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YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

THE CROSS OF PEREZ.

A TRADITION OF THE WEST.

THE tourist through Kansas, says a writer in the New York Recorder, should he possess love for archeological research, would not be rewarded, perhaps, by any remarkable "find," but he would be puzzled to account for the relative frequency of a certain Spanish name carved on the walls of the canyons and in the limited number of small limestone caves to be met with in the central and western portion of the State, particularly along the margin of the numerous streams which flow southwardly into the Arkansas and the Smoky Hill. In the very heart of the Rocky Mountains, in Montana, at a point where the Missouri is so small that a man may easily step across it, there is a spring which gushes out of the wall of a rounded rock in a volume as large as your arm, and it is one of the sources of the mighty river. Here again may the strange name be seen, and immediately above it, on the smooth side of the towering mountain which forms the west wall of the canyon, is a cross cut in the basalt, whose arms are, perhaps, five feet in length. Captains Lewis and Clark saw the wonderful cross in 1805, when on their exploring expedition under the auspices of the United States Government to discover the source of the Missouri. They were surprised to find the symbol of their religion in such a place, where they firmly believed no white man had ever stood before, and many were the speculations indulged in to account for the mysterious appearance of the emblem of a grand civilization in a spot which none of their race had visited. They at first regarded it as an accidental assimilation made by the savages when shapping some figure or fetish, but they were compelled to instantly dismiss that conjecture from their minds when, to their astonishment, they saw a name that in their wonder at the phenomenon of the cross they had overlooked. Many years ago, when I, a young officer of the army, was stationed

inside by one of the officials and Don Diego fell staggering to the floor. He had seen his father's corpse! With all his mortal hopes now blighted, Don Diego looked to Heaven, and from his lips breathed a whispering prayer to God and His angels; then the demon of despair fled from his bleeding heart, and resignation spread her pinions over its abandoned surface. A few days afterwards Don Diego was on the broad Atlantic. On landing at a Northern port he proceeded to Louisiana, and in a little while went into the wilderness, a missionary among the Indians to enlighten their minds and improve their condition by teaching them Christian precepts. Following the course of the Missouri to the mouth of the Kansas River, he crossed that now great State, visiting every tribe, trying to spread the light of the living Gospel. At last he reached the range of mountains which held the fountain of the Missouri, and, as his season of life was far advanced, resolved to pass the remnant of his days among the Shoshones. Day by day he would go to the mountain top with his little book and his golden crucifix, and spend nearly all of his time in communion with God. One morning in Easter season he asked the Indians to carry him to his beloved place on the top of the mountain. They did so lovingly and laid him down. Then, standing aloof, they watched him as he counted his beads. He told them that he saw a great light above the blessed cross he had carved on the wall of the canyon and that he heard the song of the angels calling him home. In a few moments he was dead. They buried him there at the foot of the hill where the Missouri sends forth its clear, sweet water seaward.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

THE DOG

AS HE WAS IN EGYPT OF OLD.

AMONG THOSE INDIANS, there was a tradition that the eldest men of the tribe used to relate around campfires of a white man who, many years before, lived by himself in the "Range," and whose memory all the tribe revered for his uniform kindness and deeply religious spirit. He was "Good Medicine," and so endeared himself to them that they built him a lodge and kept it always replenished with choice pieces of bear, elk and deer meat. For which he in return cured them of all their diseases, for his knowledge of the various herbs was something wonderful. They stated that all his possessions consisted of a single book and a cross of gold; that he passed nearly all his time, when not ministering to their wants, on the top of the mountain near the spring, where he spent hours together in communion with the "Great Spirit," and that it was he who had carved the cross on the wall of the canyon. "Perez" is the Spanish name to be found in the various places described. As nearly as I have been able to trace the history of this religious recluse, who voluntarily shut himself up in the fastness of the Rocky Mountains, with no companions but the Indians, he was the son of one of the grandees of old Castile, who, because of family trouble, abandoned his wealthy home, and coming to America, proceeded to Louisiana, then owned by Spain, wandered to where the city of St. Charles is located, on the Missouri, and where there were at that time but two white men. The legend of Don Diego Perez is that he was the only child of noble parents and endowed with rare powers of intellect. Books he was whittled as the Indian his fetish. His father tried in every way to induce him to enter that society to which he was born and which he should have graced, but all was of no avail. The youth clung to his studies. His whole nature was composed of these

A Friend of Man—A Servant—A God—Honored in Death.

The Egyptians were acquainted with, and domesticated the dog from all antiquity. On the most ancient monuments of Egypt are depicted dogs of all sizes and with all sorts of coats, and in the hieroglyphs have been found twenty different varieties of the dog, differing more or less from the *canis familiaris* now kept by the fellaheen. At the moment when Egyptian history begins, more than 4,000 years before our era, there were in the towns and fields the same mixture of types, the same confusion of forms and exterior.

The dog was in Egypt as he is with us at the same time a friend and a useful servant. He lived in the house at the side of his master, followed him in his walks, was present with him at public ceremonies, sometimes remained, sometimes led by a leash, a child, and, in primary families, by a favorite dwarf. As in Greece and at Rome, the dog was present at the disposal of the bones and crusts of bread which were thrown on the ground.

The canine dog in Egypt was shorn, combed, washed, sometimes dined with humanly like a woman. They adorned his neck with handsome collars. Children played with him, were attached to him, and the mother of an Egyptian tale, who is well known in his birth, would die by the loss of a dog, willingly run the risk of the grave which threatened him rather than give up a dog he had brought up from his childhood. Rameses II, during the first years of his reign, was always accompanied by a grand dog, *tricoloris*. Whether he pronounced his dog's name on the same day his history does not record.

These noble dogs were considered in ancient Egypt and rendered his villages as large as at night as those of modern Egypt. A public functionary, stationed in a town of the Delta, some years after the death of Rameses II, complained bitterly of the identity of the dogs in a letter addressed to one of his chiefs. He says: "I sometimes see the people of the country used to drink *chicha* beer, and since there are about five hundred dogs in all about my house the following day, every time I go out after night I have to take with me the little dog of Nabilou, the royal scribe, who is staying with me; were it not for this dog I should be unable to take my place in the beer house; he saves me from the other dogs. Whenever I go out he accompanies me on the street, and as soon as he warns me by barking I take to my heels, and thus escape the *crow* of rapacious curs."

These dogs roaming about are nowadays less numerous and ferocious, but they are sometimes terrible for strangers. It has often happened to me when passing through, toward midnight, some village of Egypt to be reminded in meeting these beasts of that "black dog" of a novel of Dickens, who was a "bit of men and a killer of children for fun, who ordinarily lived on the right side of the street, but also kept in hiding on the left side, ready to spring at the throat of the first passer-by." As it is under Tewfik Pacha, so it was in the time of Rameses II, and my experience at this day enables me to understand exactly what our scribe wanted to say in the passage just cited.

The dog in ancient Egypt was a God; he was even several gods, of whom the best known, "the barker Anubis" of the Latin poets, was a *chacon*. As there were cemeteries for cats, so there were cemeteries for dogs, where mummies of them are found by the thousand. I have seen these mummies at Scout, at Sheikh-Paul, at Feshm, at Saqqarah, even at Thebes, and most Egyptian tombs possess specimens more or less well preserved. One of these mummies was recently unrolled and drawn by a German, Mr. Beckmann. It was that of a greyhound about eighteen months old. There was nothing left of it but bones and skin. As in the case of human mummies, the head was covered with a pestle and mask, representing as nearly as possible the physiognomy of the animal. The mask is

pointed in dark brown, except about the eye, the lips and the nostrils, all of which are white; the mouth is partly open, disclosing the teeth, and the ears were erect.

It is a pity that objects of this kind have been up to this time so little studied. A certain number of species of dogs have been identified from ancient paintings, and the different naturalists who have devoted themselves to this kind of research have not always arrived at the same conclusions. The mummies would furnish certain elements to aid in the study, and would enable the naturalists to supplement the testimony—often deceiving—of the monuments. This defect in Egyptology seems likely to be remedied. For twenty years and more European companies have made merchandise of the Egyptian necropolises of animals. Last year there was a large export of mummy cats to England, but only one in an age are mummies of oxen, gazelles, chacals or other dogs shipped to Trieste or other Mediterranean ports. The day when European naturalists will take hold of the study of mummy animals is probably near at hand.

Off in Peril.

Lives of children are often endangered by sudden and violent attacks of cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery and bowel complaints. A reasonable and certain precaution is to keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry always at hand.

Protestant "Belles."

If the Pickwick Club were in existence now there would be excitement in the ranks. A supposed relic of the Bard of Avon has been discovered near Stratford, in the shape of an oak cupboard. There are dates upon it, amongst others that of the poet's death, and this thrilling inscription in copper nails: "I thought it, I sawed it, I nailed it, I carried it, William Shakespeare." That settles the spelling of the name anyhow. Cesar's "I came, I saw, I conquered," recedes into the background, but all the same we would not like to be the antiquarian idiot who tried to "nail" that piece of household furniture by payment of \$250.—*Univ.*

Independent Opinion.

KINGSTON, September 16.—The Gazette correspondent says: Principal Grant, being asked by your correspondent to express his opinion on the Grit contention that a change of government was necessary for the purification of politics, said that he did not see what good a change of government would do. It was ridiculous to suppose, especially in view of the Mercier disclosures, and the apparent intimacy between Mercer and Laurier, that one party was all virtue and the other all vice. The Liberal party contained as many unprincipled men as the Conservative, and probably intensified its fault by the hypocrisy of some of its leaders. Besides, said the Principal, there are the trade policies of the respective parties to be taken into account. Mr. Bibe's letter, said he, has completed the criticism of the Conservative press and existing of many Liberals even that unrestricted reciprocity, tended in a direction which no lover of his country could go. The Principal might have added that the bulk of economic opinion lodged upon unrestricted reciprocity as a pure humbug. Your correspondent asked Mr. Short, professor of political economy in Queen's university here, what he thought of the Liberal trade policy. "It's utter nonsense," said he; "it would increase the cost of living to every farmer and artisan in the country, while it would not secure either higher prices for the farmer or higher wages for the latter; the prices of farm produce being made in the United States, which has nearly \$700,000,000 worth of surplus agricultural produce to sell. The Liberals," he went on, "while admitting some of them, that the cost of living under McKinley would be greater than in Canada at present, speak of an expansion of trade and a development of latent resources that would follow unrestricted reciprocity and thus ultimately raise wages and agricultural prices, but that is entirely problematical and there is no use looking a certain increase in the cost of living for a mere problematical expansion of trade or a mere problematical development of latent resources."—A Mr. Short is a free trader; his opinion militates against the supposed free trade party with great effect.

Timely Wisdom.

Great and timely wisdom is shown by keeping Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry on hand. It has no equal for cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cramps, and all summer complaints or looseness of the bowels.

Trade With the West Indies.

Hon. Mr. Wank drew attention in the Senate last week to the advisability of the Government taking steps to encourage trade between Canada and the British West Indies. He supported his question by a lengthy and interesting speech upon the trade question, urging the abolition of the discriminatory clauses in European treaties. Hon. Mr. Abbott explained that the Government had done all that was possible to promote and revivify trade with the West Indies. The Finance Minister had not only made a personal trip to the islands, but the Government had endeavored to encourage commerce by the very successful exhibit at Jamaica and by the subsidies to three lines of steamships. Unfortunately Canada was not in the same position as the United States, which had taken power by the McKinley act to reciprocate with the West Indies. Canada had this difficulty, that we imported hardly anything from them upon which we could relax the duty. Since we had reduced the sugar duties we did not trade with the Indies in any article which paid heavy duty. The attention of the Government was very earnestly directed to this trade and no opportunity would be lost to further improve it.

Results of the Northwest Harvest.

Mr. Henry M. Ami, of the Geological survey, has returned to Ottawa from his prospecting trip to the Rockies and the Selkirks. He is most enthusiastic over

the results of the harvest west of Lake Superior and regards the Northwest as set fairly upon its feet. Not only have the farmers been rewarded by excellent crops, but the fine, open weather has enabled them to do their fall ploughing and thus be in a condition to sow early next spring. The Ladoga wheat has proved its superiority over the Red fife, and the farmers feel that they owe much to the labors of the officials of the experimental farms.

A Postman's Society.

TORONTO, Ont., September 16.—Delegates from the postmen from all the principal cities in Canada, are in the city for the purpose of organizing a Dominion Postmen's Benefit and Insurance Society.

The Seal Catch.

VICTORIA, B. C., September 17.—The schooner Venture, Wanderer and Pioneer returned from Behring sea today, all with good catches. The Venture brought home 1,659 skins. Her captain says if he had white hunters instead of Indians he would have secured one of the largest catches ever brought to Victoria. On the 17th of August he was chased by the Thetis, but a fog enabled the schooner to elude the waship. The schooner Wanderer was ordered to leave the sea by the United States ship Marion. She brought home 537 skins. The Pioneer was not molested by any of the Behring sea patrol and secured 1,481 skins, making a total catch for the season of 2,351 skins.

What They Say!

In popularity increasing, in reliability the standard. In merit the first. In fact, the best remedy for all summer complaints, diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, colic, cholera infantum, etc., is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All medicine dealers sell it.

War Taxation.

In view of the gravity of the European situation the Italian Government proposes to increase taxation to the amount of 15 or 20,000,000 lire. The Government is privately urging the speedy completion of men-of-war now in course of construction and has ordered the war vessels at Spezia and Naples to complete their armament. All merchant men classed as cruisers have been ordered to be given ammunition.

Nine Long Years.

Mrs. John McLean writes from Barrie Island, Ont., March 4, 1888, as follows: "I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia for the last nine years, but, being advised to try St. Jacobs Oil, can now heartily endorse it as being a most excellent remedy for this complaint, as I have been greatly benefited by its use."

The Corsican Parvenu.

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 17.—The Post says that in congratulating the Eritre troops Emperor William said: "Eritre forms a serious point in our history. Here the Corsican parvenu (Napoleon) most deeply humbled us and most gloriously treated us. From here also, in 1814, proceeded a stream of vengeance. I remember that for eight years my grand father's sharpingance resided with satisfaction upon the corps then commanded by General Bismarck and Napoleon. I am confident that her corps will retain its smartness under Your Excellency's leadership." The Emperor's speech at Eritre as reported in the Berlin Post caused a heavy decline yesterday in all Imperial and Prussian stocks. The telegraph officials refused to transmit telegrams giving the Emperor's speech as the cause for the decline. The official version of the Emperor's speech published in the Reichsanzeiger modifies the Post's version. According to this version, the Emperor said the Corsican conqueror instead of "Corsican parvenu" as the Post has it, and other differences are noticeable still the speech has a warlike tone, recalling the Emperor's earlier manner.

A Recruit.

HALLAM, N. S., Sept. 15.—H.M.S. "Narcissus" one of the new first-class cruisers of 5,900 tons, twelve guns, has been ordered to visit at once by a commission on the North American and West India station.

Officers Elected.

At the annual meeting of the St. Mary's Sanitary Society at Toronto, the following officers were elected: President, P. Lowe; Vice-President, W. Macdonald; R. Drohan, Secretary-Treasurer; Librarian, J. Reed; Assistant Librarian, M. Kane; Executive Committee, J. Murray, D. Bourke, C. Richardson.

The New Speaker of the Senate.

Hon. J. J. Ross, the new speaker of the Senate, was installed on Wednesday afternoon in the presidential chair of the Upper Chamber. The commission appointing having been read he was conducted to the throne by Hons. Messrs. Abbott and Curran. Hon. Mr. Bellerose congratulated the Government on their choice not only of the new Speaker, but also of the new Chief Justice of Quebec. Both appointments reflected credit on the Government. Hon. Mr. Abbott said the Government was greatly gratified that the opinion they had of the qualities and abilities of the new Speaker was shared by the House and the country. While they all regretted the departure of Mr. Laocoe he was sure that his place would be worthily occupied by the present Speaker.

After all the best way to know the real merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, is to try it yourself. Be sure to get Hood's.

Natural Gas.

KINGSTON, September 16.—While boring for water the Rockwood asylum people struck gas at a depth of 171 feet. All sorts of wild stories were soon in circulation and telegraphed abroad about the quantity of gas issuing from the aperture, some stories placing it at enough to light and heat the whole city. There is no

such outflow, though gas has undoubtedly been found and in considerable volumes. The engineer at the asylum connected the aperture, from which the gas issued, with a gas burner and afterwards with a gas heating apparatus. The gas burned with a good, clear flame, and generated sufficient heat to be of considerable economic value. The importance of the find is not so much in the abundance of the gas discovered as in the demonstration it affords that gas is to be found in this formation. A subscription list was started some time ago to raise enough money to prospect for gas, but up to the present time has not grown very rapidly. Now, however, everyone is talking gas, and no difficulty will be experienced in getting enough capital to find out if there are any pockets of sufficient volume to be of any economic value in the limestone formation of this vicinity.

HUNDREDS DROWNED.

Awful Disasters in Spain—Callous Indifference of those in Safety.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—A gendarme, at Consuegra, who was an eye-witness of the disasters says:—"The storm was accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning. While I was standing near the town hall I was startled by hearing the mayor shouting from the balcony of his residence to the guards to run to the river as the waters were flooding the houses. We found the water already in some places neck high. With much difficulty we saved thirty people. The mayor presently arrived on the scene and appealed to all those possessing carts to assist in transporting people to the upper part of the town. Only three persons responded, although two hundred possessed carts. The same difficulty was experienced in obtaining the ropes, ladders and picks necessary for rescuing people in danger. The callous indifference of those in safety contributes to a great extent to the enormous fatality. Even those whose houses were flooded seemed incapable of realizing their danger. The storm having abated they believed all danger past and refused to move. Torrents speedily commenced to run from the mountain gorges in all directions into the valley. Thus the day passed and at night many people, in spite of warning, went to sleep in their threatened dwellings. Soon the storm commenced again with redoubled violence. The river rose by leaps and bounds and carried everything before it with resistless fury. It was an awful sight to see. The houses collapsed one after another and were swallowed up in the seething torrent. Daybreak saw hundreds of men and boys struggling in the water and whirling along so rapidly that they were in a moment lost. The misery existing at Consuegra is great. The good men are often obliged to resort to force to compel men to assist in recovering bodies. So far 245 corpses have been recovered. The National Relief Fund has received \$300,000. The town of Consuegra has been converted into an island by the flood and communication with the town is almost impossible. The storm wrought immense damage in Murcia, Saragossa and Madrid. The railways works at Ronda were greatly damaged. Three persons were drowned and many cattle perished.

Disbarring Cattle.

LONDON, September 15.—Mr. Graham, Canadian agent at Glasgow, strongly urges Canadian farmers to disbar cattle at an early age. They would thus, he says, secure a much better price.

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

WATERBURY'S SYRUP. A SWEET AND DELICIOUS REMEDY FOR ALL KINDS OF CHILDREN OR ADULTS SWEETS, SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD.

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Donald Kennedy, Roxbury, Mass. Dear Sir:—I took your Medical Discovery for one year for Scrofula on my knee. When I began I was told by the Doctors my limb would have to be amputated, but it cured me. Well, that was 13 years ago, and no signs of it since. I thought you and the world ought to know of it. Yours very truly, Mrs. M. D. DALTON, Edina, Mo. Kennedy's Medical Discovery is sold everywhere. Price \$1.50.

DELICATE MURRAY & LANMAN'S IMPERISHABLE FLORIDA WATER. STILL HOLDS THE FIRST PLACE IN POPULAR FAVOR. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. FRAGRANT.

MEXICAN LOTTERY OF THE Beneficencia Publica (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878 IN THE CITY OF MEXICO, AND THE ONLY Lottery Protected by the Mexican National Government, and in no wise connected with any other Company using the same name. THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN THE Moresque Pavilion in the City of Mexico THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1891. THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING \$60,000.00.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT No. 761, Craig Street, Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 15c per line, first insertion, and 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

TO OUR PATRONS. A change in the proprietorship of a journal of the character and standing of THE TRUE WITNESS is an event which calls for a few words of explanation.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1891

TO OUR PATRONS.

A change in the proprietorship of a journal of the character and standing of THE TRUE WITNESS is an event which calls for a few words of explanation. For nearly half a century this paper has maintained the dignity of Catholic journalism in Canada, and throughout that long period it has, we may say without vanity, successfully contended for the rights of the Catholic people, and been a welcome visitor at the homes of many thousands who can bear testimony to its purity and usefulness.

In conducting a paper of this kind it is necessary to follow a course of strict impartiality by holding an even balance between parties. THE TRUE WITNESS will support all good measures from which ever side they may emanate, and will not hesitate to condemn, and, if necessary, oppose whatever is not in the true interests of the country or of those whose claims it is its special mission to faithfully and fearlessly represent.

In the discussion of political questions a religious journal is bound to act with the sole object of advancing the cause of truth. All mere exigencies of party must be put aside, and all measures and men judged by the unflinching standard of truth and justice. Human performances unhappily too often fall short of the intention, but the establishment of a high ideal in the pursuit of a duty always helps towards its accomplishment.

The task which devolves upon us is, while keeping ourselves free from all dependence upon party, and looking solely to the approval of our Catholic patrons as the result of our labours—to keep as vigilant an eye on the course of events as though we were the fiery of party and had our task to perform of adulation on the one hand and vilification on the other; independence, as we understand it, is no matter of dealing a blow here and a compliment there one week, and a compliment here and a blow there the next. We mean to be guided in the expression of our opinions entirely by facts, with all proper submission to the teaching of the Church.

The literary, news, special and commercial departments of the paper will be supplied from the best obtainable sources and from the pens of able and accomplished writers. Nothing will be neglected that can aid in raising THE TRUE WITNESS to the summit of perfection in the field it has occupied so long and with distinguished success. In return we ask from our subscribers and business patrons a continuance of their kind support and encouragement, for though our work is largely a labor of love, its successful prosecution depends as much upon those in whose behalf it is undertaken as it does upon the workers. Thus sustained and strengthened, THE TRUE WITNESS enters anew upon what we dare hope shall be a long period of continued and deserved prosperity and usefulness.

ALTHOUGH the landing of British sailors on the island of Mitylene has not been followed by a present occupation it can clearly be understood that the recent demonstration was designed, and meant to be, full of political significance. The story that the affair was merely a "picnic" is too absurd to hold water. It would be a very curious event if fifteen large ironclads under an Admiral well known for his acquaintance with Eastern diplomacy suddenly appeared near the mouth of the Dardanelles and held a "picnic" on what the press calls a desert island, with an armed force of officers, blue jackets and field guns. The lesson taught seems to be that England intends to continue to command

the Dardanelles, which she has hitherto done through Turkey. As the latter seems to be inclined to give very much to Russia in defence of treaties it would seem that henceforth England proposes to do it alone and for herself and her own interests. Mitylene appears to be in the opinion of naval strategists the best point for her to occupy and although not for the moment actually retained it would appear that in the near future the island will be the British naval station in the Aegean Sea. With Cyprus, 500 miles away covering the mouth of the Suez Canal, Mitylene blockading the Dardanelles and Gibraltar guarding the entrance the Mediterranean would be a British lake. And the tacit concurrence of the Dreihund seems to be in favor of her making it one for the present at least.

It is said that the New York State officials are organizing a naval force at Rochester for service on Lake Ontario. It is very much to be regretted that the Americans should show a disposition to go beyond the arrangements which have so long existed under the treaty of Ghent. If the United States commence establishing naval militia then Canada will probably follow suit and fresh militia expenditure become necessary. As to the armed vessels on the lakes the limitation is one that has worked well, and there is no reason whatever for its violation. Until the United States become offensively aggressive they need never fear a war with Great Britain which has much to endanger and nothing to gain by one.

THERE will be very few who will not feel much relieved when they know that the session of Parliament is at an end. It has not been one that Canadians will look back to either with pleasure or pride. It will be remembered as the session during which the old statesman who had done so much to advance the material prosperity of his country, and who held public office for nearly half a century, passed away. It will be remembered as the session in the course of which a degree of public dishonesty was revealed calculated to make every right-minded person blush for the honor of his country and countrymen. But it is to be hoped that a brighter and purer condition of affairs lies ahead, and the disgraceful transactions recently brought to light will be seen no more in Canada.

IT is gratifying to learn that the alleged difficulty between the provincial premier and the Lieutenant-Governor is ended and that the affair of the Baie des Chaleurs railway will be duly investigated by a competent commission. It is a pity, however, that there should have ever been any points of contention raised in such a manner as to afford a handle for party controversy. No one will deny that Mr. Angers knows his duty as a constitutional lawyer in a thorough manner, and that he would go beyond it if not for a moment to be supposed. It is a pity he was ever opposed, if he really was. In the interests of the province it would have been better had the case been submitted to a commission without any dispute. Objections to so necessary a course almost imply a desire to shirk enquiry, and this the Provincial Government certainly cannot afford to do.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The past week has not been either a very active or eventful one in Parliament. The reports on the Tariff charges were presented and their consideration deferred, the members desiring time to study its provisions. Sir John Thompson's amendments to the Election Act, in the direction of making the law more strict in regard to elections, trials, and so forth, were also considered, and after some discussion the bill was read a third time with slight amendments.

Mr. McCarthy, when the bill to amend the Controverted Elections Act came up, obtained an amendment to the effect that jurisdiction in election petitions be confined to courts of first instance.

The report of the select committee, appointed to enquire into charges of abuse of office, as a member, made against Mr. Cochrane, M.P., was considered and debated at some length. The general tendency seemed to be in the direction of assuming that there was no evidence that Mr. Cochrane had "marketed" offices as charged, and an amendment, moved to the adoption of the report by Mr. Cameron, to a contrary effect, was rejected by a vote of 99 to 74. A majority of 25; and the main motion, which declared Mr. Cochrane innocent of the charges made, carried by 98 to 74. The discussion lasted the entire sitting on Thursday.

The Controverted Elections Act occupied a good portion of Friday's session. Many amendments were suggested, one making the amount of deposits to cover costs \$300, being adopted. A provision that petitioners shall in future solemnly declare that they believe that the allegations in the petition are true, met,

strangely enough, with opposition from Messrs. Barron, Cameron (Huron) and Fraser, though the sense of the House was evidently in favor of the suggestion. Mr. Mulock obtained an amendment to the effect that no greater sum than \$300 shall be taxed, or be taxable, against either party as costs in the case.

A bill to transfer certain public lands to the Provincial Governments was discussed, several members expressing the opinion that the assumption of shores, harbors and rivers by the provinces might, if the provinces granted them to individuals, bring about difficulties in connection with navigation and cause many disputes. Sir John Thompson, however, quieted all apprehension by saying that the public rights in shipping, fishing and navigation could not be impaired by the bill and that the administration by the provinces would probably be advantageous.

The debate on the adoption of the report of the Privileges and Elections Committee, in the matter of the Tariff charges, opened on Monday afternoon. Mr. Girouard exhaustively reviewing the evidence and the legal aspects of the case, arguing that so far as Sir Hector Langevin was concerned he had done nothing which was not in accordance with the ordinary jurisdiction of the public departments of this country. The testimonial fund proved the contrary of the charge that it was designed to enable the subscribers to obtain undue payments. Speaking of election expenses he said that the system prevailing in England was the best one, the election agents alone handling the funds expended. In this country he argued that members ought to be particularly careful how they touched money for election purposes, and they should be doubly careful with any public moneys. He however hoped good would come out of the investigation and it would result in better engineers being employed in the departments and a rate of increased salaries instituted which would remove the temptation to steal. Mr. Tarte followed at some length stating that his charges against Mr. McGreevy had been sustained and that his action in the matter had been justified. He had no intention of blaming Sir Hector Langevin for any fraudulent act in connection with the matter, but held him responsible for grave errors in connection with the letting of contracts, in neglecting the opportunities afforded of obtaining the execution of works at lower rates than those of Larin & Co., and he held that the Hon. Thomas McGreevy did use his influence with the Minister of Public Works to obtain favors for his friends. Mr. Tarte reviewed at length the various items in the list of charges. The debate was continued by Messrs. Coatsworth, Davies and Dickey, and was not concluded when we went to press.

On Tuesday, Mr. Lister formulated a very grave charge against the Postmaster-general, Mr. Haggart, alleging that in connection with the famous contract for "Section B" of the C. P. R. between Port Arthur and Port Portage, he was "beneficially interested" in the contract on account of the share held by Peter McLaren, and that large sums were paid out of it for political purposes. As Mr. Haggart was unable, owing to the rules of the House, to reply to the charge at the moment, as it was only a notice of motion, the further developments of the case remain to be seen.

VERY DOUBTFUL.

MESSRS. CAMERON & Co. appear to have engaged the services of that not over satisfactory politician, social failure and ex-naturalized British subject, Mr. F. Wayland Glen, to re-echo their gloomy prognostications on the American side of the line. Papers of the Sun type seem gladly to receive and propagate his fantastic jeremiads and possibly many are misled by them. It is true that there is nothing in them that has not been preached ad nauseam for years by the anti-Canadian party, whose hunger for office seems to have destroyed every vestige of natural respect. But in one of Mr. Glen's latest efforts he has trodden upon new ground and made an assertion that calls for some explanation. He says, referring to the Hon. Edward Blake: "I am delighted to learn that he will soon announce himself as in favor of annexation direct, and declare that the time has gone by for an opiate, reciprocity." He further undertakes to express the opinion that in this the people of Canada would support the ex-minister, who by the way has recently once again repeated the assertion of his complete withdrawal from active politics. The assertion of Mr. Glen is however either based on some foundation or it is not, and the public have a right to expect that some explanation should be forthcoming. The general public regard Mr. Blake as a man of sterling worth, and while, perhaps his somewhat erratic and variable political course has not been such as to impress the public with an idea of his stability as a statesman or the possessor of any fixity of purpose, still they have regarded him as a patriotic Canadian and will very reasonably expect a contradiction of what in truth amounts to a libel on its face. But perhaps Mr. Blake expressed his uncertainty and political doubt when in his Aurora speech he wound up by summarizing his political creed in the following lines:—

You ask me why, tho' ill at ease, Within this region I subsist, Whose spirits falter in the mist And languish for the purple seas.

It is the land which freemen till, That sover suited freedom chose, The land where girt with friends or foes A man may speak the things he will.

A land of settled government, A land of just and old renown, Where freedom slowly broadens down From precedent to precedent:—

Where faction seldom gathers head, But by degrees to fullness wrought, The strength of some diffusive thought Hath time and space to work and spread.

Should banded union persecute Opinion, and induce a time When single thought is civil crime And individual freedom mute;

The power should make from land to land The name of Britain truly great, And every channel in the state Be almost choked with golden sand.

Yet, wait me from the harbour-mouth Wild wind! I seek a warmer sky, And I will see before I die The palms and temples of the south.

QUITE CORRECT.

THE New York Sun for once strikes the right chord with reference to the theories of those who, taking the result of the recent census as the subject for lamentation, assert that annexation to the United States is the only way to produce increase of population. This very absurd cry is sensibly met by the Sun with the assertion that no such result would follow the destruction and extinction of Canada and her absorption as a northern fringe into the numerous but not homogeneous band of states to the south of us. It says:—

"As to annexation, it is enough to say that if Vermont and New Hampshire and Maine and Northern New York do not increase in population, although they are within the United States, there is no reason why the neighboring regions of Canada should fare differently annexed. The great crop in all those regions on both sides of the line is men, and men will migrate from places where they are superfluous to those where they are needed."

The Sun, however, is scarcely correct in talking of "superfluity." It is not that which has caused the flow of population south and west in the States. The causes are climate and geography. We know that so far as these two conditions are concerned nature has not made Canada as tempting as some other parts of the world, and the wonder, perhaps, is that she has progressed so marvelously as she has. The superior political institutions and the indomitable persistence of those who have occupied the country have made it what it is, and the population, if it does increase but slowly, is after all an example of the survival of the fittest, and the seeds of a great nation with a people free from the encraving influences of more relaxing and tempting climatic influences have taken deep root. Kingsley has sung

'Tis the hard-earned winter brood, hard-earned Englishmen, and the hard frosty winters of Canada are of a character to develop a grander race than have arisen under the wild sea-soaked "north-easters" which have made the men of the British Isles. We are told that in Australia the climate is destroying the vitality of those of European origin. The influences of weather under which the Australian lives is shaping the physique and character of those at the antipodes. A recent writer on the subject tells his readers that in another hundred years the average Australian will be a tall, coarse, strong-jawed, greedy, pushing, talented man, "excelling in swimming and horsemanship; his national politics will be a democracy tempered by the rate of exchange. His wife will be a thin, narrow, passionate woman, very fond of dress and idleness, and caring little for her children. In 500 years, according to the native prophet, the breed of "Australians, unless recruited from foreign nations, will be wholly extinct." This is an ugly, but by no means overdrawn picture. The fate held up as that of Australia is one Canadians need never fear as long as our healthy atmosphere and less exacting conditions remain unchanged.

INGRATITUDE.

We regret to observe that a section of the U. S. press, claiming to be Irish and asserting itself to be Catholic, is just now affecting to regard Mr. Gladstone as a statesman only to be named in the past tense. One of these sheets is good enough to inform its readers that "his usefulness is gone." This is simply outrageous and does not reflect much credit on the papers referred to. It is true that Mr. Gladstone is both old and ill but whether he lives to accomplish his scheme concerning the establishment of Home Rule in Ireland or not every one bearing the name, and moved by the common instincts, of an Irishman, should speak of him with respect and express gratitude for his past efforts in the interests of Ireland whether they are brought to perfection under his direction or not. Such criticisms as we refer to compel the fear that a great deal of the alleged interest in the "old sod" and the demonstrative waving of the green flag in the neighboring republic is

largely of the professional patriot type. It is true we have some of the type in Canada but they are happily few and far between and we are sure there is not one of them, unless he be much lower than the average of his fellows, who would say a word against William Ewart Gladstone. It is gratifying to learn by telegraph that Mr. Gladstone though cautioned by Sir Andrew Clarke to take care of himself feels quite vigorous and insists on making the trip he had planned to Glen Almond, Perthshire, for which point he starts on the 25th inst.

THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Chief Justice Lacoste and Judge Wurtele Sit in the Court of Appeal.

There is at last a quorum of judges in the Court of Appeal, and the new Chief Justice, the Hon. Alexander Lacoste, as well as Judge Wurtele, who has received commission of Assistant Judge for the Court of Queen's Bench, were both sworn in Thursday morning. The ceremony took place in the judges' room, and there were present Judges Cross, Baby and Bossé, Mr. L. W. Marchand, Q.C., clerk of the Court of Appeal; Mr. L. Ouimet, deputy clerk Court of Appeal; Mr. J. L. Archambault, Q.C., Mr. J. Simard, N.L., and Mr. A. G. Lajoie, advocate, son-in-law of Chief Justice Lacoste. The two oaths of allegiance and of office, were administered to both judges by Mr. L. W. Scotte, Judge Baby handing over the Bible. The short ceremony being over, there was general shaking of hands and congratulations, after which the five judges proceeded to the Court of Appeal room, where a large number of lawyers had gathered, the news of the arrival of the new Chief Justice having spread rapidly. The Court having been formally opened, the commissions of the new judges, both dated Sept. 14, were read, that of the Chief Justice by the Clerk of the Crown, Mr. Marshall, and that of Judge Wurtele by the Deputy Clerk, Mr. Ouimet. The Chief Justice having instructed the Clerk to duly enter the two commissions in the register of the court, as well as the death of the late Chief Justice Sir A. A. Dorion, which must form part of the annals of the tribunal, the regular proceedings of the Court commenced, the Chief Justice having, to excuse himself in several of the motions called on account of his previous connection with the cases.

Complimentary address was presented to his Lordship by the Bar on Friday to which he replied as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN:—I sincerely thank you for your kind and flattering address on the occasion of my elevation to the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Queen's Bench. I can assure you that the sympathy of the Bar and the public ever since my name has been brought forward for this important position, have been a great encouragement for me to accept so heavy a burden. The indubitable glory of Sir Hippolyte Lafontaine, the brilliant talents of Chief Justice Dval, and the tact, integrity and ability of my immediate predecessor render their services very precious, and on which I would have hesitated to accept such a high position, if possible. However, every citizen is bound to render to his country all the services within his power, and with this in view I have accepted the position, and I trust that Divine Providence will assist me that I may not fall below the requirements of the situation. I rely upon the powerful aid of my distinguished colleagues and the kind cooperation of the members of the Bar."

A SAD CASE.

An Insane Patient Escapes from the Verdun Asylum and Commits Suicide.

In March last a respectable woman named Christina Curruth was admitted to the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun. She was 24 years of age, and came from the vicinity of Richmond, Que. She was not violent, although dependent at times, and was put to work in the laundry. There she remained for the intervening six months, giving very little trouble to the management. On Tuesday morning, just after breakfast, she returned as usual to the laundry to perform her share of the day's labor. Carefully watching her opportunity she cautiously opened the door and escaped into the open air. Only a few yards from the building she was noticed and the alarm was at once given. Three guards gave chase, and it proved an exciting one. Insanity seemed to lend speed to her feet, for redoubtable their efforts as off as they might, the guards could not gain on the fugitive.

A corpse lay in the way into which the woman plunged and the guards lost sight of her and her dead body was found the following morning in the reservoir on the mountain. Coroner Jones held an inquest there in the evening. The jury, after viewing the body and hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of "Found drowned, without marks of violence."

Little Sisters of the Poor.

The benediction of the cornerstone of the new house which is to be built for the Little Sisters of the Poor, on Dorchester street, at the head of Seigneurs street, will take place on Sunday Oct. 4. His Grace the Archbishop will preside at the ceremony. There will be a session in English and French. The Sisters will themselves make a collection, and they trust to the generosity of the faithful to aid them in the construction of their hospice, designed as is well known for the reception of the old and infirm of all religions and nationalities. In the event of the weather being bad, the ceremony will not take place on that day.

Death of Ald. Malone.

We regret to have to announce the death of Ald. Moses Malone, of St. Annis Ward, which sad event occurred on Monday evening at his residence, 2922 Notre Dame Street. He had been ill for some weeks. The deceased was elected for the first time in 1887, and for three years he held the position of chairman of the Market Committee. His loss will be much deplored in his Ward, where he was very popular, and among his numerous friends.

A MODEL RAILWAY.

The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R., operates 7,000 miles of road with terminals in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver. For speed, safety, comfort, equipment, track, and efficient service it has no equal. The Burlington gains new patrons but loses none.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN

On the Subject of Reciprocal Trade Within the Empire.

OTTAWA, September 12.—Hon. Mr. Abbott gave notice to-day of the following important address to the Queen to be voted by both Houses:

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and House of Commons of the Parliament assembled, humbly request that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to take into consideration the position of Canada in respect of certain important matters affecting its trade relations with the Empire and with foreign nations. Your memorialists desire in the first place to draw attention to certain stipulations in the existing treaties with Belgium, in the German Zollverein, and in the Zollverein and with the most favored nation clauses, which are extended to other countries whose commercial treaties with Great Britain contain a more favored nation clause and which apply to the British Empire, and to the fact that the manufacture of Belgium in 1852, produce or not higher rate of duty than is imposed on a similar article of British origin and in 1861, it is stipulated that in those states shall not be subject to any drawback or other special duty than the produce of the United Kingdom or any other territory of the like kind, and that the exports to those states shall not be subject to any higher duties than those payable to the United Kingdom. Your memorialists consider that these provisions in foreign treaties are incompatible with the right and power subsequently conferred by the British North America Act upon the Parliament of Canada for the regulation of the trade and commerce of the Dominion, and that their continuance in force tends to produce complications and embarrassments in such an empire as that under the reign of Your Majesty, wherein the self-governing colonies are recognized as possessing the right to legislate their respective fiscal relations to all foreign countries, to the mother country and to each other.

Your memorialists further believe that in view of the foreign fiscal policy of the Empire, protective and discriminatory duties it is highly adverse to the interests of the United Kingdom, and of each of its possessions, that the Parliament of the United Kingdom, or of any of Your Majesty's self-governing colonies, should exercise the power of adopting such modifications of the regulations as may be required for the promotion of its trade or for its defence against aggression. Your memorialists desire, also, to point out that the immense resources of the Dominion, its minerals, its soil, its climate, its position, its numerous and fertile valleys, require for their profitable development, the largest practical extension of its markets, more especially in those countries where the supply of such productions is limited, and rapidly developing manufacturing industries demand large and increasing supplies of raw material, to be obtained from other countries which are extensive consumers of the productions of Canada.

Your memorialists believe that among the countries which produce an immense quantity of raw materials, the British Empire, in the highest rank in amount and, from its diversity of resources, affords the widest prospect of rapid and unlimited increase, while the trade of the Dominion with the United States is second only to that of the British Empire and its possessions, and that the development and extension are of paramount importance to us, though from the similarity of most of the products of the two countries it is probably the most extensive and profitable interchange of trade with the Empire.

That your memorialists earnestly desire to foster and extend the trade of the Dominion with the Empire, with its great neighbor the United States, and with other countries throughout the world, and to secure the best opportunities for the development of the Dominion, and the adoption of measures for the arrangement of trade relations between the various portions of the British Empire and between the Empire and foreign nations, important and lasting beneficial results may be obtained, and that to the way of the attainment of these ends, it is necessary to remove the restrictions imposed upon Canada and other portions of the Empire by the so-called favored nation clauses in other trade treaties, and to substitute a uniform and unalterable tariff.

APPROVED.

LONDON, September 16.—The proposed address to Her Majesty by the Canadian Parliament respecting Imperial trade has evoked much pleasure in colonial circles. It is hoped that other colonial parliaments will follow suit, thus strengthening the hands of Lord Salisbury in terminating the obnoxious clauses in the Zollverein and Belgian treaties. This also encourages the Imperial Federalists in their attempt to devise a plan for closer trade relations within the Empire. The special committee of the League meets shortly to discuss the plans of Sir Charles Tupper and others. It is feared the Washington negotiations may call Sir Charles Tupper away from the committee.

The Session of Parliament.

OTTAWA, September 20.—The end of the memorable session is apparently very near. The home fitting has begun in earnest and already a good proportion of the members—undeterred by the fact that the most important decision of this important session has yet to be reached—have left for home determined not to return until after the New Year. These litters are not confined to either party, and many of them have some excuse in the fact that the opening of the fall business season or law term calls for their personal attendance at home. Some of those who have been compelled to depart are lawyers who have important cases coming up at the fall assizes; others are merchants, who can no longer stay away from their business; and others there are again who are not ashamed to confess that they are going home because there is no more money to be made by staying in Ottawa. There are signs of the winding-up of the session on all hands. The pages are kept busy filing up the records of the members; the officials of the post office have more than ever to occupy their time; the lean, unhappy-looking animal who pulls the parliamentary mail cart down the hill to the banks of the canal has heavier loads than ever; and the messengers are busy engaged in the various tasks of Parliamentary house cleaning. Prorogation may take place on Saturday next; it may go over until Monday; but unless something very unexpected happens it will certainly not be deferred longer than Thursday week. There is a general belief that the debate upon the McGreevy report will be short, not extending over more than two days, and that the division may be called on Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning. Beyond the consideration of this report, the business before the House is so light that two days of hard work could see the order paper cleared and all the business transacted. The Senators are awaiting legislation from the Commons, and being equally anxious to get home will not retard the passage of the two or three measures yet to be sent up from the Commons. As an indication how near the session is at an end it may be announced that Sir John Thompson and Hon. Wilfrid Laurier have held a conference and it is understood that no new matter is to be introduced and that old subjects are to be disposed of with the least possible delay.

"A Sorrow's Crown of Sorrows."

CHAPTER VIII.

"Gone to Paris!" Lola repeated blankly. "I suppose it is on that tiresome law business, about which she has had to go once or twice before since she has lived down here," she added after a pause.

"It is raining still," he said, "and your coat is quite wet. Won't you wait a little and go back in the carriage?" "I would rather go now. You must have thought me very silly a moment ago, Mr. de Vaux. I was so hurt and disappointed to find your mother gone like that, without a word to me."

"Leave it to me," he said, "and I will speak to her." Lola did not come down to pour out the Doctor's tea that day. She had a bad headache, and sent to ask whether he would excuse her; she would be all right by dinner-time.

rumors circulated that France and Russia would not take part in any joint action on the part of the combined fleets should it be decided that such a step is necessary, is pronounced untrue. It is also asserted that there is no doubt Germany will increase the number of her warships in Chinese waters and that she will be prepared to take strong measures should they be needed to protect German subjects or their property or should she be called upon to take an active part in the naval demonstration against China.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

Table with columns for Prizes, WORTH, CAPITAL PRIZE, and LIST OF PRIZES. Includes details for 3134 prizes worth \$52,740.00 and a capital prize worth \$15,000.00.



STRENGTH - IS WHAT - JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF IMPARTS.

Forms Sinew and Muscle and gives Soundness to the Constitution.

PERHAPS A RUSE.

Impression That England Purposely Made a Pretence of seizing Mytilene.

THE FIELD OF GLORY.

Some Curious Discoveries at the Scene of the Battle of Lady's Lane.

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A Quebec Failure.

QUEBEC, September 18.—Messrs. Canton & Robitaille, merchants of this city, assigned today on demand of Henri Duverger & Co., of Montreal.

A Sad Story.

The Quebec Telegraph tells a sad story of the results of the late fire at Cap Blanc. It seems that many old and respected citizens of Champlain street, who lived in the locality for many years and built for themselves a home-stead, have lost their all.

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Pain-Killer advertisement featuring a large illustration of a spoon and text describing its benefits for various ailments like cholera, cramps, and rheumatism.

A New Danger.

A new experience of the danger of electricity has been recorded. Dr. George S. Hull recently conducted some experiments with ice cream freezers, and he finds that galvanic action takes place which results in the introduction of poisonous salts of copper and zinc into the cream.

Clinton Clippings.

"I had for years been troubled with dyspepsia and sick headache and found but little relief until I got Burdock Blood Bitters which made a perfect cure. It is the best medicine I ever used in my life."—Hattie Davis, Mary St., Clinton, Ont.

Coal in Alberta.

GALVARY, Alta., September 17.—Mr. Peter McCarthy, Q.C., of this town, who has returned from a prospecting tour in the mountains, reports having discovered valuable anthracite coal deposits on the Red Deer River, forty miles north of Banff. The coal crops out in broad seams and could be easily mined. There is also a natural pass for a railway to the claim. Hitherto it has been supposed that the only deposit of anthracite in the North-West was at Antinette Station, near Banff.

Could Scarcely See.

Mrs. John Martin, of Montague Bridge, P. E. I., writes: "I was troubled last summer with very bad headache and constipation and sometimes could scarcely see. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters made a complete cure of my case, and I wish you every success."

Deporting Canadians.

BUFFALO, N.Y., September 17.—The deportation of Canadian workmen continues. Saturday Cynsus Lamberton, a bus driver for the Carotte Company, was ordered back to his home in Dunville, and the inspector saw that he went. Today George Reinhardt, a carpenter, belonging to the township of Willoughby, in Welland County, was arrested and deported to his home.

Regina Ripples.

"I took six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for liver complaint, headache and dull stupid feeling, but now I am entirely well and healthy, having also a good appetite which I did not have previously."—Mrs. T. Davis, Regina, N.W.T.

The Chinese Difficulty.

LONDON, September 17.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that the German Foreign office has been receiving despatches containing not very quieting news from China within the last few days. China, according to these advices, is unable to fulfil her promises, made to the representatives of the powers, that she would punish those who were implicated in the recent outrages upon foreigners and their property and that she would in future protect foreign residents from injury. The

Germany and the Dardanelles.

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OUR TERMS.

One Dollar a Year in Advance - The Cheapest as well as the Best Catholic Weekly in Canada.

With the change in the proprietorship of this paper one is also made in the rates of subscription to THE TRUE WITNESS, which in future will be ONE DOLLAR (in advance) for country subscribers, and ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS a year (delivered and postage paid) to city subscribers.

Owing to the postal regulations in force in Canada not being applicable to Newfoundland, we are obliged to make the subscription on that island one dollar and fifty cents, in advance.

Ladies' Corner.

Two events of the week—the bazaar and the exhibition—are entitled to special notice, but before mentioning them a few words in this "city of churches," referring to all the churches in general and one in particular, will perhaps be a more appropriate commencement of this column.

No doubt much has already been written about them, and they are so familiar to all that they need no stranger's pen to describe them. But there is one point which seems to have escaped the notice of those who are most intimately concerned, the people who frequent these churches—and that point is Ventilation, or rather the gross neglect of it.

As a detailed and descriptive account of the bazaar appeared in last Wednesday's issue, though not in the "Ladies' Corner," it is unnecessary to give here elaborate details of the stalls, decorations, etc. So far the success has been very good indeed, and the result most encouraging, though there can be little doubt that owing to the Provincial Exhibition the attendance is not quite so large or regular as it would otherwise have been.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT. I beg to acknowledge with sincere thanks having received three prettily embroidered linen mats for the Cathedral Bazaar, from some kind subscriber in Marysville.

Best Body Brussels Carpets. Since my announcement of best, choice, five-frame Body Brussels at special prices, salesmen have been looking large and numerous orders, measurers, cutters and fitters overrun with pressing demands upon their taxed energies.

THOMAS LIGGETT, 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

Some Extra Money Required for Divers Purposes.—A New Regiment.

OTTAWA, September 16.—The supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30 next were brought down this evening by Hon. Mr. Foster. Then total \$919,663.10, of which \$774,015.30 is chargeable to consolidated fund, \$143,148.15 to capital account and \$2,531.65 to territorial account.

Three thousand dollars is asked for repairs to the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, in the Protestant chapel of which institution an organ is to be placed at a cost of \$400, while the salary of the Rev. James Filton is to be raised to \$300.

Harbors and rivers in Quebec are to receive \$2,650; \$3,000 is asked for repairs to the Government wharf at La Chine, \$5,000 for rebuilding part of lock 7, Chambly canal, and \$2,000 for repairs to Cornwall canal locks.

The Montreal Custom House and Post office need \$2,500 and \$3,000 respectively for repairs, while \$4,000 is wanted for the West Farmhouse office.

The organizers of the kilted battalion in Toronto will be made happy by a vote of \$5,000. The members of Parliament, on the other hand, will be disappointed to find no provision for increased indemnity, but the heavy expense of the session, the cost of the investigating committees, reaches \$20,000.

These returning officers for the general elections who have not yet been paid will require \$200. The scientists have asked \$20,000 with which to erect a building at Toronto for the meteorological service and \$2,000 to provide for the expenses in connection with the determination of the longitude of Montreal.

The bearing sea dispute is responsible for \$7,000, \$3,000 being needed to pay the cost of enquiry by Sir George Baden Powell and Dr. G. M. Dawson, the British experts, into the seal fishery in Behring sea, and the balance to provide for printing a complete record of the correspondence on the Behring sea and Newfoundland fishery disputes.

Arbitrations and royal commissions call for nearly \$20,000. Ten thousand is provided to defray the cost of the arbitration of the disputed account between the Dominion and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec; \$4,000 is asked for the prohibition commission and \$2,500 for the Civil Service and Mounted Police commissions. For the trans-Atlantic mail service \$700 is asked.

A Ship Lost. The steamship "Montego" from Montreal for Dundee is a total wreck on the coast of Newfoundland. This startling news was received in the city on Friday evening and created quite a sensation among vessel men, as owing to the incognitiveness of the reports received it was thought that one lives had been lost.

THE FRENCH ARMY. PARIS, Sept. 17.—At Vitry-Le-Francois to-day President Carnot and his Cabinet reviewed the French army, consisting of 10,000 men, which have been taking part in extensive manoeuvres since September 3 under the command of Gen. Saussier. There was an enormous crowd present, and the most fervent enthusiasm was manifested.

Irish Emigration. LONDON, September 21.—The organs friendly to the British Government are denouncing any large Irish emigration scheme planned in connection with Hon. Horace Plunkett's visit to Canada.

but I believe Mr. Plunkett is being made to understand that Canada does not favor indiscriminate emigration. If the Board intends to use its emigration powers it had better, authorities say, do its work thoroughly on the colonization plan of the Scotch Crofters' Board.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

ACHES. It is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Physicians Couldn't Cure Him. S. J. STEIN, 321 224 St.

COMMERCIAL. GRAIN.—The market is quiet and inactive. We quote: Peas 80c to 82c in store; 81c to 83c alfalfa. Oats, Manitoba 55c to 56c; Upper Canada, 55c to 56c; Corn, 62c to 67c duty paid; Barley, feeding, 50c; Rye nominal at 90c to 95c.

MEALS.—We quote:—Oatmeal, standard (per bag) \$2.50 for all grades; gold dust oatmeal, \$4.50.

MEATS.—The market continues steady and prices are firm. We quote:—Canadian choice family pork, 81c to 81.50c; Chicago short cut mess, 81c to 81.50c; Chicago extra clear mess, 81c to 81.50c; Chicago new mess pork, 81.50c to 82c; American old mess, 81c to 81.50c; plate beef, 15c to 15.15c; city cured hams, 11c to 11.15c; bacon, 10c to 11c; lard, in pails, 8.50c to 9.00c.

FAIRMEN'S MARKETS. GRAIN.—Oats sell at from 80c to 90c per bag; peas, 80c to 81c per bushel; buckwheat, 65c to 75c do; beans, 81c to 82c do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 35c to 45c per bag; turnips, 25c to 40c do; carrots, 35c per bushel; cabbages 12c to 25c per dozen; cauliflowers, 20c to 60c do; celery, 15c to 25c do; cucumbers, 20c per bush; onions, 75c per bush.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tab butter from 15c to 20c per lb; prints, 20c to 25c; packed eggs, 14c to 20c per dozen; fresh, 25c to 30c.

POULTRY.—Fowl, 50c to 80c per pair; turkeys, 60c to 81c each; young ducks, 75c to 81c per pair; spring chickens, alive, 35c to 60c per pair.

LIVE STOCK. The receipts of Live Stock at the Montreal Stock Yards for week ending Sept. 19 were as follows:

Table with columns: Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs. Rows: Left over from previous week, Total for week, Left on hand.

Fair receipts of cattle for week at these yards. Some enquiries and a fair trade done in export cattle though no improvement in values. For butchers the offerings were not too large, but trade was quiet and prices fair only.

Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks. THE ADDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER cleanses the scalp and removes dandruff; it also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth.

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PROVINCIAL NOTES.

More cottages are being put up in St. Johns to accommodate the increasing number of employes of the Standard Drain Pipe company.

A little girl at Ormstown, daughter of a poor man named Leclere, died after a short illness, caused by her swallowing the stone of a plum.

Death has again entered the ranks of the few surviving veterans of the volunteers of '37-'38. Alexander McDowell, of Hemmingford, a member of Captain Shields' company, and a participant in the engagement which took place at Odelltown on the 7th November, 1838, died after a short illness, on Sunday morning.

Mr. Thomas McGarvey, of Godmanchester, had his wheat thrashed, 21 acres, and realized 113 bushels. On the same amount of land last year he had 22 bushels. Wheat, which is not largely cultivated about Ormstown, has, where sown, shown remarkable results.

The by-law of the village of Roxton Falls granting a bonus of \$25,000 for the establishment of a hoisery and underwear factory has been carried unanimously, 58 voting in favor and one against. Mr. Terrassou de Renardville, a French capitalist who has lately come to this country, is to be the recipient of the bonus. The bonus is to be paid in instalments of \$3,000 per annum for the first three years, and \$2,000 per annum for the last eight years.

Mr. Justice Lynch recently rendered an elaborate judgment in the case of Lepine vs. Laurent, collector of Provincial revenue, in which he held that the provincial legislature had the right to prohibit the sale of liquors, and to delegate that right to municipalities and chartered corporations. In the present instance Mr. Lepine, trader at Magog, took a writ of mandamus against the Collector of Provincial revenue to compel that official to grant a wholesale license, making a legal tender of the Government fees. Last year Magog received its charter from the Quebec Legislature, by which it was empowered to make a by-law to prohibit within its limits the sale by wholesale. Hence the present difficulty. Judge Lynch held that the prohibiting clause in the charter was *inter vivos* of the Quebec Legislature, and dismissed the writ of mandamus.

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S. Carsley's Column.

LADIES' CORSETS in the most stylish shape, specially adapted to the present style of dress, at S. Carsley's.

GIRLS' AND MISSES' COSTUMES in great variety for the autumn and winter seasons at S. Carsley's Notre Dame street.

Our Exhibit of Umbrellas in the present Exhibition is of the same class as was shown by us at the Colonial Exhibition in London, England, 1886.

Grand Exhibition - NEW MANTLES - S. CARSLY'S.

Mantle Department. New Mantles, New Mantles, Paris Model Mantles, Vienna Model Mantles, London Model Mantles.

Mantle Department. Ladies' Jackets, Silk Lined, Ladies' Jackets, Braided, Ladies' Jackets, Embroidered, Ladies' Jackets, Trimmed Fur.

Mantle Department. Children's Waterproofs, Misses' Waterproofs, Ladies' Waterproofs, Tweed Covered.

LINEN DEPARTMENT! Manufacturers' Stock. A Manufacturers' Stock of Remnants of Linens of every description will be sold at very Low Prices next week.

Linen Department. TABLE LINENS in all qualities, TABLE DAMASKS in all qualities, Unbleached Table Cloths.

Linen Department. FINE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, Newest Patterns, Table Napkins to match, FANCY TABLE CLOTHS.

Linen Department. Square Hemstitched Doilies, Round Hemstitched Doilies, Hemstitched Tray Cloths.

Linen Department. Hemstitched Table Napkins, Hemstitched Sideboard Covers, Hemstitched 5-o'clock Tea Cloths, Hemstitched Table Cloths.

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