there should cerstill more mistaken. Russia cannot at " tainly be no bridges over the St. Lawpresent, nor for a long while, undertake " rence east of Montreal. Neither the railways, her cumbrous forces are by no |" would make tair return upon the capimeans well mobilized, and above all she | " tal necessary for its construction," has has no money. In Asia she could do roused the ire of the Quebec Telegraph, nothing against India, for the strategy which, of course, attributes the objection of Great Britain in the acquisition of to the "selfishness and jealousy of Mont-Cyprus and her diplomatic relations real." But this is the sheerest nonsense, with Persia lays the flank of any aggres- In the matter of navigation there is the sive Russian movement bare, while the greatest objection to the construction of front, on the Hindoo Koosh, is well pro-both the bridges under discussion, but vided for. Dependence on the Sultan to into this question it is not at present interfere in Egypt is a straw at which necessary to enter. But Quebec, it France may catch, but experience has seems to us, has to advance much shown that in Oriental diplomacy Eng- stronger arguments than any heretefore land usually comes out at the top. The placed on record before the public will ber stood up and acknowledged that he Turk knows his best friend, and he has be prepared to concur in the absolute had ample proof that Russia is not that necessity of the proposed bridge. It best friend. It is to be regretted that might enable a certain amount of traffic France should be found pursuing a policy to be carried past the city, but beyond which may endanger the peace of Europe | the noise of the passing trains little else and bring on herself a repetition of the would result. The trade of Quebec is and events of 1870, but on a scale which not increasing and the construction of a in the odor of sanctity amongst his own it is unpleasant to speculate on. She bridge would not aid it. We wish it should remember that it was the inter- would, because any advancement in the vention of England that prevented Biscommerce of the lower port must necessitive countenance of the rountenance of the fouring the castigation administered by mark then putting into execution his sarily be followed by a proportionate inscheme for "placing France in chains crease in Montreal. If Quebec could for fifty years." But probably gravitude | double its trade Montreal would quadruis not a national, any more than an in- ple hers. But trade cannot be forced still in progress. Mr. McGreevy has dedividual, quality.

to testify before the Senate Committee, build them first, in the expectation of as to the alleged frauds in connection their bringing commerce with them, for not giving information with regard with the Baie de Chaleurs Railway, is | would be merely an act of folly. certainly exceedingly suspicious. But at the same time these people are guilty A MONSTROUS PROPOSITION. of "contempt" of the High Court of Parliament and unless the latter takes measures to assert, and maintain, its tages, and one of these is the terrible rights it will perhaps be deemed by the rancour which at times it engenders. public to be indifferent to the frauds al- But it must be confessed that this is not leged to have been committed by the by any means a necessary ingredient in people named and, as supposed, implicat- the general composition of the system, ed in the transaction. Just at present and it is regrettable that at timesfaction the people of Canada are not in a mood should usurp the place of party, and to tolerate any temporising or trifling ventumous and captious criticism, of in connection with political scoundrel- more or less untrutiful bias and vindicism. They have of late had an unplea- tive shade, take the place which should sant cupful and do not find it at all a be occupied by dignified criticism of palatable dose. They are not disposed to men and measures. We are led to these submit to trifling from the "rascals" reflections by a rumor which is so aswho one side say must be "turned out" tounding that it seems hard to believe any more than the "rascals" who are that it has any other foundation than Railway matter for the incorporation of worship of the goddess of liberty, and Dame de Quebec were \$3,000,460, against hesitating at no crime in the political ca- that of partisan feeling and a bad wish the new company has been the occasion now, out of the surating steam and assets of \$3,446.880

nate Committee on the Baie de Chaleurs power to compel them, and if it does not assembly guilty of, to use the mildest to conserve.

It was not a bad idea for the Montreal Gity 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. For with due energy that selection may be made in Montreal and Canada as to Chicago. It may reasonably be expected that there will be a large influx of people from Europe and also a large volume of will certainly be an immense amount of passenger traffic from the Eastern States of the Union. In all these cases there is nothing to prevent Canadian railways and Canadian shipping obtaining the McGreevy, But who would? When a bulk of the carrying in connection with man confesses to having virtually com- the traffic. We hope to see the various mitted perjury, albeit merely as a lines of steamers announcing their pro-'formal statement,' he must in all reason grammes as soon as possible. The railexpect to have his credibility discount- ways should do the same. The Canada ed. The whole affair is discreditable Pacific, with its superb facilities for is is surely monstrous to suggest that cated a degree of recklessness and disor- of inspecting our marvellous resources ently sincere sentiment was being in-Service which is discreditable in the ex- aided and many strangers go away with "commission" was running through the treme. The circumstances connected a knowledge of Canada that would prove Minister's brain. Now that the rumor with the case of a Miss Craig, who it most valuable abroad. Montreal ought is talked of on the streets it is to be seems has been absent half her accredit- to take the initiative in the matter, and hoped it will speedily receive its quietus. ed time, and yet evidently supported in we are of opinion that action should not because it is clear that it is calculated to will be culpable if they are not thoroughly as possible. We would advise a confer-open to impeachment. No doubt Father

the Quebec bridge nor the proposed " high level bridge at this city, both of FRANCE is probably calculating with- "which will span the St. Lawrence be-"tween Montreal harbor and the sea, should ever be constructed, as such " bridges undoubtedly endanger and im-"pede navigation. No great natural " routes of sea-going vessels are allowed "by the Governments interested to be " Quebec bridge nor the Montreal bridge into existence by poon-feeding. It will clined to produce certain receipts and guide them at different times. Hence be time to build wharves and bridges give evidence regarding the disposal of The behavior of certain persons, called when the trade demands them. To funds entrusted to him for election pur-

Party government has its disadvan-

ground that the Premier took in his which would be to the honor of the out of Mr. John P. Whelan. Province of Quebec. We (the Government) do not claim the honor for ourselves, but are prepared to leave all the advantage to the Legislature. All

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

During the past week the logislators t Ottawa have not made much progress towards bringing their labors to a close. A debate on Mr. Desjardins' amendment lasted for several hours, and the Government was sustained in adhering to the policy of Canada for the Canadians. The only motion of non-confidence was that of Mr. Charlton, M.P., of Equal Rights fame. It had reference to the old and time-worn subject of timber limits. The discussion was very animated whilst it lasted. Mr. Charlton is not likely to forget the session of 1891. Sir John Thompson undertook to handle the great moralist, and did so without gloves. Never in the Parliamentary history of Canada did any member of Parliament present so pitiable a spectacle as Mr. Charlton during the whole hour occupied by the Minister of Justice in laying the facts before the House. Having dealt with the general question, which has no interest, except as a matter of history, in the administration of the Department of the Interior, he proceeded to criticize the conduct of Mr. Charlton made and the attidavit he had published broadcast to injure a fellow-member. Dr. Hickey, then M.P. for Dundas. The arrant hypocrisy and untruthfulness of Mr. Chariton were set forth in scathing language. Fact was piled upon fact and argument upon argument by the Minishiroself was a supplicant for the favors which he denounced others for having solicited, but so utterly crushed was beunder the argument upon his unwarrantable affidavit that he could not find friends, and the comical expression on the countenance of the Hon, David Mills Sir John Thompson was a real study.

The Tarte-McGreevy investigation is poses. There may be some justification to any private funds that may have been committed to his charge as treasurer, but there can be no excuse for not making a clear bresst of all concerning the monies advanced by Larkin, Connolly & Co., public contractors. We are sorry Mr. McGreevy has not straightforwardly given the whole history of his transaction. As we go to press the Hon. Sir Hector Langevin is about to be called to testify on oath as to the line of ed in its honor on three continents. conduct pursued by him as Minister of Neither the greatest nor the last of the Public Works in connection with the Quebec Harbor improvements and his dealings with the Hon. Thomas Mc-Greevy in the original company of La Baie de Chaleurs Railway.

lendar to "get in." If the witnesses who fathering the bad thought. It is that of bringing to the surface some of the stench created by this new devil-worship, have defaulted in the matter of the Se- the Premier of the Province has had a dark ways of the Local Government of come cries of disgust and despair. For, dispute with the Jesuit Fathers on act the Province of Quebec. No one in under the specious name of liberty. railway do not attend, Parliament has count of an alleged commission which | Montreal is surprised at the disclosures was to have been paid him on the that are being made, but they may cause do so the public will possibly hold that amount obtained for the now famous some people to open their eyes in other settlement of the affairs of the Order. parts of the Province. It is charged terms, serious neglect of duty to their This is surely so incredible that the that not less than \$100,000 of public country, whose interests they are sworn rumor can only be attributed to bitter monies to be directed to railway purpartisanship. We all know the high poses were diverted into the pockets of local politicians to secure the triumph dealings with this subject. It was, as he of the Mercier Cabinet at the last local stated, at the somewhat histrionic and | elections. The promoters of the Bill al affected ceremonial at the payment of most pleaded guilty to the charges by the amounts awarded at the Government | their attempt to withdraw the measure. | mist, that the divinity of their adoration house, the crowning act of his life, the but that would not be allowed, and Mr. one in which he took the greatest pride Barwick, of Toronto, has the manage- golden calf set up by the purblind, idolaand claimed to be the noblest and most ment of the case before the Railway degree as valuable and profitable to honorable in his career. In the Cham- Committee of the Senate, where witnesses ber he was quite as emphatic. He told are to be examined on oath, and as usual the members, in the brief debate on the | the name of Mr. Pacaud is in the list of same vile spirit of evil in another form question, that he trusted the measure | those to be examined. It is to be hoped | within the shadow of the Church of God. would meet with no opposition, as it was his evidence will be more satisfactory freight in the form of exhibits. There one "just and equitable, not one of than that given before the Royal Com-

THE LANGEVIN ENQUIRY.

appears :--

"It is understood that Sir Hector ! that it was his duty to Parliament, the Covernment and the Committee. If this is true, Sir Hector Langevin is in constitutional precedent, even to a degree really unnecessary under existday may come that his accusers will realize how unjust have been the tactics resorted to in attempting to destroy one who for twenty-five years was the official colleague of his leader, the Right Hon, Sir John Mac donald. We deplore the fact that he has been placed in a position reflective

of discredit, but the end is not vet." given a direct denial to the charges imperfect civilization. On the contrary, made in which he has been concerned, they see that with the spread of the His statement is too long to reprint in I spirit of this age goes a decay of morals. this week's issue of the TRUE WITNESS, for the Cestre of gain is the poison it It is simply a question of veracity, and, a spreads everywhere. These men also see as compared with accusor and defender, that the modern thought, with which the the public will not be long in making up its mind.

"THE ROCK OF AGES."

During this nineteenth century the world has learned many things, and on the ruins of suppressed religious now, towards its close, it is beginning to houses and the bloody horrors of the sounlearn some other things. Among called Reformation, and which has suc- N. Perrault, received the French officers these the science of criticism, pushed ceeded at last in bringing its votaries other public and private hospitalities with the fearlessness of an uncompromis- face to face with a hopeless materialism were extended to the visitors, ing scepticism, has developed nothing whose last words of final farewell are as more surprising to some people than the of one perishing in the sea at midnightlight it has thrown on the position of the blind fate and annihilation! Catholic Church in the world and its kind has passed during the nineteen centuries since the glad tidings of redempi hills of Galilee.

Expecting, perhaps hoping, that their symetry of Catholicity must be admitted. The fact that in no country was the powers of this world, and furthermore, dawn. that its history has been the record of a continuous contest against those powers. is only a proof that at all times and in countries the Church has not varied its now on a visit to his father previous to attitude in dealing with the ambitious, his going to India to take a position in the follies, the vices of men, as well as the civil service, which he secured in with their errors, relapses and retragres Open competition with one of the H. M. S. training ship Conway at Liversions. Throughout the ages the church has pool, Eng. Besides securing the Indian had but one standard of conduct, while appointment he won the Queen's gold men who deemed themselves learned, wise and capable of ruling and of giving judgment, have had various standards to the impossibility of agreement between plans for the improvements of the Cornup other standards of right than those infallibly and forever fixed by Christ when he founded that Church.

seriousness to ask the question,-"What is there, after all, in this vaunted nineteenth century civilization, progress and enlightenment?"-the answer, which admits of no evasion, is at once a revelation and a rebuke. Political liberty has been proclaimed far and wide. In the form of a goddess statues have been raisfalse duties raised by the hands of man is this goddess, at whose aptheosis the best blood of Europe was poured in a torrent of libations on scaffold and battlefield, A century-a whole hundred years-has passed during which the people of the A Bill before the Senate in the same | western nations have been devoted to the

might makes right, the strong trample on the weak. Virtue, goodness, honesty, God-fearing, are forgotten as no longer essential to success,-that bastard offspring of the false goddess men have been worshipping these hundred years. Looking upward, too, out of the present the property of the depths of the degradation to which this worship has reduced them, men who have not been wholly blinded by its tartarian incense behold, through the lurid bears an extraordinary likeness to the trous children of Israel under the shadow of Saini, even as the disobedient idolators of this nineteenth century worship the

To one who stands apart from the hideous strife and contemplates the solemn, party. It is a great act of reparation mission regarding the monies squeezed majestic, changeless attitude of that Ciurch throughout the ages, and reviews the dismal procession of human crime and folly pouring its noisy, noisome flood before its gates The latest report from Ottawa is to the in seemingly endless misery - the those who will have contributed to the effect that Sir Hector Langevin resigned stapidity, the ignorance of those who deadoption of this measure partake with his portfolio preparatory to making a mand that the Church shall reconcile itus in the glory of having settled one of statement before the Committee of Pri- self to the requirements of modern the most difficult of questions." Now vileges and Elections. It is somewhat thought, become grotesquely glaring, comical to learn this fact first from that | To those who make this demand let it be and disgraceful and the less side-show travel, could, in connection with its these elevated sentiments were expressed now clearly exposed sink of political ini- said-" wait awhite. Those are not the traffic to and from the Exhibition, do at a time when the settlement of this quity, Ottawa. In the columns of the trate modern days. By and bye, all in Canada much good by offering cheap "most difficult question" was with the Ottawa Citizen, a journal well known | good time, when the thoughts of men THE proceedings before the Public Act transport to the North-West and West, settler a matter of brokerage, and that both as to itself and its control, the foil shall have been sufficiently widened by counts Committee this week have indi- and thus afford tourists an opportunity while all the force of oratory and appar- lowing, which borders on the farcical, the process of the suns, the Church will be reconciled to the world."

But this country of humbugs, with its Langevin has tendered his resignation talse fads of competition and capitalism, as a Minster of the Crown, considering hits tolerated system of sublimated selfishness, its sordid ignoble warfare of human atoms.-the holy, the serene, the unwhat his friends always hought him, changeable Church, can make no a chivalrous and high-minded believer compromise. Could it do so, it would not be what it is. It circumstances. Though Sir Hecter would perish utterly from the earth. Langevin's enemies tripmph, it would and let him who can imagine what the be but a Cadmaen victory, for the earth would be without the Catholic exhibition company offer prizes for Canadav may come that his accusers

Men are beginning to see and understand these things, and, as a result, are long manes, good knee action, round coming to regard the Catholic Church in | quarters and general hardnes of constitua far more bumble and reverent manner! than they formerly did. They see the atter absurdity of claiming scientific per- of this useful class of horse should be er-Sir Hector Langevin, it appears, has fection for a passing phase of an infinitely contraged, and it is probable that some Church has been asked to reconcile itself. took its rise when the large, kindly, altrustic spirit of the ages of faith had been driven from the hearts of men by the cruel, soulless Philistinism which rose

But over this miserable world attitude towards the various phases of in sin, and the wretchedness of which sin secular civilization through which man- is the parent, rises the bow of promise. in which those items appear: To Mother " Behold, I am with you!"

In the higher literature of the day the Marysville, in St. Louis, \$2,000, and to his to criticize the conduct of Mr. Charlton tion and salvation were heard among the signs are increasing of a return to the Benedictine and another a Jesuit—\$8,000 simplicity, the unscitishness, of a former each. The remainder of his large fortune day. But, chastened by a larger knowresearches would contirm the conclusions ledge and a truck perception of religion charitable institutions. His son, Thomas of those who condemned and denounced and history, the better minds now strivthe Catholic Church, those sceptical ing to be heard will lead the people away students of history have pursued their from the worship of false gods, and this British navy, and the other the wife of investigations to a point where the divine | soudid age will pass away. Remembered | the Governor of Nova Scotia. What a it will be hereafter as among the darkest | proud record !- United Canada. of the dark ages, as the darkest hour of Church ever in perfect accord with the bright is that which comes before the

More Honors for Canadians.

Regina'd Curran, son of Rev. C. Curran, a protestant minister of Montreal, is the civil service, which he secured in open competition while on board H. M. S. training ship Conway at Livermedal and £40 in prizes.

section of the canal opposite Sheek's island it is proposed to dam the river both at the head and foot of the island. This, if adopted, will give a depth of 30 But now, when men have come in sad feet of water and will render needless the that there is room for what Mr. Mercler deepening of that section of the canal, generally calls a reasonable commiswhich is that in which the bad break occurred last season. The proposal is now under consideration by the Government.

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. The expenditure on account consolidated fund for the month was \$57,824. The public debt at the end of the month was \$237,025,851, an increase of \$3,495,629.

Sayings Banks Finances.

The return of the Montreal City and District Savings Banks for July shows liabilities of \$8,520,486 and assets of \$9,604,200. On the same date the liabi-

THE FALL EXHIBITION. Special Facilities To be Offered Byth Railways.

Information has been received into both the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways that special rates will be made for visitors to Montreal during the Exhibition. Return tickets will the Exhibition. return any day up to and including September 26. Judges and exhibitons can obtain return tickets at one way first class fare from any station in Canada from September 14th to 25th, available to return till September 29th, on presentation of certificate, signed by the secre tary of the exhibition. Special excursions have been arranged by the Grand Trank from stations east of Montreal on September 22 and 24, and by the Cana-September 22 and 27, and by the Canadian Pacific railway for September 21 and 23; and from stations west of Montreal on September 21 and 23, by the Grand Trunk, and on September 22 and 24, by the Canadian Pacific railway. The whole of these tickets will also hold good till September 26. Special rates will be also granted to the various cadet corps to enable them to attend the special parade which it is proposed to hold during the exhibition. It will be thusseen that the facilities granted by the railway companies are of such a nature that the residents in the various surrounting towns will have every opportunity of visiting the Montreal exhibition. Arrangements are being made for advantages of a similar kind to be given by the boat compa-

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. The number of entries already received is very large, far exceeding the most sanguine expects. tions of the promoters, whilst the large demand upon the limited space at the command of directors makes it more important that there should be no delay in making entries.

Class IN, in the prize list issued by the was formerly known as the French-Cangdian and is characterized by Arab heads, tion being the descendants of early importations from Brittany and Normandy. It is specially desirable that the breeding very time specimens from Lake St. John and other districts will be exhibited.

A French Visitor.

The French Gunboat Bisson arrived in Montreal on Friday last and will remain about ten days. Her length is about 180 feet, breadth 24 feet and depth of hold 21 feet. She carries four guns and six Hotchkiss, and a crew of 120 men. She is a wooden vessel, copper keeled, and has a speed of about twelve knots. Her burden is 900 tons. Acting Mayor Shorey, Aid. Rolland, Ald. Villeneuve and Mr. Schwob, the French consuit, and Mr. J. in the mayor's chambers, and various

A Representative Man.

That grand old Catholic Sir Edward Kenny, in whose veins there never coured a drop of bigoted blood, and who died quite recently at Halifax, left a will Kenny of the Sacred Heart Convent of was divided among his children and C. Kenny, is a member of the Canadian Parliament. Mother Kenny has two sisers, one the wife of Admiral Fane of the

Strange Expenditure.

Referring to the recent purchase of land for the construction of a new gaol, at Sault au Rocollet, La Minerve says : The brother of Count Mercier has just bought for the Government, at a cost of \$19,000, a farm at Sault au Recollet, which was sold for \$7,000 a few years ago An adjoining farm, valued at \$4,000 by same subject, Le Monde says that it is happy to see such an extraordinary increase in the value of real estate in the province, which is the strongest possible A proposal has been made to the Government which may materially alter the plans for the improvements of the Corner tearthy decreases the strongest position of the complaints of Mr. Mere cier, and Sir Richard Cartwright, who have been elamoring for the last ten plans for the improvements of the Corner tearthy decreases the value of real stantly decressing the value of real estate. "But," it adds, "we really do not believe that the value of real estate at Sault au Re collet has increased so con siderably since 1884. Between the real value and the purchase price, we find

Oriental Visitors.

sion."

Capt. O'Hagan of the steamship Osmanli has on board his boat two pretty little pets. They are gazelles from Persia, graceful and hardly the size of a greyhound. They have quarters assigned to them on the boat, and live there as if they had always been accustomed to it. About four months ago the Osmanli was at Bussorah, up the Euphrates, in Pesia, and the captain was presented with these gazelles by the governor of the town. There were originally three, but one was washed overboard on the

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. THE LATEST SCANDAL.

The Bale des Chaleurs Railway before the Parliamentary Committee.

OTTAWA, Aug. 10.—Before the Senate Committee to-day the chairman, Senator Committee to day one chattening, senator vidal, announced that he had summoned Mesers. Pacaud, Garneau, Grenier and Arastrong in the matter of the Baie des Chalcurs Railway Bill. A report was read stating that Inspector O'Leary, of the Dominion police force, as deputy of the Usher of the Black Rod, had gone to serve Mr. C. N. Armstrong, and was un-

The Chairman read a telegram from Brinswick, August 9, saying: "I will Several plate glass windows were blown in.

Wednessay.

A telegram from Mr. Grenier, clerk of the Executive Council, telegraphed that the list of the papers required from him had not reached him.

A letter was read from Mr. A. Thom, of Montreal, secretary of the Company, stating that the Company had decided to take no part in the proceedings before the Committee. Under the circumstances and in view of the expense and loss of time the Company did not feel justified imappearing by counsel and unnecessarin appearing by chroser and unnecessarily prolonging the investigation. A letter was read from Mr. Lonergan, of the Company, dated Old Oreland House, stating that he had gone to the seaside, but, on notice, would appear at any time before the Committee.

Mr. Simpson, writing for Mr. Thom, after the receipt of the sammons, telegraphed that Mr. Thom was out of town, but would be back on Tuesday.

A telegram was read from the Hon, Mr. Garneau, dated Point au Pie, saying his state of health did not allow him to go to Ottawa at present. He would send a doctor's certificate. The Committee

could not help smiling.

At this point the chairman, Mr. Vidal, said he was impelled to again express the riew that the Committee was not taking the proper parliamentary course. This bill was not before them as a railway committee, they had no power to investifoll investigation, but they should put to his family a beautiful capital. themselves in order by asking the House to direct the investigation. As Senator Vidal is a strong Conservative, he, at all events, is not open to the charge of trying to burk the investigation.

Senator Allan, another Conservative, and an ex-speaker, said the promoters desiring to withdraw the bill should be allowed to do so, but the House having decided otherwise, the Committee should not discuss the question Mr. Barwick was given power to summon anew all the witnesses he wanted, and the Conmittee adjourned till to morrow, on the understanding that the case would not be preceded with until Wednesday. The Committee adjourned. Mr. Pacaud ed to Quebre to await the service of wanted, and no had not received any summons up to this morning save a telegraphic message. Mr. Pacaud adds that he does not like to postpone his trip to Europe a second time. He has engaged a berth from New York. Mr. Barwick says he will not examine any witnesses. before Mr. Armstrong.

A WILD TORNADO.

Wind and Lightning Carry Devastation Far and Near.

HMHLTON, Ont., August 10.-At 6 and then gradually subsided. It was followed by a heavy storm of thunder and lightning and rain. The fire department were called out to free the side-walks from fallen trees. They report 410 trees down on the principal streets by actual count. Near the corner of Park and Cannon streets the root of a house was crushed in by a fallen tree, but no one was injured. A large window in the Mc-Nab street Presbyterian church was blown in, and also one in front of the St. Nicholas hotel. The scaffolding in Tucket & Sons new brilding was blown

For a time the whole city was involved in a cloud of dust and flying debris. At the beach the storm spent its fury. Seven yachts were blown ashore. The tents of the campers were levelled and hundreds of men, women and children left exposed to the rain. Hundreds more, who drove down in the afternoon before the storm, were maddle to get back until to-day.
There were many boating parties on the
water, driven out of the city by the intense heat. Many yachts were upset, but the crews were rescued. In some cases boats were lifted bodily off the shore and blown into the water. It was reported that a grocer named Doyle and his family were drowned, but they afterwards turned up. In the vicinity of the city beat-houses nearly every yacht and sailboat was driven ashore.

WATERLOO, Out., August 10 .- A terrific rain and wind storm, accompanied by lightning and thunder, passed over this section yesterday evening between 5 and 10 o'clock. Many barns north of this were unroofed, fences blown down and much damage done to standing crops. In Waterloo a dwelling house was struck by lightning, but the fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The roof of the establishment of the Grayhill Manufacturing company was blown off and carried a considerable distance

before it fell to the earth. a picnic in Koerber's grove, near Lexing-

was burned by lightning last night. There is some insurance on the building, but none on the contents.

TORONTO, August 10 .- Early yesterday morning and last evening a terrific thunder and lightning storm passed over Toronto. Rain fell in torrents, and the wind did much damage in breaking tree limbs and levelling garden plants A large portion of Bloor street, near Christie, was washed in the sand pit. The storm assumed the proportions of a hurricane to the south of Lake Ontario. A Niagara Falls despatch says great damage was done to standing crops in that neighborhood, while the telephone

The Province of Quebec Lottery

The popularity of the Province of Que bec Lottery has just received a new ali ment. On Tuesday last, the 4th inst., a carpenter of very moderate means, by the name of Justinien Benoit of Weedon, Wolfe County, P.Q., bought a lottery ticket. The drawing took place the next day, Wednesday. On Saturday Mr. Benoit received the official list of prizewinning numbers. As he had purchased but one ticket he soon found out his number on the list and to his great satisfaction saw that he won the first capital prize of \$15,000,00. This morning he presented himself to the head office with Mr. Charles H. Letourneux, wholesale hardware merchant of St. Paul st., and Mr. Samuel Bourgeois, mertilled up and was therefore at once handed to him. This good news having soon spread around, a crowd immediately gathered before the Lottery doors to congratulate Mr. Benort on his good luck

A few persons escorted him to La Banque du People, where he deposited his check. This pleasing fortune could not have fallen under better care. Mr. this unexpected fortune will not alter his good character. He has left his money in the bank, and means to live on the gate this charge. He was in favor of a interest. He will consequently bequeath

The Irish Bill.

London, Aug. 10.—In his speech at Plymouth to-day Chief Secretary Balfour single note. Row upon row of crimson outlined the ideas of Irish local governbenches, all empty, and on the woolsack ment which the Government propose to three peers robed in red. At the table, embody in a bill. He repudiated the view expressed by Mr. Morley that it was a small home rule bill. He argued that is all local government should not be withheld. Bu from Ireland for two reasons, the first a sentimental one, because it had already been given to England and Scotland; the second because it had been repeatedly promised to Ireland. It would be madness to allow councils to administer the telegraphed Mr. Francois Langelier that funds of any class not represented in he had left for Ottawa yesterday but en such councils by a controlling voice. route saw in the newspapers that he had such permission would convert them into tabring some documents, and he returning some of tyranny and oppression. Mr. Balfour exonerated his opponents from the summons and list of documents the charge of obstructing his measures wanted, and not neceived any for the benefit of Ireland. This literature, however, he said, tended to excite hatred.

The Prince Talks to Scientists.

London, August 10.-The seventh annual session of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography opened in St. James hall here to-day. The Prince of Wales presided. There were 2,300 delegates present. Among the more prominent delegates were Prof. Pasteur, of Paris, and Prof. Koch, of Berlin. Many of the leading doctors and scientists of Europe will take part in the proceedings. When the Prince of Wales o'clock last evening a terribly destructive | arose to make his address of welcome he from overcrowding and from the unsanitary condition of towns. He was happy to say, however, that statistics showed a marke dimprovement in this direction, which might safely be taken as an earrest of the increased good to be accomplished by scientists in the future.

Cordial, but Must Draw the Line.

LONDON, Aug., 10.—The Cologne Gazette says the Czar has not acceded to the request that the French Admiral Gervais and his colleagues be invited to attend the review at Krasnee-Selo. The Russian Imperial council has also decided to prohibit the exportation of corn, owing to the bad harvests in Russia, which has caused a scarcity of that cereal. This is construed as a warlike sign, but the Rothschilds say that they will not permit Russia to go to war, and that they intend to press for arrears of interest on loans in consequence of the treat ment of the Jews.

Probably only a Social Gathering.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 9 .- The approaching gathering of members of European Royal families at this place in September promises to be a noteworthy one. Among those who will then visit the King of Denmark will be his son the King of Greece, his daughter the Princess of Wales, who will be accompanied by the Prince of Wales and their daughters, the Princesses Victoria and Mand of Wales, and the Czar, who will be accompanied by the Czarina, who is also a daughter of King of Denmark.

The Waters Give up their Dend.

VICTORIA, Aug. 9.-Three young men named Jackson, Lade and Post, residents of Normandale, when returning from an excursion over to Long Point to-day found a body on the beach about a mile The church and schoolhouse in the were found a gold watch and chain, a village of Bloomingdale were unroofed.

A party of small children were holding a picnic in Koerber's grove, near Lexing-land knowledge of Bloomingdale were unroofed. Were found a gold which were the words "Yacht match" also a handkerchief with the name "J. W. a picule in Koerber's grove, near Lexington, in the afternoon. The storm came on suddenly just as they sat down to tea and blew down a large maple, the branches of which in its fall struck a number of children. A little girl, 9 years old, named Slegman, was instantly killed and five others seriously injured, two of them, it is feared, fatally. Rain cantinued to fall at intervals until 10 o'clock.

handkerchief with the name "J. W. Ryerson." stamped on the corner. A ring on the little finger of the right hand was also found, which is recognized by friends here as worn by Mr. Ryerson. The body is very much decomposed, but from the above evidences is beyond doubt that of the late Major Ryerson, who was, with his friend, Mr. Bunker, of Toronto, lost with the yacht Mabel in Clake Eric on July 3 last. Arrangements Dresner, August 10.—Wm. H. Huff's barn containing wheat, barley, hay and implements to the amount of over\$1,000,

"LA REINE LE VEULT."

How the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland Agrees to Acts of Parlia-ment.

It is a question time in the House of Commons, and ministers are laboriously reading their answers to the long list of printed questions on the paper. Presently, with no apparent reason, the outer doors of the chamber, usually wide open, are shut and locked, and the door-keeper stands guarding them, peeping through a tiny wicket in the door, as if he expected an inconvenient dun. But, no the doors have only been locked on the same principle that the little boys on the towing path of the Cam shut the gates when they see an undergraduate approaching, in order to have the pleasure of opening them again—for a considera-What the consideration of the doorkeeper of the House of Commons may be is not known to the public, but the very instant that the stranger approaching has made three modest taps on the door, the watchful attendant Slowly does the elderly gentleman in braided uniform who bears this title and the short rod that confers it advance up the door of the House, bowing scrupulously three times in his passage. Arrived at the table, he summons "this honorable House" in the name of the crown immediately to attend at the House of Peers to hear the royal assent Having given his message, he slowly re chant of St. Hyacinthe. The check in tires backward, howing again, with the payment for the prize had been previous mystic three bows. Without a word all the members rise in their places, and the speaker leaves his chair and joins Black Rod, who has been waiting for him at the House. Side by side in brotherly converse they walk off, followed by the sergeant-at-arms and two or three members as representatives of the House, his check. This pleasing fortune could while strong-lunged policemen in the not have fallen under better care. Mr. Benoit is an orderly and sober man, and Rod." "Make way for the speaker." In the House of Lords a quaint but

not unimpressive spectacle awaits one. Through the stained-glass window of the beautiful chamber the sunlight is stream ing, lighting up the richly carved woo!-work and the decorated ceiling, and making the red benches below seem redder than ever. Indeed on the floor of the House red, a crimson red, is the scarcely noticed in the blaze of red, are three silent clerks in wig and gown; that

But by this time the speaker and his companions have reached the House of Lords, and have packed themselves in a little pen opposite the woolsack and the throne. There they stand, patiently or impatiently, throughout the ceremony.

The first business is the reading of the commission appointing certain peers to act on behalf of her majesty. The docu-ment is long and very legal. The number of peers named to serve on the commission seems legion. There is

THE PRINCE OF WALES

and the Duke of Connaught; there is the most reverend father in God and my well-beloved and trusty councillor, the archbishop of Canterbury; there is the archbishop of York, and many other notabilities. Finally comes Lord Salsbury, "lord chancellor of that part of bury, my kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Great Britain," and at these words of the reading clerk the lord chancellor, hitherto motionless on the wool-sack, raises his three-cornered hat in response to a deep bow from the clerk. The next name is the Earl of Limerick, and the clerk bows again, and another in a mass of ruins. The army halted. A three-cornered hat is raised by another train of freight cars came forward and storm passed over this city. The storm begantogather in the West about 5.45 and a regular tormade struck the city and increased in violence for about ten minutes.

The storm begantogather in the West about 5.45 and a regular tormade struck the city and increased in violence for about ten minutes.

The storm begantogather in the woolsack. The same double bow is repeated at the name of Lord Windsor, the third of the three figures. The document then recites that owing to the existing state of factories of these numerous commissioners "or any the country of t figure on the woolsack. The same from those cars was taken the prepared these numerous commissioners "or any three of them," shall have power to act for the Queen, and notify her assent to the bills passed by Parliament-"Given at Windsor, by the Queen herself, signed with her own hands."

This ends the first stage of the proceedings. The Lord chancellor then immediately, without moving, makes a little speech to the empty benches, which he addresses as "My lords," and calls upon the "clerks at the table to pass the bills in the usual manner."

The other two clerks now step forward and stand one on each side of the table. One reads the titles of the bills, the other announces her majesty's assent. But their bald statement gives but a poor idea of the acted scene, for the bows have been omitted. No ceremony is complete without a bow, and the passing of bills in the House of Lors seems to an onlooker all bows. The junior clerk, as he takes each bill form the table, turns to the woolsack and makes a profound bow to the commissioners. Rising he reads the title of the bill and then bows again. As soon as this bow is over the senior clerk on the other side of the table makes his bow to the woolsack. This bow over, he turns round to the representatives of the Commons penned up under the clock, and in a clear voice pronounces the crucial words, La reine le reult; then turns round again and makes another deep bow to the red-robed peers on the woolsack.

All this ceremonial is gone through with every bill, and as the titles of the bills are read it is not easy to avoid a smile at the incongruity between the nature of the bill and the antique formality by which it has passed into law. At length the high pile of bills is disposed of, and the last of the bows has been made. The three figures in red then simultaneously raise their triangular hats to the faithful Commons in the pen, and these promptly retire. At the same moment the lord commissioners leave the woolsack and vanish through another

The scene is over, but a last touch of comedy is given to the ceremony by the speaker on his return to the House of Commons. Immediately he has taken his seat he rises and says "I have to inform the House that this house has been to the House of Peers theer, etc." The House, unmoved at the information, proceeds to the next business.—Boston Republic.

more elaborate in the fourteenth, says vanced age.

an exchange. The tenth century was an death? Who can say? important epoch in the history of cathedrals. It was the general belief at that time that the end of the world was ap-lives, if they had not used tobacco ? If It proaching, and a falling off in building is said they always enjoyed "good activity in consequence. After the health." Thousands of people think beginning of the year 1000 A.D. a gener they have good health who plod along beginning of the year 1000 A.D. a gener they have good health who plod along al sense of relief is shown in the building through life and hardly know what of new churches. The erection of a church was a convenient means for ex-feel vastly better if they were for live for pression of thankfulness. The founding a time in careful accordance with well-cian Order, led also to this phenomenal activity. An illustration of this progressive spirit is seen in the tower of the of Rouen, by giving up butter in Lent, paid for it from their savings. The sculpture of cathedrals, which was so exquisitely carried out in the Middle Arrivage constitutions; with good ancestry, who can so smoke without appreciable injury—that is appreciable to ordinary observations,—how is it with their progeny? A leading city where Rouen Cathedral, which was built of quisitely carried out in the Middle Ages, contained a means for teaching the Bible in days when books were almost unknown. This is well shown in the statues of Christ. At that time it was more than a symbol; it was a sign of the living spirit. Then, too, the flings it open and announces the visitor of the living spirit. Then, too, the with a stentorian shout of "Black Rod." was not merely a religious place. It was the one superlative place in the city -the centre of learning and of the community. Our modern churches have deteriorated, as in the early days, to mere places of worship.

WAR AS A FINE ART.

" I was lieutenant of engineers under

Von Moltke," " Let me give you a chap-

given by commission to various bills. One of Von Moltke's officers tells a little Story.

> ter from my personal experience to show how thoroughly the German War Department prepared for emergencies. One day a message came to me at the barracks bidding me report in civilian dress at the railroad station and receive orders. I went to the station. A man approacl ed and addressed me as Meyer. I sai'. 'My name is Wolfl'.' 'No,' said he your name is Meyer. Here is your beg of samples. You are selling whiskey. am selling wine. We will go to such a city and call on Mr. So-and So and Mr. So-and-So and try to sell them goods.' We went, and I made an effort to sell the whiskey by the sample, but didn't sell any, of course. Then we proceeded to another city and tried to sell the goods there. After we had visited several merchants and returned to the hotel my companion said to me: We will take a walk and go across the bridge. We will not return together. On your way back you will pace the bridge, and going and coming you will keep your eyes open to observe all the points you can about the bridge.' Then, for the first time, I began to have a suspicion of what was really wanted. I strolled down to the bridge, and leaned over the edge, looking at some workmen who were making abutments. I observed the plan of construction from various points and then went on across the stream. After awhile I started back and on my way I paced the bridge arch by arch. In the engineer corps we all trained to pace distances with great exactness. I can walk a block and tell the length of it within six inches. I returned to my hotel without having made a note, but with my head full of the plan of construction. My companion joined me. 'Now,' said he, 'you will return to the place from which we started and you will make as complete a description of that bridge as you can and turn it in.' carried out the order and heard no more of the expedition. A considerable time after that war came and the whole German army marched over to the frontier. As the advance drew near, that bridge I had reported upon was blown up and fell

A USEFUL WARNING.

The Tobacco Smoking Habit and its Consequences

the enemy's country. Every timber and

every metal was ready for immediate use.

A new bridge had been constructed

throughout for that particular crossing based upon my report."

Gradually but surely the deleterious effects of tobacco smoking upon the human race must become clear and produce good results. The carefully recorded observations of Dr. Seaver, physician and college, will be a great lever for those opposed to the use of tobacco.

For a number of years Dr. Seaver had

been making observations respecting the physical and mental effects of tobacco using upon students. In these statistics, recently published, Dr. Seaver shows that among the students at Yale smokers are found to be inferior both in mental ability and physical vigor to non-smokers. Smokers have less lung capacity and lung power than non-smokers. Their average bodily weight is less as is also their stature. They have less endurance, both muscular and nervous, and are in every way physically inferior to non-smokers. In scholarship the smokers are far behind. Very few receive honors and among those of high standing in

scholarship only five smoked.

It will not be easy to successfully combat these facts. It will probably be said that it is generally admitted that tobacco is injurious to the young. But anything that injures the youthful in so marked a manner can not fail to be injurious to the mature. Why the young, growing boy will withstand many things that would upset a full growing man And in the way of digestion, for example and of assimilation, this is the universal rule. Behold what the average growing boy can digest and assimilate, and without inconvenience. And nerve force and influence are concerned in these processes, it must be noted; as it is contended that it is chiefly upon the nervous system of the young that tobacco ex-erts its injurious influence.

We are told that men have been known to smoke tobacco for seventy consecutive years and "yet retain rerfect physical and moral health." Have such cases ever been carefuly and

SCIENTIFICALLY INVESTIGATED?

The cathedral is first found to perfection in the thirteenth century, but it is men do die, and occasionally at an ad-What was the cause of

but that they might have lived ten rear longer, and happier and more useful good vigorous healtheis, and who would though we do find people who smoke during a long life time, and there are it appears many naturally of muscular, vigorous constitutions, with good their progeny? A leading eity physician, we cannot now recall his name, has said: "I have never known a habitual tobacco user whose children, born after he has long used it, did not have a deranged nervous system, and some times evidently weak minds. Shattered nervous systems for generations to come may be the result of this indulgence." The evil effects upon children, of over indulgence in alcholic beverages by the father or mother, are well known; while upon the father or mother hardly any or no injurious constitutional effects would be observable. The very source of the tobacco smoking habit is enough to condemn it. Although a wise man once advised the sluggard to "go to the ant," civilized races in their progress would not naturally, one would suppose, go to savage races to seek for useful habits. One good thing seems clear, that is this: While a few eminent physicians and others in Europe, such as Charcot, of Paris, and Spurgeon, advocate the use of tobacco, it is not easy to find one on this continent who can say much in defence of it, or more than that it is a useless, idle habit.—Health Journal.

The Seven Wise Men. Most people have heard of the seven wise men of Greece. Here is the story, and the moral is worth remembering, if the names are not: The Seven Wise Men of Greece are supposed to have lived in the fifth century before Christ. Their names are Pittacus, Bias, Solon, Thales, Chilon, Cleobulus and Periander. The most approved account states that as some Coans were fishing, certain strangers from Miletus bought whatever should be in the nots without seeing it. When the nots were brought up they were found to contain a golden tripod. A dispute arose between the fisherman and the strangers as to whom it belonged, and as they could not agree, they took it to the temple of Apollo and consulted the priestess as to what should be done with it. She said it must be given to the wisest man in Greece, and it was accordingly sent to Bias, who declared that Thales was wiser, and sent it to him. Thales sent it to another one, and so or until it had passed through the hands of all the men, distinguished afterward as the Seven Wise Men; and as each one claimed the other was wiser than he, it was finally sent to the temple of Apollo, where it long remained to teach the lesson that the wisest men are the most distrustful of their wisdom.

An enlightened mind is like a fair and pleasant friend who comes to cheer us in every hour of loneliness and gloom; it is like noble birth which admits to all best company; it is like wealth which surrounds us with whatever is mrest and most precious; it is like virtue which lives in an atmosphere of light and serenity, and is enough for itself. What ever our labours, our cares, our disap-pointments, a free and open mind, by holding us in communion with the high est and the fairest, will fill the soul with strength and joy.

Let us, with Purgatory in view, suffer with joy, or at least with patience, all the evils, the misfortunes, and the trials of this life.—St. Augustine.

King of Medicines

A Cure "Almost Miraculous."

"When I was 14 years of age I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and after I recovered had to go on crutches. A year later, scrofula, in the form of white swellings, appeared on various parts of my body, and for 11 years I was an invalid, being confined to my bed 6 years. In that time ten or eleven sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. I feared I never should get well.

"Early in 1886 I went to Chicago to visit a sister, but was confined to my bed most of the time I was there. In July I read a book, 'A Day with a Circus,' in which were statements of cures by Hood's Barsaparilla. I was so impressed with the success of this medicine that I decided to try it. To my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better and in a short time I was up and out of doors. I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for about a year, when, having used six bottles, I had become so fully released from the disease that I went to work for the Flint & Walling Mig. Co., and since then

HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE DAY on account of sickness. I believe the disease is expelled from my system, I always feel well, am in good spirits and have a good appetite I am now 27 years of age and can walk as well as any one, except that one limb is a little shorter than the other, owing to the loss of bone, and the sores formerly on my right leg. To my friends my recovery seems almost miraculous, and I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of medicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, 9 N. Railroad St., Kendaliville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Bold by all druggists. SI; six for SS. Prepared only by C. I. 600D & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

DR. FULTON Cures, by letter or intertarth, Bkin Diseases, Nervousness, and Tumors in neck, breast or other parts without surgical operations.

Hours, 1 to 10 p.m. Enquiry FREE.
Residence, 344 St. Catherine street, vicinity of Windsor Hotel.
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OLD STEEL RAILS FOR SALE!

Tenders are invited for 1,000 tons of OLD STEEL RAILS, two feet long/and apwards, to be delivered at any point as may be agreed upon, before the Sist December.

Tenders to give price per ton of 2240 bs. and to state place of delivery.

Tenders endorsed "Tender for Old Steel Rails," and a ldressed to the undersigned, will be received on 'or before Wednesday, 19th inst.

> L. J. SEARGENT General Manager.

WANTED

For a Catholic family, a Governess. Must be able to teach French and English, and willing to do light sewing. Apply

F. S. MCDONALD,

St. Luc, County St. John.



"Le Monde" having purchased TWO more recently invented machines, each "superior to he Remington," (?) have discarded both and ind the Remington superior to either.

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OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS received as part payment. Planos and Organs sold on early monthly payments and lowest prices for cash. Orders for tuning and repairing receive prompt attention. Only experienced and reliable worksmen employed.

Telephones, Bell 4188. Federal 1200.

Mention this Journal.

A Healthy Locality.

Rev. J. B. Muir, of St. Andrew's Protestant church; Huntingdon, has prepared a list of aged persons in his congregation. Eighteen are over 80, seven over 85, three over 80, and one over 100. At the head of the list are:-Mrs. James McNair, residing near Clyde's Corners, township of Godmanchester, a native of Scotland, in her 109th year; came to Canada in 1822. Mrs. Robert Byers, residing in the village, a native of Scotland, in her 96th year; came to Canada in 1810. Mrs. James Robb, residing in Trout River district, township of Godmanchester, a native of Scotland, in her 93rd year; came to Canada in 1822. Fifteen on the list were born in Scotland and two in Ireland. Amongst the dead who have passed away during the pastorate of Mr. Muir are :- James McNair, died in 1879, in his 108th year; Colonel James Reid, died in 1891, in his 97th year; Hugh, Cameron, died in 1880, in his 95th, year, and Mrs. Macolm Stalker, died in 1882, in her 92nd year.

The North-West.

H. McKellar, Manitoba emigration gent here, writes to the local papers an indignant denial of statements made by the Toronto Trades and Labor council concerning employment in Manitoba.
He says:—"The agents of Manitobas
Government and of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk railway; have been the great advertisers for laborator, the Northwest, sending over 2,500 men there during the past two weeks to assist, in the harvest fields or as shorers on the railroad. Over 90 per cent of these are farmers or farmers agns, who have no interest in a trades parliament. They go up on an excursion to all the country working for two or three months for the wages offered, \$80 to \$40 a month and wages offered, 500 to 500 a month and board. Many of them willnessy in the province. Railroad men will will get from \$125 to \$1.75 a day. There sign a contract in which the rate of wages is distinctly marked and late this information is given clearly before leaving.

A hen belonging to Mr. Samuel Harris, of Cowanaville, laid an egg last week

which measured 61 by 74 inches Land S. worthalf all it wet

QUAM DILECTA.*

How sweet, O Lord, Thy house to those Whol storm-tossed, plant all hope in "Rice! Whice eas souls find true repose Upon file's troubled sea?

Speak not to me of mansions proud,
Of brilliant throngs and pageants gay
Vain show! beneath its glittering shroud
know of his family's misfortune. Work heartache and decay.

Far dearer be to us the soft, Deep silence of the house of God, Than Fashion's halls, whose floors too

Our feet, perchance, have trod.

More beautiful the flickering light
That spends itself 'fore Jesus' throne,
Than my riad lamps, surpassing bright, That burn for man alone.

More welcome far a lifelong leaso Of meanest nook, if near to Thee, Than Art's superbest masterpiece In sinners' company.

One day at home with Thee, O Lord,-One little while upon Thy breast. Is joy the world can not award E'en everlasting quest!

O blest indeed are they that dwell Amid Thy presence, sweetening, pure! Nought else our fevered pulse can quell, Our sin-sick souls can cure.

For Thee, the True, the Good, the Strong, We thirst in all earth's darkened Celestial Sion's courts we long

To tread beneath Thy gaze. Our hearts are fainting for Thy face, As Holy David's did of yore; When shall we feel Thy fond embrace

On heaven's tranquil shore?

*Ps., lxxxiii.

REV. ANDREW DOOLEY, in Arr Maria.

" A SORROW'S CROWN OF SORROWS.

PROLOGUE.

"I never connected these circumstances with his present depression. Dr. Merimee, you knew M. Antoine - you saw him a few days before his deathwhat is your own opinion about it?"
"M. Antoine de Vaux was insane;

his death by his own hand the irresponsible act of a madman."

"You must tell me the truth now." she said, her breath coming quickly, her tongue parched and dry with excite-face of the niece. Alice Montague was ment. Is there any other member of the orphan daughter of Madame de my husband's family you have ever attended whom you have suspected of be-ing of unsound mind?" vaux's sister, who had died some years before. Following the doctor's advice, that cheering society should surround Yes, madame.'

She stood for a moment with her hand pressed tightly against her heart, gathering strength before she should dare to

ask the next question.

"Dr. Merimee," she said at last, standing before him cold and rigid as a corpse, but with her voice still clear and tirm, is my hosband mad?

No, madame ; not yet." " But he will be:

"I cannot say. Care may save him He must not more; he must not get excited. Above all, he must not fear His sister has escaped, and one of his brothers.

" And the other "

"The other is in a private nation is sante in Brazil." " And my son? Oh, my God!" broke from the mother's lips, as she wrung her

moments of concentrated horror, that she would never again be able to look

Her life so far, though full of change and movement, had been extremely happy. Married young to a man she hood with her daughter. Gaston de Vnux's vehement pleading induced her Vaux's vehement pleading induced her to break this resolve, and now, at thirty-nine, after twenty brilliant years of life at its best and brightest, with her youthful daughter recently married, an indulgent husband devoted to her, and a ground advoted to her and a ground ad day to see before her a middle age of such sunny contentment and peace, such a field for her affections and her energies, as should make youth a thing to look back upon with pleasure, but without

Now a black veil of doubt and terror seemed to shut out the smiling prespect; for all her tife of braurious ease, she was as full of courage, endurance, and resource, as though she had been trained in the rough school of poverty and neglect. Against any evil to those she loved which prudence or devotion night avert, she would have been ready and eager to fight; but before this stealthy for this cribed his sudden illness to the intense insidious malady of tainted blood and heat, nor would be in any way allude to the shelter of the hotel for the glaring powerless. A sensation of bitter anger avoided meeting her eye, and retired sunshine outside. He could hear her for a moment swept over her heart, at very early to his room, pleading fatigue, voice calling to him from the balcony, the thought of the deception which had been practised on her, soon to be rethe balcony of her sitting-room trying to wandered simlessly on under the scorchbeen practised on her, soon to be re-placed by tender and more compassionate thoughts for the father of her son. It step in the room behind her made her was not for her husband, indeed, that she was suffering, but for her child. When, after the first paralysing effect of the doctor's words had worn off, she could be could be could be round be adopted by the child being sufficiently to think the child being sufficiently to think the child be round be adopted by the child being sufficiently to think the child being sufficiently to think the child being the child bein collect her ideas sufficiently to think and to recollect clearly, a dozen little inside-door, through the hotel garden, and arms in a sort of stupor. cidents, trivial in themselves, but full of into a narrow, rocky path leading up the For months past higher themselves. terrible import now, flashed into her

That Gaston had not entirely escaped from the family curse was terribly evident to her now; but the question

which burnt into her mind was not con-nected with him, but with her boy. From Dr. Merimee she learn that Gaston's father had lived and died in the higher and higher up the mountain-side; watching.

full enjoyment of unclouded reason, not being remarkable even for any eccentrisparkled, the music of it rising in the she had discovered his secret; she city of conduct. Gaston's sister and one perfect stillness of the air.

the first time. With a morbid dread lest his wife should learn the terrible secret. Gaston de Vaux had never taken her to the Norman estate, which he ing away from her, and staring down at first disturb him. They came from a which place us in a minority of a min-

shared with his brothers and sister; nor would be ever allow her to pay more than a passing visit of a few days to Paris, and it was only by accident she had learnt that he was in the habit of

consulting M. Merimes.

All the doctor could do now was to beg her again to use the utmost care with her husband, and to furthermore advise

particulars concerning M. Gaston's state for it, do you?" of health, mental and physical."

There was nothing more that he could say or do for her; but he saw his confidence in her justified by the manner in which she took leave of him, and, talking sweetly, and even brightly, to her son, returned to her carriage; her face a little paler, the lines about her mouth a little harder than before; but with firm step, clear voice, and the same dignified grace she had shown on entering the house an hour before.

He watched her from behind the halfdrawn curtains at the window.

"How brave these women are" he said. "Very few men I know would have borne it so well. It was better she step you might slip over and be dashed should know. With her care, he may to pieces on those rocks, twisted and work off this dangerous melancholy. But what a life for such a woman! And and I together, perhaps—and no one with Gaston de Vaux I fear it is only dewould know how it happened. Are you laying the end." with Gaston de Vaux I fear it is only de-laying the end."

Two months after Madame de Vaux's interview with M. Merimee, the fashionable idlers in the best hotel of a popular | fingers tightening their grasp upon her Swiss valley assembled in the courtyard, arm. Raising her head she looked him on the balconies, and at the windows, to full in the eyes.
watch the arrival of a carriage contain"I should be afraid if I were alone," she

The party, with madame's maid and from a mountain resort not many miles him back to the notel. distant, the elder lady having written M. de Vaux; her little boy; and their servants.

Aunt and niece were almost equally being fair-skinned, dark-haired, and potite in figure, there was a good deal of resemblance between them; but in the within eyes of the former there shone at times a curiously harassed and troubled expression unreflected in the glad young Vaux's sister, who had died some years that cheerful society should surround her husband. Madame de Vaux had fetched the girl from her school in Paris to travel with them about Switzerland and Italy, much to the delight of the ighteen-year-old English girl.
It was easier, in constant presence of a

third person, to conceal the gnawing uneasiness with which Gaston's ever-increasing depression alled his wife's mind: his long fits of moody silence were less scenery, the journeys, or the people in the hotel; and the strain of always watching her husband, whilst never appearing to do so, was relaxed when Alice petual flow of bright talk.

At table d'hote that evening, public interest was divided between admiration of the handsome Englishwomen, of conhands in dry eyed agony.

It seemed to her, in those first Parisian mystery—the ghastly marder of a whole family in a fashionable quar-

sion, and that lunacy was in her

Yes; but she had always been quite

out sooner er later."

Just random remarks from voices raised ;

leave the room.

suite of apartements, however, he as- eyes burning fiercely down into hers him down the staircase, out through a himself down on his face and folded

mountain-side. Here, as in her excitement she dimin-ished the distance between them, he long as his wife did not know, so long as inxious face.

the water splashing over the stones far below them. "Why do you watch granite boulder hid him from their vi

me?"
"Because you looked so ill at dinner, she answered, sick with fear at the sudden ferocity in his voice, but fighting down all show of alarm.

Do you know why I looked ill?" " How should I?"

**Mow of his family's misfortune.

"Put him to school in England. Bring him up as a healthy English boy. Half the danger in these cases springs from the morbid fear of it. And, meanwhile, let me know from time to time area. He laughed in a hard, discordant way.

> He stared across at her for the first time now, intently, fiercely, but she returned his gaze unflinchingly.

"I know of no reason why I should not be loyal and devoted to you as I have always been. Gaston.' "Then come here close to my side.

he said. Without an instant's hesitation she came, and let him take her by the arm, and make her look down the steep side of the mountain, and on to the swift

stream flowing beneath. "Are you not afraid?" he asked in a low, grating voice close to her car. "Just where you stand, with one false washed by the force of that water-you

She could feel his hot breath on her car as he bent over her; could feel his

ing two very beautiful women, a little said; "but here, by my husband's side, boy, and a handsome, distinguished with his arm to support me. I can have no fear.'

In an instant he had drawn her back monsieur's man following, with the lug- from the precipice and caught her in his gage, in another vehicle, had come over arms, and, with her hand in his, she led

The danger was past for the present. previously to secure rooms for himself; but that it was a reprieve and not a re-her nicee, Miss Montague; her husband, lease Madamede Vaux felt as, night after regular breathing of her son sleeping in a little bed near hers, and then creeping handsome, so the critics decided. Both noiselessly across the intervening room to her husband's door, there to listen again, nervously, for any sound from

The day after her arrival at the hotel she had written a long letter to Dr. Merimee, detailing every incident that had occurred since her last journey, and begging his advice. In four days his ! answer came, not from Paris, but from Geneva. Not content with writing, the doctor had snatched a rare holiday, and hastened to the spot where he considered his help was so sorely needed.

Do not on any account let you, in sband know I am coming." he said in his letter; "but arrange to meet me some time to-morrow at the principal hotel of the mearest town.

After fixing the exact spot, the doctor went on to say that he intended to bring marked with Alice to chatter about the mental diseases, whom he would intro- we tele-d man, lying wounded and sensevisitors at the hotel where her husband was staying. Dr. Merimee's face being helped her to bring at, occasional smile too well known to Gaston for him to risk to his handsome, gloonay tace by her per-lalarming him further by seeing him in too well known to Gaston for him to risk

Madarne de Vaux, alert and resolute as ver in all cases of emergency, telegraphed back her readiness to be at the place of rendezvous on the appointed day. For this end a little innocent deception was necessary, and she therefore informed her neice that she intended attending into her son's eyes without reading there some shadowing of his ghastly in-heritance.

Of course it was the governess who a business interview in the adjoining there some shadowing of his ghastly in-heritance.

Her life was far though both of above. he should not know of her visit.

"I will tell him I am tired and do not passionately loved, for eleven years she same herself."

had never known a wish untuitited, and at his death she had been perfectly ready to retire into perpetual widow use lighting against if, it's sure to break stay with him and read to him a lattle I will hasten back as speedily as possible I hope to return within three hours."

> She looked at him to see what effect retired to their rooms at about noon. those words would have upon him, and On Gaston's troubled brain the heavy, whether, indeed, he had heard them. I thunderous air seemed to have the But the right was full on her face, and in worst possible effect; he was restless and her eyes, distended a little with the sudden alarm she felt, he read participation in that secret which mutil that moment her journey, he followed her to the door to had believed by the control by the control by the control to him.

> he had believed to be unknown to her.
>
> He fell back in his chair, his forehead set, his face lividly pale; but, before she could rise to his assistance, he had re-Alice might take her place. For all her covered himself sufficiently to get up and self-possession, there was a touch of embarrasement in her manner as he stood When she joined him in their own by the door of her room with his great

> abruptly away, and without a word left the shelter of the hotel for the glaring listen to her niece's conversation, a soft ing sun, which in his miserable excite

For months past hichad been grappling with this unseen foe, now stealthily but turned, and saw her by the vivid moon- she believed in him and loved him, he ight, dressed in floating white draperies, felt that he could still believe in himself, with a black lace shawl framing her pale, still hope to escape the hereditary curse for the least trace of which in his mind The path on which they stood wound or in his actions he was always morbidly

thought him mad, and though she had pack, a De Vaux of Normandy had cut his throat at the gaming-table where he had risked and lost his fortune.

All this Mademe de Vaux heard for the first time. With a morbid dread lest his wife should learn the terrible secret Cantage of the first time. Why a second to him a sked his wife in a harsh voice.

"I saw you go out," she answered, him. Why else should she put him off with what was evidently an excuse, when he had asked her to read to him?

He was so absorbed in his misorable come, too."

granite boulder hid him from their view and he would have risen and sought the solitude his morbid spirit longed for, when the mention of his own name suddenly arrested his attention, and held him still, crouched in the grass, and listening with fierce intentness to the bright-voiced chatter near him.

If I'd known he was M. Gaston de Vaux, I should not have been surprised at his sinister expression," he heard in a clear girl's voice. "We had a servant who was in his uncle's service once, and he told us the Normandy De Vauxes are all mad, without one exception. I wonder how that pretty woman could have married such a man, or that she isn't afraid of being murdered. You have only to look at his face to see he's out of his mind. I declare it makes me nervous to be in the same house! He ought to be shut up, for fear he should

grow violent." Very slowly and stealthily Gaston edged himself farther away from the stone, and amidst the hum of the girl's

talk rose and crept away.

He was mad, then; there was no doubt of that: and other people knew it, and thought—great Heaven!—that he might kill his wife! And yet, after all, would it be such a very mad act? She was beginning to dislike him, that was certain; would it not be better to put it out of her power to hate him more

That speech about shutting him up rang in his ears, too. He must put it out of everyone's power to do that. And if she went on living and hating him, would not the suggestion be made to

Quick death was painless; it would be better to kiss her dead face once than see it turn coldly from him. Perhaps, too, in another life she would grow to love him again, and she would certainly be happier than now, as by his side she watched that shadow creeping ever nearer and nearer to him.

Yes; he would kill her now, before he went mad: before anyone could truly fact that most farriers, being right-handsay he was mad. And he would kill the boy. She would never be happy anywhere without him, and, if there was night, she lay awake listening to the another life, hand-in-hand they would all pass to it together.

The hotel was wonderfully quiet as Gaston came back to it. Green blinds and white awnings shone in the sun, but joint which could not exist if the foot one of the very best, as it will pay from there was scarcely any sign of life about the place as he stole softly upstairs, first to his own room and then across the

sitting-room to his wife's apartment.
Pashing the door softly open without knocking, he saw, in the dim light of maded blinds and drawn curtains, the outline of his wife's figure as she lay on the bed, in a creamy lace dressing-gown She was broathing softly, sleeping, though she did not know it, her last sleep on

And as he saw her, so they found her, two hours later, almost in the same posi-tion, her black hair and the delicate lace at her neck stained red with blood, dead with him one of the best authorities on before she could utter a cry, before the tinue. How such an error, almost unmental diseases, whom he would artro- w, stehed man, lying wounded and sense- notic able, should be so frequently comduce to Madame de Vaux, and who less on the floor at her feet, could dismitted is easily understood when it is would follow her back as one of the cover the hideons mistake by which he seen how much faster the knife removes had killed, not his wife, but her niece, Alice Montague.

So the curtain fellon that terrible drama in Madame de Vanx'- life, never to be lifted without a sick he roe, a paralysing conviction of her own impotence against the decrees of fate, the awful and inscrutable will of Heaven.

Then every thought and feeling, every hope and energy, centred in her son, as, by the dead body of Gaston de Vaux's turn over, to turn out is less hartful than innocent victim, she registered a vow to turn in; hence, the first indication of that her whole life henceforward should lameness from this cause is usually be a hand-to-hand fight with fate, a noticeable in the right foot, the left side struggie of heart and nerve and brain to of that foot being the the lower, thus inpropitiate Heaven, and to ward off, if it were possible, that deadly hereditary evil from her son.

(To be Continued)

It saved Him

"Given up to die!" well, let's see what saved him: Fulton, N. Y., U. S. A., January 30, 1889. "I suffered a year and a half with rheumatism in my limbs; used crutches, and was given upto die by prominent physicians, St. Jacobs till cored me." Jorts Wordort.

The mortifications which come to us from God, or from men by His permission, are more precious than those which are the offspring of our will. Hold it as a rule that the less we do from choice or our own taste, the more we shall find in our actions of goodness, of solidity, of devotion and of profit.—St. Francis de

Baby Was Sick.

My baby was very sick with diarrheca and after everything else had failed, I tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw bery; the first dose gave relief, and a perfect cure soon resulted,"—Mrs. John Clark, Bloomneid, Ont.

The road to heaven is narrow. He who would walk therein with case must divest himself of all things and lean upon the Cross for support;—that is, he must be resolved to suffer all things for the love of God,—St. John of the Cross.

Micolet Notes.

I suffered continual pain from canker of the stomach and my face and body were almost covered with pumples. I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, the first dose occasioned slight pain, but I soon found relief, and after taking 5 bottles I became completely cured. I think B. B. B. the most powerful remedy known to science.
—Stephen Edge, Nicolet, P.Q.

The best humour is that which contains most humanity, that which is flavoured throughout with tenderness and kindness.

Cannot Compete.

Miss Maud Grant, of Mountain, Unt. writes:-"I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for sammer complaints and diarrhea. There is nothing to compete with it, as it succeeds even in the severest cases.'

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY

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

3134 PRIZES

\$52,740.00 WORTH CAPITAL PRIZE \$15,000.00

11 Tickets for \$10.00

M Ask for Circulars.

LIST OF PRIZES: \$15,000—\$15,000.00 5,000—\$5,000.00 2,500—\$5,000.00 1,250—\$5,000 1,250—\$1,000.00 \$50—\$1,000.00 \$50—\$1,000.00 \$50—\$2,500.00 \$50—\$2,500.00 5,000.00 2,500.00 1,250.00 1,250.00 1,250.00 2,500.00 2,500.00 100 100 100 999 999 2,500,00 1,500,00 1,000,00 4,995,00 4,995,00 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00 S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada

The Hot Weather is Weakening.

IS STRENGTHENING

Keep up your Strength by taking it regularly.

THE FARM.

ONE CAUSE FOR LAME BORSES. ... A curious mistake, common among

blacksmiths, was pointed out to me recently by a practicing veterinary surgeon to whom I took a horse that had become the whom I took a horse that had become the gradually, with considerable heat and Territories which if need in the States in the feet. He drew attention to the and Territories, which, if used in the ed, unintentionally lower the left side of would supply two millions out of our the foot more than the right side. As a sixty millions of people only. There is result the pastern does not set quite not a speck even appearing upon the evenly on the coffin pone, or the bone horizon which denotes over-production suspended inside the wall of the hoof, or even enough for a full supply to p and in time the concussion of the foot; around. were level. A trifle out of joint, so to \$300 to \$600 per acre each year right speak, the foot at night cannot repair the along if not overtaken by too disastron injury received or the fatigue of the day; a drouth, which is about the only thing it gradually gets feverish and then tend-that stands in the way of making it. er, and the horse is suddenly seen to sure crop every pear. It is well to be limp. I have noticed this in hundreds of cases. The lameness disappears in a had. There is a large demand for it is few days if the cause be removed by the markets, and you can get your om leveling up the foot carefully. A person price for a fine article, will experience the same difficulty in his 4. As for the labor round her head and gleaming white anid ankle if he wear for a few days a boot for an acre, my experience is that one the disordered masses of her dark hair. that is run over at the heel. The sore- man will care for about three acres. I ness will not be pronounced, for two reasons: the boot is not worn nor stood upon night, and leather furnishes more of a cushion than iron when brought in

contact with the pavement. Neither man nor horse is permanently injured unless the faulty conditions conthe horn while being drawn than pushed. The shoer lifts the foot and draws the knife towards himself on the bottom of what is then the right side, but which is really the left of the hoof, as his back is toward the horse's head. To pare the left (right) side of the hoof is more difficult or unhandy, and it is, as a consequence, left thicker. The horse's fore-feet are so constructed that if they must per bushel. The visitors expressed themclining te roll in. The lesson is, hire competent farriers and be sure to keep about 100 bushels to the acre. the horse's feet level from side to side as well as front and rear. H. Some in American Agriculturist.

HINTS FOR CELURY-GROWERS.

A Correspondent of the Country Genthemen writes:—Will you kindiy allow me space in your valuable paper to answer a few questions propounded to me by celery-growers, or those who would be:

I. Do not try to bleach celery with earth during the hot weather of July,

purpose after cool weather comes on in the fall, but for warm weather blanch ing, use boards, tile or paper. Boards are, however, the most practical, and celery will show up from under them like wax-work.

same ratio as here in Southern Michigan,

prepared to irrigate, where water can be

4. As for the labor required to care grow 34 acres each year, and employ P hands for eight months per year upon the average.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

Winter Wheat.

GUELPH, Ont., Aug. 6-A deputation from the Dominion Millers' Association visited the Experimental Farm yesterday to get information from the samples of winter wheat grown at the farm. Its different varieties were examined, which selves as greatly surprised with the result as a whole, which they characterized as magnificent. They recommend farmers to sow "Surprise," John Winter Fyfe, Canadian Velvet. Chaif and Hybrid Mediterranean. The oats will turn on

Have no equal as a prompt and postive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side and all liver tyoubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try

It is hard to believe in the religion of a August or September, as it will surely man who always looks as though he had rust or rot. Earth was good for that just been throwing bootjacks at a cat.

Its Action is Like Magic.

ONE TEASPOONFUL

PERRY DAVIS'

Pain-Killer

water, HOT WATER PREFERRED, taken every half hour, will cure any case of DYS-ENTERY, CHOLERA

INFANTUM, COLIC, CRAMPS, DIAR-RHCEA, if the treat-

ALL MEDICINE DEALERS

SELL PAIN-KILLER At 25 cents a Bottle.

CINE In a little sweetened A.HOUSEHOLD ment is commenced in

CHEST

Accidents Happen

SICKNESS

-AND-

COMES TO ALL

How much suffering could be prevented by a little foresight!

Always keep in the house this inexpensive and thoroughly reliable safeguard, which for over HALF A CENTURY has stood unequalled as a household remeds and travelling companion.

ALL MEDICINE DEALERS SELL PAIN-KILLER At 25 cents a Bottle

AN ODE TO THE NIGHTIN-GALE.*

What time thy heavenly voice preludes Unto the fair and silent night, Wing'd minstrel of my solitudes, Unknown to thee I trace its flight.

Thou knowest not that one remains Beneath the trees, hour after hour, Whose ear drinks in thy wondrous strains.

Intoxicated by their power;

Nor that the while a breath of air Recapes but from my lips with grief;
and that my foot avoids with care The rustling of a single leaf;

Thou deemest not that one, whose art Is like thine own, but known to-day, Repeats and envies in his heart Thy forest-horn nocturnal lay!

Hoat the star of night reclines Upon the hills thy song to hear,
Amid the branches of the pines
Thou couchest from the ray in fear.

Or if the rivulet, which chides Or if the rivillet, which childes
The stone that in it; way doth come,
Should speak from 'neath its mossy sides,
The sound affrights and strikes thee

Thy voice, so touching and sublime, The voice, so totaling the subline,
Is far too pure for the gross earth:
Surely we well may do m the chime
An instinct which with God has birth!

Thy warblings and thy murmurs sweet Into melodious union bring All fair sounds that in nature meet Or float from heaven on wandering

Thy voice, though thou may'st know it

Is but the voice of the blue sky-Offerest glade and sounding grot, And vale where sleeping shadows lie

It blends the tones which it receives From prattlings of the summer rills. From trembling rustlings of the leaves. From echoes dying on the hills:

From waters tiltering drop by drop Down maked crags to basin cool, And sounding ever, without stop, While wrinkling all the rock-arch'd

From the rich breeze-born plaints that From out the branchy night of trees From whispering reeds and waves that

To die upon the shores of seas ;-Of these sweet voices, which contain

The instinct that instructeth thee. God made, Orightingale, the strain Thou givest water night and me!

And these soft inecturnal scenes.

These pions mysteries of the eve,
And these fair flowers, of which each Above its ner, and seems to grieve;

These leaves on which the dew-tears lie. These freshest breathings of the trees—Althings O Nature, loudly cry, "A voice must be for sweets like

And that mysterious voice—that sound, Which angels listen to with me, That sigh of pious night-is found In thee, melodious bird, in thee!

-From the French of Alphonse Marie Louis de Lamartine.

*From "tierns from Foreign Catholic Poets," collected by James J. Treacy, Editor of "Catholic Flowers from Protestant Gardens," "Tributes of Protestant Writers to the Truth and Beauty of Catholicity," "Conquests of our Holy Falth; or, Testimonies of Dietinguished Converts," etc.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

inish frieze.

dress of patriot, peasant and peer, and glass. tince 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 the state of th 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 sheeling. While the men tended the herds of sheep and prepared the wool, the colleens kept their spinning wheels whirring and their looms clacking with the materials for the great staple. And when the expertation 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 freize in local trade and for private use. In 1799, when the condition of the pessantry was most deplorable, "they besonght 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 waich the peasants' wives and children produced in their cabins." But their appeal was in vatn. The English Parlianent 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 triumphad the Production of the ed, 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 Sarsfield's soldiers in 1690; it made overcoats for the Volunteers in 1782. overcoats for the Volunteers in 1782. It was worn with pride by the chiefs of It was worn with pride by the chiefs of the olden claus; by Henry Grattan, by Daniel O'Connell; it is used to-day by it will exert a disturbing influence. How

the leaders of the Irish people. Frieze can all these causes of error be avoid is still made in Ireland. No longer woven to any extent on hand looms, it is produced with improved machinery, from beautiful patterns, by skillful workmen, in prosperous mills. It is honest goods. There is no shoddy in it. Every thread is wool. The fleece is fine, the color is fast, the design is neat, the finish is artistic and the wear is avariating is artistic and the wear is everlasting. Pure as the patriotism of the people who make it, simple as their nature, true as their love, it is typical of Irishmen, and deserves to have its name inseparably linked to theirs in its name of Irish frieze.—Donahoe's Magazine.

THE KITCHEN.

POTATO SCALLOPS.

Mince till very fine some streaked bacon or tolerably lean ham, a few savory herbs or patsley. Mix with the potato (mashed) meat to the proportion of three parts potato to one of ment. Fill some scallop shells with the mixture, put a bit of butter on the top of each and brown in the oven. This makes a pretty dish for a company supper.

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 halibut usually sold in our market is a far more rapidly than a mere convection fish weighing from fifty to seventy-five current can do. Hence a thermometer pounds. To be in prime condition it exposed to a gale of wind will soon attain must be pearly white. Gray halibut, sometimes found in market, is an infeof this, taken when it is about the size of a large bass, and is esteemed as a dainty, as it is not as coarse in fibre as the full grown halibut. There are few more nutritious fish than the halibut fried or baked in cream sauce with the yolk of an egg grated over it just before it is put on the table. The flesh is somewhat dry and it seems to require a thick sauce around it. A tomato sauce or a cream sauce with the grated yolk of eggs added to it, or a tablespoonful of minced chives or minced parsley is excellent with fried

RICE PUDDING.

Nearly every one is familiar with a plain boiled rice pudding, yet very few generally used for measuring air-tempermake it with success. It should be a sture accurately. creamy rather than a compact mixture, each grain of rice lying distinctly by itself in a little creamy bed. No egg should be used, and only a little nutmeg for flavoring, with a cup of raisins if you fancy. The o'd-fashioned rule of a cup to a quart of rice makes too hard a pud-Three pints of perfectly fresh new milk should be used to a cup of rice. The pudding should be baked in a thick porcelain pudding dish. Wash the rice thoroughly, adding half a cup of sugar and one egg. Add also an even tenspoon of salt and a cup of raisins. Put the pudding in a moderate oven, where the rice will slowly swell in the milk, till it is of the consistency of thick cream. It should cook as long ast we hours at a slow heat, and fifteen or twenty minutes. longer at a little higher temperature, so that it may be evenly browned.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

There are some peculiarities about the

USING THE THERMOMETER.

ordinary thermometer that are not, I think, as well understood as they should Everyone knows, of course, that a thermometer is an instrument design-ed to measure temperature by the ex-pansion of a quantity of mercury con-tained in a bulb with a line stem. So we hang up our thermometer in a convenient place, look at the fine thread of mercury when the humor seizes us, and say that the temperature at that place is 60°, 70° or 80°, as the case may be. The temperature of what? All that the thermometer really records is its As far back as the history of Ireland own temperature; that is to say, the can be traced in writings, mention is temperature of the mercury in its bulb. Made of a course woolen cloth woven by the people of the country and known to which is a very poor conductor of heat. them as nieze. The name is said to be If a cold thermometer is put in a pail of Mann from the ancient Frisa in the hot water, although the mercury will Netherlands, whence, possibly, the art of begin to rise quite rapidly, its motion making the fabric was derived. So rewill gradually become slower until at mote lowever, is the period when frieze last the column seems to be at rest at was first made in Erin that no one can (say) 95°. But the mercury is still ristell when or where or by whom it was ing imperceptibly, and latter will be originally spun. Century after century, seen to stand at 951°, or 96°. All this so long that the mind of man runneth time the mercury is being warmed by not to the contrary, it has been the the heat flowing from the hot water outnational cloth of Ireland, the distinctive side through the poorly conducting

> This flow of heat becomes very slow, indeed, as the mercury approaches the temperature of the water, so that several minutes may clapse before the column of mercury becomes quite stationary. When it does so, and not before, the ' reading " of the thermometer gives the true temperature of the water.

If the thermometer is surrounded by air, the heating process is very much slower, and the mercury does not come to rest for a long time. An ordinary house thermometer, when taken from a cold to a warm place (or vice versa), will not attain the temperature of the air surrounding it in its new position for many minutes.

It will not do so at all except under

favorable circumstances. Suppose, for example, that the air is quiet, and the sun is shining brightly on the thermometer. Of course, the in-strument will be heated above the tem-perature of the air, just as a stone or a or a piece of iron would be. Most thermometers are provided with a shield which shades the bulb from the sun's rays; but the tube, the case of the instrument, on the wall or post against which it hands, are heated by the sun, and some of their heat is conducted to the mercury through the glass.

In order, then, to ascertain the temperature of the air (out of doors), it is, first of all, necessary to place the thermometer in the shade.

But this is not enough. Even in the

shade the instrument may be surround-

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. All these heated objects radiate heat to the thermometer, and raise its temperature above

ed, and the true temperature of the air obtained? -

body upon the thermometer would be very slight, because the air which aurrounds 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—in-deed 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 slow-ly 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 temperature, no matter what hot bodies in the vicinity are striving to make it blunder.

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 "sling thermometer," some form of which is

A few simple experiments with a cheap house thermometer—I say a "cheep" one, because it is just possible that it may be smashed at the beginning of the experi ments—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 ther mometer 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 if the whirling is done in sunshine and with great rapidity the direct effect of the sun's rays will be very small, and the instrument will soon record (very nearly) the temperature of the air at that place, which may, on a calm day, be a little higher than that of the air in the shade.

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 observators at all closely. 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 "sling" 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. If the thermometer feels warm in the sunshine, why not let it say so, as we do

ourselves? Simply because the effect of radiated heat on the thermometer gives no re-liable indication of its effect on our-selves, 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 any-body 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 suc-cessful medicine. Thus the circle of its popularity is rapidly widening from this cause alone, and more and more are becoming enthusiastic in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla as it actually demonstrates its absolute merit. All that is asked for Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it be given a fair trial. If you need a good blood puri-fier, or building up medicine, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

France and the Vatican.

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



ANTREGEDENTED ATTRACTION! SVER A MILLION BISTERSUTEP.



Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature for Min Theritable purposes, to franchise und

Its GRAYD EXTRAGEDINARY BRAWINGS take pinor Semi-Annually (Juno and Bocombert, and its GRANG SINGLE BYREES DEAWINGS take pinor in coch of the other ten menths of the year, and are all draws in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

PAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ICE DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT 'OF PRIZES. Attested as follows:

"We do havely certify that we response the derivage-ments for all the Mouthly and Sant-Amoust Drawings of the Louisiana State Lettery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings the tenesives, per-tage and control the Drawings the tenesives, par-d that the same are confusted with honesty, fairness and in good faith treams all parties, and use authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similar of oper signatures attached, in its advertisements."

= WARMSLEY, Pres. Louisia na Mat'l Re PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Sat'l Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. WILL TAKE PLACE

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1891.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.



Whole Tickets at \$20; Haives \$10;

Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths 61. Club rates, 55 fractions? tickets at \$1, for \$50. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENCS.

> AGESTS WANTED EVERYWHERE IMPORTANT.

Send Money by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars, in Sums not lown than and we propay Ex-on which we will pay all charges, and we propay Ex-press Charges on TUCKETS and LISTS OF PRIZES for-warded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD,
NEW ORLEASS, LL.

Give full address and make signature

plain.

plain.

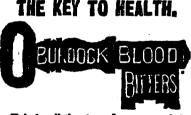
Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lorymune, we use it e Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Friew, until the Courts shall decide OUR RIGHTS AN A STATE INSTRUCTION. The Poets sathorities, however will continue to deliver all OEDINARY letters indress of the faul Courts, but will not deliver to the Sulfourned, but will not deliver EEGISTERED letters to him.

The official Lists of Frize will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF CO T.

ATTENTION—The present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which is part of the Coupling Courts: between the State and the Lottery Company, will remain in force under any circomstances FITE TRARS LONGER, UNTIL 1895.

The Louisiana Legislature, which adjourned July 10th voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the propile decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 nutil 1919—The security impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL PAVOR TON-TINUANCE.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Billousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrotula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For Sale by all Dealers.

T. MILRIPH & CO. Proprietors. Toronto. Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the

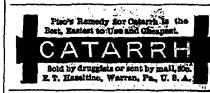
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Occoa, Mr. Epps has provided our Breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of distribut a constitution may be gradually built up unthistron enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maisdies are slocking around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping oursaives well fordfied with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Crut Service Gasette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists.

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London Ex Gland



JOB PRINTING of every description done at THE TRUE WITNESS Office.

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THE TURKISH BATH

Is a great luxury and a wonderfulremedy. Scores of Montreal citi-zens have been cured by the Ratha They cure Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Throat troubles, Catarrh, Liver and Kidney derangements, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspensia, Constipation, and other diseases.

On St. Menique st., mear the Windser.

Gentlemen's hours:—

8 to 8 A.M.; receive up to 8.
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10 to 12 noon; receive up to noon.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. Address:

F. E. McKYES, 39—12 Manager Tyrkish Bethe, 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 & KELSON 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: CABBIEL)

CHOLERA!

COVERNTON'S Aromatic Blackberry Carminative!

A safe, easy and effectual cure for disorders of the Bowels and Stomach, for toth children and minits, promptly relieving DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS and DYMENTERY; also COLIC, WIND, and painful purging of the Bowels. Price 25 cents. Basire and get that prepared by

C. J. COVERNTON & CO., Corner Bleury and Dorchester Streets. For sale by all Druggists.

THE

James Hat Store.

SILKAND

HATS

Spring Stock Now Complete.

Prices Low.

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DERSONAL—LEGITIMATE DETECTIVE WORK in connection with burgiaries, forgeries, blackmailing 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 Telephones; 25th. Private Telephones; 4653 and 606. JOHN A. GROSE, Supt. Commercial Work; SILAE H. CARPENTER, Supt. Criminal Work.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1884.

Total Assets......\$37,279,143 51 Invested Funds... 10,932,923 52 Invested in Canada 1.252,674 51 MONTREAL OFFICE;

No. 117 St. Francois Xavier Street. WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent. Special City Agents: Frank Bond,..., William Staffond.

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J. WENTWORTH HILL; Warehouseman, Storage for all kinds of merchandise, in bond or free. Also Household Goods, Warehouse and omice William and Queen streets. Bond No. 78, Telephone St.

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The Gold Medal!

WE HAVE THE PLEASURE OF BALL ARLE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE

Bell Pianos and Organs

JAMAICA EXHIBITION GOLD MEDAL

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

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

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

Best Body Brussels Carpets.

Since my anouncement of best, choice, five-frame Body Brussels at special prices, salesmen have been booking large and numerous orders, measurers, outters 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 NOTHE DAME STREET.

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Montreal : : : :

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GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS ROOFING

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

Before giving your orders get prices

OFFICE and WORKS, corner Latour Street and Busby Lane. Telephones-Bell, 180; Federal 1602.

Post Office Box 900. Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Scy.

1891-SEASON-1891 The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports: To QUEBEC—Steamers QUEBE? and OAN-ADA will leave Montreal daily [Sundays excepted] at 7 p.m.
To TOHONTO—Commencing Monday iss
June, leave daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 a.m.,
from Lachine at 12.30 p.m., from Ociosti Landing at 6.30 p.m.

ing at 6.50 p.m.
To the SAGUENAY - Now leave, whose every Tuesday and Friday at 7.30 s.m., and from 23rd June to 15th September four Emission week.—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
To CORNWALL - Steamer BOHEMYAM every Tuesday and Friday at noon.
To THIRER RIVERS—Every Tuesday, and Friday at 1 p.m.
To CHAMBLY—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

at 1 p.m.

To BOUCHERVILLE, VARENNES, VERCHERES and BOUT DE L'ISLE—Daily (Sundays excepted), per Seamer TERREBONNE at 3.50 p.m. Saturdays at

TERREBONNE at 3.30 p.m. Baturdays at 2.30 p.m.

LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longuouil 5 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From Montreal commencing at 5.30 a.m. Last trip 8.50 p.m. See time table.

To LAPRAIRIE—From Montreal, from Sth May to 31st August, on Mondays. Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. From Montreal 3.30 a.m., 1.30 and 5.30 p.m. From Montreal 3.30 a.m., 12 noon 4 and 6.5 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays from Laprairie, 5.8, 10.30 a.m., 1.50 and 5.30 p.m. From Montreal 8.30 p.m. For all information apply at Company's Ticket Offices, Richelieu Fler, Windsof Hotel, Balmoral Hotel.

ALEX. MILLOY, JULIEN CHABOT,

JULIEN CHAPOT, General Manager ALEX. MILLOY, Tradic Manager.



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Engraving for af Illustrative and Adver-tising Patrocost, 11 sep-erfor to any debec, Pres-cess, and as Aloy, in price. Orders, respect-fully solitated.

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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 considering the circumstances 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 tge 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 She appeared to be about 20 years of seem to be a complete failure-perhaps age, about five feet four inches tall 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

Fighill 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 before the case came on. It is alleged that both men threatened Mr. Keogh.

The Irish Times' London correspondent says: "Nothwithstanding state- of Toronto. ments 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 are published I believe it will be found! other intrigues with the Paraellites were bitterness of the Parnellites against. Mr. ponce, that they had been betrayed.

appeared. 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 prefty generally understood that the cause of the late leader is irretrievably

past three weeks, but the hot season has again set in and the country looks everywhere extremely well. The crops are in fine condition, and if the weather rival in Canada in the war of 1812. pect a better season than we have had

graphy, swift steamers, telephanes, and all the rest that one would expect to find smuggling going on, especially around both the William Harwood, seignior of Vansanguing going on the special of the state of the s the British Islands. Yet it seems it is drouil, who represented that county in For some time the revenue authorities the Legislative Assembly. His mother For some time the revenue authorities have had their suspicious aroused by certain proceedings on the west and south coasts of Ireland and the numbers of Dutch vessels that were hovering around the water ways. On Thursday a revenue cutter arrived off the ceast of Skibbercen, in the county of Cork, and disembanked a mamber of revenue in 1863 was elected to represent Vandisembarked a mamber of revenue in 1803 was elected to represent Vau-officers. In Baltimore they raided ser-veral shops and licensed premises and efficiency will remember his famous speech made large seizures of tonacco, cigars, in favor of confederation which caused rum and brandy, which, it appears, had sir George Etienna Cartier to cross the never paid duty or passed Her Majesty's reom to come and shake hands with him custom house. In Cape Clear and Sherkin Island their searches proved equally to become the first Adjutant-General of successful, and a diligent search is being the 6th Military District, a position instituted in all the caves and inlets off which he held until 1888, when he retired the coast and in the islands lying further retaining rank. In 1851 he married Miss out. A great deal of valuable material Angelique Lefebyre de Bellefeuille, was lost to novel-writers with the extinction of smuggling, and who knows but it seignor of Mille Isles, who was Adjutantmay be brought to hand again.

ed, and the Irish harbors from Bantry wood, M.P. for Vandreuil, and of Mr. R. Bay to Kingstown are filled with torpedo W. Harwood, ex-M.P. He was first boats. An attack is to be made by the consin to the Hon. Mr. Joly de Lotbinenemy on the Irish coasts preparatory to liere, and brother-in-law to Judge Taslanding 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 foc, if they can creep part the viriliant ornions to the terror to have a few to the province of the Colonel's death, and it was brought on by an attention of the province to have the province of the Colonel's death, and it was brought on by an attention of the province of the Colonel's death, and it was brought on by an attention of the province of the colonel's death, and it was brought on by an attention of the Suprement Court, Col. past the vigilant cruisers, to destroy the newly made Loop Line Railway, the but he leaves no issue. The funeral, bridge of which crosses the Liffey above which was of a military character, took the Custom House. Should they suc- place on Saturday at Vandreuil. ceed 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

sea laden with spoils (in imagination) from this already "disthressful country." Much interest attaches to the manurures this year, as the torpedoes play by far the most important part in them. The ironclad "Belleisle," at Kingstown, is busy with its electric search lights each night, sweeping the sea for miles around to war may continue for years. Both prevent any of these dangerous little parties are well supplied with arms and machines creeping on her unawares, and the effect is very pretty and is watched by crowds of spectators.

ammunition. So far only three engagements have been fought. None of them have been serious, and the insurgents

A MYSTERY.

Suspicious Death of a Young Woman of Toronto.

QUEENSTOWN, Ont., Aug. 7.—The body a young lady was found at seven o'clock this morning in the Niagara river, about 200 feet below the Lewiston wharf light brown hair and was neatly dressed wearing dark waist trimmed with plaid facings, and black silk skirt, buttoned kid speak state that between \$65,000 and 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 material thrown unouit by the investigation. 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 in-ches 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 some time ago by Mr. Keogh for poaching, but the defendant fled the country before the co belonged formerly to Toronto, which city they left about six months ago. The deceased is said to be Miss Delia Larkin

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 perthey are required, and at the proper time, sonal loss by very many who held him they will be produced. When the letters in regard both as a skilful medical man and a big-hearted, generous-minded that the Kilmeunham negotiations and friend. Dr. Rodger, whose family came from Beith, Scotland, was born on the conducted between this lady and Mr. 20th November, 1847. He was educated Gladstone. One reason for the intense at McGill, and twenty-one years ago began practice at Point St. Charles. Lat-Gladstone and his party in 1885 was the terry, he has filled the important post of feeling, based on the secret correspond chief medical officer of the Grand Trunk once, that they had been betrayed.

It was rumored during the week that geon of the Montreal General hospital lie made.

It Justin McCarthy, M. P., was about land a representative for model and a further medical examination will be made. Mr. Justin McCarlly, M. P., was about fand a representative fellow of the faculty to resign the leadership of the Irish of medicine of McGill college. His illness, party, ill health being advanced as the which began in April last, it was at one reason. He has, however, withdrawn his time thought would be overcome; but intention, and will retain it for some fate willed it otherwise. He married time longer. It is not improbable in Miss Grace Dow, and has one son, aged that event that Mr. John 1939 a will 18 years. His father died only a year take up the reins, and his election would lago, at the ripe age of 90. He has two

> Rev. Abbe Joseph Quevilion, one of the pioneer missionaries at Pottsfield, Mass., died here on Wednesday las., The funeral took place at St. Vincent

On the 25th of July, Durham's oldest, The various banks have been present- (but one, inhabitant passed over to the ing their reports to their stareholdes, great majority, James Currie, aged 92, and their returns would go a good way to He was born in Spain while his father show, pace the disturbed pointeal condition of things, that the country generally Arthur Wedesay. His father, Major is pretty prosperous. The net profits of Currie, at the close of the Peninsular the Bank of Ireland for the half year war came to Durham and settled on lot come to £166,000; those of the National 10 in the 5th range at the same time as Bank for the same period to £98,440, and Colonel Harriott settled in Drammondthe others in similar preportions. All ville. He joined the latter in forming a anticipate with the prospects of an military station of the latter place and abundant harvest, a renewel accession of throughout their lives the two were fast prosperity. The harvest has been some friends. The Major fought at Coruna, what delayed by the wet weather of the under John Moore who was

" Buried at dead of night

for years. Werefore the Bank directors are jubilant.

It is not in these days of quick telegraphs. Lit. Co. Antonic Charles of Education Harwood, late Deputy Adjutant General No. 5 district, died on Thursday night at Notre Dame Hospital. He was born in the control of the Cont General for Lower Canada, in 1830. The naval manouvres have commoned ceased was the brother of Mr. H. S. Har-

May Last for Tears.

SAN Diego, Cal., Aug. 7 .-- An officer of point of attack, and a flatilla of torpeloes 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 in Chili is small. The Congressional will be levied off the city fathers there party has plenty of money, while Balmaalso and the foreign foc will steer off to ceda is flooding the country with paper money. At Valparaiso the English sovereign is worth \$15. Should Balmaceda's new cruisers arrive from Europe in good snape 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 have been victorious each time. In regard to the reported sinking of the Pen-sacola'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 \$75,000 will have to be expended to meet the cost of the enquiry. The expert ac-countants and engineers alone have been paid close upon \$3,000, 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 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

The Toronto Mystery. Tononto, Aug. 7,—At the request of Handcock's counsel the investigation of the murder case has been adjourned for a week. Mr. Murdock wanted the body exhumed that a more thorough examina-tion might be made of the fractured skull, and he was highly indignant went he was told that the skull was now in the possession of the coroner. Several witnesses were examined without adducing anything new when the magistrate store ped 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 safished," 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,

A Terrible Affair.

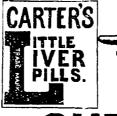
Winnings, Man., August 7.-A despatch from Morden to day says: Yesterregained consciousness.

Manitoba Politics.

WINNIPEG, 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.

Agrarian Charges.

Irish Constabulary makes the following report of agrarian troubles during the quarter ending June 30, 1891 : Antrim 0, Armagh e, Cavan 4, Donegal e, Down 3. 7. Aringh C. Givan J., Bohegar G. Down J., Fermanagh O., Londonderry I. Monaghan O., Tyrone I., Carlow I., Dublin O., Kildare O., Kilkenny O., King's 5., Longford 5., Louth O., Meath 2., Queen's I. Westmeath 2. Wexford I., Wicklow I., Gaiway East 1511 June 1981. Riding 5, do West 3, Leitrim 1, Mayo 2, Limerick 4, Tipperary North Riding 3, do South 18, Waterford 1. Total, 120,



CURE

SICK

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

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pil Small Dose, Small Price.



Recommended as the Best. LE MARS, PLYMOUTH, Co., IA., May, 1889. I suffered from temporary sleeplessness from overwork for two years, for which I used Pastor Roenigs Nerve Tonic, and can recommend same as the best medicine for similar troubles.

F. BORNHORST. A GREAT BLESSING.

A GREAT BLESSING.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1, 1887.

I can most truthfully testify to the fact that here in Cleveland, several cases of epilepsy, which were coved by the medicine of Rev. Father Koonig, of Ft. 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.

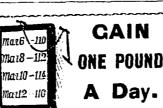
Rev. ALARDUS ANDRESCHECK, O. S. F.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain that medicine tree of charge from the. This remedy has been prepared by the Recerend Pastor Korner, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOEMIS MEDICINE CO..

SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.

Price \$1 per Bottle. G Bottles for \$5.
In Mentrosi Land V In Montreal, by E. Leosand, Chemist 113 St. Lawrence street.



A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL. RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE

SCOTT'S MULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH

Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. EN-DORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS PUT UP ONLY IN SALMON COLOR WEAPPENS. SOLD BY ALL DRUG-SISTS AT 50C. AND \$1.00 SCOTT SOUNCE, Belleville.

WHITECHAPEL HORROR.

Flendisk Attack Upon a Woman of Seventy.

Loxbox, August 7.-Much excitement was occasioned in the Whitechaper dis- \$5.15. day was very warm and clear until about trict this morning from a runor that 1030, when it began to clead over and shortly afterwards a territic stern, of thunder and lighning, accompanied by an early hour this morning as the of the probably culminate in uniting the two sisters, Mrs. Gilmour, who lives in the marties. With the defeat of Mr. Parnell city, and Mrs. Mackenzie, who lives in all raged furiously until 430 this morning the two sisters, Mrs. Gilmour, who lives in the marties. With the defeat of Mr. Parnell city, and Mrs. Mackenzie, who lives in and raged furiously until 430 this morning in an annead Wolfe, was passing through and raged furiously until 430 this morning in an annead Wolfe, was passing through ing. The lightning struck the dwelling one of the numerous dark alleys with appeared. It was vigorously and bitterly appeared in the region about a struck the dwelling of a farmer named David Martens, set upon by an takknown hand, arrand with a Mrs. Matter and training first to the lookse, instantily killing upon by an takknown hand, arrand with a Mrs. Martens and stunning Mr. Martens sharp knife. The place where the asand six children. The clobest boy, a lad sault was made was dark and dismal, of 15 years, was the first to regain consciousness and at once set to work to remove the bodies from the burning building hard across her mouth, silenced the cries ing, which he accomplished in time to she would naturally have tried to make, save the lives of his father and little while with the other hand he drew the brothers and sisters, who soon afterwards (keen bladed 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 would on the woman's arm, which it is believed was received while she was a tempting to ward off the country. feroclosis blows usined at her body. When released from the grasp of her assailant the woman dropped to the ground. with the blood pouring from her wounds, The Inspector General of the Royal covered by a passing policeman she was unconscious and in a dying condition. She is 70 years (d. The police are hunting for the assassin. He has disappeared bushed carrots, 45c do (cabbages, 20c α) beaving no three save his multiated view α per dozen: candillowers, α 50c α 1.25 She is 70 years old. The police are hunt-

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 malke the other women murdered and mutilated in White brinch; raspherries, 85c of \$1 per pail Roscommon I, Sligo I, Ciare 19, Cork ghapel, she was not in company of the red currants, 35cra 50c per gallon; black East Riding 10, do West 10, Kerry 15, Limerick 4, Tipperary North Riding 3, doing the street, when, without warning, blue berries, 50c do; tomatoes, \$2.50 the assassit, sprang upon her.

> A British Naval Officer's Suicide Say Francisco, Aug. 7,-second Lieu-tertant Planip J. Hodges, of H. M. S. Ringdoye, Jumpe Coverboard from the teamship Alameda, July 14, shortly ifter leaving Sydney, and was drowned. Hodges had been suspended from duty for one year on account of a breach of

Not Fishermen Arrested.

Warmerson, N.Y., August 1974 and was made on ner fishermed in the St. Lewrence root, near Cape Vincent and might, resulting in the comiscation of Charles. thirteen large nets which had been in illegal use in catching the game ish of Yards for week ending Aug. 1st were as the river. Two of the net fishermen, Fred and Edward Barber, were arrested Two of the net fishermen, It lieus. after a chase and struggle, the offenders 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 Vinger. The decline's seeming likely to content where they were arraigned and make the present cable from English making the present cable from English make Bay and burned.

A Strange Story.

bold attempt will be made during the 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 stalk and some of the potatoes are the Treasury watchmen and loot the spotted. Oats and barley are being cut money vaults. The information was and are ef good quality.

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.

Wissmann's Expedition.

GENOA, August 6.—Baron Von Wissmann, 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 Wissman's present expeditionary forces, which is concentrated at Saadina. 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.

minent members of the Orleanist party has been held at the residence of the has been held at the residence of the extra Bargains will be offered during plans of the party were thoroughly disussed. 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 Lavigerie is the leader looking to an alliance between the republic of France and the Vatican is threatening the success of the O leanists' 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 t least secure from His Holiness a promise that he would withdraw his consent to the policy advocated by Lavigeric. The Count of Paris declined to accept De Bourdon's propasel. 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 wheat, nominal; No. 2 Manitoba hard, \$1.10 @ \$1.12; No. 3 Manitoba hard, 97c; No. 2 Northern, \$1.01 to \$1.05; feeding do, 62c to 65c. Peas, 85c in store; 90c affoat. Oats. Manitoba, 55c to 55le; Upper Canada, 55c. 950c. Corn. 72c/o 77c. duty paid. Barley, feeding, 60c; malt-ing, nominal, at 65c/o 67c. Rye, nominal. at *5*3c; a S4c.

FLOUR.-Business is quiet with F1:00 R.—Business is quiet with prices steady. We quote :— Patent spring, \$5.50 (a \$6.00) patent winter, \$5.25 (a \$5.05) straight roller, \$4.00 (a \$4.70) superline, \$1.00 (a \$4.25); strong bakers', \$5.25 (a \$6.00) strong bakers' (Man.), \$5.00 (a \$7.15)

How Propers .- The demand remains good, and amactive trade is doing, in barrelied pork and smoked meats. We quote .-- (unadia). short cut, \$16.50(e 17.00; Western clear mess pork, \$16.50; hams, city cured, loleta He; do, canvassed, loleta HILe; lard, in pails, Fairbanks, Se a sje; bacon, Seeg 10je. Cheese.-The market is quiet and prices steady.—We quote :—S|c(aSke) for finest white, and S|c for finest

BUTTER .-- The market is firm and the ex port business improving. Prices are unchanged. We quote:-Creamery at the or lide; Townships, dairy, the to 5c; Western dairy, 15c.

colored. Extra tine choose are selling

East, - The market is steady and prices are firm. Wequete 124c a 134c. for ordinary eggs; ble for superior

FARMERS MARKETS.

GRAIN.-Oats sell at from \$1,00 a 1 10 per bag; peas, 90ca \$1 per bashel; buck-wi.cat, 65c a 75c do; beans, \$1 50a \$2 00 Roots and Vegetables .- Potatoes,

do, : celery, 30c/a40c do; cucumbers.

FRUIT. - Lemons, \$4 00/a \$5 50 per box : oranges, \$5.9 \$6 the case; apples, \$2 500. \$4 per barrel; bananas, \$1.00 m. \$1.75 per per busaci.

DARY Pools an -Tub butter from 15c (a 20c per ib) (wints, 20c) 35; packed eggs, 11st; 20c per dozen; fresh, 25cg

Produty, Frowl, 60cou81 per pair; turkeys, the asl 25 each; young ducks, 75c,asl per pair; spring chickens, aliye, 30cou86c per pair.

HAY AND STRAW. - Hay, \$6 50(@\$8 50 for one year on account of a breast of discipline and was on his way to England. For 100 bundless of 45 lbs; pressed hay, 50c a 70c per 100 lbs; straw, \$4.00 a \$5.00 per 100 bundles of 42 lbs each.

The receipts of Live Stock at these

cent, where they were arraigned and market a A fair market for buteners gave ball to appear for trial on August Stock Lectura supply and demand, no 19. The nots were taken to Alexandria Clause in values. Sheep market dull, charge in values. Sheep market dull, larger receipts, is wer prices. Hogs, with fight supply of previous week, maintained at a strong. We quote the following Washin for. Aug. 6.—The Secretary as being fair take s:—Cattle export, 4fc of the Treasury has been advised that a "" as 'cattle butchers good, 4fc in 4fc; cattle, batchers med. 3(cce4c; cattle, present mouth to rob the Treasury by a buteners calls, 31c; sheep, 31c; Hogs 5] : calves, \$2@\$6.

> Potato rot is reported in the Ormstown section. The disease has shown itself on

S. Carsley's Column

Early Closing, FOR RECREATION.

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

S. CARSLEY

Next week all our Summer Goods

IT WILL PAY EVERY ONE!

It will pay everybody, especially those with families, to come to this Next

pecial Inducements!

Special inducements will be offered in SUMMER MANTLES, SUMMER DRESS GOODS, CHALLIES, PRINTS OF ALL KINDS, FLANNELETTES,

LACES. CHILDREN'S SUMMER DRESSES, ALL MILINERY, PARASOLS, dc.

Every one ought to attend S. Carsley's Next Week's Sale of SUMMER GOODS!

Clearing Sale of Dress Goods, 100 pieces of single width Dress Goods,

beautiful patterns, to be sold during the next 6 days at 82 cents.

40 pieces of double width Challies, tasteful patterns, to be sold next week for 103 cents.

100 pieces of single width Challies, all splendid patterns, to be sold next week at 72 cents per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

gar Sale of Dress Goods next week.

Celored Plushes worth 60c, for... All shades in Silk Plushes worth 80c,

Wide Siik Plushes worth \$1.10, for 80c Colored Silk Plushes worth \$1.50, for 950 Very Wide Silk Plushes worth \$2.25

ادً.1\$.... S. CARSLEY'S

Attend the Print Sale next week.

Wide Width Striped Dress Materials.Sic Wide Width Checked Dress Materials Sic Wide Width Spotted Dress Materials Sic Just received, Challies, 37 in wide...1010 French Art Delaine, cream ground.....360 French Art Delaine, wide width.......400 Colored Union Serges, 32 inches wide 940 Double width Dress Goods, tweed

Indian Cashmere, double width......46 Indian Cashmere, new shades......590 Fancy Cream Grenadines.....90 Fancy Cream Grenadines......121c Fancy Cream Grenadines.....

S. CARSLEY.

B-g-Attend the Remnant Sale next week

REMNANT SALE.

REMNANT SALE!

Remnants of Silks Renmants of Satins Remnants of Plushes Remnants of Velvets Remnants of Cashmere Renmants of Foule Serge Remnants of Nun's yeiling

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. CARSLEY.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT

Ladies' New Dolman Ulsters....... 169 Ladies' Dusters in all sizes. 250 Various shades in Travelling Ulsters 280 Tremendous assortment of Dusters 3.60 Travelling Dusters, excellent de-

signs Dusters, excellent designs Special Senside Ulsters, with capes worth \$10.00, for \$10.00 for \$ Summer Cloakings at Reduced Prices: Summer Mantle Cloths, All Reduced Special Sale of Remnants.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779 Notre Dame Street, Montreal

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTONG Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market. Clapperton's Spool Cotton never break, never knots, never ravels, and every spools warranted 300 yards. Always ask for

Clapperton's Spool Cotton. S. Carsley's Column