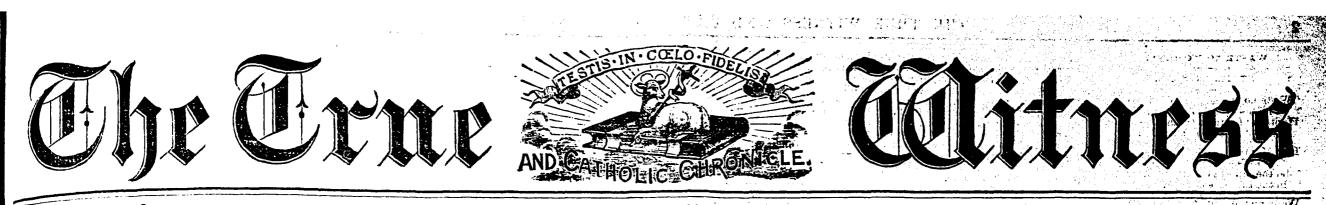
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VOL. XLI., NO. 2.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AUGUST 5, 1891.

THE IRISH IN PARIS. A BRILLIANT ARRAY OF TALENT.

The O'Donoghue and the " Corstean " Father Prout-The O'Gorman Mahon.

The Irish colony of Paris, during the period of the Second Empire, was in itof a literary, artistic, and political Bohemia. Some of its members were permanent residents, of the French apital lawing married into French families and given hostages to fortune in the and of their adoption ; others were denizens of the city for the time being, birds of passage, not a few of whom had, like the wild greate, to preen their wings for foreign parts, in the troubled years of 48-19 and subsequently in 1867.

In the opening years of the Empire, in the operand years of the compile, 56'48, so to speak, walked the boulevards hand-in-hand, in the persons of Miles Berne and General Arthur O'Connor, who represented the former movement, and John Mitchell and James Stephens, who represented the latter. Mitchell was, who represented the latter. Mitchell was, during his residence in Paris, the cor-respondent of the New York Daily News, while Stephents was carning his bread by translating David Copperfields' and obey of Diegens' needed into Errord of manufacting Porter coppering and others of Dickets' novels into French, for the Moniteur and other periodicals. Another Irish Parisian of that period was the well known Francis Mahony, Father Prout, who used to write his daily letter for the London Globe every afternoon is the cosy reading room of (alignant, in the Rue de Rivoli.

Among the other Irishmen of note then residing in Paris were the late o'Gorman Mahom, a fire eater of the old type, who fought sundry duels in the Bisde Boslogue, and was ranked among the crack shots and best swordsmen of the city. The O'Donoghue of the Glens, then in the hot dush of manhood, who fived like a tream! Mogue in a palace in the Heavenly Fields, and who got himself into trouble with the police on one occasion. Ly driving through Paris in a gorgeous equipage, drawn by six horses mounted by lah a dozen equerries aravel in purple plushes—a heinous of fence against the majesty of Imperialism, which never allowed its subjects to par-adeina corriage to which were yoked more than four such quadrup-ds. O'Donogiume reseated this interference in the press at the time, openly declaring that the Bonaparte- were a mere pack of whipper stappers, who had no right to shear him of his privileges.

Where were the Corsicans, those parvenus of at. is ar. asked the Chieftain of the Glens when my ancestors were the Kings of Ireand?"

Napoleon III, re-ponded to this piece of effortery by giving the chieftain, through the detectives, a quiet hint that he might find himself in the lock-up if he remained much longer on French territory. So, thinking properly that discretion was the better sort of valor, the rollicking frishman folded his tent, like an Arab, and silently stole away.

THE DUST IN THE LATIN QUARTER. The Irishmon who walked the asphalt

of Paris throughout the closing years of ansire had even more of the Second

Michael. O'Shea used to call him a sitting | War. On the occasion of her husband's Mortimer know thoroughly some six or seven European Laguages. He had travelled the entire Continent on foot, in New York Tribune on current Parisian train and on horseback, plying various topics, dealing chiefly with social life occupations; at one time an Alpine and manners. She is universally re-guide, at another the manager of the garded as one of the ablest of women famors Irish giant, Murphy, a namesake journalists. of his own, throughout the latter's Gen. Carr European tour. In Paris the Professor can by birth, was educated at Blue Point, work in its favour.

education he had acquired gave a breezy self complacency refreshing to contemplate; while his phrases, garnished as they were with a melange of the Franco-German campaign and was award very puzzling to the unbelieving but sauce of Greece and Munster, were al- ed the commission of general of division philosophical mind that can look upon ways listened to with attention and were thoroughly appreciated. Those nights close of the war he has been spending his ment unprejudiced. There is something and suppers of the gods, so full of Irish time in literary leisure, contributing ocwit and sparkling repartee-entertainments where no idea was allowed currency unless it was of a three starbrand, and where jog trot commonplaces were unknown-have now almost completely disappearded with the Professor himself. who did not long survive the disaster that befell the French arms in 1870-71.

THE IRISH COLONY OF TO-DAY.

The Irish colony of to-day in Paris is IN OPERATIC AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS. far less Bohemian than that of the closing years of the Second Empire. There are no traces now left of the wild humor that prompted one Irishman to stand on his head for five minutes on the boulevards for the delectation of the fluneurs of Paris, and that prompted another to deliver a patriotic harangue in Con-naught French from the top of the statue of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde. Like our brethren at home, we are becoming less impulsive than we used to be. It may be the continual friction with the Saxon that has iced our veins with the liquid of Saxon stolidity. I do not desire to discuss here whether the change has improved us or not ; but in any case the cap and the jerkin that

used to make us laugh are now no longer sought after as an antidote to the ills of which Irish flesh is heir. The Irish colony in Paris at the pres-

ent day is represented in politics, jour-nalism, and the opera. Its leading representative in politics is General Mac-Adaras, who has achieved, for an Irishman, the proud distinction of a seat in had a highly successful run, and reflectthe French Chamber of Deputies. Mac-Adaras was born some fifty years ago in Belfast, and proceeded early in life to Paris, where he went through the military curticulum of studies in the Ecole Polytechnique which he left with the epaulettes of sub lieutenant. Shortly afterward he took service as an officer in the East India Company ; but when the troops at the disposal of that syndicate were transferred to the British Government, MacAdaras, who was then captain, refused to take the prescribed oath of allegiance, and returned to France. At the outbreak of Franco German hestilities MacAdaras proceeded to Dublin, where he organized an Irish company to do battle on the French side. Throughout the compaign, McAdaras became in succession colonel and brigadier general, and received at the battle of Orleans a period professor of moral theology in and received at the same of officials a period processor of moral theory in leg wound, from the effects of which he still suffers. Coming to this country in 1876 he met, in St. Louis, the widow of the late Mr. McDevitt, of the well known firm of Dayle & McDevitt, architects, in Father Hogan successively fulfilled

was recognized as an authority de onni-bus rebus et quibusdam allis. The solid Civil War, and subsequently entered the ed to give fresh life to the faith of French Turkish Army, where he was raised to Catholics in these days as the revival of the rank of brigadier general. He after- | pilgrimages. All that is taking place in wards fought on the French side in the | connection with this movement must be at the hands of Bourbaki. Since the the phenomena of human life with judgcasional articles, chiefly on Russian and diction which the movement presents to military subjects, to the New York Times and other periodicals. Another Irishjour-spirit of the age. It is not a "fashionable" nalist, who was up to a short time ago the editor in chtef of the Royalist comic and the idle, at a loss to discover new den Hickey, who, though born of Irish parents in California, is a rabid adherent these modern pilgrims belong to the peaof the cause of monarchy.

Miss Augusta Holmes, the well known musical composer, was born in Versailles, of Irish parents. Having spent her childhood in that historical old town, Miss Holmes traveled through Germany and weird melancholy of the strains or the hoarse murmur of rebellious indignation. On the whole, it is a work of art which it Gilmore to treat his American audiences to. In 1889 Miss Holmes was selected by the authorites to write the Exposition Cantata, words and music, which ed the utmost credit on the talent of this Irish lady. Miss Holmes, I may add, like most of her blood and nationality in Paris, is true as steel on the question of Irelands rights to liberty.

Among the Irish representatives of the Church in Paris may be mentioned Dr. MacHale, a tail, well built elderly gentleman, who is a professor of the Irish College and nephew of the great Archbishop of Tuam; and Bishop Flannery of Killaloe, who, owing to weak health, was relieved of his episcopal duties at home many years ago, and has been since a resident of the French capital.

[The latter died in Paris since the re-cent of this communication-Ed. Pilot.] The Rev. John Hogan, a native of County Clare, and a highly learned theologian, was up to a comparatively recent

and they have rendered it possible and comparatively easy for thousands of people to gratify this desire, who if the old manner of travelling had continued would never have had the courage to entertain the bare thought of such an expedition. Thus we perceive that the scientific evolution and the commercial stririt. So characteristic of the age, while Gen. Carroll Tevis, who is Irish-Ameri- they appear to work against religion also Christianity is a

sheet, the Triboulet, is the Baron Hai- sensations ; all classes have responded to sant, or the lower middle-class.-Catholic

DUBLIN.

Times.

Some Ancient Records of this Great City. We are all very proud of our ancient Italy, where she studied music under trained masters. In 1879 her first great symphony, entitled 'L'Irlande,' was phayed in the Cirque d'Hines, Paris, attracted very large crowds, and excited sea-birds, away across the dome of the much enthusiam for the Irish movement, Four Courts, few of us ask what were the beginnings of this living centre of our This symphony is an historical record Irish live of the present day; how the of Ireland in melody. It opens with a materials for it were thrown together for fourish of trumpets in the Golden era of Innisfail; the crash of arms is heard subsequently, and then the rule of the stranger on her shores is divined by the weird melancholy of the strains or the quently grew into Dublin Castle; that the Norseman became dominant later, would be well worth the while of Mr. and remained so until partially subjected at the Battle of Ciontarf; and that near-ly a century and a half afterwards the Anglo-Normans besieged and took possession of the city. But, if we want to know how the city was actually established after all these changes, we must turn to the ancient and authentic documents which until recently were juite inaccessible to the general public. Little accurate information has hitherto been attainable in connection with the Dublin records. That a detailed account of them was not sooner publishwritten in obscure and contracted styles, replete with obslete terms and archaic forms, undated, or dated solely by occasional indications of regnal years of

Sovereigns of England. A few ineffectual attempts were made in past times to publish portions of these locuments, but invariably with unsatisfactory results. During successive cen-turies a great body of records has accumulated in the possession of the Municipal Corporation of Dublin, their proper custodians, and although the documents

supply conclusive evidence as to the right of the Municipal Corporation to levy dues to the extent of several thousand pounds annually on ships coming into Dublin harbor. The title to this proceeding had been contested at very heavy cost, and the trial in connection with it occupied many days in the principal law court of Dublin.

ROSA HULHOLLAND, in Pilot.

A CRAZY SCHEME

That Has Signally Failed Before.

WASHINGTON, August 1.- A movement of considerable magnitude is now on foot to arrange for the deportation of the negroe sof the Southern States to Liberia. Captain John Murray and W. B. Lewis, representing Elder, Dempster & Co., of Liverpool, owners of an important line of steamships, have been at Chamber laia's for some days in consultation with Benjamin Gaston, as the authorized agent of the Liberian Emigration company. The negotiations between them have been carried to a successful point and an agreement has been reached whereby a fleet will be at the disposal of the colored people. Ships will sail at frequent intervals from southern ports direct to the African coast, and it is believed the first contingent will be ready to start inside of two months. One of the company's vessels is now at Balti-more. Captain Murray talks enthusiastically of the good to accrue to the negroes by emigration to Liberia.

The Irish Soldier.

The Universe, alluding to the traili-tional gallantry of the soldier in the Imperial army and the neglect with which he is sometimes treated, says :-- "The Catholic soldier in the British Army is highly valued—in front of the enemy. No fellow can march to death with a prouder "military glee," as Sir Walter Scott has testified in verse. He can be depended upon in the stress of combat. From the days when he stormed Tarifa in his shirt sleeves under " Paddy ' Gough of Limerick to the inspiriting strains of "Garry Owen," through the long hazards, fatigues, and privations of the Peninsula down to the crowning light of Waterloo, he was a hero, a bright cheery lad to be buttered with soft words and patted on the back. The long piece did not demoralize him. When hostilities were declared against Russia he was to the fore. At the Alma Luke O'Connor won his Victoria Cross, at Balaklava Joe Malone earned the same unrivalled distinction - both Caed may be ascribed to the difficulties in-tholic Irishmen. At Inkernishn the 88th cidental to such a work. The early do captured a gun. Everywhere Pat wrote cuments are in medizeval Latin, antique his autograph valorously in his red French, and old or middle English, blood. When the Indian mutiny shook the Empire in the East to its base, the County Down and Connaught Rangers and the Tipperary boys of the "Blue Caps " behaved themselves like paladins of old. In our generation we have seen what the Royal Irish did in Afghanistan and Tel-el-Kebir and in the Nile expedi tion, when they carried off the prize of the silver boat for being best up the river, and were the only regiment to foot it across the Bayuda desert. Certainly Pat is a most excellent and trustworthy soldier-in war; but in peace, en when he is strict

PRICE 5 CENTS

AN ITALIAN BANK.

Seriously Emparranes the Holy See PARIS, August 1 .- A despatch from Rome says some excitement was occa sioned in banking circles there to day by the threatened suspension of the Bank of Rome, an old Catholic institution. The trouble arose over an order from the Pope' for the withdrawal of two million dollars deposited in the bank to the credit of St. Peter's pence. Not having funds to meet this order the Bank of Rome requested His Holiness to counter-mand his order. The National Bank offered to assist the Bank of Rome. For a time it was feared serious trouble would result from the sudden demand for such a large sum, but a crisis was averted by the Pope delaying the withdrawal of

two million dollars. A financial paper here says that the Bank of Rome would have been compelled toask for more time, but for assistance rendered by a French financial syndicate. The collapse of the bank, the paper continues, would not affect general credit, as the bank had taken no active share in general business affairs. The clerical papers here neither confirm nor deny the report of threatened suspension of the Bank of Rome by a large order made on it by the Pope.

St. Aloysius and the Kaiser.

It seems curious, says the London Tablet, to trace a blood relationship be-tween the gentle and humble St. Aloysius Gonzaga and the militant Kaiser Wiliam II., who is very much en svidence at the present moment. Yet this has just been done by a German Jesuit, Father Frederich Schroeder, who in a recent life of the saint shows that he was, indeed, a connection of the House of Brandenburg. In the Camera degli Sposi of the old ancestral castle at Mantua is a splendid life-like fresco of Andrea Mantegna. This represents a family group, of extreme beauty in coloring, composition and drapery. The central figure, seated in an armchair and handing a letter to a servant, is Ludovico III., surnamed "II Turco," second Marquis of Mantus, the founder of the House of Gonzaga di Castiglione, and grandfather of Ferruto I., first Marquis of Castiglione, and father of St. Aloysius Gonzaga. The dignified matron in the middle of the fresco is Ludovico's wife, a daughter of John Hohenzollern, surnamed "The Alchemist," and granddaughter of Fred-erick VI., first Markgraf and Prince Elector Albert Achilleo)1114-1486), to whom William II. lately made pointed reference in one of his speeches. It will thus be seen that the great grandmother of St. Aloysius was a Hohenzollern. Father Schroeder remarks that certain traits of the early life of St. Aloyaiua indicate that he was by no means deficient in the brave and fearless spirit of his ancestors, and that he had in him the stuff of which so many warlike Gonzagas and Brandenburgers were made. "If he renounced so splendid a career it was by no means through fear of the world, but rather through love and enthusiasm for the religious ideal which at all times must accompany warlike heroism in the life of man, if it is to be worthy of the highest ends. The race of the Brandenburgs must not be ashamed of the Jesuit

Murger's Bohemianism in them than their prederessors. They lived for the most part in artics in the heart of the latin quarter, and had very little of the world's wealth at their disposal; yet they enjoyed life as only Bohemian can in this miseraide valley of tears and tares. They used to meet almost every evening in a cale on the Boulevard St. Micheal where, sitting around a few marbles, tableand qualify their beer or coffee, they would discuss every subject under the sun froman elephant to a needle.

They formed a moil y group enough as they sat there; for among them were professors from Cork and Dublin, French' guides from Tipperary, com-positors from Galignani, enjoying their 'Of hears, journalists and special corres-Fondents who had served their appren-ticeship in the old land; 'niggers' from the Galtees who had the word artiste on their cards and who used to astonish the natives during the season in the singing halls; and a fair sprinkling of painters and political refingees.

Someof the leading lights in the group have since made their mark in the literary world, such as John Augustus Oshea, the 'Irish Bohemian,' whose 'Iron Bound City' and 'Travels in Spain' have ensured him a wide reputation as an author, and whose feats as a war correspondent read like so many pages of Lever; his colleague, the late Edmond O'Donovan, who was perhaps the most enterprising of modern specials, and who accomplished such great things at Merv and elsewhere for the London Daily News; Alfred O'Hea, a profound writer on military subjects ; and John O'Brien, one of the most remarkable of latter-day philologists. The two O'Donovans have since passed away-William in New York, and Edmond in the wildernesses of the Soudan.

O'Brien in a moment of fanaticism joined the Commune, was arrested and sent to the galleys, where he suffered years of torture rather than gain his liberty by acknowledging himself a sub-ject of Queen Victoria. After his unconditional release, he left France for London, where for a considerable time he professor, under the name of Dubois, and a few ago years returned to France, whence he was expelled by the Ferry government. Since then his where-abouts have remained unknown. John Augustus O'Shea, probably the sole sur-vivor of the band, resides in London at present, and is a very busy literary worker. Though not known to fame, a successfully passed himself off as a French

when the legislative elections took place in France in 1859, the General offered himself on the Republican ticket as a the home mission. candidate for the Parliamentary repre-sentation of Sisteron, in the Maritime fessor Leonard, James Stephens is the long residence in France has given him a slight French accent in speaking English. Mrs. MacAdaras is a charming lady in every respect. They both reside in a summer mansion in the French capital during the Parliamentary session. One of the stormiest petrels in latter day French politics is a Monsieur Mor-

phy, whose parents come from the King-dom of Kerry. This young man, who, though born in Paris, was according to law regarded as a foreigner till he reached his majority, has already given successive French Governments no small amount of worry and annoyance. He made himself so remarkable at eighteen years of age, by his Red Republican speeches at Belleville, that he was expelled from France. For the next few years he went through a veritable series of imprisonments and expulsions, till the day came when the authorities could no longer prevent him from becoming a French citizen. With the halo of martyrdom around his brow, he became the petted darling of the populace. Two years ago ho threw in his lot with Bouanger, and still clings to the fortunes of that adventurer. Such other well known Irishmen as the Count O'Neill de Tyrone and Count Mahony are implicitly or avowedly supporters of the Royal Pretender, the Count of Paris.

THE IRISH IN JOURNALISM.

worker. Though not known to fame, a wonderful genius named Professor Morti-mer. Murphy was the centre of this in-tellectual group on the Parket of the State of mer. Murphy was the centre of this in-tellectual group on the Boulevard St. the News during the Franco-German with a reputation for peculiar sanctity, law in Dublin was held by the judge to picked up dead.

that city, whom, in a short time after-ward, he married. Returning to Europe with his bride, MacAdaras spent most of his time in (fastein and other watering places, for the benefit of his health; and when the levideting algorithm to the base of the base of

later devoting a special paper, educates some one hundred Irish ecclesiastics for

Since the death of the well known Pro-Alps. He beat his Royalist competitor by an overwhelming majority. He has been very active in his legislative work since his election, and some of the pro-hospitality within the contines of Paris. jects which he prepared for the defense The injustice done to the veteran rebel of France, on her eastern frontier, have by the Ferry Government in 1385, in his been adopted by the Government. The expulsion from France, was repaired General is a tall, well-built, sympathetic shortly afterwards by M. Carnot. Since gentleman. He has a rather full face, set then Mr. Stephens has resided in the off by a moustache and imperial. His Avenue de Neuilly, in the French long residence in France has given him capital, spending the evening of his life, like Kossuth, in study and meditation, far removed from jarring feuds and turmoil of politics.

In conclusion I have only to add that there is a fair sprinkling of the fair sex in the Irish colony of Paris, in the persons of a few hundred governesses. Years ago the fallacy was entertained in certain Parisian circles that Irish girls spoke a kind of patois and were utterly unable to teach good English in the families in which they were engaged. This delusion has long since vanished, and now these ladies are great favorites in the aristocratic and Catholic quarter of St. Germain, where they are employ-ed in preference to English ladies, partly owing to their religion and partly to their nationality. - Eugene Davis in Pilot.

Pilgrimages.

In the Middle Ages it is probable that pilgrimages were in season, but in the nineteenth century the case is not quite he same. The modern pilgrimage, when the sanctuary to be reached is a long way off, depends to a large extent upon rail way facilities, for which in the Middle Ages there was no equivalent. Then the pilgrim journeyed on foot, and his bleeding feet often left traces upon the rocks which he had to climb in order to reach the holy places, where it so fre-quently happened that nature was most harsh and cruel. Railway companies have had a great deal to do with the truly remarkable revival of pilgrimages that has taken place of late years. Their mo-tive has been purely and wholly commercial, but none the less have they con-

contain a vast mass of information with regard to Ireland, they have never hitherto been examined or made use of by any writer on the subject of Irish his-tory. As history was written without the smallest regard to them, we can only claims common justice." imagine how utterly worthless was such

history. However, a change has been made; for, stimulated by the example of France and England, the Dublin Cor-poration has decided on having a thorough and analytical account pre pared of the Archives so long lying comparatively unknown in their custody.

This work was rendered imperative in fact by circumstances which arose in connection with legal contests relating to the rights and ancient titles of valueble city property. The undertaking was entrusted to Mr. John T. Gilbert, an Irish Archivist, whose palaeographical and historical works are to be found in all the great libraries of the world.

A primary result of the undertaking has now appeared in a large volume printed in a style uniform with, but uperior to the British Government Record publications. In this first volume are given descriptions as well as epi-tomes, and colored fac-similes of the most important classes of the authentic records of Dublin. These Mr. Gilbert classifies as follows: Royel Charters and Government grants to the citizens contents of the ancient manuscript volumes styled the White Book and the Chain Book; and the Civic Rolls from the middle of the fifteenth till the middle of the seventeenth cen-

tury. I cannot do more at present than just touch on the first of these classes, the Royal Charters, extending over many centuries, beginning with the first, under which, in 1171, Henry 11., King of England, transferred to his men of Bris-tol the city of Dublin, the said city, to-gether with the rest of Ireland, being claimed by him in right of sovereignty This document, transferring the whole city and surrounding lands, is a model of conciseners, being in actual size not much larger than one's hand, and consisting only of a few lines in Latin at-tested by some of the most eminent Anglo-Normans of the time, who accompanied King Henry in his expedition to Ireland. After more than 700 years the writing and parchment of this ancient Charter are still in good preservation and a considerable fragment of an impression of the great seal in green wax is atill pendant from it. A remarkable proof of the importance of these civic documents was afforded during the last four years by the circumstance that the

telligent, and abstemious he is not made so much of as he merits. There may be a disinclination to spoil him by kindness, but he does not petition for that; he

A Protestant Tribute.

An important letter on the recent Papal Encyclical from Mr. Ward, of Philadelphia, one of the most distinguished champions of Protestantism in the United States, is given by the Moniteur de Rome. The American, writing at the request of his non-Catholic countrymen, thanks the Pope for the elevated sentiments His Holiness has so well expressed, and he hopes they may be widely spread among the people, for never were they more needed than at present. When projects for the remedy of evils are proposed by persons appar-ently religious and instructed, who nevertheless lose themselves in the darkness of error instead of aiding their brethren in the quest of light and truth, it is just that a personage armed with authority should indicate the straight road to follow. None can deliver himself with more clearness and justice than the Pope, who deserves the thanks of honest men of all religions. At the close, Mr. Ward prays that Leo XIII may long be preserved to give the world the model of a true pastor.

Parnell's Statements.

DUBLIN, August 2.-There were triumphal arches in the streets of Thurles to-day and a number of buildings were decked with flags and evergreens because of the Parnellite meeting held there, which was enthusiastic and largely attended. Mr. Parnell's hearers were, how ever, chiefly from rural districts. As Mr. Parnell was driving to the place of meeting the houses were detached from the carriage by men in the crowd, and the people then dragged the vehicle to the market square. In his speech Mr. Par-nell reaffirmed his distrust of the Liberals and said his policy would not change He would keep his hands unfettered until it was seen how the Liberals fulfil their pledges. He would warn Dillon and O'Brien that they were following a dangerous course in trusting to Mr. Glastone.

A Sad Accident.

HALIFAX, August 3.—Louis Lefrancois, while crossing the railway bridge across Moose River on the line of the Annapolis & Digby Railway on Saturday, slipped and fell a distance of 74 feet and was

cousin, who sacrificed his young life in service of the plague-stricken, and who for three hundred years has been honor ed by all Catholic youth as the model of a holy and unstained life."

A New Church.

DRUMMONDVILLE, July 80.—Mgr. Gra-vel, Bishop of Nicolet, and Mgr. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyscinthe, were present at the ceremiony which took place this morning at St. Medard de Warwick, Drummond County, on the occasion of the inauguration of the newly decorated church and the blessing of a new organ. Mgr. Moreau officiated and Mgr. Gravel preached the sermon.

"Freeman's Journal."

DUBLIN, August 2.-The major part of the directors of the Freeman's Journal wish to continue in a Parnellite course and exclude E. Dwyer Gray's influence from the management of the journal. Mr. Gray intends calling a meeting of the shareholders to expel these directors.

William O'Brien's Bankruptey.

LONDON, August 1-A letter from William O'Brien is published, in which the writer referring to his being adjudged a bankrupt, reproaches Lord Salisbury for "taking advantage of a legal technical point" to drive him out of public life. In conclusion Mr. O'Brien offers to submit the matter to the arbitration of any three members of the House of Commons Lord Salisbury may select, and to abide by their decision.

The suicide of Unionism.

LONDON, August 8.—Mr. Morley, speak-ing at Leamington today, said that if the Liberals dropped home rule as their foremost plank it would lead to the great-est split the party had ever known. He predicted that Mr. Balfour's local government bill would be an irrevocable step toward home rule and would mean the suicide of Unionism.

The women are just finding out that Protestantism means for them degrada-tion and restoration to the chattehood in which the Catholic Church found in which the Catholic Church found them. In a lecture delivered the other day in Boston, by Mary A. Livermore, that great advocate of woman's rights said: "It is the Protestant Church which has made the term old maid," one of reproach and soora. All the teachings of Protestantism have been to force women to marry, and it has been preached that women who do not marry miss everything."

WASTE NO MOMENT.

2

BY HELEN SMITH.

"Waste no moment!" golden blazon Of Liguoi's sons' great sire; Heritage of earnest teaching-Spark of God's immortal fire.

Like Manresa's sage's maxim-"To God's greater glory !"-set 'Mid the fairest gens that glitter In the Church's coronet.

Waste no moment ; oh, too often Idly precious seconds fly; While their records, angel-pinioned, Mute accusers cleave the sky.

Anl their memories sting us sharply And they vividly come back, Stretching us, Remorso's victims, On a never-ceasing rack.

Wast no moment of the springtime, Care-free, pleasure-loving youth ; Garner precious stores of knowledge, Harvest wealth of love and truth.

Gather from the birds and flowers Every day some secret new : Read the songs of grace and beauty

On each petal bright with dew. And not only from fair nature

Learn sweet hymns of light and truth, But from tombs of Faith and Science, And great lines of age and gouth.

Waste no moment of the summer ; Lo! what glories burst to life 'Neath the sun's transcendent splendor, And the air with fragrance rife.

Guard, oh ! guard the golden moments. For they quickly glide away : Guard them, lest you mourn like

Titus-"Oh, my friends, I've lost a day !"

Waste no moment ; toil for Autumn-Let its blessed, mellow light Fall upon a plenteous harvest Sheaves of merit ripe and bright.

Let life's winter's dying sunset Touch with its departing ray Scenes of perfect peace and beauty,

Virtue's crowned, completed day.

Waste no moment ; time is treasure From the casket of our life; Guard the pure and sparkling jewels 'Mid earth's sweetness and its strife.

Do not squander them, unconscious Of the wealth you fling away; Time is God s eternal marble,

Blocks with which to build for ave. Blocks of marble, pure and Parian. That it may be ours to frame. Into statue or Cathedral

Worthy of immortal frame. -San Francisco Monitor.

LAND DEPRESSION

In England Rulns the Old Landed Gentry and Nobles.

traced with minuteness by another Gibbon. I have kept you informed from little or no resistance to the invasion of time to time of the steady progress anti-religious ideas. An illustration of British Isles, show a record for whiskey downward of England's old nobility and this indifference is found in the fact that downward of England's old hoblity and gentry, and to-day I have another page to add to the history of the famous house of the Marquis of Exeter. Burghley house by Stamford town, with all the great estate surrounding it, will shortly be thrown upon the market. The de-scendants of the famous Lord Burghley, the great minister of Ouern Elizabeth the great minister of Queen Elizabeth, must part with their ancient inheritance, and a stranger will enter into possession. day had the German Emperor under his roof. Hatfield continues to flourish, but "Ichabod" must soon be written over the portals of Burghley. There is scarcely a more beautiful or interesting house to be seen anywhere, and it stands in a park which is the glory of the sur-rounding country. Some of the finest carvings of Grinling and Gibbons are found in the rooms, and masterpieces by Paul Veronese, Castiglione, Bavano, Kneller and Lely adorn the walls. Since 1560 the property has been in establishments, and 65 charitable insti-the same family. Now it will pass to tutions. some Colonel North or Baron Hirsch, or perhaps to some wealthy American; for tions, 130 churches and chapels, 211 there are few persons in England who priests, 120 educational establishments can afford to launch out into such a pur- and 32 charitable institutions. chase as this. The farms on the estate do not pay under the altered conditions of agriculture; the rents cannot be got priests, 364 educational establishments in; the revenue no longer meets the ex- and 37 charitable institutions. pensen; all must go under the hammer of the auctioneer. Thus one after another historic sites are disappearing or changing hands. The policy of Sir Robert Peel in 1846 is slowly working out the results fore churches or chapels, a told them by many. The bulk of the 3,715 educational establishes people are thus far benefited, but the old charitable institutions. families are going or gone, and all have got the dry rot. Several years ago, when the Great Northern railway was to be built, the then Marquis of Exeter spent a great sum of money in opposing the line, and he succeeded in his object; but at what an expense! for not only did he have to pay the enormous costs, but ultimately he actually found it necessary to make a railroad himself connecting his property lics, 651 churches and chapels, 243 priests, with the main line. He found himself 314 educational establishments and 18 completely isolated, while the rest of the district was deriving enormous advantages from the railroad. This was the first step toward the impoverishment of the family. Bad harvests, cheap wheat from abroad, decaying agriculture and unrestricted foreign competition have done the rest. Unless these obstinate, slow moving old families can adapt themselves to the times they will all have to go the same road. At present scores of them are holding on by a mere thread. Carriages are put down, servants are discharged, the London house is given up, but these heard by the people, is assuredly one economies will not suffice to avert the of the best means of working for the ruin that is steadily advancing on the calming of minds and hearts. Let it be old stock who once thought England he-

are in Scotland, and there land still fetches fancy prices. Mr. Balfour sold some not long ago at a profit. In Fng-land it is a drug on the market. No sooner do holders exclaim, "Now we have reached the lowest prices!" than there is another great drop unless the there is another great drop, unless the land happens to be on Fall Mall, when it fetches a £1,000,000 an acre.

Publique.

Baby Was Sick.

My baby was very sick with diarrhea 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, Bloomfield, Ont.

The State of Catholic Journalism in France and Germany. Bishop Von Ketteler, of Mayence, is reported to have said :--"If St. Paul were to return to the earth to-day he would be a journalist." The Bishop acted upon this conviction by being a journalist himself. A writer in one of the French press papers recently contrasted the apathy of Catholics in this country with regard to their press with the zeal newspapers. He did not hesitate to say that the astonishing political success of the Catholic party in Germany during the last ten years was mainly due to the support given to the Catholic press, which had enabled it to develop with extra-cr linary rapidity in order to meet the exigencies of the times. It had exercised The facts are certainly very remarkable,

Huntsville Happenings.

This branch of the Cecils has not been as fortunate as the younger branch, the head of which, Lord Salisbury, has en-tertained the Queen, and only the other Huntsville, Ont.

Duke of Fife are unloading as fast as they can, perceiving the evil days coming on them. The Duke's estates, however, of St. Charles Borromeo, of Brussels, have published a popular edition of the Enpublished a popular entition of the En-cyclical in French, of which 40,0-00 copies have been sold. We cannot too strongly recommend our friends to join the good work without delay. The moderate price at which these pamphlets are published enables large numbers to be dis-tributed at small cost.-Brussels Bien

SCOTCH-IRISH.

Their Origin and Character Demonstrated.

A good deal of frothy noncense has been spoken for the last two or three nonths by a number of persons posing as Scotch-Irish. They presented that the history of the world, from the days of the Aryan migration from the table hand i of Asia, would be barren of civilization if the records of the deeds of the Scotchthe Highland vaunt described by Thack-eray in one of his inimitable " Round About Papers," in which he tells of a picture of the battle of Waterloo, seen by him, as a sign over a Scotch ina. The battle was represented by a figure of one Highlander who wielded a breadof the German Catholics in regard to their sword. Historically, the description of Scotch Irish is a fraud. Scotland was colonized from Ireland. She was Protestantized by him whom an eminent Protestant writer has justly styled " the raffian of the Reformation." James L. of England, confiscated six counties of Ulster, in Iteland, and alloted vast tracts to trading corporations and advenenormous influence upon politics, turors on condition that they would plant them with Protestant laboring men of and the contrast between the spread of English or Scotch birth. Those laborers Catholic journalism in Germany and the were sent over to Ireland and squatted decline of it in France is startling. In on the forfeited lands. The South 1848 there were only 14 Catholic papers Irish say they decends from them. We in all Prussia. In 1880 the figure had should not notice the twaddle written risen to 50, but the eight years of per- and spoken, or the grossignerance of hissecution which followed saw the number tory displayed if there were not attacks, run up to 109, while at the present time by implication, made on Catholies, it is 150. The number of Catholic news- They were made by several of the speak-papers now published throughout the ers. They presented as true that where-German Empire is 450. One of the poli-tical results is that although the Catho-lics only represent a third of the entire tion more powerfully than they could population, they have sent no fewer than have expressed it in words, that where 23 priests to the Reichstag, without the Catholics live beside them they speaking of lay deputies. In France, if present a picture of moral degradation. speaking of lay deputies. In France, if present a picture of moral degradation, we callall Conservative papers Catholics— Is it true? Let us look at Ulster and see a name that some of them scarcely government statistics in Ireland. We deserve—we only have a total of 407, read that Ireland is the most moral coun-Last year it stood at 503, so that there try on earth, and that there would be has been a rapid falling-off. The total very few illegitimate births to record very few illegitimate births to record number of papers published in France ac- if it were not for the depravity that ex-cording to the returns for 1891 is 5.178, ists among the districts where the Scochtherefore some 4,000 are either indifferent Irish live. We see by a recent report or hostile to religion. By far the greater sent in by a Royal commission ordered number are certainly hostile, for hitherto to enquire into the terrible ether-drink-the Republican press generally has been ing vice which obtains in Ulster, that it at war with the Church. This state of is almost exclusively the habit of the things is not very creditable to the great Scotch-Irish. A writer of their own faith, Infigs is not very creating to the accast Seotenerist. A write of their own matrix-majority of French people who call, son of a dergyman who was sent from themselves Catholic. There is certainly Scotland with some of these laborers, more zeal shown on the other wrote that they were the scum of the side of the Rhine for the triumph of earth, and addicted to crime and ignor-NEW YORK, July 27.—"A Member of Catholic principles in public life, and it additional difference of the Parliament" cables the Herald as fol-lows: The decline and fall of the great turkampf is due. The great evil here is whom "the ruffian of the reformation" families of England may hereafter be are professedly Catholic, but who offer dwell there and are Portestants, they, in the Registrar-general's statistics for the

In the current number of the Lancet, Canon Haiford, of Westminster Abbey, has broached a most interesting question. "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of He addresses himself to the leaders of as a curative medicine in a considerable number of cases of illness, more particularly those in which the nerves are spe-cially concerned." To establish the practicalness of his theory the Canon cites a case which came under his own notice, that of the late Viscountess Comberniere a lady of considerable mental powers, who was in the full possession of all her faculties, at the age o. eighty-six. The Canon tells us that he was able to allay the pains of this venerable lady, and send her to sleep with music played on a muted violin and pianoforte. Music produces this feeling of ease and contentment. Soft, anthem-like strains draw the mind of the pious patient away, and cause him to forget his pain for the moment. Pain, in a great measure, depend. upon self-contemplation, and the mood of the mind, growing under contempla-tion, and warning if neglected. The tendency of music is to divert and transfor the attention, leading it away from self-consciousness. Thus what scientific men term anæsthesia, or the want of sensation, may easily be produced. Our whole physical, life we are told, consists of a series of vibrations: the senses themselves are affected by these ; and, as music is produced by vibration of the air-waves, it may easily exercise a beneficent influence on those movements of the nerves which accompany or cause pain. Canon Harford also propounds a scheme for the introduction of music into hospitals. The instrument will be 3 20 100 40 554 muted. His plan seems very reasonable, and certainly deserves a trial.-Universe.



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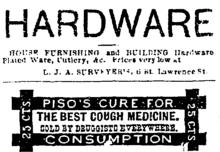
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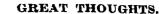
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Three affections of the soul predominate-love, religion, and power. The first two are often united; the other stands widely apart from them, and nei-ther is admitted nor seeks admittance to their society.

The art of saying appropriate words in a kindly way is one that never goes out of fashion, never ceases to please, and is within the reach of the humblest. The teacher who would be successful must cultivate the gift.

Many men to whom the community is very largely indebted, do not actually contribute large amounts of money to charities, but give the equivalent in service and in thoughtful supervision of organized efforts to help those in distress or in need.

Every woman should strive to be a sunshine in a shady place," a glory in a gloom, a bright ray among bright rays, instead of a shadow across the sunshine, a cloud in a bright sky, a drift of sable plumes before which energy, cheerfalness and lightsomeness of heart flee as before the coming of an inevitable and dreadful fate.

Men, we know, may flatter and deceive, til at length the soul grows sick and weary of a world which truth in her stern simplicity might sometimes seen to have abandoned. But Jesus Christ, speaking in the secret chambers of conscience, is a monitor whom we can trust to tell as the unwelcome but wholesome truth; and could we conceive of Him as faise. He would no longer be Himself in our thought ; He would not be changed, He would simply have disappeared .---

Perc Filix. It is a common saying of the unthink-

ing that if they had large means they would do great things in the way of helping the poor and needy, yet it may be doubted whether they would do anything of the kind unless they are already engaged in some such work. The man is poor indeed who cannot in some way help his neighbour, if only by words of sympathy; and unless he has the disposition to do this when he is poor, there s little likelihood that the possession of riches will transform his nature.

"Just as Good,"

Say some dealers who try to sell a substitute preparation when a customer calls for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not allow any such false statements as this induce you to buy what you do not want. Remember that the only reason for making it is that a few cents more profit will be made on the substitute. Insist upon having the best medicine-Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is Peculiar to itself.

----Shakespere's Name

There is no point concerning the life of the great poet that has given rise to such controversy amongst Shakesperian scholars as this scennigly simple quesion. Nor does "E. Hazzopulo's" appeal to the original spelling help us in the slightest. It has been computed that no less than twenty variations of his name exists : for instance we find in the judicial records of Worcester (the bard's native shire) the name of the poet's father writ-ten thus: "Action against John Shaky-spere, glover, for £1." And in his ac-counts as "chamburien" we find, "Item counts as "chamborien" we find, "Hemi-payd to Shakspeyre for a spel tymber, iti s," and in his municipal returns we find, "The accompt of William Tyler and William Smythe, chamberlens, made by John Shakspyr." Again, in the list of debts in the will of one Roger Sadler, of Stratford, occurs, "Item—for the debt of Mr. John Shaksper," and ultimately, for neclecting his municipal duties, he was neglecting his municipal duties, he was removed from his position as alderman, "because Mr. Shaxpere dothe not come to the halles, when (he) be warned, nor hathe not done of long tyme." Coming to the poet himself, we find his name in-scribed in the baptismal charter," "Gulielmus, filius Johannes Shakspere," and a document in the records of the diocese of Worcester releases the Lord Bishop of all responsibility for granting license of marriage between "William Shagspere and Ann Hathwey," to be married together for once asking of the banns." It will be seen, then, into what a quandary we are placed in attempting to fix the proper orthography of his name, and this too in spite of the possession of five unquestionably genuine signatures. They are all carelessly written and appear contracted, and are a per-fect pazzle so decipher. Following the most approved authorities we may assume the proper spelling to be "Shakspere." which is confirmed by a strong local tradition, besides the generality of contemporary documents. I may add, in conclusion, the common style of spell ing his mme, "Shakespere," has no other foundation than the desire to give effect to the peet's arms of the fluttering bird and spear, and is, in fact, quite erron-cons."-Catholic Times.





orders promptly attended to. Keeps in stock ASPINALL'S & DEVOIS' ENAMEL PAINTS, as also an assortment of prepared Paints ready for use. Gold and plain Wall Papers, Window Glass, Glue, Paint Brushes, Paris Green, Kalsomine and Varnishes, which will be sold at the lowest market prices,



E

longed to them. The impending fate of Burghley is not yet known here, and therefore the Amerifirst in the field. There seems to be no which the socialist publications of the

"The Holy (hurch,"

The Moniteur de Rome gives the folowing statistics showing the number of Catholics, priests, educational and charitable institutions in the African. American and Oceanic missions which owe their origin directly to the Propaganda. In North and Central Africa there are 191,805 Catholics, 127 stations, 191 churches, 394 priests, 197 educational

South Africa : 40,555 Catholics, 97 sta-

African Islands : 166,580 Catholics, 68 stations, 414 churches and chapels, 140

British North America : 2,080,070 Catholics, 2,157 churches and chapels, 2.442 priests, 19 seminaries, 5,046 colleges and schools, 114 charitable institutions. United States, 8,025,725 Catholics, 7,637

churches or chapels, and 7,638 priests, 3,715 educational establishments and 547

West Indies, 336,500 Catholics, 255 churches and chapels, 185 priests, 201 schools.

Patagonia, 28,000 Catholics, churches and chapels, 30 priests, 42 schools, I charitable institution. Australia, 607,880 Catholics, 1,345 churches and chapels, 590 priests, 707 schools, 38 charitable institutions.

In the Oceanic Islands, 170,000 Catholics, 651 churches and chapels, 243 priests, charitable institutions.

Cannot Compete.

Miss Mand Grant, of Mountain, Ont. 1 of sugar. rites: "I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints and diarrhea. There is noth-ing to compete with it as it succeeds even in the severest cases."

The Papal Enovelical.

To spread a knowledge of the Encyclical, to cause the Pope's voice to be placed especially in the hands of workmen, that it may enlighten their minds and teach them the inexhaustible solicitude of the Church for them, that it more money for land purchase loft in day have implanted, and show them that England. Some great owners like the the true solution of existing difficulties

A writer on style says: "It is the 150 Prizes of \$40, approximating to \$60,000 prize, \$3,000 in their bonnets and gloves." One ob-jection to this is that some of the bon-rady to put helt much some of the bonnets do not hold much more than a lump



Driginated by an Old Family Physician. THINK OF IT. In me over 40 YEARS in one Family. In me over 40 YEARS in one Family. In 15 Jonsson & Co.-Lisality gears line of first men ils of UfC-Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; for mon ils of UfC-Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; for instatist remedies that can be found, used internal or external, in all cases it is claimed to relieve occurre. O. H. INGALLS, Dea. 20 Haptier Ch., Bangor, Maine, C. H. INGALLS, Dea. 20 Haptier Ch., Bangor, Maine, Marked by you'l regard to the obstand in all cases it is claimed to relieve occurre. O. H. INGALLS, Dea. 20 Haptier Ch., Bangor, Maine, bane for Croup, Colda Bone Threat, Donsilitis, Colle, Cuis, Bruises, Cramps and Fulns, Delays may cue a life. Relieve Sommer complaints the mayle. Price, Site postpald; § bot-ies, 4. Express paid, 1.R. Johnson & Co., Bocton, Kash

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty alg per cent. of the value of all the ticket. In Prizes-s arger portion than is given by any ther lottery.

\$80,000 TICKETS AT \$4,60, \$320,000.

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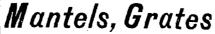
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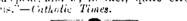
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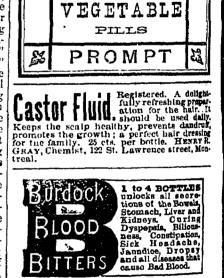
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The Russion Seris.

The Russian series are said to be the must superstitious race that can well be found. They are extremely primitive 20,001 20,000 20,000 in most of their habits and practices, and many of us are utterly at a loss to account for certain of their actions. These poor people have long since allowed themselves to be unalterable convinced that the best and only remedy for a prolonged period of drought is to cast the body of a drunkard into the river. It is difficult for ordinary minds to discover the connection between the inhuman practice and the opening of the lood-gates of heaven. But, seemingly, the Russian imagination recognizes the nexus between the two perfectly well. Six peasants who reside in a village on the Volga were convicted of the crime of exhuming the body of a deceased toper in order to obtain a little rain by this method. It is not stated whether a cojious shower followed upon the launching of the dead hody. With us it not un-frequently happens that excessive drink-ing is followed by accidental death from drowning. This fact, we dare say, is more than suffidient to account so the satisfaction of the Russian mind for the humidity of the English climate.



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Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Fills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill. : Posters, Hand-bills, Business Cards Circulars, Catalogues, Programs, Bill-heads, Statements, and every description of plain and ornamental printing, done at THE THE WINNESS flice

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Cardinal Manning has Offered the Folindinal manning into once see the rolling objections to the System of "Godless Schools."

First, they make us pay education rates to maintain their schools, which we can-to conscientiously use, leaving us, at not constitute to maintain our state not conscientiously use, leaving us, at the same time, to maintain our own. Secondly, from the want of definition as to what are elementary or primary schools, the School Boards have in the schools, the School Boards have in the schools, the sector dealers have in the last few years extended the curriculum of last low years extended the currentium of education up to the standard of Harrow and Eton, and have charged it upon the and Eton and have charged it upon the and Eton, and have charged it upon the education rate paid by the poor. This was never intended by the Legislature in the year 1870. Thirdly, there is no in the year 18/0. Initially, there is no practical limit to the amount of rate that may charged, and, in my belief, no addit of its expediture sufficient to con-addit of its expediture sufficient to con-trol its unlimited outlay. Lastly, I have to confidence in undenominational retrol us annunce on oney. Lastry, I have no confidence in undenominational re-ligion, which means a "shape that shape hath none."

hath none. A learned writer commenting on this statement, says: — "With these objections it is impossible not to agree. It is as gree an injustice to ask Catholies to pay gree de collection of the children of gross in injustice to ask cathones to pay for the education of the children of persons of other creeds as it was to tax item in fredand for the support of a them in which they did not believe. Besides, the amount spent on the rection of some of these Board schools is inordinately extravagant, and ineritably suggests the conclusion that there must have been occasional jobbery. children are educated above any social rmaren are cureated above any social position they can possibly hope to attain, except in phenomenal cases, and all the ad-world manners and respect for suedeword manufers and respect to superiors is gradually dying out. Our young girls are 'misses,' or 'young lades,' they will wear feathers and falals and absurd poolle droops of hair on their forcheads; they despise domestic service, and such a treasure as a faithful, cleanly, well-trained cook or housemaid is becoming as rare as the dodo. It is identified in the landworking ratepayer should be nulcted to equip high toned 'help' with thoughts above their station, who are inclined to patronize their benefactors."

LORD SALISBURY

on the Situation-The Work of Parliament-The Land Act.

Losbox, July 30 .- Lord Salisbury, in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet (ast night, reviewed the labors of the session of Parliament. He said hard and vainable work had been done, and the distinction formerly hindering legisla-tion had almost disappeared. He rejoiced at the passing of the Education bill as calculated to support the system of calculated to support the system of religion which the people loved. Re-garding Irc and, Lord Salisbury said the dovernment had applied a successful remedy to evils long suffered there and could look back on its policy with satis-faction. Five years ago he had expressed the belief that Ireland must be governed resolutely. Mr. Balfour's success was largely due to the fact that those serving under him were assured that they would be supported and not handled over to their enemies. Mr. Balfour's administra-tion oved its success to persistence and resolution. (Cheers.) Respect for the law followed the popular feeling that resistence to the law was futile. The Land Act, Lord Salisbury declared, will befound not to be a temporary palliative, but a permanent cure for the troubles of many generations. It will draw closer the bond uniting the two countries. "England in the last election declared against the severance of the bond, and 1

Europe was more tranquil than at the present time. In South America alone was there a weary quarrel and constant disorder. The English Government had been pressed to arbitrate in the Chilian dispute and in the adjustment of the Argentine finances, but England could not undertake either task. Referring to the Eastern question, Lord Salisbury said the problem had not been solved, but Egypt and Bulgaria were showing such rapid development that they promised to settle the difficulty without any external interference. The Promier next spoke of the value of the visit of Emperor William and the Prince of Naples in assuring the world of the praceful ideas of the great powers. He said he hoped in the course of a few weeks to welcome to England the fleet of the French republic. (Cheers.) There has been talk, he continued, of certain treaties threatening the peace of the world, but he knew nothing of them. He believed the nations would work in harmony with each other more on account of their kindred interests than on account of mere paper treaties. Referring to the seal and lobster dis-putes, Lord Salisbury said they dragged their slow lengths along with the calm-ness and slowness suitable to those winch for the seal and the states of the search of the animals. It was useless, he added, to imagine that the luxury of carrying on these negotiations would cease for a considerable number of years.

O'Brien were met by an innuense crowd, composed of both sections of the party, and were cordially saluted. They drove to Mr. Dillon's residence. On the way many cheers were raised for Parnell. Mr. Dillon in conversition with several Mr. Dillon in conversation with several Mc. Carthyites promised that in the event of bye-elections occurring contested by Parnellites he would intervene in support of the McCarthyite candidate. Mr. O'Brien adheres to his decision to take a period of rest in order to complete his historical novel.

THE "NATION."

An Historic Irish Paper Deal.

A few weeks ago we indicated to our readers that the Nation was on its deathbed. We are now sorry to announce that the Nation is dead.

There is something grandly pathetic about the last weeks of Bonaparte's life on St. Helena ; but to Frenchmen they must have been weeks of humiliation and sorrow. For Irishmen the pathos, of the last days of the Nation is the painful pathos of woe, of sorrow, and of utter shame.

Fellow-countrymen, stretch vour nemories back to that morning in Dublin, now nearly fifty years ago, when, as of the Park gate leading to the city," and incompatitien by the canons, memory of you may depend upon it the acreage the project was proposed of "the estab-lishment of a weekly paper which we chapels, praying at some and examining the conditions of others. It was close your memories back to that October day, upon 11 o'clock when the Pontiff ascend-reached \$120 per bag and potatoes \$1.40 per bag this spring. Hence the immense acreage of these crops the present year. months later, when "the Nation's first number" was launched with "national-

number" was launched with "national-ity as its first object"— "A nationality which will not only rise our people from their poverty, by securing to them the biossings of a Domestic Legislature but inflame and parity them with a lofty and heroic love of country-a nationality which may come to be stamped upon our manners, and hieratures and our deeds—a nationality which may embrace Protestant. Catholic, and literatures and our deeds—a nationality which may embrace Protestant. Catholic, and literatures and our deeds—a nationality which may embrace Protestant. Catholic, and literatures and our deeds—a nationality which would established internal union the stranger who is within our gates;—not a nationality which would prelude a civil war, but which would established internal union and external independence;—a nationality which would be recognised by the world, and sanctified by wisdom, virtue, and prudence" —to " the proud year of '43," and the -to "the proud year of '43," and the great years that followed it when the glorious journal which, with Davis, and Daffy, and Dillon, and Mangan, and Mitchell. at its back, was bringing a new who follow their nature, not to those broken to a foreign mould," and carrying its doctrines on wings of fire to every

corner of the land; to the time when it corner of the land; to the time when it inspired six million people grand dream "that when a people have the boundaries and history, the separate character and physical resources, and still more, when they have the virtue and million of a pation they are bound and genius of a nation, they are bound in conscience, in prudence, and in wisdom, to assert their individuality. no matter how conciliation may lure or armies threaten," and that above all the

Cheers.) Cheers.) Referring to the foreign powers, he said that he never knew a period when Europe was more transmittic transmittit transmittic tr

and Mullingar. Mr. Dillon responding said he believed that in the near future the party would be again united. On arrival in Dublin Messrs. Dillon and one who threatened it was Leo, Em-ments in harmony with our peculiar

the ancient basilica, the modern building being clevated about eight of ten feet above the old level. The place was rich-ly adorned and carpeted for this feast; weather was never more unpropitious for ly adorned and carpeted for this feast; weather was never more unpropitious for the most beautiful flowers yied with the this kind of work than for the last ten rich hues of the vari-colored marbles in days. A large area is cut, awaiting dry its walls The altar above had these mas weather. This will cause much second sive, splendid y-wrought candlesticks and crucifix-the work of Benvenuto Cellini, and almost equally artistic statuettes of "It is me to to think that, stripped of thy regalities, thou shouldst ferry over, a poor forked shade, in erszy Stygians wherry. Mo-thinks I hear the old boatman, padding by the weedy wharf, with raneid volce, bawling and majosite action, thou deignest in reply other than in curt monoyllables. "No; Oars." A few weady whatf. exile in 1709, and whose statue was placed there as that of the first Ponti:T weeks. If no unforescen drawback takes who died in exile since the present basili-place the grain crop, on the whole, will who died in exile since the present basili-ca was built. In front of this statue, and immediately beneath the high altar-for the gibled bronze gates were now open-ed—the Pope knelt right above the deep cavity in which the body of St. Peter is haid to rest. What a glorious bistory haid to rest. What a glorious history stretches through the eighteen centuries that divide, and at the same time unite, Peter the Galilean and Leo the Volscian! Here Leo XIII, remained in absorbed and silent prayer for nearly two hours. The church in the distance was in deep gloom, through which the statues on In now nearly fifty years ago, when, as groom, through which the startles of Duffy tells it, two young men, almost strangers to him, "put off their barristers' gowns" in the Four Courts, "and we strolled into the neighboring Phenix Park"; and when, "after a long conversa-tion on the prospects of our country, we sat down under a noble elm within view sat down under a noble elm within view of the Park gate leading to the city," and the strolled his paryers, and after the chant-ing of this part of the Office, the Pontiff, accompanied by the canons, members of the meiner was proposed of "the estab-tic court and guards, went round the the conditions of others. It was close upon 11 o'clock when the Pontiff ascend-ed to the Vatican.

A MONSTER GUN.

A Shell Sent Forty Feet futo Steel, Iron.

Oak, Granite, Concrete and Brick Some idea of the power of the heaviest modern ordnance may be gathered from the following facts about the English 110ton gun :--It weighs 110 tons, is 43 ft. 9 in. long

and has a diameter at the breach of 5 ft. 6 in, and a calibre of 161 inches. It is made at the Armstrong works, at New-castle, England, and the shortest time in which it can be built is fifteen killed or injured by the drought 6 in. and a calibre of 161 inches. It is in which it can be built is lifteen months.

Its charge is 960 pounds of best prismatic gun-powder, and the cylindrical steel shot weight 1.800 pounds. The ex-pense of firing a single shot is £177 Mitchent, at its onck, was bringing a new steet short weights 1,500 pointes. The Case soul into Ireland by telling her that "she pense of firing a single shot is £177 [about \$360], and as the gun will not bear firing more than seventy or eighty achievements belong to men and nations about \$560], and as the gun will not bear firing more than seventy or eighty times its deterioration must further be It is exactly six weeks to-day (July 28) reckoned as expense.

A battering shot from this gun pene arnor (steel faced iron) twenty inches thick; then through compressed inches thick; then it pierced wholly through twenty feet of solid oak, five fact of computer and advant fact of brid feet of granite and eleven feet of hard concrete, and went three feet into a brick wall.

It is very apparent that the projectile from this gun would penetrate any fort now existing, and would go very nearly clean through any man-of-war afloat, no Pills are a specific for sick headache matter where it hit her.

There are several serious drawbacks to | Only one pill a dose. Try them. this gun, however. The chief one is that They are inspiring recollection. these, read in the pages of "Young Ireland": but standing as it were to-day at the grave of the Nation, we glory not. Could it is believed that gaus of this size can-

ments in harmony with our peculiar political notions?"-Belfast News Letter.

Crops in Ontario.

KINGSTON, July 30.—A Frontenac cor-respondent writes to the Daily News of this city anent the condition of the crops in this section as follows :- Within the past ten days there has been an immense quality, otherwise the quality of this year's crop never was better. In quan-

DOHERTY & DOHERTY.

ter. Barley in places is ripe. The berry is very plump, but if the weather con-tinues wet the color will not be bright; but in point of bushels it is a good aver age crop, about 25 per cent. above last year's crop, that is according to the acre age. The acreage of barley this year is much smaller than last year, and not over half as compared with 12 or 15

years ago. Of oats there was never more sown and probably the crop was never better. It is above an average, and compared with last year's crop it must be well nigh double, but then the acreage this year is larger. If a crop pays well one year, you may depend upon it the acreage The prospects for a large yield of potatoes never were brighter. The knowing ones say they can detect signs of a rot in the early potatoes already. There certainly is a dang-r in consequence of the very wet weather of late. Peas are an un-usually good crop, far ahead of last year or the year before, but the acreage is not large. Spring wheat, for some reason or another, is often a failure in this section of the province as, for example, last year. This year, however, the crop promises well. Of fall wheat and rye the of the fore part of the season, the crop is good and ready for the reaper. There was considerable buckwheat sown. It is

and every woman should know this.

principles, and madmen draw just con-



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

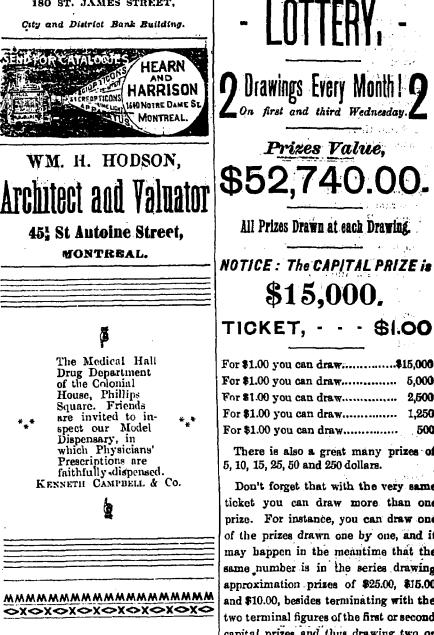
> THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of Johannah Flanagan, who when last heard from was in Austrulia. She loft Creaves, Co. Limerics, Ireland, 30 years ago. Any infor-mation will be gladly received by her brother, John Flanagan, 497 Cadleux street, Montreal, Que. 1-2

Advocates : and : Barristers, 180 ST. JAMES STREET,

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tistic manner, at reasonable rates. Also

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ABLE TO ANNOUNCE PHAT THE

Dillon and O'Brien Released.

DUBLIN, July 30.-William O'Brien and John Diflon were released from Gal-way jail this morning. They seemed to be enjoying the most perfect health. Large crowds gathered outside the jail and when the Irish leaders appeared they were greeted with loaders appeared they were greeted with lond shouts, however, were intermixed with "Down with Parnell." A deputation of tenant farmers presented them with several addresses of con-gratulation. Mrs. William O'Brien welcomed her husband back to liberty in a most affectionate manner. After replying briefly to the addresses of welcome and shaking hands with a number of the most prominent people present both Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien were driven to the residence of Bishop McCormack, where the party were entertained at breakfast. The general opinion is that the released leaders will take a middle or conciliatory course, and that their combined efforts will be directed towards healing the diffences existing, and in reorganizing the Irish parliamentary party as promptly as possible, so that at the party may show a united front to the admired it as it was placed upon its base, other parts without any intermission, enemies of Ireland. Messrs. Dillon and until the present day—in spite of the In addition to the industrial privileges O'Brien received addresses at Athlone most furious wars and persecutions enjoyed by the citizens, the States are

ST. PETER'S DAY IN ROME.

The Pope at the Tomb of the Apostles.

ROME, July 4.—Leo XIII, paid a visit to the tomb of St. Peter on the eve of the feast of that Apostle, June 28. The Ave Maria had rung, and the Church of St. Peter, like all the others of Rome, was closed for the night. Then the Pontiff, accompanied by some guards and a few of the members of his household, descended into the great empty how, descended into the great empty church by the door opening from the staircase which leads from the Vatican into the Chapel of the Blessed Sacra-ment. There he kuelt in adoration for a few minutes in the semi-darkness. Wax torches, placed in large candolabre of torches, placed in large candelabra of carved iron, stood at intervals along the carved iron, stood at intervals along the line of passage which led from the chapel to the confessional, around which the hundred lamps burn, which are ex-tinguished only one day in the year. The statue of St. Peter was the next point at which the Holy Father stopped, and there has stored for a time in silent and where he stood for a time in silent prayer. This ancient bronze statue was arrayed for this occasion in a magnificient cope; a large ring was on one of the fingers of the right hand, which is raised as in blessing; and a rich tiara was placed upon the head. This statue is thus dressed only for this feast, and on occasions when a beatilication or sanctioccasions when a beatincation of saleti-fication takes place in St. Peter's. It is certainly one of the oldest of Christian statues, and has stood in St. Peter's-the ancient and the present churches-for close on fifteen centuries. It is be-lieved to have been made by order of St. Leo the Great, in honor of St. Peter, after the Pontiff had been successful in persuading Attila, King of the Hunsatter the Fonthin had been successful in persuading Attila, King of the Huns-"the Scourge of God," as he called him-telf-not to invade Rome. The Pontiff attributed his success to the Apostle Peter, tributed his success to the Apostic Peter, and had this bronzo statue cast from the melted metal of the statue of the Capito-line Jove, and placed it in the church of the monastery of St. Martin, near the west wall of the ancient Vatican Basilica. It is the monument of a double victoryof the victory over paganism, and of the victory over barbarism. From the first moment in which the Romans of

THE FIFTH CENTURY

grave of the Nation, we glory not. Could at is believed that guiss of this size call-the Consican, we wonder, have gloried in the built up by the present system of the memory of Marengo as he heard the passing footsteps of the English sentired will maintain their shape. It is also corruption of the heart than by the present is very short, a limited that their lifetime is very short. and that dependence could not be placed on their safety after about seventy shots. No more of these guns will be built for navy use, and it is doubtful whether they will be in much demand for fortifications.

Not a Cent to a Faction.

LIVERPOOL, July 39.—President Em-mett, of the American National federa tion, accompanied by William J. Lane member of paritament for the eastern division of Cork county, and Maurice Healy, one of the members of parliament frequy, one of the members of partament for the city of Cork, sailed from Liver-pool yesterday for New York. At Queens-town to day Mr. Emmett was presented with an address on behalf of the town commissioners. Replying Mr. Emmett said : "The Irish of America will always give metorial support to the party as give material support to the party as proved by the Irish people, but not a cent to a faction. If Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon speak against Mr. Parnell, then American apathy will disappear."

Koch's System.

BERLIN, July 30.-Dr. Thamm, of Dus-seledorf, has issued a report, in which he says he has managed by Protessor Koch's system of inoculation to bring about a complete cure in 40 per cent. of the cases of tuberculosis which he has treated and satisfactory results have accrued in 45 per cent. of the other cures. The fol-lowers of Koch are elated over this re-

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WEDNESDAY,AUGUST 5,	1891

It looks as if the session at Ottawa were going to last till the snow flies, for as the investigations proceed it appears that boodling in the civil service was the common rule and practice, instead of the exception.

It is reported that the vintage on the Rhine, the Moselle and in the Palentinate will be a complete failure this season owing to insect ravages. The news causes rejoicing among California vine growers, who assure the world that they are quite prepared to keep up the supply of all the tamous and favorite brands, and that there is no fear of the stock of champagne running short.

THE Star of this city has suddenly assamed an attitude of hostility to the Government and to the Premier in particular. But those who have memories will not forget that Premier Abbott was Mayor Abbott when an attempted "sensation" on the part of the Star was, to its great mortification, treated by that gentleman in a legal and judicial spirit rather than in that of a sensational newspaper. This may account for the present tone of the Star. Further developments will be awaited with interest.

A co-operative foundry company, which has carried on business for twentyfour years at Somerset. Massachusetts, has at last been compelled to dissolve. After the close of the civil war a considerable number of manufacturing concerms were established on the co-operative, profit-sharing principle, and all except the Somerset company failed. Its success was probably owing to unusual organizing ability and was often cited as a proof that the principle on which it was operated was that which would solve the labor problem. Its abandonment now shows that the defect in the system must be radical, and that other means will have to be found to settle the old question.

ALTHOUGH King Pomare before he died sold all his royal claims and prero.

such a scheme appears to have been overlooked by the Senator from Alabama Like too many people now-a-days he seeks to invest government with powers and functions which it should not be permitted to exercise in a free country. A bullionised government run by machine politicians would, under the conditions mentioned, be likely to produce results of which Mr. Morgan little dreams. A wise people would rather keep the Government poor and restrict instead of enlarging its powers.

It is much to be regretted that the telegraphic reports to the daily newspapers are so untrustworthy and matter for doubt and uncertainly rather than animated authors dominated them. confidence. It was announced recently But when higher education devethat Lord Salisbury had declared strong- loped the science of biblical critily in favor of women having the suffrage cism, and an inexorable logic was granted them, and the "shrieking sisterhood" were elated in consequence. Now it utterly irreconcilable with scripture seems that all Lord Salisbury said was :--'There are one or two reforms which I of women will have to be reconsider-

MATERNITY NURSES.

ed."

more, consequent on the misconduct of dwindle, but many became so thin that one of the class of women who under- churches all over the United States had take to nurse their sex during the to be closed, and with the disappearance friends from the seats at the right of the troubles of maternity, has caused an agitation to be set on foot, having for its object the establishment of a system whereby none should be permitted to attend such patients without a proper tion of proof of respectability and honesty. This is as it should be, and such a system is as much needed in Montreal as in Baltimore. There are a number of women, generally of the lowest and most illiterate type, calling themselves "sick nurses," who are little movement was at once a proof of the deshort of a public menace. Mother Smith: Brown, Jones or Robinson, from the purlieus of the city, puts on a smug look and a cap, smirks with hypocritical visage, and pretends to a perfect knowledge of her "perfession," gamfound out too late to be nothing more istn. They all merged into one, and, Betsy Prig. A gin bottle is her secret union was a proof of the increased spirit

PROTESTANTISM AS IT IS.

A Catholic reading the sermons preached and articles written, in defence of their opinions, by those Protestant clergymen who have been accused of heresy, can feel only profound compassion for them. Their evident sincerity only makes the misery of their position more painfully evident. Having drifted away from the too rigid moorings of their creeds, they are hopelessly at sea, and can find no soundings in the abysmal depths of Protestant theology. Those creeds, framed by men of meagre education, harsh judgment, and filled with the fire of controversial zeal, suited the sectaries so long as the spirit which applied to the creeds, they were found reason and experience.

While doubt and confusion thus proshould like myself to examine, if we duced were parlayzing the intellect and ever come to discuss the question of undermining the faith of the preachers. the suffrage in a fundamental manner the people were growing indifferent. It I will not dwellon one of them, because was found that congregations listened. even in this club it may cause some but did not believe. With that subtle difference of opinion ; but I am bound, | instinct which pervades religious assemfor the sake record of and not to seem to | blies, the people became aware of the have altered my opinion, to say that, decay of conviction among their pastors. in my judgement, whenever the ques- As might be expected this soon led to tion of the franchise is brought up, the an open display of indifferentism and question of relaxing the restraints the church attendance began to dwindle. which are now imposed on the voting | As a social force public worship continued, but Christianity in any sense ceased to attract attention either as a standard of morals or guide to conduct. Particularly was this to be seen among Presby-A recent deplorable event in Balti- terians. Not only did the congregations of congregations went an extraordinary Speaker, but what a spectacle of dismay decline in the number of desirable candidates for the ministry.

When this decline of Protestant Uhristianity was at its most rapid point, those terial majority stood unimpaired. The certificate of efficiency and the produc- who feared it would end in utter wreck people of Canada may well rejoice that raised the banner of union. In its two the unrestricted reciprocity wreckers main divisions of Old Kirk, and Free have been given their quietus for a good Kirk, the Presbyterian body was large and influential. But as each decayed, and the prospects of revival died out, union was gladly accepted. This cay of faith and the reduction of membership. The subdivided sectaries sank their minor differences, because they second reading and be left over until i felt that in union only was their hope of escape from extinction.

Precisely the same process took place mone the doctor and patient, and yet is among the various branches of Method- petent authority in the interval. than a new edition of Mrs. Gamp or while they loudly proclaimed that their solace when she gets the chance of im- of Christian brotherhood, everybody who bibing unseen by her deceived em | cared to look below the surface knew ployers, and it is a mercy if she contines | that it was owing solely to decay of beits administration to herself alone, lief and shrinkage of membership. The Against such harpies the public needs truth of the matter was that the dry protection, and probably the only husks of a Presbyterian dogmatic religion method of such protection is by the neither satisfied the intellect nor the establishment of a school under Govern- emotions. Instead of green pastures and mental control, from which all such living waters the hungering and thirsting well as better regulations for navigation nurses would have to come. At present flocks were being starved in the arid they are responsible to no one, and when wastes of Calvinism. Methodism, on the other hand, had lost is boasted primitive simplicity, while its central principle of conversion and justification produced a canting hypocrisy as repulsive as it was transparent. Nor was the Anglican "Low and Slow" sections became more strongly accentuated. The latter decharging the Low-Churchmen with a tion of a bishop for Massachusetts. vacant chair, was accused of heretical with dissenters. The storm raged with The causes of the trouble among the sects have been stated by Dr. Briggs "Traditional dogma in the Presbytesian church," he says, is chiefly the scholastic Calvinism of the sevent century of Switzerland and Holland, mingled with elements from British Evangelicalism of the eighteenth century. But answer to that of the famous character alongside of it is an apologetic based upon the Armenianism of Bishop Butler and an ethical philosophy of the nineteenth century. It is this internal strife be-

all is that none of the so called churches | Howard Vincent will be productive of a will agree to accept any standard of an- general awakening on the subject he thority. It is plain, however, that a handles so well. He is starting on a large section, perhaps the larger section, mission of propagandism throughout the of Protestantism is passing into rational- whole country, and it would not be surprising if at the next general election, lishing societies among the members of ism. That in its turn, as students of religious movements know, is a phase of should treaty negociations with the church congregations for the purpose of thought which precedes a revival of faith. United States fail to come to a head, It is in accordance with the old example. that this new proposition, with its trasted with the formalities of undertak. visions of fair trade relations with the erism, takes some exception to the propo-When the beam touches the lowest point great market of England, in view of sition. We suspect the correspondent is t begins to rise. Here is where we find the hope of the return of those who have mutual concessions and advantages wandered so long in the wilderness to against outsiders, will be a prominent cause of that trade in a most devoted and plank in the platform of many candi- zealous manner. We must, however, adthe one true fold. And it is that hope which must fill Catholic hearts with com- dates, if not of one of our political par-

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Messis, Dillon and O'Brien have been

cerned as to what course these gentle-

phatically that they cannot be counted

pon to support the late leader, whom

they, no doubt, respect for his great ser-

vices in the past, but whose usefulness,

at the present, they fail to recognize.

Mr. Parnell is reported as having stated

that the defection of his two important

from his course by one hair's breadth,

and such a declaration is characteristic

of the man. There is, however, another

defection more disastrous still for the

prospects of the fallen chieftain. Mr.

Dwyer Grey, of the Dublin Freeman's

Journal, has announced his withdrawal

her talented son, having become the vic-

tim of a woman's wiles, did not retire

from the political arena at the time of

his grave fault. After a brief period of

it is believed he would have been re-

act since the split in the party has been

The Irish cause is far frem dead. In-

future.

passion when regarding the forlorn con- ties. lition of the Protestant world as Proestant ministers have described it.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Twenty-six of a majority, in one of the fullest houses since the parliament met three months ago, is a result upon which the supporters of a sound fiscal policy and Canada's autonomy may well congratulate themselves. The debate closed its weary accents at four o'clock in the morning, and the members were called in. To all parts of the country the confident prophecy had been telegraphed that the Government was in the throes of dissolution; that defections were the order of the day. The names of men true to the cause of the national policy since its inception were paraded in the Opposition prints as having expres-ed themselves only anxious for the vote to come on that they might throw themselves into the arms of the Opposition and swamp the Government out of sight The galleries, despite the hour of dawn, were filled with eager spectators, some of them summoned from afar, to witness the exit of SirJohn Thompson and his was presented by the faces of Sir Richard Cartweight and his followers when the announcement was made that the Miniswhile to come.

The bill codifying our criminal laws has been distributed. It is a masterly work and hears the imprint of the herentian labors of the indefatigable Minister of Justice. The bill will get its next session, when it will become law, with such amendments as may be suggested by the judiciary and other com-

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries is one of the most active members of the father of the Home Rule movement, will Government. He has introduced and never be forgotten, but the strong man. carried through several bills of great friends of the cause will ardently desire importance to the fisheries of Canada. to hear as little of as possible in the New legislation has also been pushed forward regarding navigation, giving greater security to passengers and calling for increased protection as to the carrying of live animals across the seas, as deed the enemies of Ireland are now the body of the dead; friends should see in our inland waters. got through there would be one man more to be commiserated than the succossful candidate, and he was the returning officer," around whose proceedings so many safeguards are being thrown, and upon whose shoulders no end of responof a special committee to roll them into one, which operation has been successfully performed. One redeeming feature during the legislation of the past week Sabbatarian bill of that canting hypocrite, Mr. Charlton, of Equal Rights this tropical sesson.

FUNERAL REFORM.

A correspondent, alluding to an article which appeared in these columns some weeks ago on the desirableness of estable providing for Christian burial, as conan undertaker, for he champions the here to the opinion we formerly erpressed, namely, that funeral reform is an absolute necessity. and that the extravagance often forced on poor people in connection with the burial of their dead be checked by the provision of liberated from jail, in Ireland, the period means for respectful and reverent interof their incarceration having expired. ments at a moderate cost. The under Great were the expectations of all contakers, of course, always say that they cannot prevent people ordering extravamen would pursue in connection with gant funerals. We will grant this, but it the political situation. All along, the does not excuse the exorbitant and er Parnellites and their opponents were cessive charges imposed by the "ring" respectively contending that no sooner which has been formed by the undershould the jail gates be opened for the takers, and which holds the public at its exit of the political prisoners than they dictatorial mercy. Let us hear one of would at once proclaim their allegiance these undertakers himself, and our read. to their respective sides of the unnatural ers will better appreciate what we mean. and disastrous faction fight raging be-Before the "Ring" Committee of the tween the two camps. Fortunately, the House of Commons an Ottawa undermen on whom so much was made to detaker gave under oath the following eripend have not indulged in any shillydence: shallying. They have pronounced em-

Q. What price caskets do you sell? A There is a difference between a coffin and a casket. We sell caskets from \$60 up according to the class and trimminga. Some are trimmed very plain.

Q. Up to what price? A. One hundred and seventy-five dollars for one we had once: black walnut with gold trimmings such as has been used but once in Ottafriends will not cause him to deviate wa. I got \$175.

Q. White wood compares with mse wood? A. Yes. We charge \$60, and wood?

Wood : A. 1es. We charge soo, and that is the cheapest casket I sell. Q. Well, what does that cost you? A. The casket itself, I think, laid down here would be, with \$1.25 carriage, about \$16. Then there would be trimming and our labor. Say \$14 for the casket. Q. What would the trimmings be? A

from the Parnellite ranks, and should Handles, lining and plate. the journal, which is controlled by Par-Q. It costs you about \$14.50 or \$15 laid

down? A. Yes, about that. I suppose we should make about \$40 or \$45 on the nell, slip from his grasp, then the spongemay as well be thrown up. For the actual cost of the cashet. sake of Ireland, it is to be regretted that

And so on. A Toronto man swore that the "ring " charge for \$12.50 "caskets" was \$75, and that the "ring" rule for the prevention of any one who wished to be less extortionate going into the exile in private life, he might again have trade were rigid, and that the association come to the front. In fact, on all sides, would sell material to no one not in the combination. We do not pretend to encalled. Instead of so doing, his every ter into the question of the legality or the necessity of these arrangements made calculated to render his return an imby undertakers. In fact, one of them possibility. Parnell the obstructionist. Parnell the tactician, the organizer, the stated before the committee that the undertakers "could not do with five or ten per cent profit," as they did not work more than two-thirds of the time and bound in the fetters of Mrs. O'Shea, the were obliged to have the same staff of men and horses. This bears out our contention that each congregation should form its own burial association. The church should provide the carriage for forging the machinery by which her to the last duties; and the hideous complete emancipation is about to be gloomy paraphernalia too oftenseen give

gatives to the French, including the right of succession to the government of Tahiti, the natives have still to be reckoned with. On the island of Raiten the champions of Tahitian independence have entrenched themselves in the defied all attempts to dislodge them. It gratitude if it does something to relieve is impossible, however, for them to hold it of the machinations of the vampires French territory. They are not only of Privileges and Elections at Ottawa. minerals. The value of the exports and imports is about a million and a half should ever have reached the position were among the most ferocious cannibals of the Pacific, but, thanks to the zeal went among them, they are nearly all most cases would be honorable and to converted to Catholicity.

How to wrest from England the financial leadership of the world, is the problem to which United States Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama has addressed himself. His plan is beautiful in its simplicity. He holds that as the United States produce one hundred millions of dollars worth of precious metals per year, one third of which is gold, the treasury should accumulate coin to almost any extent. Certificates could then be issued representing dollar for dollar, made to put them to a practical test. In and country. The good name of Irishmen of a national government entering upon | much as the honor of the country.

they do wrong it is hard to bring them to justice.

LET JUSTICE BE DONE.

The country owes a great deal to the communion untouched by the prilvailing crater of an extinct volcano, inaccessible | Conservative party, but the latter will decline of faith. The radical difference except by single file, and so far have add much to its claim upon the nation's between the "High and Dry," and the out permanently. These, the Society who have been brought into such in- clared the former were drifting towards islands, are a really valuable addition to famous prominence by the Committee Rome, and the others retaliated by huxuriantly fertile, but also rich in It is amazing that the men who have tendency to Unitarianism. This dispute been sucking at the vitals of the country | culminated in the contest for the selecannually. Fifty years ago the natives they have occupied. It is clear that for Rev. Phillips Brooks, who was admitted the most part they have risen from the on all hands to be the best man for the residuum of the people, and an elevation and devotion of the missionaries who from the pick. spade and hod which, in proclivities and of having fraternized their credit, has to all appearance only | great fury for a while, but Brooks and resulted in the cases of these men in the the Low-Churchmen carried the day. development of every bad quality, the fructification of every type of dishonesty. Perjury, in certain cases, seems to have been a formal pastime, lying a rule rather than an exception, stealing a mere matter of habit, hypoerisy a neces-

sity, duplicity a study. The whole investigation reveals lives which seem to whose principle was to

which would give all the money they The country must demand the suppres- tween Calvinistic dogma, Armenian would want. In ten years the accumu- sion of this horde of rascality so far as apologetics and rationalistic ethics that lated treasure would amount to a billion their power for evil is concerned. If has brought on the crisis in the Congredollars, and very few of the certificates some can be made to reflect on their gational and Presbyterian churches. would ever be presented for redemp- evil deeds in Kingston so much the bet- Calvinistic dogma has been well nigh tion in metal, if the people knew the ter. New York sent a somewhat similar | eliminated from the Congregational metal was in the government vaults, band of political and social banditti, churches. In the Presbyterian church This billion of dollars in reserve would, who had fixed themselves like bar- semi-Armenianism demands a revision Mr. Morgan says, make the United nacles on the city and state, to Sing of the Calvinistic sections of the West-States the greatest financial power in Sing. In this Canada can learn a lesson minster confession. The Calvinistic the world, the clearing house for all worthy of imitation. Especially ought party in the Episcopal church is a nations, and thus wrist from England our fellow-countrymen to demand that vanishing quantity. The Baptist the financial leadership which she has prompt justice be done, for it is a de- churches seem to be strong in their Calheld for centuries. Schemes like this plorable fact that some of those who vinism, but there are signs of weakness in appear quite feasible on paper, but turn have done so much to tarnish the fair these also." out very different when the attempt is fame of Canada claim to be of our race the present instance, the extreme danger and Irishwomen demands vindication as by one of their most able, learned and views strongly before his heavers. There

Such is the desolate picture of the bers were present. He is a pleasing, if state of the Protestant sects, as drawn not an eloquent speaker, and placed his sincere clergymen. But the worst of it is no doubt that the mission of Mr. the novitiate of the Josuits.

The Tarte-McGreevy investigation is still going on. This week will bring matters virtually to a close, when the report will be made to the House of Commons. It is needless to speculate on the result. The defence is now about to be heard, and all comment on the subject would be indelicate and unfair. Party papers are already ciamoring for the head of the Minister of Public Works, and none louder than those who have condoned the offences of the Mercier Government and its army of satellites and parasites.

Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P., of the Inperial Parliament, has been making the acquaintance of our Dominion members, and advocating his scheme of more extended trade relations between the mother country and her many possessions. The hon, gentleman was entertained at a banquet in the House of Commons restaurant, at which many Conservative and a few Liberal mem-

effected. Salisbury and Balfour have The Dominion Election laws are being been doing some good in ameliorating altered, if not amended. Referring to the land laws and in pushing forward the changes made, the Minister of Jus- | works of public utility in Ireland; yet it tice said "that before the House had is to the local government bill that we look forward, as the initiatory step that is to lead to the final settlement of the Irish question. Local government is not home rule, but it will be the training school for a comprehensive system of national government at an early date. sibility is being heaped. There were no In a speech delivered some years ago by less than six bills introduced on the the late Sir John A. Macdonald, he same subject, and it required the labors pointed out that our municipal and local government system in Canada was the starting point for a great number of our best men in the public affairs of the of the minds and hearts of the men in Dominion. Men b: gan in the municipal both parties. In so far as our experience was the six months' hoist given to the and county councils, became acquainted gres, there are the blowers of heat and with their workings, and seized a good grasp of public duties and responsibilifame. His proposition was fairly snowed ties: from those they proceeded to the under, if we may use such a simile, in | local legislatures and thence to the Parliament of Canada. In Ireland the same

results will follow. Men will be trained under the local government system to the administration of public affairs. The people of Ireland will not be content with anything less than a Parliament in College Green; the agitation for Home Rule will go on, but much more effectively, owing to the advantages they will enjoy under local government. Not only will the people be trained, but the very machinery of the local institutions may and will be used for furthering the great national project. It is gratifying to it d that all sections of the Irish party profess to be willing to lend a helping hand towards forwarding the Covernment measure and making it as perfect as possible. In that course they are giving evidence of a true sense of their responsibility and a keen insight into the political future. The present generation will see Home Rule for Ircland an accomplished fact ; the disasters of the past year have been a sore trial for all patriotic hearts, but good times are yet in store for the old land.

Wants to Be a Jesuit.

Mr. Jean Bourgeois, son of Mr. Justice Bourgeois, of Three Rivers, has entered

place to a ceremonial that would reca the burial of Christians, as in the early ages of the Church.

A SPECIMEN BRICK.

A good number of well disposed people imagine that because the Liberals masquerade beneath that name they are really more enlightened and more anrious to give fair play to the minority in the Dominion of Canada than their opponents in politics. We have always contended, and are still of the opinion, that rank bigotry is to be found in many the blowers of cold in both political camps, just as it suits their purpose. Some newspapers, like the Ottawa Free Press, that are absolutely shameless,blow hot and cold at the same time in the same issue. The rampant Orange element of the west, in the neighborhood of the glorious twelfth, gives outward signs of the inward spirit ; but for simon pure all-the-year-round bigotry, the unregenerated Grit has no equal. This fact is brought out by a correspondence addressed to the Daily Witness by Mr. Jamieson, M.P., a Protestant Tory, who feels indignant at the treatment meted out to Sir John Thompson by Dr. Douglas. The Daily Witness, which loudly proclaims itself the only religious daily in the Dominion, opened fire by alleging that "Dr. Douglas, in his denunciation of Jesuit rule in the Dominion, spoke for the whole Methodist Church." Mr. Jamieson, M.P., is a Conservative and a Methodist, and in his first letter administered a well merited castigation to the only religious daily. Since that corresspondence was written the vast majority of newspapers on both sides of politics have found it to their advantage to denounce the intolerance and vituperation of the poor old doctor, and by some means a second letter addressed to our contemporary by Mr. Jamieson was not published until Saturday last. It may be true, as alleged by our contemporary, that the letter of Mr. Jamieson "was de

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AUGUST 5, 1891.

organ thinks it can revive, with profit to organ minutes in the crusade against Sir given by several of the excursionists. John Thomason on the Protestant horse issue, and it therefore gives expression to its liberality in the following outburst: "The opposition to Sir John Thompson

"The opposition to Sir John Thompson arises out of the fact that he has shown symptoms of attachment to the Jesuits Society, which has earned the detestation not only of Protestants but of Ronan Catholics, and even at times of the whole Roman Catholie Church, as far as while Roman Cathone Chitren, as far as it is represented by the Vatican, and of states, whether monarchical or republi-can. This detestation has arisen out of its wicked perversions of Christian doctrine and methods and its underhand intrigues against states and governments and churches. Mr. Jamieson cannot escape from his vote on the Jesuit question, which was against the prayer of those who took the only constitutional remedy in their power against the act-an appeal to the Government direct and through Parliament to veto It. It was within the power of Parliament to comwithin the power of Thinkment to com-pel the Government of the day to disal-low the act. Mr. Jamieson voted against disallowance."

The above we give as a specimen brick from the columns of a Liberal journal. friends. In a recent speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Curran, M.P., showed the utter hollowness of any such pretensions, and it will not be necessary to deal further with that phase of the question. Mr. Jamieson properly and effectively snubbed the Daily Witness for undertaking to speak on behalf of the Methodist body, but such organs do not pay much attention to snubs, they simply slander in another direction. Thus we find the unctions journal, in the quotation above made, informing its readers that Sir John Thompson is opposed because of his friendliness to the Jesuits, who are detested, not only by Protestants, on helvalf of a section of whom the ranting rag may have a right to speak, but by Roman Catholics, and states, whether monarchical or republican. The Daily Witness may be the authorized org up of the Winnanites of hos genus omne; it would be difficult to find the Roman Cati,olic, however, who would consent to have it even presumed that he approves of the insinuation that our contemporary speaks authoriteaively on his behalf.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B.

Sidety's Annual Piculc and Games at Otterburn Park-List of Prize-Winners.

The annual pienic and games of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society, which was held at Otterburn park on Saturday last, was well attended and proved very enjoyable. The forenoon was devoted to the children's games. There were six races open to children, ten prizes for each race. All the events were warmly contested. On the arrival of the afternoon train the programme of games was proceeded with, as follows :-

Quarter mile, boys of ten years, fifteen entries-1, J. Barry (2, F. Kelly (3, F. Singleton (4, Hy. Connoll) (5, F. Smith. Scramble race-1, Bessie Milloy (2, Gerlie Fyfe (3, Mary Gibben (4, Ethel Fyfe (5, Mary Gibber (4, Ethel Fyfe: 5. Maggie Feeley.

layed for some days through a misad. vertence in transmission," but that delay served a purpose. The time has now served a purpose. The time has now come when the Grit, religious, unrestric-come when the Grit, religious, unrestric-of vocal and instrumental purpose. The time has now was kept up throughout the day by the lowers of the light fantastic to the strains of Blazi's orchestra. A varied selection of vocal and instrumental purpose was the the body of the speaking on the resolution itself he would warely say that the body of the speaking on the resolution itself he of Blazi's orchestra. A varied selection of vocal and instrumental music was steamer turued homewards. Rain commenced to fall on the return trip and cleared the deck, but it did not otherwise mar the pleasure of the day. Montreal was reached about 8.30. The invited guests present were :- Rev. Father Mc-Ginniss, Rev. Father Shea, Messrs, Wm. J. Murphy, A. T. Martin, John H. Feeley, Jas. J. Costigan, P. McVey, T. Ainsley and Jas. Taylor. The excursion charge of the event. Mr. Joseph Phelan, president of the society; Mr. B. Taylor, Mr. J. Reilly, Mr. J. J. Kane, Mr. C. Mc-Guire, Mr. J. Colfer and the other officers of the society present were untiring in their efforts to promote the enjoyment of their mumerous guests, and they succeeded in doing so first-class.

Forty-Six Years' Faithful Service.

Among the superannuations just put into effect at the Custom house is that of the chief clerk, Mr. Francis Crispo. Few officials in the Civil service can show a longer record of continuous duty | Henri. The young lady had been missing than that of the gentleman just menfrom the columns of a Liberal journal. The party our contemporary seeks to hoist into power appeals, in various quarters, to the Catholic minority as tioned. corps he received an appointment in H. dict of "Found drowned" was returned. M. Costoms—at that time under Im-perial control—as preventive officer at Clarenceville, P. Q. Two years later he was appointed assistant clerk at St. Johns, and after serving there for five years, was moved to Montreal, where he was given the position of second clerk. On the 1st of January, 1859, he was ap-pointed chief clerk of the port, and has filled that position from that date up to the present. As his first commission was dated 31st July, 1845, he had, on the day of his retirement, completed forty-six years of unbroken service. Mr. Crispo has always proved himself a most efficient officer, unremitting in attention to his work, and at the same time courteous and obliging to the public; he now retires on a well-carned pension, having receive l from his senior departmental officers their warmly expressed appreciation of the manner in which he has always attended to his duties.

Censure for the "Moniteur du Com-merce."

La Semaino Religieuse blames severely the article published by Le Moniteur du Commerce, under the heading of "The Slippery Slope," and reproduced in last Saturday's Witness. The Archbishop's organ says that the author of the article. who must evidently be a stranger, echoes the shameful slanders published now and then against the clergy of this Province by the most fanatical Orange newspapers. It denies the assertion that there exists among the masses the true germs of doubt, defiance or hatred against the church and the clergy. "Our people are religious and peaceful," he says; "they remember and recognize the services rendered them by the priest in their days of crisis and general abandonment, of which they are appreciative and grateful. It is not a remnant of respect that the people have for the priest, but respect itself, coupled with confidence and attachment. When the priest asks money it is for a special and well defined object, and the people, though at liberty to refuse, give willingly and joyfully. The danger does not

would merely say that the Dominion as now constituted had nothing to do with the events and feelings which excited o'clock, and after a short cruise the the people in the country during the troubles of 1837-38; and consequently, a bounty could not be claimed in that regard. When we came into Confedera-tion the recollection of these times by the awarding of such a bounty, seeing that the two provinces concerned allowed thirty years to pass without any recognition being made, was not desirable no matter how much we might admire the heroism displayed by those referred was in every way a success and reflects to. In such a matter we should con-much credit on the committee who had sider the history of this country as being from the time we entered Confederation, when all the provinces became one dominion. In such an instance the provinces refrained from treating the parties concerned the same as a foreign power would be treated, and therefore he (Sir John) moved the adjournment of the debate. . . . 🔴 . .

Found Drowned at St. Henri.

A strange case was brought to light last week by the finding of the body of Eliza Lavallec, of 279 Duluth avenue, in the canal, close by the abattoir at St. since Sunday, when she left home to at-The son of the late Capt. tend church at Cote St. Paul. For some

O'Connell's Aniversary.

St. Ann's Young Men's society are making great preparations for the celebration of O'Connell's anniversary on Thursday next. They have engaged the steamer Three Rivers for an excursion to Lake St. Peter on that day, and an enter-tainment will be given on board by the Irish National Minstrels, which will be an attractive feature of the excusion. Blazi's Italian orchestra has been secured for dancing, and there is every prospect of the excursion being a most enjoyable one.

The Census.

All the returns for the census are now in and the statistician and his staff at Ottawa are busy in making their preliminary calculation, The result of the census must by law he communicated directly to Parliament. This will, it is expected, be done immediately. Then the total population of the Dominion will be known and it is probable that the growth of the cities will also be announced. Both are understood to be satisfactory.

Notice has, it is announced, says the Canadian Gazette, been given to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to carry out the mail service from Vanconver to China and Japan every three weeks, instead of monthly, as provided in the original contract. The fact is that the company has found a monthly service insufficient for the trade already existing, and a three-weekly service has therefore been decided upon.

Clergy of St. Laurent.

There will be a grand demonstration at St. Laurent on Sunday next, on the oc-casion of a reunion of all the priest born in the parish. There will be a special religious service, and in the evening the The funeral took place on Tues lay, when come from the masses, but, we fear, from village will be illuminated and a display requiem mass was sung in the church the acts of certain men of education, of fireworks will take place. St. Laurent at Terrebonne at 6 o'clock in the morn-

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS :

DEAR SIR,-At the last regular meeting of Our Lady's Branch, No. 31, C. M. B. A., which was held on 27th July, the following resolution was unanimously

the opinion of the members of this branch it is desirable, in the interests of the association in Canada, that the Canadian Grand Council should have a separ-ate beneficiary as soon as possible; and that in the event of the Supreme Council refusing to grant the separate beneficiary so frequently petitioned for, and wrong-fully refused under the constitution, it is the duty of the officers of the Grand Council to take immediate steps to es tablish a separate association of the members in good standing in Canada. That, in the opinion of this branch, it is the bounden duty of the officers of the Grand Council to keep intact and secure, for the sole benefit of the Canadian members, the reserve fund now in Canada

That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Grand President, THE TRUE WITNESS, the Catholic Record and the Irish Canadan. JAMES KENNEDY, Reg.-Sec.

Guelph, Aug., 3rd 1891.

SAD BOATING FATALITY.

Mr. Edmond Globensky Sinks While Trying to Save a Lady.

The little town of Terrebonne was thrown into a state of consternation on Saturday by the news of an awful boating accident, and the sorrow was no less intense in French-Canadian social circles when the sad news reached Montreal. Mr. Edmond Globensky was drowned under peculiarly affecting cir cumstances. Mr. Globensky, who lives at Terrebonne in the summer, was out boating with Madame L. Henri Archam bault, wife of Mr. Henri Archambault, advocate, of this city, Miss Archambault, Madame Deseve, daughter of Madame Archambault, and wife of Mr. Deseve, violinist, Madame St. Onge and Madam-Normandin. None of the party suspect ed the danger attendant on their little pleasure trip and all went merrily. They had to pass a milldam just above the Moody mill, where the current is quite swift, and in doing so had to pass under a foot bridge, necessitating their stooping their heads. It would appear that all of them leaned to one side, for the hoat capsized and all were thrown into the water Madame Deseve clung to the hoat and Mr. Globensky aided Miss Archambault to gain a place of safety on the keel of the hoat and went to the assistance of Madame Archambault, who was in imminent danger. Mr. Globensky held the lady above water for some time, but the effort becoming too much for him he asked her if she could reach the boat. She was unable to do so, and the unfortunate man perished in the attempt to save her life. Four young men, named E. Prevost, Gauthier, son of Mr. Gauthier of Gauthier & Telmosse; Pelletier, and Loarnger, son of Mr. Justice Loranger, who were in bosts in the vicinity and saw the accident put

off to the rescue. Madame Normandin had gone down for the second time when she was rescued with a grappling hook from the shore. The young men succeeded with some difficulty in getting the other ladies into the boats, but before they could render any assistance Mr. Globensky sank beneath the water and was not seen again, Great sorrow was caused among the large circle of friends and acquaintances in this city by the news of the tragic occurrence.

mediately disbanded. No such institu tions will be tolerated in the service, and all commanding officers have been peremptorily instructed to suppress them forthwith. Bravo for once, F.M. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge !- Universe.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

The Sherbrooke Worsted company have commenced work on their new building.

Mr. Joseph Wyman, of Onslow, had his barley and rye cut and stocked by Saturday, the 18th of July.

The Aylmer Gazette says the poisto. crop this year promises to be an unusuilly plentiful one in all parts of the coun-

The E. B. Eddy company has received five car loads of machinery for their paper factory at Hull, which they intend to have in running order shortly.

Murdo, the twelve year old son of Mrs. Christy McLeod, lost his life while bath-ing in Victoria Bay in company with other boys from Marsboro school on Wednesday.

The \$50,000 4 per cent. bonds issued by the city of Sheibrooke, redeemable in twenty-five years, have been purchased by Messrs, Hanson Bros., of Montreal, at

Reports in the local press all give promise of an excellent harvest. Hay, even. about which there were many fears, is in many places turning out almost an average crop.

Huntington Gleaner says Messis. Latham and Orr are offering to contract for lambs at \$2.50. Lambs are hardly so large or in so good condition as they usually are at this season.

The meeting of the Missisquoi Temperance Alliance on Tuesday was not attended by a constitutional quorum, and c nequently no action could be taken in connection with the proposed picnic.

Mr. Austin Berry, of Warden, has been elected an honorary corresponding member of the Parisian Inventors' scude my, of Paris, France, which has awarded him a first class diploma and medal for his inventions.

The Grauby rubber works have been closed down for repairs. The machinery is being overhauled and cleaned and everything put in shape for the reopen-ing, which is to take place the second week in August.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

The soul cannot see herself; she can only see herself in God.

A good education is the best legacy a father could leave to his children. Religion plays not the tyrant, but

stoops to polish, succour and redress.

Remember that no penitent soul can perish. And no soul that loves God can bel st.

Those who trust in Divine Providence shall not only never be abandoned, but shall experience a special he'p.

There are many things which it is hard to face in death, there are few harder to face than neglected prover.

Flattery merely consists of having one's secret opinion of one's self expressed in the language of others.

When God begins to pour out His blessings on a creature He never stops until it renders itself unworthy of his favours.

Makes the Weak Strong

The marked benefit which people in run



VERY HUMOR OF THE SKIG: AND SCALL of infancy and childhood, whither systeming effective, itching, burning, weaky, crusted, pumply of Cure, and Out for and Besutif Bloud and Skin WRA BOAF, 'an in Puritier, and greater, of Hur Remedies, when the best physicilans and remedies fall. Percents, sowe your children mental and physical suffering. Besin has are nebugerous. (ures made in childbood

Bo d sverywhere. Price, Ourrowna, 25c, Pear, 56c Rusouwar, \$1.5". Prepared by Mediotras. Date aw Cusuical Consolation, Boston, Mris. And for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

Baby's Skin and Scalp purified and i cauti-fied by CUTICURA SOAP.

KIDNEY PeiNS, Backache and min beumatista revieved in one minute by the urated Cl'TIGURA ANTI-PAIN PLANTER.





"Le Monde" having purchased TWO more" recently invented machines, each "superior to the Remington," (?) have discarded both and find the Remington superior to either. SPACKMAN & CO., Ottawa Buildings, 245 St James street.



Just Received from Germany, THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy, \	$(1, \dots, p_{d}) \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{d}}$
Pic-Nic,	
Market,	Baskets
Lunch,	
Satchel.)	and the second second

Ever imported into Montreak Sold at moderate prices. DeCARY FRERES.

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



Rapidly Increasing.

Quarter mile, boys under 12 years, five

entries-1, G. Phelan; 2, James Milloy. Quarter mile, open to all members who have been for five years or over members of the society in good standing. There were tive valuable prizes for this event, all presented by Sir Donald A. Smith.-1. P. Connolly; 2, J. H. Kelly; 3, J. J. Costigan; 4, J. H. Feeley; 5, J. Meehan.

Hop, step and Leap-1, George Paris; 2, P. Whitty.

Long Jump-1, P. Whitty; 2, W. Mason.

Potato race-1, George Paris; 2, S. Wellock.

One-quarter mile-Members of young men's societies-1. J. Connolly, Catholic Young Men; 2, M. W. Flynn, Y. I. L. & B. association ; 3, W. Orton, St. Ann's Y. M. society. One-half mile-Members of fraternal Geo.

temperance benefit societies—1, Geo. Paris, Hackmen's union ; 2, E. Mignault, A. O. U. W ; 3, Thos Scott, Royal Templars.

One hundred yards-1, Geo. Paris; 2, G. Wellock.

Half-mile race, members of the society-1, M. Durcan-prize, the Hon. Senator Murphy's gold medal; 2, S. Mc-Arthur, silver medal, from Dr. Hingston ; 3, J. Burchall; 4. F. McDonald. The winner of the third place in this race was protested against. Pape race-1, S. Wellock ; 2, M. Mig-

nault.

Committee race-1, M. Durcan; 2, Thos. Martin; 3, S. McArthur; 4, F. Mc-Donald,

Tug-of-war-Ten of society vs. all comers-Won by the society after a hard struggle.

Mr. John O'Brien, president of the Y. L L & B. association ; Mr. Wm. J. Kerr and Mr. J. A. Rowan acted as judges of the games and performed their duties in a satisfactory manner. During the afternoon there was a baseball match between teams chosen on the grounds, which was declared a draw. Mr. Martin acted as umpire. After the games the guests of the society and the committee were entertained at a lunch, Mr. M. Sharkey, second vice-president, presid-

The bean guess was won by Miss Maher; Mr. J. H. Feeley second.

but the publication of unfortunate clergy and of these 22 are still living. articles such as the one with which we now reproach the Moniteur du Commerce.'

The Little Sisters of the Poor.

The Little Sisters of the Poor, who have been attending to the wants and sheltering of a considerable number of aged and infirm people in a temporary home at 109 Forfar street, intend crocting a building which will accommodate about 250 inmates, on the ground they have purchased on Seigneurs street near Dorchester. Work has been commenced. The number of inmates now at 109 Fortar street is over 80, but many deserving and respectable applicants have to be refused for want of room. They receive and attend to the wants of all they can, no distinction being made on account of creed or nationality, the only condi-tion being that they be poor or infirm, tion being that they be poor or infirm, of good moral character, and over sixty years of age. The Sisters make an urgent appeal to the generosity of the people of Montreal and will receive any donations in money, old clothing, re-mains of the table, vegetables, etc., which will be called for when requested. The institution is open to visitors from

11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

A Priest's Will.

The last will and testament of the late The last win and testament of the late Abbe Segnin, parish priest of Vercheres, has been filed in the Tutelle office. The will stipulates that after the debts of de-ceased are paid, a suitable sum be set aside to have masses said for the repose of his soul, and a generous gift be made to Miss Rose Lefebvre, who served him faithfully as housekeeper for a long num-ber of years. His brother, the Rev. Alphonse Seguin, parish priest of St. Cunegonde, who is appointed testamentary executor, gets whatever books may be useful to him from the testator's library. The remainder of the estate is to be divided into two equal parts, one for Miss Emelie Seguin, who has been living with decensed for many years, and the other to be divided among the other brothers and sisters of deceased, share and share alike.

The Veterans of 1887-8.

In the House of Commons on Monday St. Gabriel's T. A. and B. Society. The fourteenth annual excursion of the took place on Thursday, was a most suc-cessful and encoded, which the opinion of this House it is expedient to complete that the Government should be stow some that the Government should be stow some that the Government should be stow some that the completed the track for some distance that it was four o'clock this morning before the work of clearing the wreckage that the Government should be stow some cessful and enjoyable affair. The steamer Three Rivers lett her wharf at 10 a.m., with over 600 persons on board, all bent

the acts of certain men of education, of fireworks will take place. St. Laurent at Terrebonne at 6 o'clock in the morn-whose mission should be anything else has furnished 40 members to the Catholic ing. The body was interred at Cote des Neiges cemetery.

Ecclesiastical Appointments.

The Rev. Abbe F. X. F. Mondor has been appointed parish priest of Isle du Pads. The Rev. A. A. Labelle, of the diocese of Montreal, has been appointed cure of Grenville, in the diocese of Ottawa. The Rev. Fathers Emaid and Forget, of the Oblat Order, have been transferred from the Ottawa University to Lowell, Mass.

A New Bishop.

Rev. Emile Girouard will be conse crated at St. Boniface Cathedral as the successor to the late Bishop Farand, of the Athabasca-Mackenzie district. The Bishops of North Dakota, St. Albert and others will be present, Archbishop Tache presiding. Forty priests will be in Winnipeg from outside points.

The Fabrique Case.

La Semaine Religieuse declares that the ex-churchwardens of Notre Dame having now gone before the civil courts with the difficulty between them and the "Fabrique," it will make it a duty of propriety not to refer to the matter for the time being.

A Monument at Lachine.

On Sunday, August 9, Archbishop Fabre will bless the monument crected in the cemetery of Lachine to the memory of the victims of the Iroquois massacre in the year 1689.

Nearly an Accident.

QUEBEC, August 1 .- What might have been a very serious accident occurred to a Lake St. John mixed train, last night, while running into the city along that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway track which skirts the St. Charles River, in rear of the General Hospital at St. Roch's. Owing to a break of some kind near the middle of the track, it became partially detailed and several platform cars loaded with lumber were precipi-tated into the river, scattering the lumber over the water, giving a severe shaking up to the occupants of the pas-senger coach in the rear, and so badly damaging the track for some distance that it was four o'clock this morning

a lipode to a target of the

The Intercolonian.

In the Senate, last Friday, Mr. Power asked whether it was the intention of the Government to sell the Intercolonial

Railway to a private company. The Hon. Mr. Abbott replied that it was not, and that at the conclusion of the session one of the first duties of the Government would be to take up the subject of the administration of the Governmental railway system .- Gazette.

Mr. Perley.

OTTAWA, Ont., August S .--- The suspend ed Mr. H. F. Perley, chief engineer of the Public Works Department, is lying seriously ill at his residence. The re-cent disclo ureshave completely wrecked his nervous system and it is doubtful if he will ever be himself again.

Bad Immigration.

LONDON, August 1.-Messrs. Powderly and Cross, the immigration commissioners, have discovered scandalous evidence showing the shipment of pauper children to America from Liverpool. Two hun-dred have just been sent over under the care of a matron. The real secrets of bad immigration are being discovered.

Wants No Faction Fighting.

DUBLIN, August 1.-The Freeman Journal renews its appeal to the warring factions of the Irish parliamentary party to find some means of promptly effecting a reconciliation without ruthlessly throwing to the wolves the man whose leadership brought the cause to the thresh-old of success. The National Press in-timates that there is a divergency of opinion among the directors of the Freeman's Journal Publishing Company as to the policy pursued by the Freeman's Journal. E. Dwyer Grey, it is understood, is now a thorough anti-Parnellite and he is supposed to need his hands strengthened in the work he has recently undertaken on behalf of the great ma-

down or weakened state of aenve from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves the claim that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength from which there must follow a reaction of greater weakness than before, but in the most natural way Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes

That Tired Feeling

creates an appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, gives great bodily, nerve, mental

"I derived very much benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I took for general debility. It built me right up, and gave me an excellent appetite." Rp. JENEINS, Mt. Savage, Md.

Fagged Out

"Last spring I was completely fagged out. My strength left me and I felt sick and miserable all the time, so that I could hardly attend to my business. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it cured me. There is nothing like it." R. C. BEGOLE, Editor Enterprise, Belleville, Mich.

Worn Out

"Hood's Sarsaparilla restored me to good health. Indeed, I might say truthfully it saved my life. To one feeling tired and worn ont I would carnestly recommend a trial of Hood's Barsaparilla." MRS. PHEBE MOSHER, 90 Brooks Street, East Boston, Mass.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy anything else instead. Insist upon having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. SI; six for \$3. Prepared only by Q. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. DIVIDEND NO. 110.

The stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend of S per cent, for the last is: months has been declared on the capital stock and will be pay-able at the office of the bank on and after Mon-day, 4th September next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to the 31st. August, both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors. J. S. BOUROUTER Constants

THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE. Established 1853.

W. S. WALKER Is still in the old stand, oppcatie the Seminary Clock, 1711 : Notre : Dame : Street,

Just received, a direct importation of all new and choice Designs,

FINE :-: DIAMONDS

set in Rings. Ear-rings, Lace Pins and Scarf Pins. Fine GOLD and BILVER Watches and Chains. Fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry of every description. Solid Ellyer and Silver-plated Ware. French Carriage and Marble Clocks in great variety. Crown Derby and Wedgewood Ware in great variety. Call and see. 211 St James street. C-19-79

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ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

SI. JUHNS HALLIMING

A Preparatory School for lads in the 10 to 14, under the same direction. Apply for Catalogue to the the second state of the se

undertaken on behalf of the great ma-jority of the Irish parliamentary party. An Illegal Society. The Commander-in-chief has put his foot down and to good purposes. We are rejoiced to be able to state that the Duke will allow no Orange lodge in the army. He has sent word to India that tions, lately established in an infantry battalion in the East, aball be im-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC GHRONIGLE, AUGUST 5, 1891.

BABYLON.

BY JAMES JEFFBEY ROCHE.

[The London Spectator of June 20, reviewing Douglass Sladen's "Younger American Poets," selects the following as the only poem in the collection posses-ing "vitality." It divines that "Babylon" is another name for Eugland, and is "glad to say that the poem cannot be called the work of an American poet," "There is a certain rhetorical adding: vigor about the poem which makes it worth, notice. The author seems to have dipped his pen in perfumed vitriol. If, however, he can manage to maintain the literary standard he here attains, no Englishman will, we feel sure, grudge him the right to call England as many names as he pleases."]

Her robes are of purple and scarlet. And the Kings have bent their knees To the gemmed and jewelled harlot Who sitteth on many seas.

They have drunk the abominations Of her golden cup of shame; She has krugged and debauched the na tions

With the mystery of her name.

Her merchants have gathered riches By the power of her wantonness, And her usurers are as leeches

On the world's supreme distress. She has scoured the seas as a spoiler: Her mart is a robber's den, With the wrested toll of the toiler,

And the mortgaged souls of mer.

Her orimson flag is flying, Where the East and the West are one; Her drums while the day is dying Salute the rising sun.

She has scourged the weak and the lowly And the just with an iron rod ; She is drunk with the blood of the holy-

She shall drink of the wrath of God!

"A SORROW'S CROWN OF SORROWS.

PROLOGUE.

May Day in Paris, the early days of the Second Empire-a hot, bright May Day; the sun shining down with cloudless persistency on the pleasure-loving, good-humoured crowds thronging the streets, basking in the more than springlike warmth outside the cafes, or driving. arrayed in all their glory, in the Bois, through which the Emperor himself was passing, then in the triumphant dawn of those eighteen years of splendour, pur-trath it was safe for her to hear, or chased by crime, and closed by exile, whether it would be more advisable to before and death defeat, and death.

In a broad, quiet street not far from the Arc de Triomphe, a neat coupe, with an English perfection in all its appointments, and an English coachman to ensure the safety of its occupants, drew up before the house inhabited au premier by one of the cleverest physicians in Paris, M. Victor Merimee, a man who, while still young, was already acquiring name and fortune in the special branch of science with which he had chosen to identify his name.

His visitor this afternoon came by appointment. The footman, opening the door of the coupe, assisted an extremely beautiful woman to descend-a woman no longer in her first youth, yet far from old-in appearance thirty, in reality some years older.

She was dressed with that finished pertection of toilette which no woman studics; possibly because no very young woman needs such cars in setting off each boauty of face and figure as this

her husband's low spirits, she evidently did not think his symptoms in the least alarming. Dr. Merimee, a tall, distinguished-

looking man with prematurely grey hair, paused before replying, standing before her with his hands behind him and his head bent, evidently in deep thought. "Pardon me for asking the queation," he said at length, "but have you ever met any of your husband's family?" "No," she replied, "none; except his

sister, who is in a convent, and whom I have visited occasionally. You know my husband's father and mother died seven years ago, and his two brothers are abroad. I met M. de Vaux in Scotland, where I was travelling with my daughter by my first husband, and a month after our first introduction 1 married him.'

"Did he strike you as suffering from depression when you first knew him?"

Oh no. He was very much excited and distressed when I wished to put off our wedding, and worked himself into a state of very violent feeling about the matter. But when I agreed to the early date he desired, he was at once appeased and since that time I have never known him suffer from low spirits for any length of time until about nine months ago, when his uncle, M. Antoine de Vaux, died suddenly at his estates in Normandy." "Ah!"

more so.

Madame de Vaux coloured, and began to feel strangely excited, she scarcely knew why. "I can see by your manner, monsieur,"

she said at last in a low voice, "that you are acquainted with the unfortunate circumstances attending the death of my husband's uncle. But although M. de Vaux's strange depression seems to date two facts, for the reason that, except for yourself, I and my husband, and some wo or three servants devoted to the family, no one suspects the truth concorning M. Antoine's end; and as he and my husband had not met for twenty years, why should his death be the cause of this melancholy of M. de Vaux's " For fully five minutes the doctor

made no anwer. In the perfect stillness, through which Madame de Vanx could hear her own heart beating. M. Merimee stood stroking his chin slowly with his left hand, his right hand behind him, and his keen eyes fixed, sometimes on the floor, sometimes on the lady's face. He was debating in what words he should frame his answer; how much of the let her go in the ignorance in which sha had come.

"How old is your husband now malame?" he asked at length. "Thirty-seven: nearly two years

younger than I. draw a little to the other end of this | The preserving of manure and retaining apartment, as it is not desirable that your a pure air in the stable is secured, beside, little son should hear what I have to though the use of gypsum, kainit or He led the way with dignified courtesy

to the inner room, separated by foldingdoors and curtains from the one in manure water. If this method of handwhich the child was left, having first ling manure when it is carried from the given him some pictures to anuse him. | stable-as it ought to be twice a day-Madame de Vaux, with pale cheeks and trembling limbs, followed him. Some-is equally good as when allowed to be a thing in the doctor's manner seemed longer time under the animals and then to give shape and colour to wild and terrible fancies which, on one or two occa- use for the stock of straw, without trouble each beauty of face and figure as this libbe face as the mind of two of the back had figure as this libbe face as to how it shall be disposed of. as to how it shall be disposed of. With care as to a clean and dry stall, the past five years, only to be dismissed the past five years, only to be dismissed the past five years, only to be dismissed the cover of the past five years, only to be dismissed the cover of the past five years, only to be dismissed the cover of the past five years, only to be dismissed the cover of the past five years, only to be dismissed the cover of the past five years, only to be dismissed the cover of the past five years, only to be dismissed the cover of the past five years, only to be dismissed the cover of the past five years, only to be dismissed the cover of the past five years, only to be dismissed the cover of the past five years, only to be dismissed the cover of the past five years, only to be dismissed the cover of the past five years, only to be dismissed the cover of the past five years, only to be dismissed the cover of the past five years, only to be dismissed the cover of the past five years, only to be dismissed the cover of the past five years, only to be dismissed the cover of the past five years, only to be dismissed the cover of the past five years, only to be dismissed the cover of the past five years, only to be dismissed the past five years, dismissed the past five years, dismissed the past five years, dismissed the past five year It was quite evident that she regarded dress as a fine art, and studied it careful-y; but that there was something else in the world which interested her far upper could be a minimized for the armichair he offered, and glistening. Washing in general, particu-listened intently to his works. Paris at once madame," he said. "Bot, must be undertaken with the greates house, she returned to the carriage, from although he dislikes the noise of cities, prudence, and one so difficult should al nouse, one returned to the carriage, from actioning ne distances the house of cities, protectes, and one so difficult about a sound allow him to ways be thoroughly performed. A badly about four years old was watching her wistfully. hotel full of people, fine air, long walks, are very dirty and affected with sores, but cheerful society also. Never leave washing can be recommended, and ought him alone, but, on the other hand, never to be done with lukewarm water and appear to watch him, and try to conecal some soap. Care should be observed that all trace of anxiety concerning his health, the washed parts are afterward well Let him have as much of your company, dried and that the animal is not exposed and of all the bright and youthful to a draft. In ordinary cases the udder society, as possible plenty of cheerful-can be most easily kept clean with a soft ness, but not too much noise. Travel brush or by rabbing with a straw brush. about ; do not remain in any place more Fresh air is secured in the stable by than a few weeks, read aloud to him, means of an air shaft, as well as by openamuse him, and give him, unknown to ing the windows and ventilators in the him, in his coffee, or in whatever way walk. It must be avoided, however, ex you can, a few drops of a medicine I will posing the animals to any strong draft. have made up for you. Above all, and The windows in most stables lie so low this is absolutely imperative, do not let that the animals are directly exposed to him know that you have consulted me." such a draft. Under such circumstances

THE FARM.

HINTS ON CLEANLINESS IN MILKING.

Housing of Cows-The Air-The Farmyard Straw Dangerous

Careful cleanliness in milking is of the greatest importance, and ought to be promoted by all means. If there is not received a clean, fresh and good-tasting milk the product cannot be sold at a satisfactory price. The public has so long been accustomed to fine butter and cheose, and to pay for these such a price, that this should constitute an induce-ment to the production of the best goods, even to the observance of the smallest details.

To secure pure milk it is necessary to furnish a dry bed, good care and fresh air in the stable. Unfortunately these conditions are not observed to the extent that should be desirable. There are farms where the manure is allowed to lie under animals as long as possible, and the owner imagines he has performed the owner imagines he has performed his whole duty. Even with strong and milk-producing food (a perfect assimila-tion within the animal body requires a soft food, which if it is too soft is not compatible with a good quality of milk or the animal's health) the purity of milk convertence of the provide the provide the purity of "Ah!" The tone in which M. Merimee made this explanation was significant, and the milk cannot receive the necessary atten-tion. The result is also that the quan-tion. The result is also that the quantity and quality are unsatisfactory. On the dressing and attention of milch cattle depend in a high degree their pro

duct. What is gained, property speaking, by allowing the manure to lie a longer time under the animals ? A thorough mixing of the solid and liquid excrement with the litter, a good preservation of the manure. and the advantage of thereby securing a from that event, I cannot connect the greater quantity. This is secured cer tainly, but at the cost of the animal's contort and profit. The same advantage could be secured without converting the stable into a manure-yard, and without the animals being required to suffer for it The liquid excrement is easily saved if for litter one uses straw which has been cut short. By this the straw soaks up the liquid to its whole length, which otherwise would be hindered by the joints. Likewise by this it becomes possible more imin at dy to mix the straw with the solid manure, and the labor with this becomes ca i r, and it can without difficulty be more easily spread on the field. By this process with the straw. the animal receives a good and even bed. The short-cut straw cannot, by the animal, be scattered or gathered in one place, which happens to long straw. Where it is possible to do so, turf or soil should be

USED FOR LITTER,

which soaks up not only the liquid, but also gaseous matter. No litter makes the air in the stable so pure as this; it "Ah." he exclaimed again, thought-fully. "Madame," he went on, "I see that you are less young than you appear, and that you have had more experience than one would suppose. Will you with-than one would suppose. Will you with-the air and the cleanliness in the stable. superphosphate, the manure heap, which required particular attention, is kept damp by pouring on it the collected

You must take M. de Vaux out of mended, considering a complete washing Its Action is Like Magic.

3. Before commencing to milk, remove carefully all dirt from the udder and neighboring parts. If there is left any dirt in the teats it is incorporated so thoroughly in the

milk during the milking that neither strainer nor strainer-cloth can remove it from the milk. No matter to what extent the milk in this manner may be dirted, the dirt is removed at the separating and remains in the grease in the separator. The grease remaining in the separator being more or less black shows whether the milking has been performed in a more or less

CLEANLY MANNER.

Immediately after milking strain the milk through a fine cloth-strainer. Pay attention that frequently during the progress of milking the strainer becomes thoroughly washed. Should this not be done the constant pouring of milk on the acumulated dirt reduces it to such a degree of fineness that no additional

straining can remove it. At milking it should be observed if the milk from the separate cows, and ilso from their different teats, appears fresh and normal. Milk that is not per-fect or is diseased should not be poured with the rest, and should not be handled in the dairy.

The milk's appearance, taste and odor from each particular cow and also from their different teats should be frequently tried: at the straining observe the condition of the milk; a clean silk strainer shows often a bad abnormal milk; a perfect milk runs comparatively easy through the strainer cloth and leaves nothing on the strainer. The remaining cheesy particles are produced by a clotty milk; a mucous milk, running slowly, deserves prompt and close examination. By testing each cow the source of the defective milk can be readily discovered. Albuminous milk is shown by taking a small portion for trial in a suitable bot-tle. A perfect milk is distinguished after strong shaking by the small butter globules, while the albuminous milk only forms a froth; and in other respects faulty milk only in a slight degree or not at all forms butter globules-a good milk colors red litimus paper a weak blue, and blue a weak red-milk having a neutral be mixed with the normal milk. not Milk produced near the end of the milking period injures the good milk and leaves a bad product, and should not be used in the dairy. It is unnecessary to add that milk from sick anima's should never be used. Milk should, as fast as possible after milking, be carried from the stable, and its air, which in spite of all prudence is too often loaded with foul adors, and which milk too freely assimi-

Swedish dairy paper "Nordisk Mejeri-Tidning," by MAY I. MORELAND.

Since Childhood's Days.

"I have been bothered with neuralgic pains in the head and face since childhood and have tried all possible remedies.

ian brother.

Consult Your Neighbor.

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



د بود و به در که در که در در ۲۰ سر به ۱۹۹۵ . این بسی و از در این این و در به این و در به ا

lates, and transfers to its product-butter and cheese-to their injury-|Translated for the Country Gentleman from the

was picked up by a steamer and towed to Sydney. Then the cause of her hav-ing floated off became apparent. She had been boarded by pirates, who relieved her of all her deck load and fifty standards from her 'tween decks besides her anchor and chain cable, her fore and

more could be as plainly read in her grey eyes as, before entering the doctor's wistfully.

"Will you be dull, my darling"" she asked foudly in English of the child. "Yes, very dull. Please take me, too."

In a moment the order was given, Andre, the footman, helped his little master out, and Madame de Vaux, who could not be happy away from her adored son, led him with her up to the doctor's apartments, After all, she thought, there was noth-

ing in her conversation with Dr. Merimee which the child might not hear, or which he could understand.

And when M. Merimee, who had attended the De Vaux family for ten years, but had never seen M. Gaston de Vaux's English wife, entered his salen, his eyes fell on the charming picture of a woman, in dainty drapeness of silk and lace, bending over her pretty, bright-faced little boy, who clung about her, gazing up at the beautiful face which smiled tenderly upon him.

A feeling of interest, even of compassion, came into the doctor's mind as he looked at her. He was a man of six-andforty, extremely busy always, and very little given to sentiment ; yet as he looked at this woman, whom he knew to be handsome, rich, and happy in the devoted love of her husband and child, both of whom were likely to live at least as long as she, Dr. Merimee felt distinctly sorry for her.

This feeling she inspired in him would have astonished no one more than Madame de Vaux herself, who on his entrance rose, and after a few polite commonplaces proceeded to inform him of the object of her visit. "We are about to start for Switzer-

land," she said, "as my husband complains of the noise in Paris. But before we go I determined I would call and consult you about him. He is not in the least ill, and gets quite angry if I sug-gest that he should see a doctor. But he suffers from the deepest depression at times; and since I have often heard how very highly my husband's family esteemed your skill, I thought per-haps, you would advise me what to do to cheer and rouse him, and whether there is any medicine I ought to induce time to take" him to take.'

She was stroking her boy's hair while she spoke and although concerned about | they could teach them.

He bowed as he finished speaking, and prudence is required in was about to push open the folding-doors, when Madanie de Vaux stopped him with a gesture.

"M. Merime." she said in a low, M. Merime." She said in a row, particular draft, can vibrating voice, "you must answer me one question before I go. Is there the slightest fear that my husband will go good product to key mad ?

Again he paused, looking at her very keenly

"Madame," he said, "there is no absolute fear of it, unless you excite him by exciting yourself, as you are doing

"I can control myself, and I will," she answered firmly "But my visit has reminded me of other things-Of what, madame?'

"Things my husband has said ; broken sentences in which he begged me to forgive him for having persuaded me to marry him ; strange and horrible expressions I have sometimes seen in his eyes; and his conduct when once, in a fit of violent, causeless jealousy, whilst out driving with me, he purposely overturn-ed the carriage, and I was thrown out, laming my foot-

"Why did you not tell me of this before ?"

(To be Continued.)

The rich man despises those who flat-ter him too much, and hates those who do not flatter him at all.

Men would be very wise if they could which latter object a pail with warm aly learn as much as their boys think water and a towel ought to be kept cononly learn as much as their boys think

AIRING THE STABLE.

Hair cloth windows are recommended, through which fresh air, without any particular draft, can be secured through

It is a great influence on a regular and good product to keep an even temperature in the stable. This should be kept between 12° and 15° C. [54° to 59° A constant changing in the temperature results in a diminished product from the animals. If it is too cold, then too much food is required to furnish the animal heat; if too warm the perspira tion is too great-in both cases at the cost of the product. So far as possible ought the temperature in the stable to be regulated by a thermometer constantly

kept there. The arrangement of the stable ought to be such that the animals are not crowded. There should be no stall partitions; without these the animals secure so much more freedom, and have some liberty when they lie down. But this means they may seek, as far as possible, avoiding lying in the dirt. If one has performed all these condi-

tions for the production of pure milk, then at milking must the following points be observed :

1. All milk vessels, which are best made of tinned iron, must be constantly kept carefully clean.

2. The milking should be performed in a neat dress and with clean hands, for venient.

The discovery of what is true, and the practice of what is good, are the two nost important objects of life.

Nicolot Notes,

-Stephen Edge, Nicolet. P.Q.

ONE TEASPOONFUL

PERRY DAVIS'

Pain-Killer

nain mast and even her deck houses Had she not floated off they would pro-bably have stolen her keel as well. The incident has caused some comment as to the long time the Government steamers lie tied up to a wharf here.

New Wheat,

I suffered continual pain from canker of the stomach and my face and body Losnos, Ont., July 30.-The first load were almost covered with pumples. I of new wheat was sold here yesterday tried Burdock Blood Bitters the first dose and realized 93 cents per busiled of 63 occasioned slight pain, but I som found relief, and after taking 5 bottles I became completely cured. I think B. B. B. the most powerful remedy known to science.

... | acre.

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Always keep in the

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sive and thoroughly

reliable safeguard,

which for over HALF

A CENTURY has

stood unequalled as a

household remedy

and travelling com-

panion.

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MILLER BROS. & TOM				
N. 37.	ELECTRICITY			
	-IS THE-			
9	Life Force			
é	OF ALL ORGANIC FORMS.			
1.1	Properly applied will often care the most painful and obstinate dis- eases where all other agents fail.			
	G. STAUNTON HOWARD,			

1 Ton-11 Ton,-2Ton-3 Ton,-5

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Electro-Therapeutist, SICKNESS 09 St. Aptoin- st. WONTREAL CONSULTATION PRES. P. C. Contraction HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. How much suffering

This Great Househola Medicine ranks amongst the leading

necessaries of Life.

These famous Pills parify the BLOOD and so and wonderfully yet soothingly, on the BLOOD and so and KINNEYA and BOWEL, giving conce, sample and rear identiy recommended as a never-failing reacting and denity recommended as a never-failing reacting and as a where the constitution, from what we make the encome impaired or weakened. They are reacting and become impaired or weakened. They are reacting filescious as to all all mints incidental to react and all ages and as a GENEFAL FAMILY MENDALS.

Holloway's Ointment Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, 1014 Wounde, bores and Ulcers

This is an infallible remody. If effectually, rabba a the neck and chreit, as salt into meat, it correstout THEOAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Conghi, colis, in even Avitima. For Glandular Swallings, Absorb Pilos, Fistukas

Gout, Rheumatism, nd every kind of SEIN DISEASE, it has never

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and are sold by all vandors of medicine throughout civilized world, with directions for use in almost so in a solution of the solution of the

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AUGUST 5, 1891.

SHATTER THE ROSE IF YOU WILL.

BY MYRTA LOCKETT AVARY.

Oh, sweet is the south wind blowing, Oh, sweet is the south wind olowing, (Shatter the rose if you will!) Full many a hud is growing With roses the garden to fill. And, ah ! full well are you knowing Your hands will tind roses still.

Oh, sweet is the south wind sighing,

(Shatter the rose if you will!) And hark ! to the whip-poor-will's-crying Afar on the twilit hill ;

Though the lovely rose may be dying, The garden hath roses still.

But the rose, the first of the roses, (Snatter the rose if you will!) When the garden is full of gay posies You shall sigh for the first rose still.

Oh, it bloomed, and it bloomed for you

(Shatter the rose if you will!) And when you were saddened and lonely

It spent all its beauty to fill Your days with sweet fragrance and gladness; And now that it droopeth in sadness

Let it die. For midsummer madness Ishere all the garden to fill.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

Avery good authority in The Ladies Home Journal gives a simple remedy for hierorigh :- A lump of sugarsa turated with vinegar. In ten cases, tried as an esperiment, it stopped hiccough in nine. A COOL CLOTH WITHOUT ICE.

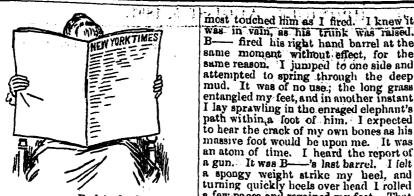
One of the most useful hints for sickroom attendance is very seldom known outside of a hospital ward, and not even there in many cases ; the hint is how to obtain a cold cloth without the use of ice. Every one knows that in fevers, or weakness, a cold cloth on the forehead or face, or brain, is one of the most comforting things in the world. In the tropical hospitals, and where ice is scarce, all that is necessary is 10 wet a linen cloth, wave it to and froin the air, fold it, and place on the patient. Have another cloth ready, waving it to and fro, just before applying it : these cloths have a more grateful and lasting coldness than those male so by the burning cold produced by ice,-The Ladies' Home Journal.

TO COL A BEDROOM.

If the sleeping-room is warm, it may he cooled for a time by wringing large pieces of cotton out of water and hanging them before the open windows, says The Ladies' Home Journal. Leave the door open, and as the air comes through the wet cotton it will be cooled. This is a good device for cooling a sick-room ; the clothes can then be wet again and again. Keep the gas turned low during the pro-cess of undressing, and sleep without a light, unless it is a tiny night-lamp.

HOW ENGLISH WOMEN LIVE.

I greatly admire the English woman for her utter refusal to worry or be worhed, and the consequence is that she looks young at fifty, writes Edward W. Bok in The Ludies' Home Journal for August. She undertakes no more than she can comfortably carry out, and thorto ill-health and early old age. She is a frequent bather, and regards health as the prime factor of life, to be looked breakfast might be an hour late. She sleeps nine hours, and takes a nap during the day at that. She arranges her day's work in the most systematic manner, and her little memorandum slip always shows two vacant hours; they are for rest. She eats heartily, but the most digestible



Behind the times -the women who doesn't use Pearline; behind in her work, 100, both in quantity and quality. With Pearline, work is easier and better. Clothes can be washed without being worn out; cleaning can be done without scouring and scrubbing. All that it does is done without danger; the only danger

is in getting something else di initiations which are being Beware first quality goods do not re-gure such desperate methods to sell them. PEARLINE sells on its merits, and is manufactured only by 202 JAMES PYLE, New York.

derful performers on the harp, which came to be known as the national instrument. Up to 1172 Ireland was an inde-pendent nation, and her banner bore a rising sun, which gained the poetical rising sun, which gained the poetical title of "the sunburst." Henry VIII. changed the arms of Ireland by placing three harps on her heraklic shield. This design is found on the Irish coins of Edward III., Richard III., and Henry VII and was really the approved here VII., and was really the armorial bear-ings of Ireland from the reign of Richard II. to Henry VIII. The harp is surmounted by a crown to show that Ireland, subject to England, had been a monarchy.

YOUTHS' COMPANION.

THE BIGGEST NEST.

The Australian jungle fowl which makes its nests in the shape of earth mounds of prodigious size, one of which measured 15 ft. in perpendicular height, with a circumference of 150 ft. These measured 15 ft. in perpendicular height, and is the subject of a little story the with a circumference of 150 ft. These doctor is very fond of telling. "That heaps are placed under shelter, and often tiny creature," the doctor said, "which so enveloped in foliage that, in spite of is the object of one of the silliest and so enveloped in foliage that, in spite of their great size, they can scarcely be dis- most groundless prejudices the human covered. The material of which the race cherishes from generation to gener-mass is composed generally consists of ation, was the devoted and solitary leaves, grass and other vegetable matter. friend of a dying man, showing an intel-Vast numbers of eggs are found in these ligence and love which would be considmound nests, placed at a considerable ered remarkable in a dog. depth, some being as much as six or "It was while spending seven feet from the top of the heap. the little town of Las Cruces, N. M., that They are deposited in a curious manner, I made the acquaintance of a Catholic the bird scratching its way into the priest, Father Minter, who was dying of heap, laying an egg, and then filling up | consumption, and no longer in service, the hole as she makes her way out again. Another species of mound-building bird is the brush turkey or tallagella of Australia. One measured of intelligence and wide information, and by the ornithologist, Gould, was 14 ft. I found his society most pleasant. Visitanghly believes in the coming of another day. By this I do not mean that she procrastinates: she simply will not let the domestic machinery grind her down in the case of both these birds are hatched by the Father held out his hand to the lizard, the fermentation of the vegetable matter forming the mound. The South only friend, he said, 'and the learned African sociable weaver-birds build a and accomplished Monsieur Vert-Mr. after before everything else, though the colony of nests under one roof, which Green. Now, you must show the gentleresembles a thatched house-top in ap- man what you can do, Mr. Green.

INSECTS AT SEA.

Birds of passage make their way across wide stretches of water with instinct, not back to the box in which it was kept. only in regard to their course, but in regard to the proper season as well. The inding of flies and butterflies a long way out at sea is perhaps hardly more wonderful; but to most readers the fact is not so well known. What Mr. Colling-wood found to be the habit of such insects in Chinese waters may be observed over large areas of tropic seas. When we had stood out some thirty miles from the land a plague of flies overtook us. The cabin was so full of them that the beams were blackened. Common, black house flies they were for the most part, with, however, a good sprinkling of large green flies. Where they could have come from was a mystery; but they were a terrible nuisance, and although we swept off thousands in a net their numbers were not sensibly diminished. Another singular circumstance was that although no land was in sight, large dragon flies repeatedly flew across the ship; and I observed a large, dark butterfly flit across in the direction of the land without stopping to rest on the ship. At this time the nearest land was the Chusan Islands, full thirty miles off. It is by no means an uncommon circumstance to see butterllies launch themselves off one shore for a short aerial excursion to the opposite shore, half a mile or a mile distant without the least hesitation; and when we were anchored in harbor as at Kelung they were constantly flying through the rigging so rap-idly that it was impossible to catch them, for they never rested upon the ship. Under these circumstances they usually fly low in a straight line and near the water.

was in vain, as his trunk was raised. B— fired his right hand barrel at the same moment without effect, for the same reason. I jumped to one side and attempted to spring through the deep mud. It was of no use; the long grass entangled my feet, and in another instant I lay sprawling in the enraged elephant's path within, a foot of him. I expected to hear the crack of my own bones as his massive foot would be upon me. It was an atom of time. I heard the report of a gun. It was <u>B</u> 's last barrel. I felt a spongy weight strike my heel, and turning quickly heels over head I rolled a few paces and regained my feet. That last shot had floored him just as he was upon me, and the end of his trunk had fallen upon my heel. Still he was not dead, but he struck at me with his trunk as I passed around his head to give him a finisher with my fou:- our ce rifle, which I had snatched from our solitary gun-bearer. My back was just touching the jungle from which the "rogue" had charged, and I was almost in the act of tiring through the temple of the still struggling elephant, when I heard a tremendous crash in the rattans behind me, and the savage scream of another elephant. I saw the ponderous forc-leg of the beast cleave its way through t! thicket directly upon me. I threw my thicket directly upon me. I threw my whole weight back against the thick nat-tans to avoid him, and the next moment his foot was planted within an inch of mine. His lofty head was passing over me in full charge at B—. who was un-loaded, when, holding the four-ounce rifle perpendicularly. I fired exactly un-der his threat. I though the would foll der his throat. I thought he would fall upon me and crush me, but the shot was the only chance, as B—— was perfectely helpless. A dense cloud of smoke from the heavy charge for the moment obscured everything. I had jumped out of the way the instant after fireing. The elephant did not fall, but he had his death wound. The ball had severed his jugular, and the blood poured out in a stream. He stopped, but, collecting his stunned energies, he still blundered forward towards his intended victim. Bescaped him by moving to one side, and the brute staggered on through the jun-gle. Three days afterwards we found his dead body on the opposite side of the river.' THE PRIEST'S LEARNED LIZARD.

Upon the office table of a prominent physician of New Orleans lies a little green lizard, with bright bead eyes, which guards the papers on the desk

"It was while spending a month in which snuggled in it like a kitten. "My

pearance. Le Vaillant counted in one unfinished editice of this kind 320 nests. INSECTS AT SEA. scended, carrying off the ladder on its

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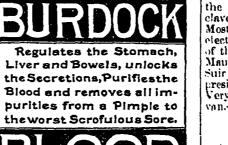


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The Order of St. James. The Spanish Order of San Jago, or James, owes its origin to the minsculous James, owes its origin to the mirachious intervention which won a victory for the Spaniards when, well-nigh disheartened, they were battling with the Moora. The infidels had great prospects of auccess, and the Christian, were about to retreat to avoid being out to pieces, when, as the old chroniclers tells us, the Apostle St. James appreciated on a snow St. James appeared, mcunted on a snow St. James appeared, incurred of a show white horse, and carrying a cross in his uplified hand. At that sight the Span-ish soldiers took courage, rallied all their forces, and soon defeated the foe. At one time the Order of San Jago, founded in commemoration of the opportune appearance of its patron, was the most powerful in all Spain. Its usual number was thirteen, but it could command the services of a thousand knights when occasion required. The order became very rich and powerful, acquiring large es-tates, and exerting a wonderful influence over the destinies of the country. It is said that it was this body of men who, by championing the cause of Ferdinand and Isabella, blessed Spain with their most glorious reign. It was these sovereigns who, through their encouragement of Christopher Columbus, gave to civilized man a new world.

The See of Waterford.

It is a trite saying that it is not safe to prophecy until after the event; and the result of the election for the vacant Bishopric of Waterford, contrasted with the anticipations of my informant last week-whose forecast I gave for what it was worth—is a case in point. The parish clergy of the united dioceses of Waterford and Lismore assembled at the Cathedral on Thursday, the 2nd inst., for the purpose of recommending to the Holy See the name of a successor to the See vacated by the regretted demise of the Most Rev. Dr. Egan. The Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archivehop of Cashel and Metropolitan of Munster, presided at the High Mass of the Holy Ghost, which preceded the election. The Cele-brant was the Rev. Maurice Flynn, P.P., Orant was the flev. Maurice Flynn, P.P.,
Passage East; Dencon, Rev. P. Fitz-gerald, C.C., Cathedral; Sub-Deacon,
Rev. P. Dunphy, C.C., Cathedral, Rev.
W. B. O'Donnell, Adm., Cathedral, and
Rev. T. Power, C.C., ballybricken, offi-ciated as Masters of Ceremonies. At
the conclusion of the solemn services the parish clergy retired into the con-clave, and under the presidency of the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, proceeded with the election. election. The following was the result Methon. The binowing was the result of the voting :- Dignissimus, Very Rev. Maurice Sheehan, P.P., V.F., Carrick-on-Suir; Dignior, Rev. W. J. Walshe, vice-president, St. Jonn's College; Dignus, Very Rev. P. Casey, P.P., V.G., Dungar-van - Catholic Times van.-Catholic Timey.

Mainchy's Prophecy.

An ingenious interpretation of the prophecy of St. Malachy in which the suc-cessor of Leon XIII, in the Papal Chair is prefigured in the legend "Ignis Ardens" points to the learned Dominican Cardinal Zigliara, as the Prelate who is destined to be the next Pope. The prophecies relating to the succession to the Papacy, attributed to the Archbishop of Armagh who lived in the eleven century, took the form of a number of Latin mottoes. Thus the motto predicted for the two hundred and fifty-seventh Pontifi, who happened to be Pius VI., was "Peregrinus Apostolicus " which, in view of the numerous voyages and exiles of that Pope, turned out to be singularly appropriate. The motto, "Aquila Rapax," was as-signed to the two hundred and fifty-eight Pope, and as the later was Pius VIII., the prophecy received fulfilment by the robbery of his temporal possessions by Emperor Napolcon I., whose emblem was the eagle. The prediction for the two hundred and sixty-second Pope, Pius mce. Was nx de borne out by the persecution and troubles to which he was subjected throughout his long pontificate by the House of Savoy, whose armorial bearings display a Latin cross. The prophecy for his successor was "Lumen in Coelo," which may be regarded as accomplished by the fact that a comet figures in the armorial bearings of the present Pontiff, Leo XIII. The prediction for the next Popeis "Ignis Ardens" (burning fire). Now, the sole member of the Sacred College to whom this at present appears applicable is as-sumed to be Cardinal Zighara, who be-longs to the Dominican Order. The armorials bearings of the latter consists of a dog holding in his month a flaming torch, in allusion to a prophetical dream which St. Dominic's mother had before the founder of the Friars Preachers was born. Cardina lZigliara is a man about 60 years of age, though he appears con-siderably older. This is due in part to his habit of walking about with bowed head and leaning heavily on a crutch-handstick. His mouth, like that of the present Pontiff, whose intimate friend and confidant he is, is noteworthy for its appearance and strong will and determi-nation. He is the editor of the edition of the works of St. Thomas Aquinas,



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food. In the most modest home, no matter how little there may be on the table, there is nothing but the best. She would rather have a monthful of good food and go partly hungry than eat a whole meal of cheaper things. She is a true econo-mist; regulates her expenses carefully, and is a true believer in the allowance system. There are some things about the English woman which her American sister dislikes. just as it is vice versa : at the same time there are others which would make our American women happier and healthier if they imitated.

ONION SAUCE

is made by boiling three or four white onions until they are tender; then mince them fine. Boil half a pint of milk, add butter the size of an egg, salt and pepper to taste. Stir the onion into it, and a tablespoonful of flour rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. Let it come to a boil, then serve.

FIG PUDDING

is made thus : Chop half a pound of good figs until they are quite fine, a little more than a quarter of a pound of fine bread-crumbs. Mix these all together well, moistening well with molasses; add a little sugar to sweeten it sufficiently, and a teaspoonful of salt. This pudding requires boilingifor an hour and a-half, and should be served with wine or sour pudding sauce.

CHICKEN AND CREAM SAUCE.

Put three tablespoonfuls of butter into a frying-pan and place on the fire. When bit add two level teaspoonfuls of flour. Stir until smooth and trothy; draw the pan back, and gradually add one pint of fold mile. cold milk. Replace the pan on a hot part of the stove and stir the sauce until it boils. Add one teaspoonful of salt, one quarter of a teaspoonful of white pepper; simmer three minutes and it is ready for use. A few drops of onion juice will improve it. A teaspoonful of minced pars-ley may be added when this sauce is to be used for fresh fish or potatoes. Have the boiled chicken chopped in small cubes, pour on the sauce, put back on the stove until the mixture is warmed through, and then serve.

The Irish Harp.

In ancient times Ireland had a coinage of her own, nullified about 1825 by an act of Parliament when the coin of England of l'arliament when the coin of England became current in Ireland. The Irish coin had a bust of the reigning sovereign, and on the obverse a harp surmounted by a crown with the word "Hibernia" over it. Ireland had been noted from all time for the number and excellence of her bards and minstrels, who were won-

FIGHTING TWO ELEPHANTS.

Two men are no physical match for two elephants, but superior cunning and artificial weapons make even one man the equal of several of the most power-ful beasts. It makes a hunter's experience and the story of it, too, very thrilling, nevertheless, to owe his victory and his life to the success of a single shot at "rogue" clephants. His brother was with him, and with the aid of several natives they had tracked the huge game into a dense jungle. "I heard a doep, guttural sound in the thick rattan within four

miniature wine glass. 'Monsieur Vert has bad habits,' said the Father. 'He is a toper,' at which the little creature pre tended to drain the glass, and when its master continued. "He can't walk straight,' began to wobble from side to side in a way that made me laugh most heartily. 'There is but one end for drunkards' produced a sudden flounce over on its back, a stiffening of the queer little feet, and the poor toper was presumably dead. Only one twinkling eye kept watch on us to see what effect the scene would have. Father Minter pre-tended to weep, when Monsieur Vert jumped up, and running to him, crept

into his hand. "'Now, you must tell us the dearest country in the world,' said the priest. 'One rap of the tail shall mean "No" and more than one "Yes." Now, then, Germany? The tail gave a vigorous rap. No? 'Then perhaps Turkey?' Another single rap. 'Well, say France?' No? 'Then perhaps England?' At this the lizard rolled over and repeated the lying dead performance, but when its master called, 'How about Ireland?' it turned again and beat a regular tattoo with its tail. 'So that's it, Monsieur Vert. But what have you to say of the United States?" The lizard expressed its enthusiasm by turning a slow and most impressive somersault. That ended the performance, which had I not witnessed I would not have credited it, but Father Minter assured me that it had not been the trouble to train the little creature that it was to teach tricks to a

dog. "The lizard made its home somewhere outside the priest's window, but spent most of its time running or sleeping on its legs and would often be for hours watching its friend. When he grew too weak to play with it, it would creep into his hand and never stir until he would command it to go home, when it would start perhaps a dozen times only to re-turn and try and steal back to him. The the critical moment in an encounter with day the priest died it could not be ina creature so much stronger than him-self. Sir Samuel Baker describes such an when he had breathed his last I had to instant of extreme peril during his sport-ing life in Ceylon, when he found him-self almost literally under the feet of two my own, but it fell a victim on the day of its master's funeral to the foolish preiudice I spoke of. An attendant, seeing the little creature crawling about the couch where its dead friend lay, knocked it off and killed it with a broom, but I had it preserved."

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XIII.

A Mean Trick Somewhere.-Blithers had been hunting and had stopped on the way home to have his game bag furnished. Mrs. B.: "Well, John, did you shoot anything?" John (opening bag): "Did I? Just take a peep." Mrs. B.: "Lovely.] Six beautiful soft-shell crabs."

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Visitor : "What is your work ?" Editor ; "I put heads on articles that appear in the paper." Visitor: "And what does that stout fellow over there do ?" Editor : "He puts heads on the men who want to write articles for us."

A Paradox.—Grandma (severely) "The girls of to day under twenty are older than they maed to be girls of to day over Finals, free and the girls of to day over thirty, are younger than they had to be thirty, are younger than they had to be thirty are younger than they had to be don't you think to be they had to be the they have a sector of the to be they have the they have a sector of the to be to



RETRIBUTION

A Short Story With A Deep Moral.

I was a student in --- College in the winter of 187-. The Christmas holidays were upon us, and many of us elected to remain in the College rather than undertake a long journey home in the incle-ment weather, particularly as the holidays were to be of short duration. Our life at college during vacation time was any of us were awake, and the sight of very pleasant. There were no roll-calls, the strange, unearthly face sent him no discipline, none of those things that screaming over to my bed, where he fell make a student's life miserable, and last. and best of all, we were allowed to sleep till eight o'clock in the morning; that was two hours longer than when w. were at work.

The dormitory in which I slept was a pretty large one, there being six other students besides myself quartered there. We were a noisy, mischief-making crew. Some of our chums often remarked that all the d—s in the house were collect-ed into that same dormitory. We used to get up in the middle of the night, wrap ourselves up in the sheets of our beds, and sally out into some neighbouring dormitory, to the terror and dismay of its occupants. This trick was soon discovered, and then we had only built the fun. The students in each dormitory used to prepare themselvos, collect-ing together all the boots, brushes, etc. and when we made our appea aree we were pelted heartily and had to retreat to our quarters.

I often wondered how it was that our conduct did not reach the ears of the authorities ; if it did we certainly would have been subjected to heavy fines, if not rusticated. But a far more terrible punishment was soon to overtake us.

It was the night of the 27th December. 1 remember it well. We went to bed at the usual hour (ten o'clock), and when snugly settled for the night and the gas turned off, we commenced talking upon general topics until the clocks outside tolled the midnight hour. Some one remarked that it was time to go to sleep, when the president of the dormitory said that it would be a good thing to try our hand at the superintendents, and give them a good fright. I suppose I ought to explain that in each dormitory a president was appointed, the most sensible of the students being selected for the purpose. His duty was to keep the dormitory in order and report any misbeliavior on the part of the more mischievous spirits, and admirably did ours do his

duty. The proposal of the president clicited a hearty burst of applaase from the rest of us. Of course none of us imagined that he was at all serious ; we thought he was simply playing off a j-ke at our expense. In a short time, however, we found ourselves discussing how it might be done with safety, when, in the midst of our conversation, we were start ied by a fourd knocking at our domitory door. For my part, I literally jumped a clear foot over my bed, and I believe the same was the case with most of the others. It was not that any idea of ghosts entered my head, or that I expreted to see one of those inhabitants of spirit-land stalk into my dormitory, but the lateness of the hour and the suddenness and unexpectedness of the interrup-

tion almost knocked me out of a y wit The president was the first to break the silence caused by the incident, "I

one man trying, by application of water, to revive the patient, we went over to where the sleeping man lay. Gracious heaven! what mystery was this, and what face was that? It was not the face of our president, but that of a man we had never seen before, and there was something uncarthy about it which

m de our hair almost stand on end. Now we had an explanation of our compan-ion's trouble. He had gone over before in the prostrate condition described above

We did not wake the sleeper, but got on our clothes as quickly as possible, help-

ing our sick companion, who was now partially recovered, on with his, and went down to the dining hall, where we remained till the assistant-superintendent came in. We told him our story, and, I verily believe, he thought we were all going mad. He said we were joking him, but our repeated and earnest protestations of the truth of our story almost convinced him that we were serions. He then said that he would go and see for himself, and went out accord-ingly. When he returned again, all the students were at breakfast. There was the strange man, too, seated in our president's chair, but no trace of the president. The assistant-superintendent beckoned the stranger over to him and addressed to him some words which we did not hear, after which the unknown individual resamed his place and his breakfast. All eyes in the house were directed towards the scrutiny to which he was subjected. One or two questions were addressed to him by those seated near, to some of which he gave no replies, and to others replies which conveyed little or no information.

The assistant-superintendent came to where we were seated, and told us that he had made the head-superintendent acquainted with the case; that that functionary was not well, and would not he able to come out for an hour or so, when he would investigate the mystery.

six of us into another room, saving he wanted to speak a word or two to us. We came out accordingly, but on enterand spoke some words to the rest of the students, who were still sitting at the breakfast table. He then told them they tions given to the others.

us, keeping togethrr during the whole great cities, especially Berlin. He day, and talking, as may be supposed, of means to try to attach such penalties to the strange events of the preceding night. We made a slight acquitance two or three occasions with John Jameson, to raise our spirits, and it is probable only for the stringent rules of the College, that that acquaintance would be carried rather to enteress.

Five o'clock was appointed for returning to the College, and ten minutes to bered that in his Budget speech, when that hour found us wonding our way to- the reduction in the sugar duties was wards, what we now called, the haunted am.oaned, the Finance Minister stated suppose,' said he, 'it is some of the lack house. We were surprised that we saw that while the Government did not desuppose,' said he, 'it is some of the lads house. We were surprised that we saw that while the Government did not de are not the most loyal of British subjects? outside coming to juy back of scores hour companions coming back size to commit themselves to the princi- Ireland's sons have done their share to This remark somewhat reasoned us and also, and taking that circumstance into ple of awarding a bounty to new beet make England hold the illustrious posi-we began denoming our stupibity for connection with the words which the not thinking of it at dist. Our shirlts assistant superintendent addressed to thinking of it at dist. Our shirlts assistant superintendent addressed to the felt advisable in the interests of the farm-world, and surely it would be a very gradually rose, and so did our voices, them in the morning, from which we lers and following up the principle of the small recompense if they could be homthe old topic again, when a second this strange in the alls, or smoking in the holder of the holder of the holder of the holder of the holder. We have the second the hold we have the second the holder of the holder of the holder of the holder. We have the second the holder of the holder of the holder of the holder of the holder. We have the second the holder of th and at play time. We thought this very vineed them that this period of time strange also. We opened the door of the would not be sufficient in which to carry dining hali, and no sooner hadwe done so [out the policy of protection desired, and than we were met by a chorus of cheers accordingly. Mr. Fester's resolution of to see what is this?" We all jumped out of bed, pattor, our than we were met by a chorus of cheers jaccordingly. Mr. Foster's resolution of trougers and slippers, and followed the absolutely deabands. There were all the the time for another year, to July 1st, president. Some of us were tervois students, evidently waiting to have gloris 1891, and, accordingly, all growers of beet enough at leaving the domitory, but jous fun at car expense. We look d up poor sugar in Canada will until that time the thought of being branded as cowards towards the head of the room, and there be entitled to a bounty of \$1 per 100 fbs would not allow us to remain behind, we saw the two superintendents, with and 34 cents additional for each degree we saw the two superintendents, with | and 3] cents additional for each degree which we would fain otherwise have their mentles open and their sides shak above 70 degrees by the polarscopic test. ing with laughter. To cap the climax, Outside the dormitory door was a upcame our adisting president and shook [hands with as and after him come the pantons, according to the choice we broad staircase, leading to the lower hands with us, and after him come the panions, accord regions of the house, and at either side, stranger, his face a tunearthly now, but make of them. was a long passage, running between two beaming with saules, and did likewise. lines of domitories. The night was s. This little performance gave new dark that we could searcely see each strength to the throats of the others. other, and we had nothing to do but to who should hader and inder, till they grope with our hands along the passage leaded should not more. We were fairly to try if we could find any mischief- puzzled. We thought the college had suddenly been conver edicton mailtonse, Someone suggested to strike a match, with the superintendents for keepers, but others would not allow it, as there After the laughter, etc. had subsided. we sought an explanation of the affair, case, looking into the street, and we did | and found that we were the victims of ahuge a practical joke as ever was perpe-trated. Our president, becoming alarmed our. Our search along the pas-age proved hint about our conduct at night to the fruitless, and we began to drop, one by assistant superintendent, who, in turn, one, into our beds again. In a short confided in the head superintendent, and time all had returned except the presi- they arranged a skilful plot by which our dent, who remained so long away that we behaviour might be cured without rebegan to get alarmed about him. One of porting us to the anthorities. A friend the men said, "This will not do; we must of the head superintendent's was to enter go and look for our president. We all the college at the expiration of the holiagreed, and were again about getting in- days, but was brought up purposely on to our pants and slippers when the door the day preceding the eventful night. pushed roughly open, and in ran the He was kept in the superintendent's president out of breath, and apparently room all day, and had his face changed after having got a great fright. He did and disfigured by pigments, etc., to enable not close the door behind him, nor speak him the better to play his part in the night's performance. His first act in the comedy was to rap at the door of our dormitory, with the offect described above. When the president came out after the second rap, followed by the rest of us, the actor outside had disappeared, having descended again to the superintendent's room, whither the president followed without being perceived by us in the dark. There they changed clothes, the newcomer donning the president's pants, shirt, and slippers, in which attire he returned to the dormitory, while the president remained in the superintendent's room.

asked me for an explanation, and I told in the college, not alone on account of the fright which we had got, but also them all that I knew. Instinctively we all looked towards the president's bed for a solution of the affair, and leaving because we had no longer confidence in our president, who had sold the pass.-Cork Examiner.

IRISH NOTES.

Lospon, Aug. 1.-Wm. O'Brien was finally adjudicated a bankrupt today at the instance of Lord Salisbury. He will come to London Monday to try to arrange a conference with Messrs. Parnell and McCarthy, in regard to the fund. Mr. McCarthy, at the instance of Parnell already agrees to the withdrawal of ± 5000 to meet legal expenditures incurred

when the party was united. There is small hope that Parnell will assent to the release of the fund unless he shall be permitted to control its disnosal.

His embarassment does not appear to have been relieved by marriage. He has made an extraordinary claim against Capt. O'Shea for \$3600 advanced to him between September 1, 1889, and November, 1800, partly during the period of the divorce proceedings. O'Shea denies the debt. Curious disclosures are expected on Parneli's attempt to prove the claim.

WANTSANALYSIS.

The Emperor thinks that Liquor should

be Pure-Montreniers thinks so too. BERLAN. August 2 .- The Imperial acht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on beard, touched at Drontheim to-day, homeward bound. The party were in the best of health, and are timed to arrive at Kiel on Wednesday. The eyes in the house were directed trious of arrive at Nier on the measure for the lim, but he seemed totally oblivious of Emperor's projected measure for the the scrutiny to which he was subjected. repression of public drunkenness has become, under the manipulation of the ministers, merely a proposal that the Landtag should increase the penalties imposed on drankards. Ministers Herrfurth and Miquel and others concurred in the belief that the public would not with drinking. The Emperor thinks differently. A draft of the proposed bill was sout to him and was returned with suggestions concerning state supervision the healthy qualities of beverages When breakfast was over, he called the Impressed with recent official statistics concerning the growth of criminal offences and snicides arising from drink, the Government has opened an enquiry ing the room, he seemed rather puzzled. thereto and is drawing evidence from and, instead of addressing us, he darted hospitational other medical sources con-hastily back again to the dining hall, cerning the increasing use of potate spirits and other impure alcohols and how far the use of these spirits may be regarded as a leading factor in crime. might go out and enjoy themselves in the The official returns of suicides committmight go out and enjoy to enserves in the city, after which he came and told us to do the same. The words which he ad-dressed to the students were not heard by us, and we thought it strange that we were excluded from any general instruc-tions and be ad-dense of this enormous self-destruction is attribut-ed chiefly to drink. The Emperor is a were excluded from any general instruc-tions and be addrink for many violations of law through-We went out into the city, the six of out the empire, more particularly in the

the sale of had honors that it will not be worth while to run the risk of incurring them.

Reet Root Sugar

Hon. Mr. Foster has given notice in the House of Commons of a resolution this evening that is important to the farmers of Quebec. It will be remem-



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Upileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness,

Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal

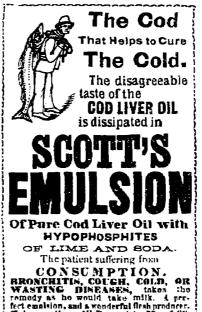
Weakness. This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabil-

and leaves no unplement effects. Our **Famphlet** for sufferers of nervous di-sonaped will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. This remeits had been prepared by the Reserand Pastor Kurnig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ton years, and is now prepared under his direc-tion by the **ROENIG MEDICINE CO.**. CHICAGO, ILL.

ities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless

GILD BY DRUCCISTS. Frice S1 per Boule. 6 Bottles for \$5.

In Montreal, by E. LEONARD, Chemist 113 St. Lawrence street.



An Imperial Visitor.

An Irish correspondent writes : believe it is definitely settled that the German Emperor will visit Dublin some time in August. He will come to Kingstown in the Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern" and be the guest for a few days of the Lord-Lieutenant at the Viceregal Lodge. It is runnored that his royal grandmother did all she could to dissuade him from visiting poor Erin, and even call ed in the aid of Mr. Balfour toudd weight to her efforts. Such a rumor po-sibly has good foundation, as the Queen's well known antipathy to the Green Isle is so marked that no mistake can be made about it. During her fifty old years' reign, she has only twice paid Ireland a visit, and then only for a few days, so she has beycotted the country with a vengeance. Is it any wonder that Irishmen

40c per dozen; cauliflowers, 75c@150 do.; celery, 30c@40c do; cucumbers, S. Carsley's Column

20c do. FRUIT.-I.emons, \$4 50@\$5 50 per box; oranges, \$5@\$6 the case; apples, \$3@\$4 per barrel; bananas, \$100 @ \$1 75 per bunch; ruspberries, 85c @ \$1 per pail; and autrants, 35c(a 40c per callon; black red currants, 35c(@40c per gallon; black currants, 40c do; gooseberries, 50c(@00c do; blueberries, 60c do; tomatoes, 75c per basket, containing about a peck.

per basket, containing about a peck. DARY PRODUCE.—Tub butter from 15c (#20c per lb; prints, 20c@35; packed eggs, 14c to 20c per dozen; fresh, 22c@

25c. POULTRY.—Fowl, 60c@\$1 per pair; turkeys, 90c@\$1 25 cach; young ducks, 75c@\$1 per pair; spring chickens, alive, 30c@50c per pair. HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, \$7@\$9 50 per 100 hundles of 15 bay pressed hay, 500

100 bundles of 15 lbs; pressed hay, 500 (a 70c per 100 lbs; straw, \$4 00@\$5 00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs each.



Montreal Stock Yards Company Point St. Charles.

The receipts of Live Stock at these Yands for week ending Aug. 1st were as follows :

Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs, 2441 1374 169 216 Left over from previous week 129 Total for week, 2549 Left on hand, 413 319 1698 179 kri)

Fair receipts of export cattle for week to material change in values for this class. The Butchers market with short supply improved considerably ; offerings were mostly of inferior cattle, for which best quotations were 44 cents. Smaller Sheep receipts, li'tle demand,

eent per lb better for hogs, small sup-ply. We quote the following as being fair values :--Cattle export. 5c (a 5tc ; cattle butchers good, 41c (# 47c; cattle butchers med., 3jc(04c ; cattle butchers culls, 34c; sheep, 34c; Hogs, \$5.70(m \$5.75; calves, \$2(m)6.

Live Stock Association.

The St. Francis Live stock association has been formed at Cockshire. The necessary capital was subscribed to assure a first-class show that should do credit to the large and important agricultural district. Arrangements were made to lease suitable grounds for a term of years from Mr. John F. Learned, as well as his track and stalls; sheds, grand stand and fences, etc., are to be erected at once so as to be ready for the exhibition this season.

Colonial Apples in Dublin.

Something new for this season of the car is the large number of beautiful pples to be seen in the fruiterer's shops. these all come from New Zealand and Tasmania, and the industry has sprung into existence all of a sublen. Last season only about nine thousand bushels were imported from these colonies, while this year the supply has gone up to close on sixty-live thousand bushels, valued at nearly forty thousand pounds sterling. New Zealand and Tasmanian apples will never injure the Canadian trade, as they arrive when the supply from the Amerian continent is quite exhausted. This is the first season here that apples may be said to be fairly common in July. The drawback to Tasmanian apples is that they do not retain their freshnesafter being unpacked.-Dublin Correspondence.

The Egg Trade With England.

The trade in Canadian eggs is increas ing in volume almost every week. In ten days recently upwards of \$1000,000 Chardian eggs of extraordinarily time quality were landed at Liverpool alone. They are said to weigh from 15 to 17 lbs, per 120, while the best Continental eggs weigh from 13 to 15 lbs, only; and are admittedly superior in class to the choicest frish eggs--a fact evidenced by their price, which is already from 8 to 10 cents per 100 more than is obtainable for the Irish product. In no trade probably have the Canadians shown a greate aptitude and readiness to meet the needs of the British market. The packing is stated to be superior to that of any continental shipments, and the trade may now be said to be placed on a permanent footing. Indeed, the leading exporters and commission agents here say that, even were the McKinley tariff abandoned to-morrow, the trade would not be affected. It is not likely that these Canadian shipments will increase the general volume of British egg exports; but they will, it is espected, tend to keep out of British markets inferior Italian, Russian and Austrian varieties. In this way there is great room for the development of the trade, and the Canadian Government and its representatives here are to be congratulated upon the success which has followed their persistent efforts to make the Canadian farmer realize that act.-London Canadian Gazette.



To our idea there is no sport equal to buisness. Some find sport only in run-ning after and kicking a foot ball before by akfast, others in different games re-quiring the same exertion. Our experi-ence with hands is that after violent ex-orcise in the early morning these reercise in the early morning those who indulge in it are ill prepared for the day's business, and are too often seen during the day leaning or resting against the counter or fixtures or half dozing over the books, instead of being alert and anxious to excel. They get their sport and get a sport's reward

S. CARSLEY.



Above kinds of sports or play are very well for boys, and let them have them by all means before they begin to prac-tise whatever calling in life they have decided to follow.

Far better to make ones trade, business or profession one's sport. Take proper recreation and take it regularly and liberally, but such violent exercise and moerany, but show the exercise as some includge in before business hours in a morning acts against their best interest. We speak from actual experio ice in this matter.

S. CARSLEY.

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 be closed at one o'clock.

S. CARSLEY.

August Inducements!

Boot and shoe sport. With all boots and shoes sold at \$2,00 per pair or over, a neat and useful book will be given free of charge in the shape of the new and popular illustrated dictionary published by Donohue and Heaneberry of Chicago, containing 31,000 words and phrases, also

370 Engravings.

Please note that our boots and shoes tre of the very best makes and all sold at the very bottom prices. Grand sport selling and buying boots and shoes all August at

S. CARSLEY'S

Drinking Sport.

Not at all had sport giving free cooling drinks all the hot month of August. Our drinking fountain will be free to all customers and their children during the month of August.

Sarsaparilla and Soda Free Fineapple and Soda Free Vanilla and Soda Free Raspberry and Soda Free Lemon and Soda Free Strawberry and Sode Ginger and Soda Free Cream and Soda Free



we heard was caused by the president jumping out of bed, saying as ne did so, Come boys, how many will follow me to see what is this "

doue

maker lying hidden near the walls. Someone suggested to strike a match, was a large window opposite the stairnot know what alarm might be raised by the appearance of light at such an ; hour.

to any of us, but got into bed at lightning speed and covered himself up with the clothes. We spoke to him, but got no reply ; we tried to uncover his head, but he had such a tight hold on the bed-cloths that we could not do so without pulling him on to the floor. Accordingly we desisted, and not knowing what to do we returned to our beds, where, tired out with excitement and fright, I soon fell fast asleep.

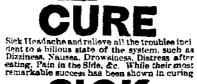
fell fast asleep. In the morning I win awakened by a loud acream, which win followed by something falling wrom me. I jumped ed, and found one of our men thrown by bed, face downwards. I jumped out and raised him up, but he fell senseless on the floor at my feet. The screams had awakened all the others except the president, and they were all soon stand-

The reader will now understand how the rest of the pice and antical out; also how it was that the president had more courage on the night in question than he was ever known to have before. The ruse had its effect. Our dormitory was ing over the unconscious man. They from that forth one of the most peaceful

Books are good friends or evil com-

Partings and headaches must come at some time or other, even into the happiest lives.







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



Ache they would be almost process 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 whore we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and yery cassy 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 visis at 25 cents; fire for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail CARTER MENGINE 60., New York.



SHEREROOKE, July 31 .-- Work on the foundation of the new building for the Sherbrooke Worsted Company was begun on Wednesday. The building will be 205 feet long by 57 feet in width, and five stories high, one story of stone and four of brick. M.G.G. Bryant is the confractor. D.G. Loonis & Son will de the stone and brick work. It will be a time large building, situated in the centre of the Paton Mill square.

COMMERCIAL.

GEAIN-Quotations are unchanged. We quote as follows :- No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, nominal ; No. 2 Manitoba hard. \$1.10 (2 \$1.12 ; No. 3 Manitoba hard, 97c ; No. 2 Northern, \$1.01 (a = \$1.03); feeding do. 62c + g = 65c. Peas, 89c in store; 90caboat. Oats, Manitoba, 53c (g. 53);; Upper Canada, 55c (g. 55); Uty puid. Barley, feeding, 60c ; mat-ing, nominal, at 65c (g. 67c. Rye, nominal,

at 83c(4,84c. FLOCK.—Millers report an active demand from the local trade. Commission men report a fair demand, but at about former prices. We quote :- Patent spring, \$5.50 (a \$6.00; patent winter. \$5.25 (c) \$5.35; straight roller, \$4.90 (a) \$5.05; extra, \$4.60 (a) \$4.70; superline, \$4.00 (g. \$4.25; strong bakers', \$5.25 (g. \$0.00; strong bakers' (Man.), \$5.00 (g. 85.15.

tion rEODUCTS.—The market remains owners which are incumbered by mort-firm and active. We quote :--Canadian gages. This number includes some short cut, \$16,506/a17.00; Western clear farms and homes about which of short cut, \$16.30(@17.00); Western clear mess pork, \$16.50; short cut, western, \$16.50; hams, city cured, 10½c(@11c; do, canvassed. 10½c@11½c; lard, in pails, Fairbanks, Sc@Sic; bacon, Sc@10]c. CHEESE.—There is virtually no change in the state of the market. We quote :— Sic@Sic for finest white, and Sic for finest colored. Extra time almost

finest colored. Extra fine cheese proselling at 9c. BUTTER.-The situation is unchanged

ships, dairy, 16c @ 17c ; Western dairy.

Eggs. - The market is quiet. quote 124c@18c.

FARMERS MARKETS.

per bag; peas, 90c@\$1 per bushel; buck-wheat, 65c@75c do; boans, \$1 50@\$2 00 Incomplete returns from several Western do.

The Farmer's Mortgage.

WASHINGTON, July .- The count of the faim and house transcripts, made in accordance with the mortgage collection clause of the Census act, has been completed by the Census office. The figures are subject to slight modifications. There were returned by the enumerators 2,491,930 farms and homes occupied by

merators made no report, and which belong partly to the class of hired and partly to the class of owned free, as well as partly to the class of owned and incumbered.

Until the unknown quantity, due to the failure of the enumerators, is climinated, it may be regarded as approximately true that two and a quarter million tamilies of the twelve and one-half milholders still firm in their prices. We lien families of the United States occupy quote :- Creamery at 19c @ 192c; Town- and own encombered farms and homes and own encumbered farms and homes and that ten ami one-quarter million families occupy farms and homes that eitner hired or owned free.

The preliminary results indicate that the average debt for a farm in Iowa is \$1,283; home, \$719: average for farm and home, \$1,140. If these averages hold for the Union, the incumbrance on the GRAIN.-Oats sell at from \$1 15(9 1 30 | farms and homes of the United States oc-States indicate that farms and homes are

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES -- Potatoes, nortgaged for about one-third the value 60c @ 70c per bag; cabbages, 30c @ | put upon them by the owners.

We

HOT DRINKS FREE!!

Tea and coffee free all August at

S. CARSLEYS.

All Secondary Sport.

The above sports are all of a secondary or minor sort compared with the

REAL PRIME SPORT

That we propose to offer and share or take part in with our patrons during the month of August.

SOLID SPORT

Will be found all August in buying dy goods at the following rates and the books given away in the bargain.

S. CARSLEY.

About Dress Goods.

Usoful White Washing Dress Goods, 80 Useful Printed Challies only 74c. Good Twilled Beiges only 91c yd. Double Fold Printed Challies only 10ic. Handsome Double Fold Tweed Effects, 15c.

Handsome Brocade Summer Tweed, 17c.

ALL MARKED DOWN.

All best Dress Goods marked down in price for the August sports at

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

1765. 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1778 Notre Dame Street, Montreal

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then yes are sure of the best Thread in the market

Clapperion's Spool Cotton nover break, never knots, never ravels, and every spools warranted 300 yards. Always sek for

Clapperton's Spool Cotton.

S. Carsley's Column