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PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Cardinal Lavigerie in Airica.

The Noble Work of the Archbishop of Carthage in Suppressing the Slave Trade.

world hears so many praises bestewed on Stanley and Emin Pasha for the work they have already accomplished in Africa, in the line of suppressing the shominable slave traffic which has so long flourished in that country, people are apt to line sight of the fact that two individuels are not the enly enes who have perfermed humanitarian labers in the dark continent, where, years hefore either Emin or Stanley thought of penetrating, a Catholic prelate, accompanied by a number of devoted missionaries, had zaalously applied himself to the amelioration of the African people. In one of bis latest European letters, Monsigner O'Reilly, the distinguished writer who saturned home to New York ast week, after a protracted visit on the other side of the Atlantic, says that these Catholic missionaries " are making the sheres of northern Africa blessom once mera, net only into the glorious premise of civilizatien, but inte the ripening fruits of spostelic herolem"; and many other testimentals of the excellence of the work of Ordinal Lavigerie and his "white fathers," as his missionaries are called, coul i easily be queted were there any need for such evidence.

The man who is at the head of this Catholic apostel ite in northern Africa, and who is now the archbishop of the ancient see ever which St. Augustine once presided, Charles Martial Lavigerie, was born 65 years ago at Bayonne, in France, his parents being members of an old bourgeols family. His early aducation was supervised by the famous Mondiguor Dapanloup, who recognized the great promise of the youth, and he went to the Seminary of St. Sulpice for his theological course. After his ordination at this lnit tu-

tien, he was placed in charge of A CLERICAL BURRAU

in Parls which had the man gement of the Cathelle missionary schools in the East, and nis assumption of that post marked the beginning of his own missionary career. In 261 Rame honored him by appointing him an amilitor di rota, and two years subsequently he was named bishop of Nancy, which see he governed up to 1867. In the latter year the later Plus IX induced him to accept the blahopric of Algiers, in order that he might licly combating the policy of Marshal Mc-Mahon, then governor of Algeria, and by winning his point over that veteran soldier. In 1868 a devastating famine broke out in nothern Airlea, and Cardinal Lavigerie last ne time in applying to Europe for assistance fer his people and in organizing relief expeditions, which he sent in all directions to alleviate the sufferings of the Arabr. His one great desire, however, was to evangelize equatorial Airica and put an end to the inlamous slave to ffic which was carried on there. It was not until 1874, though, that he was enable to send his first batch of mission. ar'es outward, but the three priests who compose this band were murdered by a hostile tribe while on their way to Timbuctio. Another expedition was forthwith dispatched tarough Tripoli to the Sahara desert and

#### THESE MISSIONARIES SUCCEEDED

in establishing themselves at Ghadames, where, however, they subsequently fell victime to a fanatical outbreak of the tribesmen. Cardinal Lavigerie's next move was to setablish four central missions in equatorial Africa, one on the conge, another on Lake Tanganika and a third and fourth on the two Nyanes lakes. The difficulties he had to surmount in accomplishing this can be judged from the fact that it took his missionaries leurteen months to reach the two latter atations, in the course of which long journey ne less than eight perished of exhaustion and sickness. The missions, ence they were established, preved very successful, hewever, and they have since grewn into semething like 15 stations, necessitating the ministry of some 40 priests, who have converted, in some instances, whole villages to Christanity.

When Stanley, after his visite to King Mitesa, issued his report frem Uganda, Cardinal Lavigerie, who entered, with others, the hope that that potentate would preve a pewerful instrument in the redemption of Africa, sent a missionary expedition to Zanzibar, whence it was ordered to push enward and inward to the heart of the dark centinest Subsequent to Stanley's departure from Uganda, however, the Arab clave dealers had again asserted their influence ever the fickle king, whe, nevertheless, made a pretence of being nesirous to co-operate with the missionaries. The following description of his reception of the missionaries, when the

#### SUMMOND INTO HIS PRESENCE

to debate with the prophets of Islam, is intiresting: "Seated in his chair of state, his feet rested on a leopard's skin, and olad in ne unkingly fashion in a gold embroidered coat flewing white robe, a Zanzibar sword by his side, a terbouche, a orimson fez on his closely shaven head, his aspect not without a certain impressiveness conferred by the tense of conscious power, his noble bronze features have semething of the terrible faccination with which the association of slumberous ferculty invest; the repose of a wild beast, and tow, even of white men, concious of alprestige of civilization to sustain them, have met without a feeling of involuntary awe the lance of the large vivid eyes in whose glewng shadews lurk suggestion of latent fury.

motioniess as monumental bronzes, present a combination of on:landish strangeness bewild-ering to the European visitor, while the picturesques costumes—white mantles of silky. haired geatskin, clay-colored robes of barkcloth draping dark, athletic forms—furnish elements of pictorial effect not often found in African life."

The disputation before Mtesa, however, availed Obrict anity nething, as the world already knews, and the hopes which Cardin: l Laviger east estated that, through that pot-

ON THE SLAVE TRAFFIC

came to naught Feiled and disappointment, in consequence, the African apostle turned again to Eurepe and appealed to the Christian sextiment of that country to come to ble mut ves were unselfish ones militated against them in mere than one European country, where greed of African territory was already strong. In the heps of furthering his work, the cardinal went in person lust year to Europe and pleaded his cause in the principal cities of that continent. Paris listened to his elo-quent denunciations of the alave trade; Brussels heard his magnificent oratory, and London hearkened while he teld the story of Africa's wrongs. Loo XIII., who has always taken a great interest in the cardinal's mis-sion, subscribed the sum of \$60,000 for its promotion; Landon formed an auxiliary society, with the Prince of Wales at its head, and other similar associations were organized at Brussels, Autwerp, Liege, Paris and elsewhere. The cardinal had formed the plan of holding a great international anti slavery congress at Geneva, and Catholic America sent two delegates to represent her at that assemblage, one

#### HAILING FROM THIS CITY.

Unfortunately, though, the date when the congress should have met saw its chief promotor dar genously ill, and postponement became inevitable. Then arose those dissensions between certain European powers as to which should control equatorial Africa, and these happenings in no wise assisted the cardinal's benevoient plans, though he is still engaged in pushing these forward as fast as he can in the face of the opposition he has te encounter.

Cardinal Lavigorie, before age and iliness weakened his frame, was a magnificent speci-men of physical humanity. Standing 6 feet 2 inches in height, and built in proportion, nity. His friends have for years besought him to resign his African bishopric and accept a post in France, but he has always turned a deaf ear to such appeale, and on one occasion he replied that he would rather die of hard labor in Africa than snooumb, as he surely would, to remorse in France if he deserted those devoted missionaries who, at his request, have joined him to labor for the redemption of the dark continent. During the years that he has administered the see of Carthage, it is said that he has collected over \$2,000,000 for the propagation of the faith in Africa, where his missionaries have accomplished, and are still performing, a vast amount of good, even if they have not yet succeeded in the suppression of the slave trade, -Boston Republic.

### The Perfection of Home Rule.

The Universe says: When our own Cardinal—Hibernior ipsis Hibernis—avews that he is a Heme Ruler, and adds that not an Irish member must leave the British House of Commons, he appreaches a knetty point, a veritable kink. The Irish members proposed to return to Ireland, under the new legislative arrangement, but the objection to their leaving was raised by the Torica-of course, as a mere factious manuavre. Well admitting for discussion make, that the Irish members have a seat here and also in Ireland, Englishmen will naturally object, "Oh, the. gentlemen will not allow us to mix in their affairs, but they have the audacity to sit in judgment ever ours"—and Englishmen would be perfectly within their right in so speak-

Te our thinking there is but one logical escape from the dilemma—and that is enevitable. A genuinely Imperial Parliament must be established, one that will take eognizance of imperial matters only and reject the townpump frivelities that accupy so many hours at Westmin.t.r at present. To that assembly members should muster representatives from Australia, the Cape, New Z:aland, the Deminion of Canada—in ahert, the outbranching expansions of Great Britain. Icoland should have its local Parliament for purely local affairs. The aspiration for a complese independence, which has long been as impracticable as a dream, would then be unnecessary. Ireland would be happy in self-gevernment and would be satisfied. The only hitch would be the monetary ene. The same men could not be members of both houses, and there might be a bit of a scramble as to who had the first claim to enter the Senate at Westminster. That, toe, could be settled easily if felk would have the wit to adopted the plan that works amectaly elsewhere—abeliah the hereditary House of Lerde, replacing it by an Imperial Senate, and let the Irish nation pay its members.

#### The Pope and African Slavery.

LONDON, July 21.— The Pope has sent a letter to Cardinal Lavigerie eulogizing his labors in Africa. The Pope praises the Brussels Anti-The whele scene of the court, with the dis-cerdant clanger of wild music, the braying of support of the church. He says that Apostolic support of the church. He says that Apostolic support of the church. He says that Apostolic support of the church and with the darking. ivery horns, rell of drums and shrill diseen. work must g) hand in hand with the develop-ance of files; the prestrate ferms within, the

Archbishop Ireland's Opinion.

A Secular Education as Contrasted with Ecclesiastical Parish Schoois.

The Most Rev. Archbishep Ireland, of St. Paul, delivered an important and instructive address before the National Elucational Convention which sat in that city recently. In

the course of his remarks he said:—
"State action in favor of instruction imassistance. His appeals should have been all plies free schools on which knowledge is conthe mere potent because wen recogn'zed that ditioned in the asking; in no other manner the suspicion of deveting land or wealth, adorn, and blest the generations upon whose struction? That there are serious difficulties and yet, in one sense, the very fact that their serious difficulties and yet, in one sense, the very fact that their serious difficulties and yet, in one sense, the very fact that their serious difficulties and yet, in one sense, the very fact that their serious difficulties and yet, in one sense, the very fact that their ser I are poured their treasures! No tax is in the way, I confess. But are we to step at more legitimate than that which is levied for difficulties when it is incumbent upon us the dispelling of mental darkness, and the reach the goal? I do not mistrust the roply, building up within a nation's bosom of intel- I turn to all the Americans—secularists as school of America—withered be the hand them in the name of the American citizenship raised in sign of its destruction! Can I be wings until all the children of the people fiad It exists. I repeat my regret that there is the necessity for its existence. In behalf of the state school, I call upon my fellow Americase to aid in the removal of this necessity. echools. Seven hundred and fifty thousand children, it is estimated, are educated in their parish acheols. A lack of material means prevents them from housing their full zeal in favor of parish schools. Many Episcepalians, and some in different other Protestant denominations, commend and organize parish school. The different denominations! colleges of the country are practically parish schools for the children of the richer classes.

#### SPIRIT OF THE PARISH SCHOOL.

if not the school itself, is widespread among

American Protestante, and is made manifest by their determined opposition to the exclusion of Suripture reading and other deve tional exercises from the school room. There le dissatisfaction with the state achool, as at prosent organized. The state school, it is said, tends to the elimination of religion the better labor for the amelioration of the 2 inches in height, and built in proportion, from the minds and hearts of the youth of country. This is my presented and his figure with an impressive dig.

The live Canen Murnane recently preached the following sermen on the above theme, at control that important trust that the instance of this important trust that the instance of this important trust that the instance of the state schools of to:day. Believe me, my definite the following sermen on the above theme, at country. This is my prevance against the following sermen on the above theme, at country. This is my prevance against the following sermen on the above theme, at country. This is my prevance against the following sermen on the above theme, at country. This is my prevance against the following sermen on the above theme, at country. This is my prevance against the following sermen on the above theme, at country. This is my prevance against the following sermen on the above theme, at country. This is my prevance against the following sermen on the above theme, at country. This is my prevance against the following sermen on the above theme, at country. This is my prevance against the following sermen on the above theme, at country. This is my prevance against the following sermen on the above theme, at the following ly sincere when I now declare that I am speaking for the weal of Protestants as well as for that of Catholics. I am a Catholic, of course, to the tinlest fibre of my heart, unfluching and uncompromising in my faith. But God forbid that I desire to see in Amer.ca the ground which Protestantism occupies exposed to the chilling and devastating blast | abandenment or perseverance to be l.ft out of unbelief. Let me be yeur ally in stemming of consideration, and he thought that the the swelling tide of irreligion, the death knoll of Christian if , and of Christian olvi-I za lon, the fatal foe of souls and of country. This is what we have to fear-the materialism which sees not beyord the universe a living personal God or the agnesticism which reduces him to an indescribable perhaps. The evil is abroad, scorning salvation through the teachings and grace of Christ Jesus, sneering at the Biblical page, warring upon the eacredness of the Christian Sabbath, and the music of its church bells, telling of Heaven and of the hopes of immortal souls. Let us be on our guard. In our jealousies, less Pretistants gain some advantage over Catholics, or Catholics ever Protestants, weiplay into the hands of unbelievers and secularists. We sery of thought. Are we not securing to them fine fisherman, no irritation, and when asked the tought's, A. K. ane. In another case (A. the mastery of the future? The state school to push out his ship from the shore and let Jones, landlord. W. L. Bestill, tenant). a have given ever to them the school, the nuris non-religious.

#### JT IGNORES RELIGION.

There is and there can be no positive religlous teaching, where the principle of noneact rianism rules. What follows? The school deals with immature, childleh minds. upen which silent facts and examples make deopest impression. The school claims nearly all the time remaining to pupils outside of rest and recreation; to the school they will periorce amid the struggles of later life look back for inspiration. It treats of land and sea, but not of heaven; it speaks of states. men and warriers, but is silent on God and Ohrist; it tells how to attain success in this world, but says nothing as to the world beyond the grave. The pupil sees and listens; the conclusion is inevitable, that religion is of minor impertance. Religious indifference will be his creed; his manheed will be, as his childheed in the school, estranged frem God and the positive influence of religion, The trief and hurried lessons of the family fireside and the Sunday school will not avail. At best, the time is too short for that most difficult of lessons, religion. The child le tired from the exacting drill of the schoolroom, and will not relish an extra task, of the necessity of which teacher, in whom he centides mest trustingly, has said nothing.
The great mass of children receive ne fireside lesson, and attend no Sunday school, and the great mass of children of America are grewing up without religion. The churches are epen and teachers are at hand, but the nonreligious school has claimed the attention and the hard work of the child during five days of the week; he is unwilling to submit the world says cannot be dene, that the right to the drudgery of anethers heur's work on hand of God was seen. When they saw the Sunday. The children of the masses are morning sun glorifying the Eastern sky and Sunday. The children of the masses are learning no religion. The religion of thousands, who are supposed to be religious, is the joy they felt it more because it had followed merest veneering of mind and heart. Its and chased away the hours of darkness, and doctrines are vaguest and most chaotic notions their hearts spentaneously rese up in praise as to what Ged is, and what are our relations and thanksgiving. And as they saw that ed by Mr. John Clancy: Resolved that we, specimens at Zoo are not onlined in the same specimens at Zoo are not only only on the same specimens at Zoo are not only on the same specimens at Zoo are not only on the same specimens at Zoo are not only on the same specimens at Zoo are not only on the same specimens at Zoo are not only on the same specimens at Zoo are not only on the same specimens at Zoo are not only on the same specimens at Zoo are not only on the same specimens at Zoo are not only on the same specimens at Zoo are not only on the same specimens at Zoo are not only on the same specimens at Zoo

Curistian civilization, and that will maintain it in the future. This is not the religion that

SUBJUGATE PASSON AND REPRESS VICE. It is not the religion that will guard the

family and save society.

Let the state look to itself. The mind which it pelishes is a two-edged swerd—an instrument for evil. It were fatal to pelish it without the assurance that in all likelihood it shall be an instrument for good.

De not say that the state schools teaches morals. Christians demand religion. Merals without the positive principles of religion, giving to them root and shape, do not exist. What seems to be merals without religion are the blosseming of fortunate and kindly disposed natures, or habits fashioned upon Christians traditions that grow weaker as the traditions become remote.

To the American people at large-religious he and his missionaries were actuated by no can we bring in truction within the reach of minded and God fearings as I know them to selfish motives in their efforts to evangelize all children. Free schools! Blest indeed is be—I put the question: Should we not have equatorial Africa. They were whelly free from the nation whose value and billides they in connection with the schools religious in ligent manheod and womanhood. The free well as Christ an ballevers, and I address We are practical people, and when we find suspected of commity to the atate school be- facts before us, whether we like or dislike cause I fain would widen the expanse of it; them, we deal with them with an eye to the general good. Disestisfaction does exist with shelter beneath their cover, because I tell of the state schools, because of its exclusion of defects which for very love of the state school religion. The dissatisfaction will exist so I seek to remedy? I turn to the parish school. long as no change is made. It is founded on

conscience. Is not the fact of this dissatisfaction sufficient that Americans set to work earnest ly and with a good will to remove its cause Cathelics are feremest in establishing parish | The welfare of the country demands peace and harmony among citizens. Let us put an end to the constant murmurings and bitter recriminations which our school war fills the air. Since we are proud of our state number of children. Lutherans exhibit great schools and prize tradvantages, let us make on effort that all the children of the people sijiy these advantages. If there be a public funtitution, as the state schools, supported b, all the people, let it be such that all may tie it. Be there no taxation without representation in the enjoyment of the benfits

#### FAILURE

The Harbinger of Success.

Luke, v. 1-11, he said the work of the Church was justly compared to that of fishermen, but the points that stood out prominently in the Grapel was the failure at first and the subsequent success. Failure and success have too important a bearing on our work, have too intimate a relation with our lessons of the great miracle referred to in that day's Gospel were applicable to the work of the Church in the most vital way. They should first just grasp the story at the point where Simon was a ked to let down his net. He had gone through a night of toil for wife and little ones, but a fisherman's luck was uncertain-b.t:er luck next time. He had falled, but he had done a night's honest work. It was not his fault-not a shadow of fault was his. His was the failure one could tace without shame, for he did his best-did all that man could do-and his failure was not his fault. But the wenderful thought that he was angry and impatient. But nething of the sert. There he was mending and wasting his net and making arrangements for next night. There was no temper with that labored all the night and have taken nothing, but at Thy word I will let down the net." Of course, the Very Rev. Canon's hearers could understand that these were not big ships, but still compliance with the request tast had been made meant trouble, more work, and that too, of a kind that men den't care about after a hard night's work and fallure. Divine Providence, however, in its own wise way, eften makes failure the harbinger of success, and God, who was looking en-He who marks less things than the fisherman's toil. He who

MARKS THE SPARROW'S FALL, drew near. " What glory, what good He evelves! Censolation for weary disheartened priests and spiritual labourers in every age. The very bitterest trials of the Church were Divine evidences in her favor. It would be beautiful, and, if human power and wisdom nould ensure it, they would have the life of the Church one ever-swelling triumphant march, instead of victory to-day and failure to morrow repeated throughout endless years. But cepli not they see that the present order was evidence of wisdem and more vivid manifestation of Divine power? losses and failures taught Christians how weak they are, kept them in humility, and made them strive the more. The success which fellowed and the resurrection from the dust, taught them how powerful God is-how near and how faithful to all His premises, for newer is made perfect in infirmity. It was in the lifting up of that which is weak and lewly, in the accomplishment of that which filling the earth with light and beauty and

Tais is not the religion built up in the past our | the power and love of One who never slumbered, but whose eyes were ever open on the ohildren of men. He had said that the work of the Catholic Church was truly and justly compared to that of fishermen. They were casting their nets over she waters and striving to bring spoils to the ship, and it was fince of public opinion and in pursuance of true that they often had the bitterness of a scheme subsided for political purposes, takfallure. They took few of the many they en possession of evicted farms even in our sought, their nets were continually breaking swn neighborhood at Luggacurren. We they lost the greater part of their little spoil. But were they so wanting in faith as to be discouraged by failure? The world wor excellent effect in speeding astisfactory ar-shipped success. It was the very svil of the rangements between hone file tenants and age—the meanest, most saddening characteristic of a mean and saddening age. Be succossful anyway by fraud, or force, or mere chance, and the worship of the world was secured. Every tongue would sing the praise, and every hand cast tribute at the feet of the

#### IRISH NOTES.

items of Interest from the Provinces of the Green Isle.

The splenid new schools erected in Castlemartyr through the exertions of Father O'Connell, the parish priest, were formally opened on June 21. There was a large assembly present.

A Syned of the discesan clergy of Ferns was held recently, at St. Peters College. Wexford after which the annual retreat from the priests of the diocese began.

Lord Chief Baton Palles and the Rev Henry Evans, D.D., have been appelnted Commissioners of the National Education, in room of the late Sir Rebert Kane and Mr. James W. Murland.

The Month's Memory Office and High Mass or the Rev. John Kavanagh, late P. P. Ballymacarret, diocese of Dawn and Connor, took place in the church of his native parish, Craanford, and was attended by a large number of clargymen from the diocese of Ferns and the arch-diocese of Dublin.

The members of the St. John's Temperance Association have taken steps to present the Rev. Father Lee, C.C., St. Jehn's, Limerick, with an illuminated address in recognition of the many valuable services rendered to them during the time Father Lee fulfilled the office of president.

At the last meeting of the Fier Supply Association, held on Friday, June 20, in Belfatt, it was stated that the acreage under flax last year showed an increase, but the yield was elightly under the average. The as- ponents of the truth that the world is govern.

At a labor meeting at Lanamore, on Sunday, June 22, resolutions were passed urging the introduction of a bill into l'arliament to facilitate the crection of laborers' cottages, to increase the plot of land from half to one scree, and to extend the benefits of the poor law and municipal franchiser. A number of policemen were present.

A shocking outrage has just been perpetrated in the County Clare, between Rusne and Corofin. A masked man, who had two or three companions, called at a house where farmer named MacNamara was on a visit, a ked him sutside the deor, and without any ado shot him in the legs with a revolver, wounding him so badly that his life is in serious danger.

Some tremendous cantles has been out off reck rents in the County Carlow by the Sub-Commission over which Mr. R. R. Kane presides. In one instance an old rent of £600 per annum was reduced to £425. The fearful rack-renting which has been going on in tals case may be gauged from the fact that valuation of this large helding was but 2379 The landlerd's name is P. Vickers, to push out his ship from the shore and let Jones, landlord, W. L. Bestill, tenant), a down his net, he only said, "We have rack-rent of £135, on a valuation of £107, was reduced to £89. A third case, which shows what rack-renting can do in small way may be taken. Is was that of W. Nixon, landlerd, Jehn Farrell, tenant. Oa a valuation of £4 10;, a rent of £8 was charged, and this has been reduced to £5. A considerable number of cases were decided at this ocmmission, and those we have outed give a presty good idea of the work which the Sat-Cemmissiener had to do. The decisions were recorded at Balt'nglass.

Alvily scene was witnessed on the Magherearty strand recently, when a number of men with carts were callecting seaweed. Mr. Olphert had warned the people that they would be prosecuted if found collecting the weed. The agent, Mr. Hewson, taking advantage of the presence of police and military in the neighbornood, made a deade at upon the peeple. The women and boys, who were up to their walste in the water, out hing the drift from the receeding waves, fled when they saw the agent sppreaching. The cartmen lashed their horses into the sea till the water rose over the horses' backs. Oge Emergency man who accompanied the agent foloff, and while Hewson was grappling in the water with the driver, the ther cart drivers urged their horses rapidly towards shore, and in the direction of the sandbanks, hotly purobsers.

At Tuesday's, June 24, meeting of the Abbeyleix Board of Guardians, Mr. James Mc-Mahon, D. V. C., presiding, the fellowing resolution was unanimensly adopted, second-

faction with the recent statement of Mr Commissioner McCarthy, anreanoing that none of the money advanced by the Legisla-ture for the establishment of a peasant pro-prietary in this country will be utilized in favor of the emeryencymen who have, in dehave hopes that Mr. Commissioner Mc-Carthy's timely aunouncement will have an their landlords, and establishing the relations of landlord and touant generally on a more satisfactory and firm foundation.

The Catholic Review mays :- Further cenversions of Protestants are reported from Cork. Twelve more of the Rev. Mr. Hopley's flook have secoded, and there is every probability, if the religious exodus continues, that the rector's occupation will be gone and his congregation reduced to the numerical dimenelens of that pusillus grex mentioned by Swift, which consisted of the person and the sexton. Time was, in the old ascendancy laye, when "the Establishment" flourished like the green bay tree, befere the grand eld woodsman of Hawarden laid his are to the root-"and great was the fall thereof! -when it mateered little to the parson whether his congregation was large or small; he was sure of the leaves and fishes. But now that the Protestant party have to put their hands in their pockets to keep it up, they must get some value for their money and see that the clergy work. It must, therefore, have caused Mr. Hopley some trepidation on Sunday when he heard that another batch of his people went to Mass at Ballinaskea Cnurch and publicly abjured the Protest int religion. Father O'Driscoll, of Schull, who otherstad Mass, in a feeling and forcible address to the congregation, pointed out the loss they had sustained in having their beloved and selfsacrificing priest tern from them, and ex-horted them to stand firm by Father Crowley's teaching, to break no law, but not firm ly and constitutionally, and keep the flag flying. Father Orowlev is at present an in-mate of Cork County Jail, in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits.

#### THE PRAYING MANTIS.

## Interesting Facts About That Sadly Named

The man'id: (two specimens of which have just been added to the insect house in the Zoological Gardens) are noticeable ro, only for their structural peculiarities, but also for the fact that they are living and walking exness and all good qualities, whereas in truth they are the most blood thirsty creatures imaginable. This extremely mistaken calinists of their character has arisen from the fact that, especially as they move slewly about, the thorax is raised it an angle to the body. and the large raptorial legs are carried ex-tended and raised -thus fancifully limits ting. or rather carleaturing, the position of a percon whose hands are clasped in prayer. In many parts of the world they are still regarded with superstitious reverence, and extraordinary stories are told of them. For example, they are believed to be able to indi cate coming events, whence their names of "soothsayers" or "prophets," and in the South of Europe the praying mantle le supposed to direct any lost wayfarer, especially a child, into the right way. Another lagend le to the effect that "St. Francis Xavier, on seeing a mantle moving slowly along with its ferelege raised as if in devetion, desired it to sing the praises of God, which it immediately did in a very beautiful canticle." Again, we are tell that among the Hottentote "the individual upon whom one happens to slight is supposed to have a peculiar degree of annotity imparted to him, and to be a special favorite of heaven." All this reverence la

#### SORELY MISPLACED. the whole of the creatures' life being spent in

murder and rapine ; for, being "fierce, oruel, gormandizing wretches, so far frem indulging, as has been fondly supposed, in a state of religious abstraction, they are continually seeking what they may devour," and the very position which has given them a reputation for sanotity is only assumed to enatle them the more readily to seize any unfertunate insect that may come within their reach, and they are by ne means particular what that insect may be, as they will with the greatest readiness seize and devour one of their own species, particularly if smaller and weaker than themselves It is, therefore, not surprising that they are mo t pugnatious and indulge in the fiere at encounters on the least possible provocation-or, indeed, without any apparent provocation at al'-when "their man curres very much resemt la those of husears fighting with sabres, and semetimes one cleaves the other through at a single streke, or severs the head from the bedy. During these engagements the wings are generally lewed the carts till the water was close to explauded, and when the battle is ever the bis neck. The wheel of one of the carts came conquerer deveurs his antagenist." The performance is curious and amusing, the peculiar shape and carriage of the insects giving them the appearance of dancing with one another. on reaching the strand, started at full gallop In China and the East we are teld that they are fought, like game-cocks, for wagers. The sued by the agent. From the heights above following extract from the work of an Amerithe shere the chase was watched by a large can authority says much fer their power of crewd of peasants, whe, when they saw the endurance; "We have seen a female decapicart-men outstrip the agent, gave expression tated, and, with her bedy partly eaten, slip te their pleasure and satisfaction in ringing away from another that was devouring her, and for over an hour afterwards fight as tensciously and with as much nonchalance as though nothing had happened." It is, perhaps, needless to say, the character of the mantidæ being such as it is, that the twe

#### IN GOD'S GOOD TIME.

Two children stood beside a rushing stream.
And watched a vessel speeding, speeding fast,
Till its white sails were but a misty gleam,
And sunset shadows in its wake were cast.

Their eyes were filled with tears as, hand is They turned with alow, reluctant steps away

The younger sobbed—he could not understand.
The other sweetly tried his grief to stay. And with this answer did the little maid

Her infant brother's anxious doubts dispel:

'In God's good time—ah! do not be afraid—
In God's good time all will again be well.

"I know that paps will return again. Oh? think when you were lying en your bed, And mamma prayed that God would case your pain, In His good time you would be well, she said.

" And then remember, from the little seeds You hid and tendered thro' such long, long

hours. Lest they should parch with thirst or choke with weeds, In God's good time, as mamma said, came

And so, she save, we must not cease to pray, That little children's prayers are always heard : Though sometimes Heaven seems very far

away, God listens and He treasures every word."

Then keep this thought, dear trusting childish hearts, Sweet and far echoing as a vesper chime That breaks upon the ear when day departs That children's prayers are heard in God's

good time.

#### CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Present,

Cardinal Manning has said, "It is a bad will that dees not contain the name of Ged or His poor, If peace-maker are called the children of

God, we must conclude that these who sew discord are the children of the devil .- St. Gregory the Great. Would you erjoy perfect tranquility and

possess your soul in peace? Have then, no attachment for the pleasures of the world.— St. Anselm, O.S.B. Cathelio parents should always give to their children the name of some saint. Es-

pecially, they should avoid the pagan practice of giving them nicknames. Every several absolution is a royal parden, freely and abundantly bestewed, not only without mency and without any price, but

netwith tunding our great unwerthiness. The sould should never t've of any combat, ner abanden any exercise of plety or prayer, even though she should only remain before the eress repeating Jesus ! Jesus !—St. Catherine of Siena.

The Biered Secrement is the presence which makes a Cathelic church different from every other place in the world, which makes it as ne other place can be hely. Cardinal Newman.

It is the consciousness of the presence of Jesus, God and man, in the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar, which draws all eyes and all hearts round about him to the point where He is persona ly present.

We should belong to God and our neighbor without reserve; and our charity for beth should dispess us at all times to do and suffer that which is most difficult, for their sake.—St. Vincent de Paul.

How near and yet how far off! It unity is to desirable-se necessary-why did not Obriet previde fer it in seme absolute manner? Did henct? "Then art Peter and en this reck I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

There are three false lights which me deceive ourselves. (1) The world. We ownpare ourselves with the people. (2) Kind friends, who are ready to flatter us. (3) Love of curselves. We are so tempted to think lightly of our own faults, whiles we are severe with others.

St. Vincent said one day to his Community; His service. Ab, my brethern, would we repay. wish to be in the world without pleasing God and promoting His knowledge and love ?"-St. Vincent de Paul.

Next after God in our leve is Mary; infinitely below God, because He slone is the uncreated; immensely above all other creatuace, because she is the Mother of God. Being the Mother of Jesue, our Brother, she is our Mother too. Jesus loved her above all oreatures, and we cannot be like Him if we of his thighs—a coat, one half white, the de net love her toe.

You know the golden rule-"Do unto others as you would that others should do unto yeu." Here is a rule which is part of the golden rule, but which we will put by itself, because it is of value, and call it the allver rule: "Think and say all you can of the good qualities of others; forget and be allent about their bad qualities."

A recent pilgrim to the Hely Land writes "We visited the house of Zanharv and birth. place of St. John the Baptist, afterwards walking on foet to the Church of the Visitation. And here we sang the Magnificat on the spot where it fell from Mary's inspired lips. It was a levely spot, and we could well have tarried to pender over the Gosp 1 narrative, and admire the peace and beauty ( the surroundings."

The spirit of the Lord's Prayer is beautiful. It breathes: A filial spirit-"Father." A Oathelle spirit-"Our Father." A reverential epirit—"Hallewed be Thy name." A micelenary epirit—"Thy Kingdom come." Missionary spirit—"Tay Aingdem ceme. I knew no itear, rer ner ne purned se dare and An ebedient spirit—"Give us this day our to suffer, discover new lands and conquer daily bread." A penitent spirit—"Fergive realms to her sway.

We forgive them who trespass against us." A watchful spirit—"Lead us not late tempta—

"The day of the Immaculate Conception of the Hely Virgin—whom I had continually instance of the day of the suppression of the Hely Virgin—whom I had continually instance of the suppression of the day of the suppression of the day of the suppression of the day of the suppression of the tien, but deliver us from evil." Amen.

Do Maistre, the great Cathelic scholar and philosopher of a century age, said of what is known as the "reformation" movement. "In a degmatic point of view, there is no more Protestantism. Princes adepted this ferm of error in the sixteenth century to despoil the Church. In the nineteenth centary, they will return to the Church and submit themselves to the Papacy, in order to conselidate their their thrones which the happy necessity of expesing my life for the principles of Pretestantism have undermind." It looks as if DeMaistre was also semething of a prophet.

The Press is a Cathelic institution. A Cathelic invented it. Cathelics first printed books, beth in Europe and America. llos print d the first dal'y paper. Printing, in its infancy, was fostered by Church and people, both Cathelic. Seventeen years be-fere the revelt of Luther, over two-hundred

the Father has sent his only-begotten Sonis to-day a longing in the heart and a prayer on the lips of multitudes of Christian. We hall every expression of such desire as a prophecy of its fulfillment, according to others the same sincerity we claim for enraciver. The reunion of Christendom is a sublime idea, an inspiring hope. It is not necessary to the indulgence of this hope to irrecast the precise form of its fulfillment; and therefore we need not exclude from its embrace any of those throughout the world whe profess the true religion. The best things in the world are not made ; they grow. The unification of Christendem, as a whole, or in part, can not be accomplished by bargains and contracts between rival sects.

#### MOHAMMED'S TESTIMONY.

He Bore Witness to the Belief in the Immaculate Conception.

We knew already that Mohammed bore witness to the belief in the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, for according to the orthodox tradition, the Founder of I lam declared that "no child is born but the devil hath tenched it, except Mary and her Son Josus;" and the Keran itself seems to trach the same in Sarah iii. 31. But it is netto well-known that Lother can also be cited en the same side. The "Germania," in replying to the actorious No Popery preacher, Stocker, calls his attention to a passage in Luther's "Kirchenpostill" (Opers, ed. Walch., Hallae 1745; xl. 2616), which runs as fo lows : "As other men were senceived in ain, both in seul and body, but Ohrist without sin, either in body or soul; se Mary the Virgin was conceived according to the body indeed without grace, but ac-Gems of Thought From Holy Men Past and | said to her, 'blessed art theu,' if she had and just that that person should be preserved the flesh that should overcome all sin. For some 30 per cent. that is properly called 'blessed,' which is endowed with God's grace, that is, which is without sin. Of this matter others have written more at length, and adduced excel-lent reasons which it world be too long here. te relate." So wrete Luther in 1527, or ten years after his falling away from the Church, thus showing how strong and general was the belief in the dootrine of the Immaculate Conception in Christendom in the 16th century, just as Mahammed's testimony shows the same fact for the 6th century.

> The B. V. Mary and the Catacombs. The Reme correspondent of an English paper tells this story : "A few days ago the Olever professer, M. Marrucol, showed the Oletian catacombs to a distinguished party. Stepping before the piture of the Blessed Virgin helding the Infant Jesus in her arms, he said: Protestant pretend that the cult and pleture of the Blessed Virgin were not introduced until the council temple on the repaired breach to celebrate of Ephcaus, in the fith century, had pre-claimed that the Virgin Mary was really the PURE WATER. Mother of God. Now here we have a picture of Our Lady which is anterior by a century to the council of Epheaus. And it is the most recent of the representations of Mary which are to be found in the citacombe. If we were in the catacembs of St. Priscilla, I could show you a painting of the Virgin Mother which dates from the first century, which was seen and venerated, if not by the apertles Peter and Paul themselves, at least by their immediate disctples."

#### Industry.

Tell is the price of sleep and appetite, of health and enjoyment. The very necessity the conclusion that the true explanation is which overcomes our natural : loth is a bles- micro-organisms coming into the water, and sing. The whole werld does not centain a absorbing the cenducting substances present, briar or a thern which Divine mercy could On this assumption, such erganisms would We are happler have spared. We are happier with the appear to have an almost absolute power of sterility, which we can overcome by inductry, absorption, something like that of suiphuric than we could have been with apontaneous acid for water-vaper. plenty and unbounded prefusion. The body and the mind are impreved by the toil trat fatigues them. The toil is a thousand times rewarded by the pleasure which it bestows. Its erjayments are peculiar. No wealth can "I pray Ged two or three times a day that | purchase them, no indelence can taste them. hatches the eggs, and takes care of the young He will annihilate us if we are not useful in | They only flow from the exertisms which they birds. We had some (so-called) "tame"

#### The Frolics of Fashion.

What could exhibit a more factuatical appearance than an English beau of the fourteenth century? He wore long-pointed shoer, fastened to his knees by gold or silver chains; hose of one other on one leg, and and another color on the other; short breeches which did not reach to the middle hood, buttened under his chin, embreidered with grotesque bgures of animals, dancing men, etc, and sometimes ornamented with gold and precious stones. This dress was the correct thing in the reign of King pesition, or raised above the back into a Edward III.

The Discovery of the Mississippi. Virgin Mary, whe, imaged to his mind in shapes of the most transcendent leveliness twist in a very ourieus manner, the wings with which the pencil of human genius has estiming various positions. It would seem with which the pencil of human genius has as though the wings thus used, may help the ever informed the canvas, was to him the bird to make its sudden halts and turns; and object of a veneration net unmingled with a sentiment of chivalrous devition. The longings of a sensitive heart, divocred from earth, sought solace in the skies. A subile clomes t of romance was blended with ferver of his worship, and hung like an illuminated cloud ever the harsh and hard realities of his daily let. Kindled by the smile of his colestial Mistress, his gentle and noble nature knew no fear. For her he burned to dare and

veked, since I came to this country of the Ottawas, to obtain from God the favor of being enabled to visit the nations on the river Mississippi,—this very day was precisely that on which M. Joliet arrived with orders from Count Frontenac, our governor, and from M. Talon, our intendant, to go with me on this discovery. I was all the more delighted at this good news, because I saw my plans about to be accemplished, and found myself in the selvation of all these tribes, and especially of all the Itlinois, who, when I saw at Point St. Esprit, had begged me very carnestly to bring the word of God among them."

#### Catholicity in Constantinople.

Constantinaple in the course of time has beceme a religious and sociesiastical centre of ter in the stmesphere the dryer and considerable impertance for Ohri-tlanity, botter are the winds and the more electricity

number of Christian churches in Censtant! ner le is 145. Of these twenty-six are Reman Catholic, three Greek Cathelic, twilve Armenian Cathelio, one Bulgarian Cathelio, fifty Greek Orthodex, thirty-nine Armenian Orthodox, fourteen Protestant. In the suburbe of Yedikulah and San Stephano, in the very heart of the Turkish districts, Roman Cathelic schools and churches have recently been established by the Deminican

#### DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

M. H. Habenicht has written an article en the causes of the cyclones of the North Atlantic. The author points out that, if the globe were covered with water, the general circulation of the air would be very regular, without local depressions and steep baremetric gradients, and he refers to the contract of the systems prevailing, s. g. between the South Pacific and the North Atlantic. He finds the explanation primarily in the obstruction offered to the regular courses of the winds by the great Lontines to the east and west of the Atlantic; and, secondly, in the constant barometrical maxima over the continent in wirter and in the neighborhood of the Artic regions.

#### FLAMELESS COMBUSTION.

In a recent lecture en "Flameless Combustion," T. Fletcher said: "The appearance of flame is misleading, and the greater the flame the smaller the work done, other things being equal. I have been asked by a well-known engineer if I could explain why certain boilers gave such an exceedingly sma:l duty for the fuel consumed when the flues cerding to the soul full of grace. Such is the duty for the fuel consumed when the flues meaning of these words which the Angel Gabriel speke to her, 'blessed art thou amongs twomen.' For it could not have been called magnificent flume. The fact was that his so-called magnificent flume was a delusion, said to her, 'blessed art theu,' if she had hollow and celd inside, and not coming in ever been under the curse. It was also right contact with his boiler at all. When the same fuel was burnt with a very small flame, hardwithout sin, from whom Christ was to take ly visible over the bridge, the duty increased

THE GREAT WALL OF CAINA.

Appreaching the wall from Kalyan you find it a windrow er ridge of reddish-brown perphyry, broken, net cut, into irregular blocks, but so well fitted to each other that the suter surface is telerably smooth. It is about tim feet broad at the base, fifteen feet high, the sides sleping to a sharp ridge. It extends along the whole northern from there of Ohina from Kanauh to the sea, a distance of fifteen hundred miles, In some places it is built of adobe, but for hundreds of miles it is of good brick and higher than at Kalyan. Remembering that this was built to resist the invasion of horsemen armed only with bows and arrows, and that, the country being populous, the watchmen, with their signal fires, could summon the villagers to arms at short notice, it is not so amazing that it accom-plished its purpose for well-nigh a thousand years, until the irresistible Chengis Khan, with his conquering Tartars, swept through it like a whirlwind, and built a beautiful

It has been hitherto impossible by the meet careful and subtle methods, to preduce absolutely pure water. Such water, it is thought, would have no conductivity for the galvanio current; but, as a matter of fact, there is always a measurable conductivity, which, in glass vessels, e.g., gradually grows from day to day, through glass being dissolved. It has been lately ebserved by Herr Pfeiffer that water purified as much a possible, and standing only a short time in contact with the air, showed next day a continuous decrease of conductivity, which gradually Man must have eccupation, or be miserable. After testing various excidable increase. After testing various excil is the price of sleep and appetite, of planations of this by experiment, he came to

#### A SINGULAR BIRD.

A gentleman writing from the Argentine Republic about the then, or South American estrich, says the male bird makes the nest, estriches about the estancia. One day I came acress the old cock in a nest shat it had made | of (file in his hand. in the dry weeds of grass. Its wings and feathers were loosely arranged and looked yeu?" she asked in Irish. not unlike a heap of dried grass; at any rate, the bird did not attract my attention until I was close on him. The long neck was atretched out close along the ground; the crestfeathers were flattened, and an appalling hiss greeted my approach. It was a pardonable mistake if, for a mement, I thought I had come across a huge enake, and sprang back hastily under this impression. When a troop of these birds is alarmed while yet at a distance from the enemy, they run with their wings either close to the side in the normal narrow wedge that offers but I' t'e resistance to the air. But when a bird is somewhat pressed, it usually droops the wings loosely, almost trailing them. And when in danger Margattle was a devout vetary of the ef being caught by dogs, or struck by the frein Mary, whe, imaged to his mind in bolas of a horseman, it begins to dodge and : Iso when dogs are used in the chase, to baffis the attacks of these enemier.

#### THE VALUE OF TREES.

The value of the property destroyed in the United States by ternadoes and oyolones during the eighty-seven years ending Dec. 31, 1887, was \$941,282,500, an average of \$1,819, 339 a year. During that time the number of lives known to be lost was 3,165 and the number of persons reported injured was 5 049 Since Jap. 1, 1888, different parts of the country have been visited by very destructive storms, the Louisville and Farge and St. Paul oyclones being recent examples. There must be a cause for these atorme, for we cannet believe they ceme by chance. And in looking about fer a cause the meet natural x-Ilanation and the one most suppersed by facts is that they are due in part, if net wholly, to the want of forests. Few things in the history of civil zation have been as senseless as the destruction of the forests in this country. For more than a century the European governments have recognized the great volue of ferests to the community; planted, and tree culture encouraged. Se far as this country is concerned the amount of tree planting has been infinitesimal as compared with what is necessary for climatic purnoses and with the war ton destruction of forest. The fewer trees are the less is the amount of water thrown off into the atmosphere by transpiration. The less wa-

#### SUMMER DISORDERS

Which prove so fatal to children at this season of the year have to be fought mainly by supplying highly nutritious food. Give them

# OHNSTONS FLUID BEEF

It is easily prepared, Pala able, highly nutritious and easily di-

THE BEST FOOD for young and old during the hot weather.

winter temperatures higher in the ferest, and this influence seems to be greater in warm than in celd climates. In those parts of Bavaria without forest the range of temperature is fifty degrees more than in the forested regions, and in Eastern Prussia the difference is still greater. There are no accurate struction in regard to this matter for this country, but we know that on the treeless plains of the West the range of temperature is greater than in any other part of the country. The same combination of causes that produces the tornade and cyclene produces the blizzard. At a recent meeting of the Forestry Associatien a petition to Congress was adopted urging the passage of an act withdrawing from sale all ferest lands belonging to the United States until a commission shall determine what regions should be kept permanently in ferest, and shall present a plan for a national ferest administration. Memerials upon the same sulject have been sent to Congress from different parts of the country. All the states should take action in regard to forest preservation and tree culture. With the approaching exhaution of the white pine and other timbers in the North lumbermen are turning their attention to the timber in the South. Whe lise is destruction of these ferents will be an immense damage to the country, in the way of promoting storms, in affecting the climate and in drying up water courses. If this country is to remain habitable its ferests must be preserved.—Chicago Herald.

#### A Quaint Story. An amusing tale connected with old The-

mond Bridge, is teld by the gessips of Limirick. The bridge connects the county Lime-

rick with Thomond, or North Muneter, new

known as the county Clare, and was formerly the only bridge acress the Shannen until O'Brien's Bridge below Külalos was reached; Themend Bridge was also the entrance to Limerick for all the Clare peasantry coming te buy ar sell in the city. It se happened, once upon a time, that a dispute arose amengst the burghers of Limerick as te who should be Mayor. One party urged the claims of their faverite; ethers fought hard for their ewn selection; feuds ran high, and neither side was inclined to give in: there was no Mayer; no apparent pussibility of either side being content with wheever should be chosen from among the burghers. There seemed no chance of any selection being made until at last it was preposed that someone indifferent alike to all parties should be chosen. The citiz as determined to sloot by chance, and agreed that upon the following day the principal members of the degree. It takes from the person who thus Corporation should assemble at the foot of pledges himself that free-will with which Thomsend Bridge and take as their Mayor the God has invested us, in order that we may first man who should cross into the town from Clare. It was market morning when the as free moral agents. It makes the person burghers took their stand on the bridge, and they were not many minutes there before a peer peasant from Cratice Hill came trudging along with a bundle of heather brooms on his back-an eld trade in Ireland is that ef cutting heather or broom on the meuntains er meore, making it into a bunch, the tems bound into handles, the soft tufts of purple blossom and dark green foliage bunching out into a brush or "breem." The old brosmmaker of Cratles was known as "Shann-namaker of Cratice was known as "Shaun na- founders have formulated. In most cases Scoobe," or John et the Brooms. Breems this is a mixture of Christianity er deism and and all, he was carried by the aldermen heatherism. But whitner it be so or not in and initalled as Mayor of Limerick. No truth and error in it, it is a departure from chronicle has been kept as to how he hore the worthin taught and prescribed by the himself in effice, but many a time, long age, Church, and which the Church alone has the has a Munster werran tell me the story, the old weman now repeated of bow, Snann-na-Scobe not returning with the price of the brooms, his wife set out to look for her old all giance of professed Christians who are man, and found him at last in the city hall. dressed in a scarlet robe all trimmed with fur, a gold collar around his neck, and the wand

"Shaun, do you know the woman before

"No, woman, I do not know you," he answered; "how could I know you when I do not know myself?"

It being market day again. Shaun theridered his bundle of brooms, hawked them round Church, and their market again. And the Vanithee (wife or woman of the until they were all sold, then carried home the money to his wife on Crallos bill- are a few of the reasons plainly and curtly side, and his year of office as Mayor of stated why the Church is opposed to secret Limerick town was counted by the honest secletics. - Catholic Times. couple as one of the strange dreams of their

#### Some Facts About Africa.

Africa is about three times the area of Europe, or 12,000,000 ; quare m les, and some writers estimate it to contain an equal population-325,000,000 seels. The enormous trade developing there comes mainly from the narrow selvage which separates the mountains from the sea. It is a great basin composed of plateaux, gradually ascending to 7.000 feet at some of the central lakes. ` }t has four great river systems; on the west the Oongo, second only to the Am. 2 m in the volume of its water, and the Niger; on the north the Nile; on the east the Zambesi. These rivers once formed vast internal seas, which finally breaking through the mountain barriers, have descended by cataracts and canons to the eccan, leaving great areas of rich deposits of wonderful fertility. -Forum.

#### Arnold's Latest Pocm.

Letters from Tokio give some interesting facts about Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, upon which he has been working for six months. He lives in the Japanese quarter, and has adopted the native customs in many respects. When he comes in from a walk he leaves his shoes at the door and enters the apartments in his stockings. He has also become expert in writing Japanese in the native style, and by the sid of two pretty Japanese girls he has mastered the language, which he speaks fluently, and writes with case, It was only by the polite fiction of serving as an English tubor to these two young women that he was permitted to live in the native quarter. Sir Edwin has written comparatively little for his newspaper while in Japan. All his leisure has been spent on his new epic of Christianity, which he has been turning over in his mind for the last twelve years. He conceived it before he wrote "The Light of Asia," and subsequently he travelled through the Holy Land, visiting all the places memorable in sacred story. He has seen all the places which he describes in his poem. This poem consists of 60,000 lines. It It was only by the polite fiction of serving as an European cities had printing presses. At a Council of the Church, Pepe Leo X. declared printing "invented for the glory of Ged, for the prepagation of our Hely Faith, and for the prepagation of current of the Patriarch of the Greek Orthedex the advancement of knewledge."

"The unity of Christendom—a unity that the world can see and be convinced by it that triarch, and the Bolgarian Exarch, The summer temperatures are lower and the predent.

"The sumesphere the dryer and has seen all the places which be describes in his poem. This poem consists of 60,000 lines. It is written in blank verse and is relieved by excellent little lyrics. His study of Mary Maggierator sweep has the wind, since trees and forests act as wind breaks. The fewer trees the greater sweep has the wind, since trees and forests act as wind breaks. The fewer trees the greater sweep has the wind, since trees and forests act as wind breaks. The fewer trees the greater sweep has the wind, since trees and forests act as wind breaks. The fewer trees the greater sweep has the wind, since trees and forests act as wind breaks. The fewer trees the greater sweep has the wind, since trees the greater sweep has the wind success. The fewer trees the greater sweep has the wind success the cellent little lyrice. His study of warm seems and is relieved by excent sweep has the wind success the cellent little lyrice. His study of warm seems and is relieved by

#### SECRET SOCIETIES.

Why they are Contrary to Church Teaching.

The reasons given frem time to time by the Church for its opposition to scoret societies have been often and fully explained in encyclicals of the Sovereign Pentiff and pastore 1 letters by different bishops of the Church. Without regard to the order of the general reasons given by the Church, or of the special ressons fer its opposition to part cular secret secteties, the first reason that should be mentioned is that the Church is opposed to secret societies because of their element of secrety. Many of these societies (most of them, indeed) are, as the Philadelphia Standard writing on the subject well points out, prefessedly instituted te promete really goed and commendable objects. But to promits really good objects secrecy is selden necessary, and when not necessary it should be avoided and abstained from, because the very element of secrecy exposes the seciety to suspicion. Mercover, when the operations of a society are rigidly kept secret, there is lar greater danger of its being perserted to unworthy purposes than where those eperations are conducted epenly. Our Blessed Redeemer has expressly declared: "Everyone that doth evil bateth the light and comethinet to the light, that he may not be improved. But he that doth truth come the the light, that his works may be made manifert because they are wrenght in God." Here the general principle is expressly laid down by Oar Divine Lord. The explanation of this principle and its practical application, belong to the Church, which He has invested with authority to teach, and with which He has pro mited that he will be "all days to the consum. matien of the world." Another reason that we mention is the observator of the est's or pledge that members of secret secieties must take. It is an oath of blind obedience In other words, members of secret societies must take an oath to keep secret acts and proceed ings of a seciety with which they are not made fully acquainted unt: 1 after they have taken the cath, and with which they are

PREQUENTLY KEFT IN IGNORANCE even after they had become members. Mereover, they must blad themselves to obey the directions and orders of the officers of the society, and to submit to their authority without knewing the scope of that authority er what the directions and orders of those officers may require them to de. Hence they blindly assume obligations, respecting the character, extent and purposes of which they are ignorant. It is needless to say that this la in Ite If wreng, and that, toe, in the highest de good and work out our eternal salvation who takes such an oath or pledge a slave, virtuelly and merely, by requiring him to bind himself to blindly shop. The very act of doing this is demoralising and wicked. Still another reason is that nearly all secret societies practically set up a religion of their own making, and constitute themselves a quasi church, or a substitute for the Church Nearly all of them have a ritual and a religious or semi-religious worship which their the City Hall, dressed in robus of office, all instances, and whatever be the mixture of right, authority and power to teach and prescribe. The result of this, as experience abundantly prover, is to divide the religious members of these secret sociatios. They attach as much importance t the quasi-religious wership in their ledges or sock ty mettings as they do to that of the professedly Opristian denominations of which they are adherents, and not unfrequently mere. The last reason that we shall give is that secret societies are hostile to the Church. Some of them are confessedly the Church's bitterest enemies, unconsciously, are arrayed against it. These

> The honor and integrity of the management of The Louislana State Lottery Company are new fully established all ever the world. All who know anything about it know that the dra wings of the Company are held with the utmost fairness and all prises paid fully and promptly. Thousands are ready of their own knowledge to testify to this. The Company's present charter has about five years to run. The only quatien now under consideration le, Shall the present charter expire in 1895 by limitation, or shall it be extended for another term of 25 years?

At Sheffield the mayor of that city presided over a meeting attended by 12 000 persons called to protest against the McKinley Tariff bill as seriously affecting Sheffield's manufacturing interests. A master cutter proposed and the president of the Chamber of Commerce seconded a resolution calling upon the Government of the Chamber of of the ment to take protective measures sgainst the McKinley Tariff bill which, it was stated, threatened to become the means of destroying Sheffield's trade with America. The resolution was carried by acclamation.

"Hab ye' get any medicine dat will purify de blood?" "Yes; we keep this sarsaparilla. at \$1 a bt tile. It purfles the 1 look and clears the complexies, " "Well, boss, hasn't ye got sumfin' fe' about 50 cents, jess f. de 1 look and 1 look an blood? I don't keer about the complexion". Life,

To induce country custom, and enterprising Chicago hotel man has issued the following advertisement : " If your lungs are too weak to blow out the gar, place use hand bellows, which you will find in the washitund drawer -Arkansaw Traveler.

A Modert Genius .- Idler : I suppose, like the majority of your class, you drop into poetry occasionally? Newspaper Man-No, sir; I de not. I may rise into poetry cocassionally, -Terre Haute Express.

It appears that the word "bareo" has been emitted from the Century dietlenary. The Century Company was probably blowing its own b zoo so energetically that it did not have time to put it in the dictionary.—

## **EVERYBODY**

Butternet, and contain nothing injurious. As an Ansi-Billous Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per

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# MEXICAN

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

## OTTERY

OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY.

Operated unders twenty year's contract by the Mexican International Improvement Company.

Grand Monthly drawing held in the Moresque Pavilion in the Alameda Park, City of Mexico, and publicly conducted by government officials appointed for the purpose by the tecretary of the Luteriur and the Treasury.

LOTTERY OF THE

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING will be held in the CITY OF MEXICO.

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1890.

Capital Prize. \$60,000

PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money : Wholes, \$4; Malves, \$ ; Qualicia, § LIST OF TRIZES:

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

150 Prizes of \$50, approximating to \$50,000 prize, \$9,600 150 Prizes of \$50. 150 Prizes of \$50, app. oximating to \$20,000 prize, \$7,540
150 Prizes of \$40, approximating to \$10,000 prize, \$6,000
709 Terminals of \$20, decided by \$60,000 prize, \$15,880

All Prises sold in the United States fully paid in U.S. Currency.

#### AGENTS WANTED.

is yes Club Rates, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating the residence, with state, county, street, and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your fall ac-

## IMPORTANT.

Address, U. BASSETTI, City of Mexico,

Mexico By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER has a by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

#### SPECIAL FRATURES.

BPECIAL FRATURES.

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official permits a single ticket, and receive the following official permits do naid Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Lotter at a Banericands Publics.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty six per cent. of the value of all the tickets in Prizes – a larger portion than is given by any other lottery.

Finally, the number of tickets is limited to 80,000—20,000 less than are sold by other lotteries using the same scheme



you want one of the finest American "Concord" Buggies, Phaeton, open or covered Buggy of any kind, Road Care, Pony Cart, Track Sulkies, or anything to run on wheely call or write for prices and catalogue, and save money by so doing.

R. J. LATIMER, 92 McGill Street, Mouse's!



## DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just to readily cured as any other disease which medicine contract. We say cured, and we mean just what we ray; and if you hap ou to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so is you will take

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive-cure in from three to five days, and a the comparatively stifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all drugglats. On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges pre-paid. Send for circular.

PFIEL & CO. 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa

#### **BRODIE & HARVIE'S** SELF-RAISING FLOUR

is THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they got it, as all others are ini-

ST. ANN'S CONVENT, RIGAUD, P.Q.—
This Institution is situated in a very healthy and beautiful locality at the foot of the Rigard mountains, and is conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann. A THOROUGH COM-PLETE ENGLISH COURSE is IMPARTED The usual branches of a refined and useful edu-cation are taught with thoroughness. Special attention is given to moral and religious training and polite deportment. Piano is optional. Board and tuition, \$60.00 per annum. For pros-pectus and particulars apply to the Superioress. 46 11

Bourget college, rigaud, P. Q.

(REAR THE OTTAWA BIVER.) CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. The Classical and English Coarses are thorough.

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Practical Humans and Banking Departments. The
best Authors and most approved system of teaching
are adopted and taught by Competent Professors. Most
careful attention is paid to the Business Training of
young men. Plano, Telegraphy, Stenography and.
Type writing are optional. Board, Tuition, Bed, Washing, etc., \$120 a year. Itudies will be resumed on
Wednesday, Sept. 3rd, 1890. Diplomas awarded.

For Prospectus: nd College Catalogue, address to the
DD-42

REV. C. JOLY, C.S.V., President.

#### DIED.

LAMB-Oa the 16th inst., at Quebec, Cetaerine Moran, relies of the late Francis

Lamb, aged 48 years.

GAHERTY—At Ste. Anne, on the 14th instant, William, eldest and of D. Gaherry, E.q., con tractor, aged 35 years and six

months.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We are mailing this week our subscription accounts, and we would request prompt remittances of the amounts due. We would again remind our subscribers of the subscription rate, which is \$1 Country, \$1.50 City, in advance. Otherwise, \$1 50 Country and \$2 City will be charged. Attention is directed to label attached to paper, bearing date to which subscription is

#### YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

A SECOND GIANT KILLER

There was once a small boy, but his name was

not Jack.
And he hadn't a hean-stalk at all:
Yet he "hitched his hatchet" with courdy hack,
Which helped him to climb a high wall.
Now the name of that hatchet, can any one guess?

A giant he killed with it, too! The name of the wall which he climbed was

Success,
The giant he conquered was Slothfulness,
And Work was the hatches that slew. -Wide Awake.

WATER SNAKE AND TROUT.

A trout fisherman at Glastonbury, Ct., saw a big water snake catch a trout the other day The serpent glided through a still reach of meadow water on the stream, a few inches beneath the surface, and sinnously and without making a ripple, darted on the sleeping trout near the overhanging bank of turf. The fish had not time to make a mevement belore the black serpent daught it by the tall. Then came the watchful Glastoubury man's chance. He dipped his trout red addenly under the snake and threw both serpent and trout out on the brink of the stream. Thereupen the enraged water-snake disgorged the treut, whose tail was about half way down his throat, and stutid viciously toward the appressman with jaws agaps. But the Glutenbury man was ready for the attack with a club he picked up on the bank, and easily despatched the serpent. The tout was a half-pound fellow. It was the first time in his experience, the fisherman aild later, that he ever fished for trout with a water spake.

#### A BOY'S ADVENTURE AT SEA.

Harper's Youny People gives the story of what nappened to a boy whe was blown from the deck of a ship during a brief storm in the copies. The next morning the sun shows by ghtly, but he was all alone, swimming and flusting as best he might. He says: I raised my head as well as I could and looked about me. I oried out with jay. Sarely I had a glimpse of a sail just above the water to the north; not very far off, either. Some ship coming south. I flung up my hand in signal; then it came to me how small a speck I was to hope to attract attention. I even shouted. My lips were very dry. That sail grow mere pialn; then I began to doubt if it were a sail. It was still higher now from the water. After looking sharply I sank back again. It was a great bird that shone white in the sun. Presently I became aware that it was coming toward me, and coming as if with a set pur-pose. I was so interested in watching it, that for a moment I forget the blinding light aided, God inspired hely persons, among and the heat. It seemed not to fly but to others St. Helena and St. Palcheria, to predict of the control of the con on swiftly, as if to a battle. To at ack me? All at once the horror of such an attack came full upon me. The bird was now between me and the sun, and the shac ow all swed me to see it more definitely. I saw the pink white color of its hooked bill.

I tried to get out my jack-knile and open it. My hand and pocket were sticky with sait-water. I became almost frantic in my efforts to get at that knife.

Now I knew what this creature was—an abstross. It is a cowardly bird, but hunger makes it a took anything. Its wings fauned me soitly and clowly. Its eyes now shewed. Should I never get my knife out? At last, when the great creature was almost down apon me, I gave a shrill cry of triumph as I telt my knife in my hand. But the blade stuck. I could not epen it. That hooked bill was close to me, and I was becoming crazed in my off at not to sink and pull out that blade. An instant more and my knile would do me no good. I dared not dive. These long bours had much exhausted my atrongth for no to rick diving. Ah! all at once the blade sprang out, and at the same moment that beak touched my bare breast and nipped sharply into the fish. The herror of toat touch is indiscribable. I shrank dewnirts the water; forgetting myself, I began to sink, and in my struggle my knife alipped from my hand. Widly I recovered and dashed off to the right. The giant bird followed me with calm, immense wings. I turned to the left. The bird swaged quietly but inevitably, and hovered over me again faming softly. I cannot convince et a more horrible sensation than mine was then, A score of stories the sallers had told of the albatross-its cowardice, its uncauniness, its very midst of these receilections was that wish that I had gone to my state-room when Uncle Charley had called me.

My breast was bleeding and smarting from

the peck of that bill. And my knife was gene. When would come the next attack? I gave up trying to get out of the way. I must meet my enemy as best I could. It: over were glittering like jewels. I was looking right into them, having notion that I could guess it; purpose by them.

Suddenly there was a swift but curiously silent rush downward. These wings touched the water on each side, and the albatross was upon me. There was a still fury in the onslaught, which makes a shiver go through me now as I receil it. As for what I did, I seem, as I think of that conflict, to be standing in the water and battling as a strong man may batil s for his life. Yes, I stood up and struck out, blindly at first, treading water. That beak plunged into my cheek. Then it came to me that there was only one way to hope for anything. I must try to catch the bird by the neck and strangle it. All my blows were like blows on a feather pillow. My fist fell harmlessly, and my enemy did not seem to know it had been struck at all, but returned with that strange calmness again and again, and cluded my attempts. I grew slmost hopeless. Why not give it up? I must die in that coean, anyway. There could be no help for it. Why net a little

I had a fancy that the bird seemed to have a sense of my thoughts. It hevered and first began hit tantrums, he might have been tions to the United States Sense for "an so- in the furnace-like air. Again a rush at me, resched the seat of the ulceration, some one ligion in the constitution of the United States."

A number of states have recently sent petitions to the United States Sense for "an so- in the would mem that even French thieves are ligion in the constitution of the United States."

Be grouption to the rule. The other day, at a I had a fancy that the bird seemed to have

This time I succeeded in dedging my head to one side at the same mement that I get my hands round that levely soft nook. The very clasp round something that would not sink gave me what I might call a kind of "purohase" or isverage which I had lacked before. Every particle of strength laft in me went into that clutch of my fingers on that neck. I appeared at first to have no effect. The wings, stratching out from twelve to filteen feet, till hevered tranquily. I made another terrific effert, and wrung my hands round as I would wring a wet towel. Perspiration and bleed and salt-water were running down my face and half blinding me. Those winge bogan to fisp as if in agony. They dashed the water inte a leam, and still I hung on, lifted half out of the water. Two or three fainter movements attred the bulk above me-Again my hands twisted. All at once the head fell ferward on to my head. The wings dropped, entitetched upon the cocan. A vibration, a drop of blood cozing from the— albatress was dead. I clung to it still

I had a feeling of repease, as if I were sup-perted by a spar. It came to me that this creature would first, and that I could sup-port myself by it. It was as if I had found a plank on the waste of coesn. But new I began to tremtl's pitcously frem weakness.

The reaction had come, I could not recken
upon at ength sufficient to held to this support. I must tie myself on. I might fall seleep; I might become unconscious. I wanted all my chances. I was as eager for life now se yen are. But I was not very hopeful. Finally, I thought of my shirt. It took me a long time to get it off, for I would not let go of the bird even for an instant. At last, 1 had the shirt term in three pieces, and had fastened mysell securely to the legs of the albatress. Then I sank back and absolutely rested, keeping my head under one of the wings, and thus away from the sunlight. Yes, that bird saved my fire.

There came a time, I never knew how many heurs later it was, when I could not keep my senses any langer. I don't knew whether I fainted er not. My last thought was to be thankful I had tied myself too my vistim.

When I awake I was lying under an awn ing on board of a ship. I could not speak I shut my eyes again. I feebly wendered where the albatress was. A British cruiser had eeen me and sent out a beat. Luckly the ship's course had been very near where I floated, or the men would have thought it was nothing but an albatross.

#### PRECIOUS RELICS.

Garments and Rings of the Blessed Virgin Kept in Many Shrinns.

L:t us enumerate some of the most famous relies of Our, Lady, and the sanctuaries enriched by their presence says the Catholic Weekly Review.

A pertien of the hair of the Blessed Virgin is all that we new pessess of the body that was once the tabernacle of the Incarnate Word. Pure as the driven anow, and from the first instant of its conception invested with a grace unequalled, it was not becoming that this virginal body should be subject to any alteration either during the l.fo or after death.
Mary was assumed into heaven; such is the
helief of Christadom. Nothing material has been left to console our hearts for the absence of Hely Mother save a part of her hair. This set mable treasure, so much venerated by the Catholic world, is kept in several different sancturies; in Rome, in the Buillos of the Hely Cross, of St John Lateran and of St. Mary Major; in the cathedrals of Aix la Chapelle and Oxledo in Spain, in France, in the principle shrine of Paris, Puy, Basancor, Donay and St Omer.

Providence has not parmitted many obtained by the the processing of the Riverse

jects sanct fied by the possession of the Bl ssed Virgin to be lest; marvellously have they been preserved, through ages of persecution; and when the storms of iniquity had sub-Catholia World.

There are, in the first place, two tunios. One of them is prized as the most precious objut in the treasury of Alx-la-Chapelle. It was presented by Charlemagne, who had himself brought it from Constantinaple. The other is a gift for which the city of Cuartres is indebted to the liberality of Charles the Bild. For ages it has not ceased to signalize its presence there by the most striking miracles. There exist also two robes, which are said to have been bequeathed by Our Ludy to two plous widews, with whem she wished to leave a token of friendship. It appears that these robes, after having been the property of the principal church in Constantiapple for many years, were afterwards divided, and distributed among the different churches of the Christian world. Among these may be mentioned: "St. Lawrence outside of the walls" (Rame); the larger churches of Parls, Oviede, Aix-la-Chappella, Tongras and

Donag. One of the chootures below to the Blessed Virgin was for a long time preserved in Constantinople; but it is now in Rome, in the Church of St. Mary Major. The city of Bruges, however, possesses a portion of it, sent thicker from Censtantinople in the middle of the thirteenth century. We find other please of the same cincture, or other complete cluctures, in the churches of Arras, Tenges and Aix-la Chappelle. Another girdle is also spoken of, which the Bisseed Virgin herself is said to have given to the apestle St. Themas, to console him fer the serrow he felt at having arrived too lats to see her before her precious death. This girdle is kept in the church of Prats, Italy, where it has operated and is still the instruement of numerous mirsoles. Finally, we may mention the wedding ring and several veils of the Blessed Virgin. It is difficult to say where that priceless treasure, the wedding ring, is -if there be orly ene. Three churches are contending for the honer of its pessession, viz, the churches of Aix in Belgium, of Semne in France and of Perugia in Italy. Mostly likely the ring as much venerated at the latter place is the original, and the others are fac similes that have touched it. Countless miracles have been wrought by means of each. The veils of the Blessed Virgin are still more numerous. is kept at Rome, in the Church of the Hely Oress; another is preserved in Assisium. Triers, in Germany, claims to possess a tnird one, due to the liberality of St. Helena.

#### Ancedote of the Famous 'Father Tom" Burke.

While undergoing a most agonizing opera tion Father Burke was more brisk and full of fun than ever. When he was about to be literally out open, with a view to discover the character of the ulceration, he told the doctors a mest absurd story during the preparations. He absolutely refused to take chloroform Father Burke under stress of the pain, uttered a groan. "Poor fellow?" said a Protestant doctor who was holding his head in kindly pity. "Dan't pity me," replied Father Burke quickly; "it is the best thing that yould happen to me. If your friend Martin Luther had a tench of this when he

asked him whether he would like one of the fathers, whe was his confessor, to be sent for, "Ne," was the answer; "it is not necessary; he has known my interior for years. Buildes, there is an axiom in theology: "Exclusis non indicat de internis."

#### SANITARY NOTES.

Hints and Facts Relating to Hygiene in Town and Country.

In view of the reported appearance of cholera in Western Europe, the Provincial Board of Realth has issued a useful little pamphlet on the subject which may be obtained by any person on application by letter (anclosing stamp) to the secretary, 76 Sz. Gabriel street, Montreal. We extract the clauses relating to preventive measures:—

I EVERYONE CAN HELP. The recent appearence of cholors in Europe, and the possibility that before long it may be imported in to this country, makes it desirable that some plain facts about the disease, and the way in which it apreads, should be generally known and understood. Although outbreaks of cholera have of late year been rare in America, it is necessary to remember that this disease may, at any mement, appear amongst us. The only way of fighting it with success is to destroy its breeding places. The spread of the chelera is generally due to filth, and to drinking water or milk which is not free frem pollutien. Cleanliness of every kind is therefore the safeguard against the coming of the disease, and alse against catching it if it comes. It is within the power of every householder to give valuable help in preventing the spread of cholora, just as it is in his power, by neglecting to look after his own house and premises, endanger net only his ewnlife, but also the lives of his neighbors. Consequently, every one should consider it his duty to immediately, take all the sanitary precaution mentioned in this circular.

#### 2 ACCUMULATIONS OF FILTH,

It behaves every beaseholder to guard against all accumulations of dirt within or near his house; against any possible conta mination of his food or drink; against all foul smell, from whatever cause, and against impurity of air in the surroundings.

No refuse must be allewed to lie in the yard er elsewhere. The refuse-barrel must be properly covered so as to keep the content: dry, and must be regularly cleared out every secend or third day. All animal and vegetable refuse should be burnt in the kitchen are whenever practicable. In the country, the manure heap should be as far from the residence as possible. The cellars should be kept serupulously clean and dry and frequently lime washed.

3 SINKS AND DEAINS.

The waste water-pipe should be trapped close to the sink. The sink should be well firshed with clean water at least once a day. All gutters, gulleys, and drains should be keps clean and clear, and well sluiced down daily with water.

The water close t must have a plantiful supply of water, and be kept sorupulously clean. It must be well flushed after each time of us-

Privy pits are unnocessary anywhere, because they contaminate the sell. The dry earth cluest on the drawer principle should be used. Tals later system is more healthy when the water closet cannot be introduced. Where an east's closet is in use, the contents should be removed as often as possible, and the drawers thoroughly washed out with one of the disinfactants described in No. 2.

All privy vaults should be classed outswice s year; once in the spring and once in the autumn; and, once every week, should be thoroughly disinfected by adding to the contents of the vault chloride of lime of the best

It is of the utmost consequence to avoid all foulemells, as from closets, sinks, drains and the like. It should be remembered that closets, sinks and drains, if not properly constructed and kept clean, will allew foul air to come up by the same channel by which water goes down. If, therefore, you are in any doubt, or if the slake or drains are in want of water or allow any smell to come up, go the Local Board of Health or the Health Offiner of your municipality and ask him to see to it, and to advise you on the matter.

#### 4. WATER SUPPLY.

The cletern should be covered and not placed in a dwelling room, but in a room specially reserved for that purpose. The overflow pips must not lead directly to the drain, but should discharge in the open air, so as to prevent sewage gas ascending into the cistern. There must be a separate cistern for the supply of the water clust All claterns should be thoroughly cleaned out at

frequent intervals.

No water should be drunk which comes out of a dirty clatern or butt, or which has been standing pear a closet or sink, or which turbid or discelered, or which has been standing uncovered for any length of sime in a room where people congregate. It is well to filther water before drinking it, or prefer-ably, to boil is. When cholers has actually appeared in the country all water should invariably be beiled. Drinking water from shallow wells, or rivers or ponds, into which sewage or the drainage of a grave yard finds its way, in however small quantity, is a main cause of the spread of cholera.

#### 5. HOUSE AND PREMISES.

Areas, pavements, yards, cellars and passages must be kept clean, and no standing peols of water must be allowed. Figers also must be frequently cleaned, cellings and walls whitewashed, or, if pipered, frequently wiped, (but not dusted) so as not to remeve effensive matters. As frequently as the season admits, all windows and doors should be kept open for several hours daily, and all "oloseness" aveided. Ventilation, aeration and sunshine are the best means of making a house healthy.

#### 6, EATING AND DRINKING.

Mederation in eating and drinking, and care in the choice of foed, are most import-Stale, unsound or unripe fruit or veget. ables must on ne account be eaten. Tainted fish, meat, sausages, etc., are mest dangerous. Sour or tainted milk must be avoided, and in any case, it is well to boil the milk.

#### 7. CLEANLINESS AND CLOTHING.

Great attention should be paid to personal cleanliness. Sponging or washing daily the whole body with cold or tepid scap and water is a good pretection against disease. Fiannel should be wern next the skin ever the whole bedy, to aveid chill. Sudden checks to perspiration and over-fatigue should be carefully avoided.

#### SYMPTOMS.

The earliest symptom of cholera is losseness of the bowels; and when chelera is sbent, the slightest attack of diarrh ca must be attended to at ence.

#### THE IRISH PARTY.

Its Hard Work and Trying Position.

The recent rebuke administered to the members of the Irish party who have been absent from certain divisions in Parliament by Archbishop Walsh, has caused Mr. Sullivan to write a letter in defence of his colsague. In the course of his remarks, he

says:—
"The members of the Irish parliamentary
"The members of the Irish parliamentary party are, like other parties of men, liable to ills and incident:, and subject to violasitudes of human life. Health, home, family and business have claims on many of them that they cannot entirely disregard. In consequence of their being weak mortals, mere flash and blood, not all of them in rebust physical cendities, some of them not young and few of them blussed with much of the world's wealth, it happens that their entire number are not at all times present at the post of duty in the House of Common. In this respect the Irish party are in ne way exceptional. The full strength of any party is rarely maintained for any considerable time on the active service in any part of the world. It is not kept up in army or navy, in firm or factory, in church or state. On the question—if question there be—whether the attendance of the Irish party in Parliament comes nearly or fairly up to the pes-sibilities of the case, I say nothing whatever. But it may be well at this juncture to point out to the Irish people the fact that in preportion to their numbers the attendance of the Irish party is better than that of any other party in the British Parliament, and that it is given at a much greater sacrifice of personal comfort, of time, of labor, and (comparatively speaking) of meney. There are men in the Irish party whose services in the House of Commens involve for them a pecuniary loss which they can ill afford. For nearly all of them those services necessitate much rough travelling, and long absence from bustness and home. A journey to Lendon frem Soutwest Cork or Northwest Donegal.

#### IS NO LIGHT MATTER any way you take it. The channel lies in the

way-and no voyager needs to be teld what that means, With English members the case is different; they are always within easy reach of their places of residence or of business. In the very busiest times of the season, any one of them can have Saturday, Sunday and part of Monday in his own place. A ourious illustration of the different circumstances of Irish and English members, in this respect, presents liself to our eyes every week. The House of Commons does not sit on Saturdays; but the suite of reems constituting the library la left open-up to a certain hour in the evening-for the convenience of members wishing to read or wr.t. Hardly ever on those days is an English member to be seen there. They have all gone home. The only pareons in the place are exiles of Erin. Their nomes are far away. At the National Liberal Club-well filled throughout the rest of the week—the same thing is noticeable; on Saturdays and Sundays the house is almost quite deserted. The Irishmen, only, have t stay. Their staying powers and their work ing powers are not bad; but, yet, it is posaible to overtax them. Some of our best men-are visibly injured by the strain. It preved too much for Joseph Gills Biggar. He drooped and died, it might almost be said, on the fleor of the House of Commons. I do not write this letter in any controversial spirit. It is not only a proper but a praiseworthy thing for Irlehmen to look sharply after the degree of attention given by their representatives to parliamentary affairsespecially at the present time, when the coercion government are being hard pressed and are apparently tottering to their fall. But I fancy it can de no harm to throw a little light (as I have sought to do) on the facts and conditions of the whole case, so that opinione for ed and judgments passed on these matter may, as tar as possible, be well ounded, rea anable and just.

#### St. Thomas Acquinas on Government.

You will ask me in the second place whether the Prince receives this civil legislative power immediately from God. I reply, it is universally admitted that princes receive this power from God; but at the same time it is maintained with more truth they do not receive it directly, but through the medium of the people's consent; for all men are naturally equal and there is no natural distinction of superiority or inferiority. Since nature has not given any individual power overanether. Gid has conferred this power on the communit, which, as it may think it more proper to be ruled by one or by many appointed persons, transfers it to one or to many, that by them it may be ruled. (St. Thomas, vol. 1, 2, ques. 90, art 3 and 2, Compondium of Salamanos.) The kingdom is not made for the king, but the king for the kingdom; for God has constituted kings to rule and govern and to secure to every one the nonsension of his rights. Such is the aim of their aretitation; but if kings, turning things to their own prome, hould act other-wise, they are no lenger kings, buy prome.

(De Reg. Princ., chap 11) Laws are unjust in two ways : Either because they are opposed to the common weal, or on account of their aim, as when a government imposes upon its subjects onerous laws, not for the common good, but for the sake of self-interest or ambition . . or they may be unjust in form, as when the taxes are our equally divided among the mult trde, although in other respects tending to the public good. Such laws are rather entrages than laws. (St. The. 1, 2, question 90, art. 1.)

They are praised who deliver the people from tyrannical power, but this cannot easily be done without some sedition among the people where one part of the people tries to retain the tyrant and the ether to eject him, therefore sedition may be made without sin. This is not to excite sedition but to cure it." St. Th. 2, 2, ques. art. 2, 2 to 3.)

#### Assassination in India.

A deadly serpent, such as the cobys, or the mere notorious, but really less formidable, cebra, is so confined in a hollew bamboo cane that its head just barely protrudes at the end; and the assassin, carrying this diabolical weapon, which looks like a harmless walking staff in his hand, approaches his enemy quite unexpected, and, touching him unawares with the end of the staff, causes the snake to plunge its lethal fange into his defencelees hesh. The victim is found dead, perhaps, on his couch or divan, or in a chair at tatl, or seated in some levely secluded garden, where his treacherous fee and he may have retired together to enjoy the shade and the perfume. His death is set down to sunstroke or fever, or any other of the sudden diseases that are common in that country; and in accordance with the local custom, his body is hurrledly reduced to ashes or consigned to the public receptuals for the dead before any inquiry oan:be made.

well known Parisian hotel, an Englishman was about leaving his room, when, to his suprise, he heard the handle of the door softly turned and saw a stranger stealthily enter. "Hullo l" cried the Englishman, "what do you want?"
"A thousand pardone, monsteur," returned the baffied thief, raising his hat; "I had no idea when I entered that monitous had not returned the safety of the committee that the baffied when I entered that monitous had not returned the safety of the committee that the baffied the committee that the committee

ides when I entered that monsieur had not yet gone out," and with this be hurriedly with-

# RAILWAY.

SEASIDE, WHITE MOUNTAINS AND ST. LAWRENCE RESORTS.

8 O.D. m.—Tratu leaving Montreal daily, except Sunday, has elegant Buffet Parlor Car to Guham, Portland and Old Orchard Beach, Sleeping Car to Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, St. Flavie, Little Metis, Metapedia, Halifax, &c.

10 15 pm .- Train leaving Montreal daily, except Sunday, has Sleeping Care to Gorham, Portland, Old Orohard Beach, Quebec, Riviere

Portland, Old Orohard Beach, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, St. Flavie, Little Metis, Metapedia, Dalhousie, &c.

VESTIBULED TRAIN—This magnificent train leaves Montreal every Saturday at 1.00 pm. (berths may be taken at any hour Fally evening) Returning, leaves Portland every Sunday until August 31st, inclusive, at 7 p.m., reaching Montreal 8 30 a.m. Monday. No extra charge by this train beyond the senal extra charge by this train beyond the usual Pullman fare.

Tickets and further information may be obtained at G.T.R. Ticket Offices, 143 St. James street, Bonaventure Station, Windsor and Balmoral Hotels.

JOSEPH HICKSON. General Manager.

# Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA.

Lumber, Fence Posts, Etc.

## TENDERS

Are invited for Lumber, Fence Posts, &c., required by the Company during the year 1891. Specifications and forms of tender can be had on application to JOHN TAYLUR, General Storekeeper, Montreal.

Tenders endorsed "Tender for Lumber, &c.," and addressed to the undersigned will be received on or before WEDNESDAY, August

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.
Montreat, July 14th, 1890. 51-3

OLD C. I. CAR WHEELS FOR SALE

----)0(----The Company invites offers for old Cast Iron Car Wheels, broken or unbroken, as may be

on the Company's cars at any point of their line in Canada. Offers must be for quantities not less than

desired by the purchaser; delivery to be made

fifty tone. Terme, Cash on delivery.

Parties tendering to name quantity required, price per ton of 2,240 lbs., place of delivery and whother the wheels are to be broken or un-

Tenders endorsed "Tender for Old Wheels." and addressed to the undersigned, will be received on or before THURSDAY, 24th inst. JOSEPH HICKSON,

General Manager Montreal, July 14th, 1890.

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the noted French artist, Jean Francoi Millett, and the American Art Society paid \$115,000.00 for it, making it the highest priced picture ever sold.

For a limited time only we will sell a splendid French Water Color of this famous picture for 50 Cents. They are well worth \$3.00.

Send in your orders early, as we have only a few in stock. There will be no further expense to you than our price (Seconts) as we pay all other Address, Wm. Dobie & Co., Publishers.

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Sufferers from cramps and nervous debility are surely cured by an approved and absolutely unequaled method. Treatment by letter. Send full account of symptoms and address, inclosing postage stamps for

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The numerous touckts who visit this beautiful spot
annually will find it this year under the new management, more attractive than ever. The proprietors will
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connection with this hotel offer a sure cure.
Cusches will be in waiting for guests at Louisevills
on the arrival of all trains from hontreal and Quebes.
Her terms apply to THE ST. LEON MINERAL WATER
OC., 54 Victoria fquare, sole proprietors of the famous
St. Leon Mineral Water for sale throughout the entire

Bomision.

M. A. THOMAS, Hotel Managers.

# PILGRIMAGE

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

(For Ladies only). Under the direction of the JESUIT FATHERS Departure from Montreal by the Steamer "Three Rivers,"

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#### In Shakespeare's Time.

In the time of Shakespeare dementic service was in a state of transition ; the old system was decaying' the new one springing inte life ; and if one may be allowed to judge from casnal references scattered throughout the plays of the post, the new order does not appear to have been altogether satisfactory. In "King Lear"—to take one example—Kens denounces Oswald, the steward, as a "knave, a rascal, an eater of breken meats: a base, preud, shallew, beggarly, three suited, bandred pound, worsted stocking knave ! From Shakespeare's plays it further appears that the servants of the period were companions and confidants of their matter, and that they were generally sly and piltering and players of practical jokes. In great families it was customary for servants to take an oath of fide-lity on their entrance into office. Puthumus alludes to the usage when he says of Imegene's servante :

### "Her attendants are All sworn and honorable."

The condition of servants at this period was therefore peoplar, and it is clear that they were ruled by a curious mixtura el stern discipline and great laxity. One mode of enforcing obedience wee by imposing forfeits er fines, some of which are enumerated by Sir J. Harrington in his "Nugre Antique." being absent from prayers, for uttering an cath, for leaving a door open, or "for any fellower visiting the cook," a fine was inticted, while in another set of rules it is provided.

'If any one this rule doth break, And cut more bread than he can eat, Shall to the box one penny pay."

In case an effender should refuse to pay "direct without resistance," provision is made at the conclusion that

"Each one here shall be assistance. And he that doth refuse to ald, By him one penny shall be paid."

-Qhamber's Jeurnal

<del>经净收益的。 "我们也不知知我的我们的有点的人的我们的</del>是一个,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的的,我们就是我们的人,我们就会不会不会的人,我们就会不会不会的人,

AND CATHOLIC SHRONICLE PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

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WEDNESDAY......JULY 23, 1890.

THE County of Montmorency is now in the excitement of an election week. Contrary to expectation, Mr. Desjardins, the defeated member for the local Assembly, is being opposed by Mr. Prevost, a Quebec merchant. It is needless to say that is is to be hoped Mr. Desjarding will be returned, and we feel sure that all our countrymen will help to elect him. Local Legislative influences are at work against him.

Punch, not long ago, gave as a huge joke, and Punch's jokes are not brilliant, the picture of a young English curate describing himself as an "Evangelical High Churchman of decidedly broad views." But this "joke" is made more than a reality, according to the Catholic Times, by the Auglican Bishop of Christ Church, New Zealand, who gives an account of himself as as an Evangelical Broad Churchman, holding High Church views, with strong sympathics for those who differed from him." The Times reasonably wonders if the Bishop was poking fun at his flock. The definition is much as though it was said a horse was entirely black but a great part white; quite coloriess, but with a tinge of all the colors of the rainbow. Truly, Protestant ecclesiasticism is wonderfully

A CONTEMPORARY states that there is an impression abroad that some very sweeping changes will be made in the Quebec election law and that a member who has been through a whole series of elections during the past six years intends to introduce a bill to abolish committees and to make voting compulsory under a heavy penalty, on the ground that committees are only formed to bleed the candidates and practice corruptien, and a candidate should be left to make his election in his own way. We wonder if he is a Government member. There is a familiar fact in history that is was after the battle of Jena that Napoleon came to the conclusion that it was necessary to forbily Paris thoroughly and make stronger than before the frontier fortresses. Granting protection at another election from the terrible drain upon the Government felt last month, how is compulsory voting going to help it? But no doubt some kindly aid will in the future come along even with compulsory voting. Some one will see that it would be wasteful and ridiculous excess to compel unwilling voters to spoil their ballots. Compulsory voting is an old theory. but its advocates must remember that it is worthless under a ballot system.

SUCH a measure as that passed by the Quebec Legislature for the reward of those blessed with numerous children would be of little use in France. Just at present the Paris Academy of Medicine has been occupying itself with a threatening problem that confronts the country, namely, its depopulation. A learned member of the Academy, Dr. Lageneau, has lately published what is rather a startling communication on the subject. He holds that the present decrease of marriages in France is ominous of ill. He points out that the number of marriages is continually falling, and the age at which they are constracted is gradually becoming later in life. To a thousand men the aunual preportion of marriages throughout the whole of France is six hundred and seven. In the large cities the figure is much lower than amongs the rural men out of every thousand marry in Paris. Taking an average, the age at which Frenchmen marry is twenty-nine years nine months, whilst in England the age is swenty-eight years three months. Births are, of course, also becoming less and less numerous in France. The percentage of births to the population of France is only 29.09 for every thousand. From such a state of things national enfeeblement, if not obliteration, must be expected, and the Academy is raising its voice in warning. What has happenel among the older American States will surely happen in France.

#### An American Writer in Error.

The Washington Correspondent of a Western Journal has been indulging in a letter on the periodical speculation as to the annexation of Canada to the United States. Contrary to the naual practice, however, he has very sensibly come to the conclusion that the probabilities are all the other way. He says that it is not improbable that in the future Maine, the two Dakotas, Idaho and some of the Pacific Coast territory, may appear in the mars as part of Canada, Maine is of course by right, ours now. The Dakotas we do not particulary want and the Pacific territory was only lost to us by the bungling of so called diplomatists. So after all we should but have our own again. But the writer then proceeds to say that there is one great danger in the way of the continuance of the position now held by Canada, and that is the Catholic Church and the French Clergy, who are "ripe for Annexation." The Americanwriter is in error. As to the Catholic Church. it may safely, he assumed that he does not exacty understand what he means when he writes passed over.

to the Archbishop, "there is not an archbishop, bishop or priest in all the Province of Quebec in favor of annexing Canada to the United Messra, Murphy and McShane. We say so States. . . . Our history is well known, and now, that, apparently, there is another Richthat teaches the world that from the time that mond in the field. Mr. McShane was taken Bishop Carroll of Baltimore and others came into the Cabinet before. Mr. Mercier must o Lower Canada for the purpose of soliciting then know why he was put out or swin iled our support in 1775 down to 1819 and 1837, we jout, or at any rate, got rid of, and to the have been unswerving in our allegiance to Eng. Present day no one has been able to discern land. . . . Through good and evil report why. Neither Mr. Mercier nor Mr. McShane the French Canadian clergy and people have have ever told the peple of this Province. If never taken a second place in their loyalty he was a fit and proper person for Mr. Mercier and devotion to the sovereign and to the crown to choose as one of his colleagues in the past, of Great Britain, and they remain in the same | why should he be regarded as an impossibility place to-day. . . Every interest, both national and religious, would suffer irrevocably McShane and his friends will have nothing to were we to become a part of the American | complain of. As the matter now stands whether Republic." As for the Bishop of Three Rivers he was

which will be annexed to the United States, but rather a portion of the United States which will be annexed so Canada. . . . There will happen on the North American Continent someting analagous to that which took place in Europe at the time of the dismemberments of the Roman Empire. In the more or less distant future, and for causes already apparent, the American Republic will be divided into several independent States, and it is not improbable that a portion of this last Republic will seek annexation to Canada in order to form a great indopendent State." So much for the French Canadian clergy, and it is therefore evident that if the American dreamers of annexabroken reed.

#### A Regiment in Disgrace.

Hogarbhs "March of the Guards to Finchley" would indicate that even in his day the personal troops of the Sovereign were a body highly sus ceptible of the temptations of the city which surcounded the court. But that great moralist in oils would have been puzzled if he had been asked to paint the "March of the Guards to the Cape." And yet there seems no doubt that one of the three battalions of the Grenadiers has been marched off in disgrace to that unattractive locality. As soon as the newspapers arrive we shall know the truth concerning the event, which the press correspondence per cablehas con veyed as usual in a colored and uncertain way. But so far as can be gathered, this battalion of the Grenadiers, in effect, mutinied, and did not, until some strong inducements had been offered, answer the parade orders. If so a section of a distinguished regiment has disgraced itself. the punishment, if it be one, of a colonial station s scarcely in proportion to the offence. The name since the Crimean war are torn from their Mary Anns in London and forced into the society of the dusky beauties of Zululand, socialism. Or perhaps they may obtain their discharge and become ward politicans in South Proudhon, Lasalle and others of their school and imitators, which they have learned from cheap publications in London, as it has proved to Guarda.

#### Irish Catholic Representation.

"We can understand the anxiety of the Tories to see that justice be done to that large and important element, the Irish Catholics. There can be no peace until it is done, but surely a little breathing time is needed towards the reconstruction of the Cabinet, and who knows but that is what the Prime Minister is at at this moment in Montreal."

The above quotation is from the Quebec Telegraph, one of Mr. Mercier's thick and thin supporters. We must observe, however, that in-so far as the Tory press is concerned, with the exception of poking a little fun at the Government on the subject, we have not noticed suar it conceins itself in any way seriously about Irish Catholic representation. The Opposition | the Irish leader's contribution should not go unpress generally has had a good deal to say about Protestant representation in the Cabinet, and their anxiety on that score justifies us in our demands for justice at the hands of whatever party may be in power. The only papers that have been at all persistent in urging the claims of the Irish Catholics of this Province are the Irish Canadian of Toronto and the TRUE WITRESS It will be news to many that either we or our confrere of Toronto are Tory journals, but some wriggling has to be done, and in view of the gross injustice so long perpetrated against our people by the Provincial Premier something has to be said, and as no justification can be offered it only remains to abuse those who have espoused the cause of our people. The Telegraph is welcome to its present occupation. A little breathing time, we are told, is necessary for the reconstruction of the Cabinet. That is what we said twelve months ago. We expressed our firm belief that the Premier would do us justice. We waited for a whole year until the eve of the general election. We waited too long-were grossly deceived. Had we taken our stand some time earlier we should have less to blame curselves for. The Aylmer Times is quoted by our Quebec contemporary in an article fulsomely laudatory of Mr. Fitzpatrick, M.P.P. The Times says: "Let the TRUE WITNESS urgs the expediency of Mr. Fitzpatrick's entry into the Cabinet and drop the advocacy, whether concealed or openly declared, of claims which cannot be entertained," Now, above all things we like plain speaking. Why should not the Times come out publicly and say what it means. Out with it. We suppose that the insinuation contained in the above paradoxical utterance is that we have been openly or in a concealed manner advicated the claims of Mr. James MoShane, M.P.P. and our contemporary is of opinion that

od, he would do well so peruse the following souls with his Pressier, as he calls him. All expressions of opinion by two prelates, Arch, along we have said, and we now repeat, Irish hishon Fabre and Richer Lagesta Arch. stances is a question of principle, not of men-We said so when the rivalry was between now? Let the matter be made plain and Mr. Mr. McSnane is satisfied or not his fellowcountrymen in this Province are entitled to even more outspoken. "It will not be Canada | know why he was ejected from the Government, since one of the organs of his party now say that his claim to be taken in again cannot be entertained. That sentence should have been passed before the Government put forward Mr. McShane as their candidate for Montreal Centre in the late election.

Now, as regards our advocacy of Mr. Fitzpatrick for the position, we most respectfully decline to do do anything of the sort. We have no pretensions whatever to dictate to Mr. Premier Mercier in the matter of his choice of a colleague. He may choose any one of the three gentlemen who are in the House, or he might do worse than pass them over and go outside for a man as he did in the case of Col. Rhodes. tion depend on their support they lean on a very | That is his business. As regards the three gentlemen who occupy seats in the Legislature, two of them have been returned by respectable majorities, and Mr. McShane was elected by acclamation. They have all their claims. Mr. Fitzpatrick is lesst entitled to our sympathy, however, for his first public act after his election was to write to the press and declare that he had not been returned as an Irishman at all.

#### A Bright Prospect.

"The whirligig of time brings about its revenges," is an old saying, the truth of which few, who have any experience of life, will gainsay. It is not often, however, that a very brief period is sufficient to indicate the views and actions of true men against their dishonest onponents, but we have just now a most marrellous instance of early and rapid justification of the great Irish leader, Parnell, against the unjust anathemas of Mr. Balfour, the Irish Secretary, in the Coercionist Government. In Ireland's former struggles for her rights she was wretchedly handicapped. Her foes had not Foot Guards, or portions of them, have for years only men and money at their command to crush been somewhat undisciplined, and it was only out her feeble if patrictic resolutions; but all by the direct interposition of the Queen that six other agencies were at their disposal to annihior seven sergeants were not subjected to the late her aspirations, even in what were known most rigorous military penalty, shooting, a few as constitutional attempts at rectifying her years ago for connection with the Fenians. wrongs. To-day, thank God! all that is However, it may be that if these distinguished changed. The great progress made by the warriors, who have, despite their emblazened press of the civilized world has had its effect on colors, seen no service in the field worthy the the prospects of the Irish cause. Ireland has a press of her own, and her some have a powerful influence on the public press of every Englishspeaking country. To-day the reading people they may repent their studies in elementary of every community have had their attention turned to the long suffering people of the Green Isle. Slander has no longer full and undisputed Africa. Worse still, they may become newspaper | sway; both parties can now be heard, and the writers and inflict upon the honest Boer and roles are so far changed that England's stateshumble Capetown set ler learned treatises men and publicists now find themselves no lonbased upon that smattering of the teachings of | ger accusers, but on the defensive, forced to Morelly, St. Simon, Fourier, Considderant, make the most humiliating confessions, and begging for consideration in their attempt to deal with Irish problems, rendered not only difficult, but almost despairing, by their own their great detriment. If this be so, how the conturies of misgovernment. We are led to Africanders will curse the coming of the make these observations by some recent publications in the North American Review. Mr Parnell wrote for that magazine an article on the land bill of the Coercionist Government of England, to which reference has already been made in these columns.

The indictment was so powerful, that the press of America was startled, by its merciless arraignment of Mr. Balfour and his colleagues. Mr. Parnell dealt in no glittering generalities, but literally crushed his adversaries, with historical facts and official figures, in support of his contentions. Irrefutable as was Mr. Par nell's paper, a few years ago it would have attracted but little attention. Now, however, the changed state of affairs to which allusion has been made, is manifested by the fact, that in the July number of the same Review, the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Chief Segrotary for land, deems it of great importance, that challenged, before the public of America, and, over his own signature, he has written an essay, which he pompously styles, "Mr. Parnell Answered," To those who have had the opportunity of reading the charge, Mr. Balfour's answer will not inspire much respect for its author. Not one of Parnell's facts or figures is controversed, but instead, the public are treated to a wail about the difficulties of the situation. He tells his American readers, that "Tribal anarchy, conquest, penal laws, commercial restrictions, etc., have contributed, not slightly or remotely, but obviously and directly, to make agricultural Ireland what it is. Was ever confession more complete, more humiliating, yet so devoid of the necessary set of conprition? And whose the fault, if such disastrone evils have been inflicted by confiscations, (mostly artificial), religious differences. penal laws and commercial restriction? Were not every one of the causes mentioned, not indirectly, but obviously the work of Mr. Balfour's predecessors. The whole tenor of the Irish Secretary's so-called answer to Parnell's article, consists in asserting that each of his contentions is abourd; that there never yet has been so liberal a measure proposed by a British Parliament, and that the Irish leader and his party had better accept what is offered, because, it may happen that should the present peace offering be rejected, no such advance will be made in the future, by those who rule Ireland with an iron hand. All this was written and published in the early part of the present month, Yet lo and behold! The cable of the eighteenth inst , brings us the following news. about the propositions and amendments of Parnell which Balfour so unceremonously condemned as absurd and, consendictory, the year thouses

In the Carlton Club and in other Conserval his claims cannot be entertained. That But, so far as the French clergy are concern- matter we will allow Mr. McShane to Irish Land Purchase Bill in accordance with

De protention away me meeting or reasonate in November. The Ministers' also intend to pro-duce at the autumn essaon, along with the Land Bill, a local government bill for Ireland, which they hope will meet with the approval of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues."

In our last issue we yindicated the course pursued by Parnell in his moderate and remarkable speech, which has caused so much comment. We have no doubt that Mr. Balfour feels the imperative necessity of meeting the propossis of the Irish chieftain in a different spirit from that evinced in his article to the North American Review, and whether the present Government, after having modified their Land Bill in accordance with Parnell's suggestions, bring in a measure of local government for Ireland or not, that measure is bound to come, and with it facilities in Ireland for means of subsistence for its people, that will ralieve the land question of much of its embarrasements, and open she door to a new era of prosperity of the "gem of the sea."

#### THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

EDITED BY JOHN IVEAGH,

[We receive a number of quations from subscribers asking for information on various subjects-literary, historical and general. In future they will be classified and submitted to a gentleman who has undertaken the special task of taking them into consideration.

#### PREPNAROVRY

ABBOTT.—There are decre and laws pro-hibiting Freemasonry in Austria, Poland, Russia and Spain. Five bulls have been issued by the Holy See against the order.

#### PAPAL NAMES. Exquiren.-It is thought that Pope Sergius

II. was the first to change his name on accend the throne. The weight of evidence is in this direction, though authorities have differed.

ANXIOUS TO KNOW .- The Japanese Empire is supposed to consist of some 4000 islands, the chief of which is Niphon. The area of the Empire is 147,669 square miles and the population 37.451.764.

#### THE WALL OF WATLING.

N.-The "Wall of Wailing" or "Wailing place" is at Jerusalem, a narrow enclosed space near the Mosque of Omar. It is supposed to he the only para remaining of Solomon's Temple. The Jews go once a week on Friday to the spot to mourn over the desolation of Jerusalem and the Temple and to pray for its restoration.

"A BED RAG TO A BULL" JANE ARMSTRONG.—There is no doubt that red object has a particular effect on a bull, There is a scientific explanation of the fact, which is, that red is the complementary color of green, and as cattle are for the most part always with their eyes fixed on the grass, red has an intense effect upon their vision. It is

#### the same with all grazing animals, and stage are made very savage at times by anything red. ORIGIN OF A MOTTO.

D. O'M .- The motto "Dien et mon droit"-(God and my right) -is an ancient war cry of the French. On the night before the battle of Gisors, fought by the French and English, September 20, 1198, Richard the First used it as the parole of the day for his army, and on as the parcie of the day for his army, and on gaining the victory assumed it as the motto for the Royal arms of England. Later on the motto "Semper Eadem" was adopted, and it was only in the reign of George the First that the old French motto was restored.

#### "THE GODDESS OF BRASON."

Doubt.—The reason why you find different names assigned to the "woman who represented the Goddess of Reason during the Reign Notes Dame, but similar abominations were perpetrated at St. Sulpice, St. Eustache, by women named Candeille and Momoro. It has however, been said that some of the women were forced to play the part they did.

#### BATTLE OF THE THIRTY.

SCHOOL GIRL .- I am not aware of any instance of two kings or two commanders ever having agreed to decide their differences themselves without endangering their armies. Your teacher should have told you to what she re ferred. Perhaps she had the little song of Jeannette and Jeanot in her mind, in which such a course is advocated. There was, however, something near it on the occasion of the "Battle of the Thirty," in 1351, near the Castles of Josselin and Ploermel in France. The French commander Beaumanoir commanded at the former position and sent a chal-lenge to the English commander Bemberough to join armed lasue. The challenge was ac crpred, and it was agreed that thirty knights were to support their leaders. The tide of bat-tle at first see in favor of the English, but Bemborough fell, and the French, making a furious onslaught, gained the victory. The fight is said to have been most obstinate.

#### Education in Ireland.

The Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland met at Maynooth last month, and after weeping reso into a not be National and Intermediate systems of Education as now conducted, and de-manding reform, the following were passed:
"We wish to reiterate the expression of our thanks to Themas Sexton, Eeq., M.P., who in the last session of Parliament brought forward, m a speech of singular power, the claims of the Catholics of Ireland as set forth in the foregoing resolutions; and to the other members of Par liamens who so ably supported him."

"We request our representatives to continue their effects to secure for their Oatholic fellowcountrymen justice in this important matter of education. Furthermore, we request the Irish Parliamentary Party as a body to press this question on the attention of Parliament by every effectual means in their power, even to the resistance, if necessary, of the annual votes to the Queen's Colleges."

We regres that the expectations raised by the declaration made on behalf of the Ministry, in reply to Mr. Sexton's speech last session, still remain unfulfilled, and that in one most im-portant matter the fulfilment of them has since been declared to depend upon conditions which must be regarded as practically im-

We request the Bighop of Ardagh, our representative on the Senate of the Royal University to resign his place on the Senate as a protest against the continued neglect by the Ministry of the interests of the Catho-lics of Ireland in the matter of University Education."

castion." (He has aimes done so.)
Regarding the 'Ousbody of Children' Bill,
'Protection of Children' Bill, recently and introduced into Parliament, as most dangerous in their tendencies, we feel called upon to request the Irish Parliamentary party to give to these bills their most strenuous opposition, uplast is a are a feguarded by the in citing a such provisions as will secure the children against the dangers of proselytism.",

#### An Island Going.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 19.—The Newfield has arrived from Sable Island. In conversation with Captain Guidford a reporter learned that since he has been going to the island; now tenyears, some sixes seven miles of it to the west-ward have hear sweard many (The Units have ive circles the report is fully credited that the ward have been swept away in the lighthouse Government intends to modify Mr. Ballour's at that end has had to be taken down and reat that end has had to be taken down and rebuilt three times. In 1882 it was placed where Walse.

Mr., Parnell's suggestions, and will senbody it was thought to be in a squid position, but in these in a new direct of the measure, which will a few years it was found to be actually under-be presented at the meeting of Parliament in mined. The captain says it is an error that the island is making on the east end. He shinks it is washing there, too. Sand does not throw up after once is sinks into deep water. In time he considers the island will be all gone. "Take the middle ground, so called, between Sable Leland and Canso, There is no doubt there once was an is and there. Indeed old documents speak of the 'middle island' in that vicinity." The captain believes that Sable Island is part of a range that once sk red Nan-tucket, Cape Coo, Grand Banks, Sable-Island and to the mainland, all of which has been washed away except Sable Island. He sees changes in the water of many fathoms in depth since his first visit there sen years ago in the There was nothing to report. Navigators give the island a wide both unless under stress, and the two lights there are very powertul and efficient.

#### OBITUARY.

Mr. Noe Antoine Auguste Langevin, brother of Sir Hector Langevin and of the Bishop of Rimouski, died at Rimouski on Monday evening, aged 51. The funeral will be held at Rimouski, on Thursday, the 24th instant.

Mr, Edward Murphy, well known to old travellers as the night-clerk at the St. Lawrence Hall, died very suddenly yesterday, at his place of business, 2021 Notre Dame asreet, Montreal. He leaves a wife and six children. Mr. Murphy belouged to the C.M.B.A. and other societies. Death was caused by heart disease.

Mr. James Leaby died at his residence, in the Parish of St. Joseph, County of Hunting-don, on the 11th of July, 1890, aged 73 years. That day saw the shadow of death close in sround a zealous and devoted member of St.
Joseph's Parish. Mr. James Leaby, surrounded by his sorrowing friends, exchanged the tears and trials of earth for the everlasting joys of heaven. Mr. Leahy always passessed a healthy constitution until a few weeks previous healthy constitution until a few weeks previous to his death. Being ripe in years, he gradually grew weaker, and when reconciled by the last sacraments of the Catholic Church he calmly breathed his last. The deceased was a native of County Cork, Ireland, and emigrated to Canada at an early age. He had long been a resident of the county and was widely known as a man of the highest integrity, humble and just in all his dealings, and greatly beloved and esteemed by all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Leahy understood and appreciated the vast benefit to be derived from the diffusion of Catholic literature. Catholic literature; therefore he has been a constant subscriber to the TRUE WITNESS from its earliest infancy. He also fostered warm and enduring affections for the land of his birth, and eagerly watched the noble struggle of Ern's sons for freedom. His large funeral cortege is the best proof of the esteem in which he was held and the regret felt at his departure from this life. He leaves a widow and eleven children to mourn the irreparable loss of a devoted Christian husband and a truly affectionate parent. Requiescat in pace.

#### PERSONAL

The Rev. D. P.McMenamin, late of Halifax, has been transferred to St. Mary's church, Maidstone, Ont. The reverend father is a son of Mr. James McMenamin, of Point St. Charles.

#### Kidnapped.

Willie Caron, the principal witness in the alleged "Little Horace" bank robbery case, who was kidnepped by some persons a few days before the date set for the trial, has returned to Montreal and has been placed by the Crown in Montreal and has been placed by the crown in safe keeping. According to the boy's story, Murphy, and McDiarmid, who represented himself as a detective, after they had taken him from home took him into a confectionery store and bought him a glass of ginger ale, into which he saw McDiarmid pour some fluid from a small phial. The boy objected to drinking thir, but was finally prevailed on to do so, and found that it exercised a somniterouse flect upon him. He was then taken to Harry Philips' stable and inducements offered him to leave town, but he declined, and made an effort to leave the stable, but was prevented from so doing. He must of Terror" is that there were several. Maillard then have lost consciousness, for he remembers was the abandoned creature who desecrated nothing more until he found himself in New York in a house on Second avenue. He was kept there until Monday, 21st when he was given money to return home.

#### Fatal Accident.

A fatal accident occurred at the Canada Sugar Refinery on Saturday morning, last, resulting in the death of a young English workman, Edward Toner by name. Pierre Laftur, the only person precent says that Toner had been trifling with the machinery that morning so much that he several times ordered him to desist. The unfortunate young young man's apron became entangled in the machinery, and desist. The unfortunate young young mans aprob prace in the would give me \$5 to do in endeavoring to free it his hand give caught in endeavoring to free it his hand give me also, and in a twinkling he was being whirled \$10. He told me to say nothing about the also, and in a twinkling he was being whirled round by a shaft at a terrible rate, his body being battered against the floor and ceiling at every revolution. Mr Lafleur telegraphed to stop the engines, but the young man breathed his last a few seconds after he was removed from his terrible position. The body was beaten into an unrecognizable mass. He was 21 years of age and unmarried. An inquest was held by Coroner Jones and a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

#### Irish Catholic Prgrimege.

The Redemptorist Fathers have not vet succeeded in arranging a suitable date with the Richelieu Co. for the Irish Catholic Pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre; they hope, however, to be in a position to announce the date definitely in next week's TRUE WITHESS.

#### Pilgrimage to St. Anne's

The reverend Jesuit Fathers will hold a pilgrimage so Ste. Anne de Beaupre on the 16th of August, for women only.

#### Lacrosse.

The Montreal Shamrocks beat the Ottawa team on Saturday by a score of seven games to one. Their opponents were outplayed at every point, and the Irish team redeemed all its back disasters in a sweeping manner.

### Zenaide Beauchamp.

In accordance with an order of Mr. Justice Ouimet, the woman Zenaide Beauchamp, so long detained in Longue Points, has been set at

Life-size photograph, 18 x 23, of Father Damien, has just been issued by the Buchanan Art Publishing Co., Traders' Building, Chicago. The picture was taken shortly before the death of the Martyr of Molakai, and is the only one in existence. Single copies of the photograph mailed post free on receipt of one dollar. Copies sent on approval to responsible parties. Agents wanted.

According to advices received at Cairo the Mahdl has determined to make another ad-vance, and has summoned the Emirs to a coun-

On Thursday Lord Rosebery unveiled in the crypt of St. Panl's Cathedral, London, a memorial tablet, hearing a medallion portrait, of the late Right Hon. William Dalley, which the been executed for the Imposial Federación, the League, Mr. Belley, who was a Casholio, was coe of the most brilliant and elequent of Australian lawyers orators and statement and was for some time the Premier of New South

## A QUEBEC TRAGEDY.

Five Persons Burned to Death at St. Rochs.

A terrible tragedy was exacted at Quebec on Thursday merning by which a whole family lest their lives. About 2.30 a.m. a fire breke ent in a tayern kept by Delamare and Guellett, 76 St, Joseph street, St. Reebs, and there being considerable, delay in sounding the alarm, the whele builting was in a bl. 23 when the firemen arrived. The firemen, investigate that the mental had been got out. imagining that the people had been get out, deveted their whole attention to preventing the fire frem spreading; the adjoining build. ing ecoupled by Hen. re Rey, photograher and Bellerine, glove manufacturer, being in great danger. It was not till 4 c'clock that it was learned that there was a family in an upper flat, and a search was instituted at ce. The report was found to be only teo true, for the firemon after much treuble the bedies of Pierre Marauda, his wife, his sisterin-law, aged 15 years, and his two oblidren. The bodies were frighfully charred, but the probability is that they asphy x ated by the smeke before the flames reached them. Maranda was a cigarmaker. He went to Boston some years and finding work scarce there returned to Montreal and only came to Quebec three days before the fire. The origin of the fire is shrouded in mystery and may have been kindled by incendiary hands. The house was inhabited by Joseph Dulamare and wife and the Maranda family, who dwelt in the attio. There was dancing Wednesday in the bar-roem, which is kept by Delamare on the ground floor, but neighbors assert that the bar was closed at 12 o'clock. The alarm was gentleman named Sanvals, who

#### SAW THE FLAMES

through the windows, and hastening to his residence he telephoned to the fire station. After the fire was subdued one of the firemen on going through one of the rooms tumbled ever the body of Mrs. Merands, which were lying, black and contorted, en the floor. He then called to the men en the street, "Here's somebody dead up here!" The firemen ascended to the attic, and there they dirocvered the five reasted corpers. The bedies were herrible to behold. The limbs were twisted and roasted to a crisp, and showed every indication of having suffered indescrib-

able terments.
Delaware, the proprietor of the bar-room, had been an eye witness of the fire a'nce the alarm was given, and knew more about it than any one clae there, still he never said a word about the Maranda family, who were being reasted to death. On being asked why he did not say anything about it at the be-ginning of the fire, he answered "Why, I didn't think about it." Relating how he ar d his wife got out of the burning house, he sain, "We scrambled ever some sheds and alighted in a yard," which he described as belonging to Mr. Lefrance, a baker. That gentleman, however, said he had no knowledge of it. Strange to say, too, Dela-mare escaped with his everyday elething on and his shoes laced. His wifehad on a white dress, hat, etc. The bartender escaped bare-

Ceroner Billsau held a preliminary inquest on the matter, and ordered Delamare his wife, and Gauthier, the bastender, to be arrested.

Tue inquost was resumed en Saturday, and Alfred Desjarding testified that he was passing the place and saw flames bursting out in all directions. He forced open the private door and called out, "I there are any person upstairs, save yourselves, as the house is on fire." Silence reigned in the first and second flats of the house, but he heard the voice of a woman on the tep fit or aitic, where the deceased family live, exclaim, "My Ged, my God." He then called out, "Sive yourselves, save yourselves and don't try the back of the house, as it is all on fire. Try the front staircase." The volce answered. Dolamare, get into a waggon with three men and drive off in the direction of St. Sauveur.

Elle Dafour iaid he was employed in the office of La Justice and knew the prisoners but had no percend knowledge of the fire. Continuing, apparently with great reluctance, he said, "One week before the fire took place D lamare spoke to me and asked me if I was willing to enter into a joke with him. I asked him 'what kind of a joke?' Delamare then said 'are you able to start a fire in my house? I answeres 'no.' This conversation took place in the office of La Julice He oroposition when I refused to listen to him, I was in the vicinity of the morgue yestards y to see the dead bodies and remained about 15 minutes. I went back to La Justice and saw a man named Lavzer, ex-ball ff. who I told what I knew. I am 16 years of age and made my first communion and, am positive about Delamare's conversation with me. I mean to say trat is was one week pravious to the fire that Delamare made, the propesition to me, It might be a month, I did not particularly remark the time or note it.

. THE PRISONER. Dalamare then asked the witness : " Was it not more than a week before the

fire that I spoke to you?' Witness—"It might have been."

D. lamare—"Was not Mr. Savard present

at the time?"

Witness—" No, we were alone, but Mr.
Savard was mear by in the back of LaJustice office, when you made the prepetition at the time?"

.to me." To the Oorener-" Savard is a young man

about my age, who works in the same effice To a juryman-Delamare said that I would

find matches undermeath the courter, that I would make a pile of paper and other inflamable articles that he mentioned, and clear out by the door and no person would be the wiser. Delamare told me that I would find firewood in the hangard, to prepare it and could set fire to the preparation of inflamables between 12 and 1 o'clock at midnight. The night that the fire teek place I was at heme in bed, hav ing retired at 10 o'cleck.

Daleur was then ordered under arrest as a Crown witzess.

At the inquest yesterday certain evidence was taken resulting in the warrant of the Ocroner being issued for the exhumation of the body of D.lemare's child which, it seems, was buried at St. Sanveur without the knowledge of the Curé ef St. Rechs. There are many sinister remore affect which will be the subject of investigation.

The Winnipeg Free Press, speaking of the orop outlook, says: "The good prospects are not confined to wheat. Not only are other grains included, but the hay crop, one of much importance to this province, has improved so greatly that it will be more than an ordinarily good con. Native fruits of which there has good crop. Native fruits of which there has been almost a dearth of recent years, are plentiful and will add materially to the comfort of prairie households. Alsogether the harvest will had good one, not chough in insife yearless. ness or extravagance into which Manisobans are prode to rush on the allehtest provocation, but degree of general prosperity it has not known for the past year or so."

网络美国网络科学科 计设计 经支票 经经济的 人名英巴马尔



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength - U. S. Govern. ment Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

#### NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

#### EUROPEAN.

Gottfried Keller, the Swiss poet, is dead. A military governor has been sent to Van and Erzeroum.

The Porte has signed the act of the antielavery conference. Lieut, Baron Gravenreuth has been tempor-

arily appointed German Imperial Commissioner in Africa. The financial situation in Buenes Ayres has decidedly improved Negotiations will be re-opened for a sterling loan.

Queen Regent Christina of Spain has started for Soain. It is reported that the Prince of Wales will visit her there.

All the Papal nuncios have been instructed to formally deny the report that the Pope left Papal territory during his recent drive.

The Duke of Orleans will visit Canada next aulumn. Paris reports say that he expects a warm welcome in Quebec and Montreal.

Intelligence has been received at Buda, Pesth, that a Hungarian Customs guard has been fired upon by persons on the Servian side of the Danube.

The Grand Duchess Xenie, eldest daughter of the Czar, will marry the Grand Duke Alexander Michallovitch, her second cousin. It is a love match.

The losses by the great fire at Constantinople on Saturday amount to £1,000,000. There is an insurance of £63 880 in British companies. The new German territory in East Africa is

about twice the size of Germany, not including any part of the great African lakes in the measurement.

Paris telegrams state the influenza is epi-demic in St. Louis and the whole population there is affected. Business in the public de partments is paralyzed.

HagapPasha, the Turkish Minister of Finance and Dadian, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, have resigned. Both these officials are Armenians.

M. Ribot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has notified the Powers that treaties have been concluded whereby the native chiefs on the Upper Niger agree to a French protectorate.

The passage of the Silver Bill by the United States Congress caused a stir in the metallic market in London. Bar silver was quoted at an advance of an eight of a

Flysse on Monday, while President Carnot was passing from his carriage to the palace, has been examined by Paris physicians and pro-

ncunced insane. The bill providing for the cession of Heligoland to Garmany passed its third reading in the English House of Lords with only one verbal amendment, which in no way altered the sense of the measure and is now in its stages before

the Commons. The returns of the French Board of Trade show that during June the imports increased 1,963,000 france and the exports decreased 9,307,000 france, compared with the corresponding month last year.

The Mayence Board of Trade has issued an official warning to wine growers, assuring them that competition with their American rivals, especially those-in-California, is liable seriously o injure their business.

Prince Minister Stambuloff, of Bulgaria, is said to be preparing another note to the Sultan of Turkey, more energetic than the fermen one, to the effect that Bulgaria will promptly sassriits independence unless Prince Ferdinand is

A ten days' fete at Brussels, in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of Beigian independence and the twenty-fifth year of King Beopold's reign will commence on July 20. The pageant is to cost about \$60,000, and will represent the

The official report on the Russian barvest expresses doubts of an average abundance. The Standard's Moscow correspondent says tit is suspected this report arms to raise the normal price of Russian grain in view of the Indian and American yields being below the average.

It is stated that though the English ministry has been very reticent with regard to the intentions of the Germans concerning Heligolrud, it is believed that it has been well understood from the outret that Germany would convert it into a strugghold second to none in Europe.

Arrangements have been made for an inter national chess tournament at Manchester. Among the contestants will be Chaplain, Mo-Kenzie and other leading American players; Bardeledon, Schollop and Lasker, of Berlin; Bauler and Weiss, of Vienna, and Taubenhaus, of Paris.

Two Austrian officers, who went up in a military balloon from Vienna last week, were carried to Briszkow, in the Province of Posen, thence they were driven by currents to Southern Sweden and finally were carried by other cur-rents back to Prussia. The journey was cover-ed in eleven hours.

There is strong irritation among the anti-demites at St. Petersburg because some of the crisoners convicted in Paris of being implicated is the Nihillat plot are Jaws. Stringent measures against the Jews are being prepared by the authorities. These include the suppression of the newspaper Novott, whose editor must leave the work for them.

In his sermon in the cathedral at Armagh on Sunday Rev. Father Henry MoNesce denounced secret societies. He referred especially to the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He saidathis society, which was founded in America, was teeking new members in Ireland and he warned all Catholics against having anything to do with the organization.

The maids of Honor to the Queen, who, by the terminot the will of the latedlord Sackville, inherited about \$50,000 each of that nohleman's fortune, have waived their claims in if svor of In his sermon in the cathedral at Armagh on

the lineal heirs. Through the magnanimity of these ladies the new Lord Sackvills, exst-while British British Minister to Washington, be-comes wealthier by many thousand pounds.

Sir W. Whiteway, has had further interviews with the Colonial Office on the Newfoundland fishery question The whole case of the colony is now fairly before Lord Knutsford. Sir William certainly does not think the attitude of the Imperial authorities is httatile to the colonial claims, and he is glad to find the real character of the issues involved fairly grasped by the press and public men here.

A severe storm raged in England on Thursay. The amount of damage done in London and the south of England is enormous. The streets in many localities in the metropolis were submerged and houses and shops were flooded.
entire stocks of valuable goods were ruined. In southern England similar damage was inflicted, and in some cases houses were underminded to such an extent that they will have to be torn down.

A spacial cablegram from Rome says: Simultaneously with the approval by the Chamber of Deputies of Signor Benghi's resolution favoring international arbitration, the Pope is working assiduously on an all important ency-clical, which treats of the social question and contains a grand project for Papal arbitration. The Chalet His Holiness passes his days in belonged to Pius IV, and he has suppressed every form of ante-chamber service. Just now, he does not allow any one to come near him but his secretaries, who are high afficials in whose faithfulness he has absolute confidence. Chief among these are Mgr. Boccale and Mgr. Satelli The coming encyclical of the Pope urges nations to resort to Papal arbiration for the settlement of social questions and national wars.

The Austrian and German ambassadors at Constantinople have addressed to the Porte an identical note apropos of the capture by brigands of Ohief Engineer Gerson and Superintendent Major, of the Ismidt and Angara railway, who are both Austrians. The note declare that such events are too frequent and better measures must be taken to protect foreign. ers who are devoting labor or money to public works in Turkey.

Toe Premier of Victoria has introduced in Parliament a railway bill providing for the construction of 1,677 miles of country lines and 39 miles of suburban lines, the whole to coet £12,500,000 besides a grant fram the treasury of two million pounds. He said the scheme was necessary in order to meet the growth of the population which, as the census of the colony proved, was increasing faster than the populabion of America.

The Paris Temps says that in return for the British protectorate over Zanzibar, France demands that England shall expressly recognize France's right to grant exaquaturs to foreign consuls in Madagascar and give France liberty of action in the Niger country; also France's right to terminate the Anglo-Tunisian treaty in

A new cabinet, consequent on the residuation of the old one, after a defeat on its railway policy, has been firmed at Contown as follows: Prime Miller without portiolio), Mr. Rhodes; Attorney General, Mr. Innes; Treasurer, Mr. Terrihan; Commissioner of the Crown Lands and Public Works, Mr. Sleve wright; Secretary of Native Affairs, Mr. Sauer. It is probable that the railway policy of the old Government with the modified. Government will be modified.

The London Times says: The United States Government displays the dignity and good sense to be expected from it by reverting to its Behring Sea policy of 1888. It would be absurd to involve two great and friendly national in a course of petty reprisals in a sordid dis-pute. It may now be hoped that America will tacitly recognize that no nation possesses the right to extend its jurisdiction, by municipal enactment, over hundreds of miles of open sea.

The successor of General Sir F. Simmons, as the English negotiator at the Vatican, is sup-posed to be Sir Adrian Dingle, who, as the The London St. James Gazette sneers at the Peace Congress, which it regards as a gathering of fossilized philanthropists whose ideas are as impracticable as they are object of his visit to Rome is to see his only son, who is a punil in the Tesuis about of Manda. one, it is an open in encountered to minutese, one, it is an open secret that he is charged semi-officially to discuss several matters of great importance with Leo XIII. and his ad-

be metallic market in London. Bar silver visers.

As quoted at an advance of an eight of a connection of a con cane. The prices protests his innocence, and declares he simply intended to tap the woman on the shoulder. The people generally believe that his love for his victim, resisted after her marriage, was the motive for the crime. The Abbé has a poor reputation, and his bishop had so little conficence in him that for years he has had no clarical post of duty. had no clerical post of duty.

The annual matches of the National Rifle As constinution repend at Bisley last week. The Canadian team Monday fired in the Alexandra match ranges of five hundred and six hundred yards, seven shots at each range, Martini Henry vards, seven shots at each range, Martini Henry R fl.s. Staff Sergeant Ogg, of the First Brigade Field Artillery, Guelph: Private Hutcheson, of the Forty-third Battalion, Ottawa, and Color-Sergeant Henderson, of the Sixty-Second Battalion, oi St. John, N. B., each won £3. Corporal H. Harris Thirteenth Battalion, Hamilton, won £2." This not so good a record as the first day last year, when the teams' winnings amounted to £25. Since then it has done very well. very well.

Sir W. A. White, British ambassador to Turkey, last week went to London on a short and tudden visit. He had several private conferences with Lord Shisbury. He started for Constanting ple in the morning after his arrival This is deemed very significant in view of the Eastern war cloud now lowering. Affairs in the East are bestening to a crisis, and has the East are bestening to a crisis, and has is to cost about \$50,000, and will represent the glories of the sixteenth century.

At the meeting of the Hudson Bay Company in London last week, with Sir Donald Smith in who is now in St. Petersburg, has sent Chan the chair, the reports and accounts were adopted. Ozar will receive Emperor William on August of the land and the trading business of the land and the trading business of the company was hung up till the next meeting.

Caused, hungers.

County Von Capris in the Crar. County Von Capris and accounts were adopted to allow Von Capris in the meeting. County Von Capris and accounts were adopted to allow Von caused Emperor William to advance the date for his conference with the Ozar. Count V.n. 7 and last for two weeks.

AMERICAN.

Passengers arriving In New York from Havana, state the yellow fever of a violent type is raging in the city.

Felix Roark a lineman of the American Dis brion Telegraph Co. was killed at Cleveland O last week while repairing an electric wire. The residence of John Hamlet, near Valpar-

isio, Ind., was burned last week. Mrs. Ham-let and four children, the eldest about eight years old, were burned to death. Mrs. Parnell, mother of the Irish statesman, is suffering from cholera morbus and is confined to her bed at Bordentown, N. Y. Osing to

her age and gen ral poor condition of health her illness is considered serious. Christian Henry F. Peters, director of the Litchfield Observatory and professor of astronomy of Hamilton College, was found dead on Saturday morning at Utics, his residence.

A riot is reported near Kearce, Barnwell County, South Carolina Three hundred negroes, armed with new tifles, are said to confront twenty five white men. Seven negroes,

were killed. Most of the Chicago western roads complain of stagnation in business, partly due to the recent rate war. The North Western Railway

The colonization of Swedes upon the deserted

The total estimated shipments of the Delaware peach crop are placed at 12,375 baskess. This is the smallest yield in the history of peach growing with two exceptions: 1868, when she an poments were twenty-three carloads, and 1881, when seventy eight carloads were sent to marke).

The New York State Factory Inspector, Mr. Connolly, will probably begin to day to take steps towards the enforcement of the law for the weekly pryment of wages. He will, through the Attorney General, bring action acceinst all amplesers who have not lived up to against all employers who have not lived up to the law, which took effect July 1.

In the International cricket match at Phils delphia Thursday the Canada eleven finished their first inning with 141 runs to their credit. They went in for their second inning and were retired for 97 runs, or a total of 238 for the game, thirty-one less than the United State team made in their first innings yesterday. The Canadian Pacific Railway is at last about

to make its way into Chicago and obtain terminal facilities here. Such will probably be the result of Judge Tuley's decision yesterday morning in accordance with which the Western Indiana Railroad is perpetually enjoined from terminating a license to the Wabash for the use by that road of its tracks and depot facilities. tinding the re:pe of the enquiry to the Grand Trunk Railway. He intimated his suspicion that the object of the resolution was to make war upon the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Oullom disclaimed having any such intention or any motive except to ascertain the facts in the case and to know whether the law ought to be changed. He accepted Mr. Washburn's amend-

The New York World says: The probabilities are that the country will be treated to an interesting rensation before the expiration of the year. The relations of the President and Mr. Blaine are such as to lead to but one re-sult, viz., separation of official relations. The resignation of the Secretary of State may be a step that will accur at a much earlier date than those who are daily prophesying such an action anticipate.

ment, and the resolution as amended was agreed

A Hurricane struck Girard. Pa., last Friday. Scores of houses and barns were unroofed and the coatly Preabyterian church was almost desbroyed. The damage to farm property was heavy. A report from Peoria, Illa., that a pas senger car was blown from the embankment, injuring a number of passengers, is denied. A freight car was blown from the track and a man named Frank Werson was killed, but bayond this and injury to trees by the storm the loss is

Governor Hill has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of Joseph Chaplesu, a Capadian convicted in Clinton County of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be executed during the week commencing July 21 In his decision the Governor says: This ap plication for executive clemency is based upon right to terminate the Anglo-Tunisian weaty in 1896, and to deal similarly with the Italian a petition signed by many of the leading of infinition of the leading of infinite and the similarly with the Italian areas of Clinton County, including nearly all the officially denied.

A new cabinet, consequent on the residuation of the old one, after a defeat on its railway does not appose it. The twelve jurymen who of the old one, after a defeat on its railway and and the residual through the signed and the signed tendered the verdict against the defendant unanimonaly unite in asking for a communicatian.

Bremner, the half breed whose furs were confiscated in the North West during the rebellion, is bringing an action for the recovery of their

The Short Line Railway between Oxford and New Glasgow, F. S., was opened last week when the first through passenger train ran over the toad.

The enquiry into the Canadian Pacific Railway accident at Locust Hill was concluded with a verdict of manalaughter against Section Foreman Rothe.

All the principle militia officers say they know nothing of a petition against Sir Adolphe Caron. They say the rules of the service furbid such a thing.

It is reported that Mr. Ballantyne, M. P. P. will be the new speaker of the Untario Legisla ture, and that Hon. R. M. Wells, the C. P. R. solicitor, will be made senator to succeed the late Hon. John. Macdonald.

A young lad named Severin fell into the Ottawa river a little above the Chaudiere Falls. So far his body has not been found. It is ex

The schooner Mary, from Fortune Bay, Nfl i., loaded with seven hundred quintals of cod, was seized at St. Pierre pesterday for selling cod roes. The value of the vessel and cargo is

\$5000. The Globe says: "In Quebec many things bave been said and done, of late, which no Liberal can defend. Some of Mr. Mercier's re cene proposale are glaring'y unsound from our paint of view."

James O'Brien, a well known citizen, of Halifax, called at a shoemaker's shop to have his boot rewed. While sitting chatting with the shoemaker, he suddenly fell from the chair and evpired immediately.

Recounts were held in Sherbrook, Que., last week of the votes cast in the recent provincial elections in Sherbrooke and Wolfe counties.

Messrs. Robertson and Picard the members. elect had their majorities confirmed.

A caMegram received at Halifax reports the wreck on the south western point of Porto Rico of the Halifax brigantine "Grace Butler," Capt. Bollong. The vessel was in ball at seeking cargo. All on board were saved.

Results of the recent Ontario Provincial Government examination of the students of the Toronto Art Schools were announced less Mon-day. The total number of subjects entered for was one hundred and ninety; of certificates taken one hundred and forty-six.

Hilaire Michaud, who fell from a ladder at the Intercolonial Railway shed fire at River du Loup on Wednesday died at half-pass twelve yesterday. The fire was still going on in the coals last night and will likely last some time, as there are 1143 tons of coal burning.

The three cavalry troopers. Loiselle. Hunt and boyed, charged with outraging the immigrant girl, Allice Ansell, at Qubec have been fully committed to stand their trail at the next term.

on board, arrived at Victoria, B. C., Thursday.
The Admiral stated that he had received no
instructions to send any of the fleet by the
north to protect British vessels from seizure by

ARTISTS' FAVORITE, L. E. N. PRATTE.

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the Police Court on the charge of swindling money from poor people who have been sending money and tickets to Europs. More than 300 poor foreigners were complainants and they crowded the capacity of the court room. There was a lively scene at the banking establishment when a crowd of people who had been swindled broke into the place and used the banker and his clerk very roughly. Mrs. Annie Josephs sold a sample story. She had sent to the bankers \$75 to be forwarded for a ticket to her sister and children in Poland. After her sister travelled 300 miles to the steamer's pier she found her ticket was no good. There were 100 people in the same fix and the scene of m sery was pitiable.

The Toronto militia officers entertained Gen. Sir F. Middleton at a farewell banquet last evening. Replying to a toast to his health he said he had expected when he came to Canada to end his days here as his wife was a Canadian lady, but he would not do so. He regrested that this was owing to his treatment at the hands of certain polisicians who had endeavored to ruin and villify his character. He would slways declare that he had refused to accept the decision of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, but would submit the evidence in the case to the people of Canada and leave it to tueir c.neidera

The New Brunswick Medical Society met in Moncton last week. Dr. Brydges, of Moncton, read a p per on "Women as Medical Practi He claimed that the structure of a woman's mind unfitted her, to a large extent, for man's occupation. Even in women's special work, such as sewing, cooking, spinning, all improvements in process and appliances were made by men. Women possessed no originality. They were destined by nature for bearing and rearing children, and this totaly unfitted them to be successful medical prac titioners. His views were endorsed by severa

Et Universal publishes an account of a battle between Guatemalans and San Salvadorians in San Salvador, in which the former were defeated with heavy loss. The Guatemalan force num-bered 9,000. General Barrundia, the Guatemalan refugee, has left Oaxaca to take part in the war. He will probably raise the standard of revolt in Guatemala. Private telegrams from San Salvador say the San Salvadorians captured the Guatemaian artillery in the battle, hands with the founders of the oldest pyra which took place on Thursday. It is rumored mids and to thank them for what they have that President Barillos, of Guatemala, talks of resigning.

An anti-Mormon campaign has been started by the settlers of McLeod, and a meeting has peen held at which a committee was appointed to circulate a petition to the Lieutenant Gov ernor asking him to postpone action in the application for incorporation by the Cardston council as further petitions setting forth the grounds for his refusing such charter could be presented. Other meetings are to be held at Lathbridge and Pincher Creek.

Thomas Byron and Francis John O'Donnell were found guilty at the assizes at Bracebridge or causing the death of Wm. O'Donnell by drowning and were sentenced to three months imprisonment. The deceased could not swim, bu, supported by a plank, ventured into deep water with the prisoners, who withdrew the support from him so often that he became ix hausted and sank.

Mr. Samuel Foote, of Montreal, and formerly propriesor of the Quebec Chrinicle, arrived at Quebec on Sun lay by the steamship Parisian accompanied by his daughter. He had been a raken with peralysis before leaving England,

FORD VS. WHELAN.

Mr. Justice Taschereau Decides in Favor of Mr. Whelan in this Noted Case.

Judge Taschereau gave judgment in the care of Whelan and Ford. This was an action taken to force Mr. Whelan to render an account of the moneys received in connection with the Quebec Court House contract, and a seizure in e bands of the Commissioner of Public Works of the palance due on such contract. Tue indge recited at full length the allegations of the declaration which covered the conditions of partnership entered into in 1883 between Jao P. Whelan, P. Pithon and the present plaintiff, for the construction of the Quebec Court house. Each of the partners was share equally in the profits or losses. Ford and Pithon were to devote their whole time to the enterprise, but all tran actions were to be mad-in the name of Whelan, who was to be sule man ager and have the whole cantrol of the affairs, the same as if he had no partners. Whelan hav-ing secured the contract, Pithon withdrew from the partnership in the following year, and the partnership between the two others came to a close when the work was completed in 1889. The judge held that Mr. Whelan was the only on in the contract with the Governmen who had any standing in the matter and wind

ng up continued.
"It appears that the budget was to include the award of the arbitrator to Mr. Whelse, but at the beginning of the Session, it was hinted to him that if he did not meet the demands of certain political wire pullers, he ran a great risk that the item would be left out of the budget. Mr. Whelan in his evidence just said enough to show the court that corant girl, Allice Ansell, at Qubec have been fully committed to stand their trail at the next term of the Court of Queen's Benc. Bail was refused for them, and they were duly gaoled.

H. M. S. "Warpite," flagship of the North Paciec squadron, with Rear Admiral Hotham on board, arrived at Victoria, B. C. Thursday. For the bessets of the right to use the money of the pacific of the business, had the right to use the money of the pacific of for the benefit of the partnership. He had the right to give a certain sum to a third party to seeme the placing of the item in the budget. north to protect British vessels from seizure by American cutters, or to retake any that might be seized in behring sea.

Bernard Aronsonn, who carries on a banking setablishment at New York was remanded in

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE. MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890, Lugust 13 September 10, October 8, November 12, December 10. SECOND MONTHLY DRAWING, AUGUST 13, 1890.

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It is evident that Mr. Ford knew the position of affairs, and was aware that sacrifices had to made to get the money. Whelan thought proper to have recourse to corrupt practices to accure a settlement of the claim for the benefit of the partners, and considering the rature of the partnership, Ford must be held as endersing everything that he did with that object in view, his right to demand a rendering of accounts being, bowever, always preserved. Everything that Whelan did, he had a right to do as resulting form the contract itself, and again more especially as a sequel to the terms of the prenership deed. For all these reasons, the sez tre
before judgment must be squashed with costs
in favor of the defendant Whelan."

An appeal is to be taken.

Why Sixty Seconds Make a Minu e.

Way is our hour divided into sixty misites, each minute into sixty seconds, etc. ? asks Max Multer in the Fortnightly Review. Simply and sol ly because in Banylonia there existed, by the side of the decimal syst m of notation, another system, the sexugesimal, which counted by sixt es. Why that number should have been chosen is clear enough, and it speaks well for the practical sense of those anon: t Babylonian merchants. There is no number which has so many divisors as s'xty, The Baby leniane divided the sun's daily i my ney into twenty-four parasangs, or 720 stalls Each parasang or hour was subdivided in o six y minutes. A parasang is about a G.r. man mile, and Babylonian astronomers compared the pregress made by the sun during ene hour at the time of the equinex to the progress made by a good walker during the same time, both accomplishing one parasany. The whole course of the sun during the twenty-four equinoctial hours was fixed at twenty-four parasange, or 720 stadia, or 300 degrees. The system was handed on to the Greeks, and Hipparchus, the great Greek philisopher, who lived about 150 B. C. introduced the Babylenian hour into Europe. Ptolemy, who wrote about 150 A. D., and whose name still lives in that of the Piolemie system of astronomy, gave still wider our repay to the Babylinian way of reckening time. It was carried along on the quiet stream of traditional knowledge throughout the Middle Ager, and, strange to say, it sailed down safely over the Niagara of the French Revo lucion. For the French, when revolutionizing weights, measures, coins and dates, and aubjecting all to the decimal system of reckontag, were induced by some unexplained metive to respect our clocks and watches, and all swed our dials to remain sexagosimal, that ie, Babylonian, each hour consisting of sixty minutes Here you see again the wonderful coherence of the world, and how what we cal knowledge is the result of an unbroken t adit on of a teaching descending from father to son. Not more than about a hundred arms would reach from us to the builders of the palace of Babylon, and enable us to shake hands with the founders of the oldest pyra

#### Spider Poison-Old Spiders.

Mr A. J. Field, in an article in Knowledge on "Venomous Spiders," says spider posson ap-plars to have special effects on certain insects, and the largest flies are not always the least effected by it. Insects over which spider poison has but little influence are usually left meshed in the web to struggl, ustil exhausted, before the spider attempts to devour them. When a fly is bitten by a spider, its whole bidy seems seized by violent convulsive twitchings, and death generally occurs after a few minutes

The spider's poison issues from a sac and duct at the base or its mandibles. It closely resambles the venomous matter secretod by scorpions, and is a tran parent fluid, containing traces of formic acid and albumen. There seems to be nothing characteristic in its microscopic appearance. When it is collected from posson glands of several spiders and dried. it will retain it. physiological powers for many ears, and even after it has been subjected to polling temperature its properties are not

The spider is provided with a most effective apparatus for injecting its possou, consisting of modified mandibles, called "falces," the last joint of which has a hard carved faces, with a miles. I sure near the point. The muscles used in closing the mandibles also press upon the poison gland causing the poison to be expelled through North the fissure into the wound, and thence into the circulation of the victim.

The reader should watch a common house spider spin its web. It seems to take pains before b ginning, to select a sp t where are chances of obtaining plunder, and where it will be secure. It then discharges a little drop of glutionous fluid, and creeps up the wall, j ining the thread from one wall to the other first thread thus formed is drawn tight, and fix ed at each end with other threads. It is upon this outer thread that the durability of the whole fabric depends. The web's foundation completed, the spider next makes a number of threads paralled to the first, and then crosses them with other threads, the spicky substance of which they are formed serving to hind them, when newly made, to each other. It now commences to double and treble the threads that border its web, securing the edges as it does so. Lastly, it forms a kind of tunnel with webbing; this is to serve as a re-treat, where to can conceal itself from its en-

mi s and also from its prey, and is generally placed in the angle of the walls.

When the spider's work is done, it often happens that the approach of some large animal or the passage of the housemaid's broom will deatroy in a minute the labor of days. In this c s), as soon as the danger has passed away, the spider patiently begins to repair the wcb. For this purpose the spider is provided with a store of the glutinous matter of which the web is made. When possible, the spider prefers the mending business, as it is only provided with a limited quantity of glutinous matter, and when this is exhausted, it probably cannot be renewed.

Old spiders, which have neither web nor materials to make one, often hunt about to find out the webs of other spiders, younger and weaker than themselves, with which they ven-ture battle. The invader generally succeeds, and the younger spider is driven out to make a new web, and the old spider remains in posses-sion until a stronger spider invades the web and drives it out. When thus dispossessed, the spider seldom ventures another attack, but tries to subsist upon the few invects that may fall accidentally into its clutches, and eventually dies of hunger.

What was at first deemed a bold attempt at cobers was made on Friday on the Cincinnati, Jackson & Michigan railway. Three men boarded the engine of the north bound pas-senger train at Enterprise, Ohio, and attacked Ecgineer Vandeventer and his fireman with hammers and coupling pine, knocking both senseless. They did not succeed in stopping the train, however, owing probably to the placky fight made by a trainman, and jumped off before reaching Vanwert. The engineer and fireman were both found lying senseless in the cab of the locomotive, Engineer Vandeventer was found dead and the latest phase of the case is that Roadhouse was arrested, charged with billing Vanderventer. killing Vanderventer. He protests his in-nocence. The men were known to have been quarrelling for several days, and the detectives' theory is that Vandeventer knocked Road-house down injuring his head horribly on the coal in the tender. Roadhouse then waited his opportunity and struck the engineer with a

The Ulm Cathedral is floished. It was begun in 1577, and is 9872 feet high,

Lord Wolseley will take command of the forces in Ireland in October,



FVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP II of infanev and childhood, whether torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply or blotchy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of the blood, whether simple, scrofulous or hereditary, is, speedily, reconomically and permanently cured by the Cuticura Remains, consisting of Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and Cuticura Remolvent, the new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedics, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Parents, save your children years of mental and physical suffering. Begin now. Dalays are dangerous. Cures made in childhood are permanent.

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Something About Railways

It is not generally known that the United State possesses nearly one-half of the total railway melage of the world. The operation of the steam railways began in England Sapt. 27, 1825, when the Stockten and Dirlington time was opened. This was a slogly track road, thirty-eight miles in length; to greatcet speed then attained was twenty miles an hour. Ninctoon menths after the opening. of the Stockton and Dulington read, the first line opened in the United States, April 17, 18M, and the beginning of the 1890 saw completed in the United States 156 200 miles.

China up to 1875, had never possessed a single railing track. In 1876 the fi at line about nine miles in length between Shanghai and Woosung. This line was very popular with the natives, but in Outober, 1877, it was removed in consequence of official jealously regarding it.

At the end of 1888 Persia had completed a rallway system + x ending six miles, working one long. t ve and two care.

The first railway in Japan was the Tokio-Yokohama line eighteen miles in length, commenced in 1869 and opened in 1872. Russia opened her first small line of railway early in 1838, and now ranks fifth country in

order of railway importance.

In India the first piece of railway opened was (in 1853) a section of the Great Indian Poinsular railway from Bombay to Tan-

Al the railroads in Ceylon have been constructed by the government. The Egyptians saw their first rallway open ed in Jacuary, 1856.

From 1869 to 1882 Greece had but nice miles of railway. The best express train in New Zualand is

exactly twenty miles an hour. At the Cape of Good Hope the fastest train is run (moe a week from Cape Town to the diamond fields at Kimberly (485 miles), and makes twenty-two miles an hour including

The ral caye of No to Germany are nearly all under the state coutre l. The railways of France are controlled by ix companies, and a small system by the

The longert journey taken by any European readn le from Paris to Constnaticople, 1857

The fastest long distance run ever made was on Aug 13, 1888, on the London and Northwestern, form London to Elinburgh, 400 miles. Three stops were made and the werage speed a t n d while in metion was 55 4 10 miles per hour, The Michigan Central road claims the fast-

et time by any train in the U. tid States-107 miles in 93 tatrates tunning time, up verage of 69 3-10 miles per hour.

The longest line operated by one single system in the world in that of the Penneylrals-7081 I4 miles. The Atalifen, Topeto and Saute Fe comes mx' with 7531 miles. The shortest steam rall ay fo the Island railroad at Buffale, N. Y. O.c. eigi t'a mile

The nine principal countries in the o der of their prominence in mileage extens are United States, Germany, F, ance, Great Britain, Rousia, Austria, British, Yadia, Canida and Italy .- Chatter.

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BY JAMES MURPHY. · · · ·

UHAPIER XIC-Continued.

How they shu ; off from knowledge of the great Eustern Hemisphere, from whatever civilization existed in the Old West I in those ze note days-came to acquire this knowledge of mining, of extracting from unpremising ores the precious metals—how they came, indeed, to recegnize the value of these metals at all is one of the hidden marvels of the human race.

It was with some such thoughts as these that Charles Cantrell sat en a prejecting stone on the mountain-side some days after his arrival. He had been down in the mines, had wandered through their long intricacies, and had wondered exceedingly to see the in dustry and care with which they had been worked. Buey hands of generations not alone unremembered, but whose race and kind had vanished off the earth, had hewn and delved here, possibly, what time Sarthat I shall he danapalus reigned in Babylon, Messes led the tien to him." wandering tribes through the Arabian deserts, and builders were at work howing stone blocks for the Persmide.

Beyond him in the distance—it did not look more than a mile or so, though it was fi teen—lay, gleaming in the sun, the broad breast of the Pacific. It lay so placid and calm that it might well be taken for an ocean of molten sliver. A few vessels scattered over it, with all sails set to catch any breeze that might spring up, and moving by impercaptible degrees, if at all, favoured the idea, and seemed to give them a look as of being immovably fixed therein.
"What a wonderful land to have remained

it ever existed, with the Old World was broken off! But is it, after all, much mere wenderful than that I, six menths age at-tending loctures in Cambridge, am to-day sitting on the mountains bordering the Pacific? I wender how Crossley is. And I wender he = the beautiful Unknewn is. Shall I ever see her again? Not, certainly, if I am to remain here elways. Shall I, I wender ! Or is it possible some other change as unexpected may send me out of this also! Hallo! What is trat? Bagone, you brute!"

His musings were roughly interrupted by a gustling motion beside him; and at the same moment two paws were laid strongly on his shoulder, threwing him forward, and a fierce menth projected itself before his eyes! He leaped to his feet, and, turning round, confrented the rude intruder. It turned out

to be a huge mastiff—the largest of the kind that Charles had ever seen—and it now steed glaring at him with teeth set and as if with the intention of making a spring. It had evidently at first mistaken the stranger for seme acquaintance, and only discovered the mistake when Charles uttired his exclama-tion. The brute was evidently taken a little by surprise, and drow back; but having new recevered his courage, seemed endued with more than usual fercelty as if preparing to avenge its disappointment.

There was no time for Charles to de more than whip from his side the long knife which al! Indians carry-and which was one of his first articles to purchase when he landed— when the enraged mastiff sprang towards

He was quick enough to strike at it with the knife, but the alm missed—the blade glanced over the neck of the brute; but grasping the handle he struck the animal on the side of the head, definiting its spring and causing it to tumble down the hill. Soon the deg was again on its feet and rushing upwarde !

be a duel to the death. Quickly arranging in them have seen enough of horrors to last the knile in his hand with truer grasp, he | them for one lifetime." bent forward to his on-rushing antagonist, and not without some horrid misgivings at his heart—they had hardly time to shape the neelvos into fear-that if he missed his did not see it with my eyes, because I was aim this time the savage beast would rend absent at the time; but I came back to the him in pieces.

With drawn lips, showing the long fange, and glaring eyes, the mastiff came rushing forward, and paused to make the upward epring. Drawing himself together for one powerful, maddened effort, Charles, with his left feet forward, and the naked knife in his hand, stood firmly prepared to meet him, every nerve and muscle firmly set for the blow, when a silvery velos oried behind him : "Dawn, Rene! down, sir! How dare

yen ? ' The mastiff, in the act of springing forward, relaxed his effort, and dropping his extended ears on his neck, slunk off. Charles turned around.

emerged from a clump of trees in the distance and, riding ever the soft mossy elope, had come behind him unheard. For a mement Charles rubbed his eyes, as if he were dreaming, and had tallen asleep in the elumberous heat of the tropical afternoon. But he was not dreaming, : the knife was still gleaming in his hand, his former fee was oroughing behind the pony, and, to make give directions to return. You rade out, I him more confident of his weakfulness, the suppose, Mr. Cantrell?"

silvery accent of the young lady came again "Yes; my horse is in the stables yender.

"I hope Rone has not hurt you, senor." "Ne, not burt me," said Charles, taking off his sembrero, "but he has rather startled

"I: was all my fault," said the young lady in good English, but with a Spanish accentuation that gave an additional charm to her musical voice. "Reno is generally muzzled, but we released him, not thinking there would be any danger on the hills."

"I fear one or the other of us was very near danger," said Charles, amiling, "If you had not so opportunely come. "Yes, I saw yourself and Rone were about

fighting it out," said the young lady laughing merrily. "Though Rene is not of wicked. I aheald be sorry if he get hurt."
"Se should I, too," said Charles laughing

at the simple earnestness with which her saccreat sided with the mast'ff; "although I should prefer he did than trat I should. However, your coming was very oppor-

"I have not been here before for a leng time," said the young lady in explanation.
"Ner has Rano. We were coming with a party to the mines."

self." said-Captrell.

"Indeed; Have you? They are very interesting—are they not? Stay there, Sanoho, and don't etir," said the lady, gathering up her riding dress in her hand,

\*Are you going to see the mines, too?" were burned there, too. All were lett. He Donna Miguel was an only daughter, an sold Charles, as the young lady resumed her was ruined in every way—in health and in heltess, and the last of her family. Singular seat. "Shall I have the pleasure of showing proket, and in spirits."

| Young going to see the mines, too?" were burned there, too. All were lett. He believes, and the last of her family. Singular ly enough, the had no relations, man or re-

CHRONICLE

bewing and smiling.

"I called to pay my respects on my arrival, thoughtfully.

"I found that he was from home."

"Poor father! he has had sorrows in his but found that he was from home." "Oh, you were the strange gentleman who gal od and left his card-Mr. Charles Cant-

"At your service." "We only came from Mexico a day or two ago. You did not leave your address. It was pretty much to inquire for you that my

father came to-day." "I am delighted to hear that, and to know airiness—a transition so quick and so charming in its auddenness that Charles felt as if that I shall have the pleasure of an introduc-

"If you will come with me he will be very glid to see yeu," said the young lidy

"I feel much honored by the invitation,"

said Cantrell, with the gay earnestness of one who really meant what he said. "Come away, then. Back, Rome! Rome seems not to be anxious to make up with

you," addeded she laughingly.
"We shall grow to be better friends in time," said Cantrell as, placing himself beside her stirrup, they proceeded towards the pit's mouth.

"What a wonderful land to have remained of the tropical sun was tempered by the slepe yender was the scene of a fierce battle so long nuknewn! and still more wonderful elevation at which they steed, and by the between Przearo's mailed swerdsmen and the te think when the link of communication, if gentle ziphyrs that were wasted down from Indian tribes. That valley covered with trees and cooler ait tides above towards the mere beated regions below. Flowers of rare beated regions below. Flowers of rare beauty—gorgeous with trepical colouring—sprang up under their feet everywhere. The sleeping surface of the shining see in the colour was known—for there the story told made her smile: her acts in the colour interest and dashed itself into feam, had been the effight that shene from Gracia's eyes as some story under their feet everywhere. The sleeping surface of the shining see in the colour interest and called itself into feam, had been the effight that shene from Gracia's eyes as some story under their feet everywhere. The sleeping surface of the shining see in the colour interest and called itself into feam, had been the efficiency told made her smile: her acts in the colour interest and called itself into feam, had been the efficiency told made her smile: her acts in the colour interest and called itself into feam, had been the efficiency told made her smile: her acts in the colour interest and called itself into feam, had been the efficiency told made her smile: her acts in the colour interest and called itself into feam, had been the efficiency told made her smile: her acts in the colour interest and called itself into feam, had been the efficiency told made her smile: her acts in the colour interest and called itself into feam, had been the efficiency told made her smile into feam, had been the efficiency told made her smile into feam, had been the efficiency told made her smile into feam, and the colour interest and sleeping surface of the shining sea in the distance contributed to the calm, dreamy sense of repose around. It was a time and a scene for leve making.

and yet little of this entered inte Charles's thoughts as he walked along chatting gaily with the young lady. Rather he was wendering how it was that her face and manner seemed so familiar to him. Even though she treli listened with singular interest. had never, as she told him, been in England, nor he, save for the past few weeks, out of it, her face and manner seemed rather that of an old acquaintance than of a new one. Per. incidents narrated by her father. Riding haps the idea was added to and heightened between the latter and Cantrell, her reby the utter unconstraint and innecent abandon of her manner, which put him se

thoroughly at his case.

Her friends were at the pit mouth, and were introduced to him by her. His reception was marked by all the cordiality and warmth of the hospitable southern character.

Den Miguel was a tall, powerful man, with much of a military appearance. His hair was perfectly white, and his heavy moustache was grizzly enough to contrast strongly with the swarthy darkness of his complexion. In early life he must have been a strikingly handsome man; but the ups and downs and anxieties of political life in the Status of South America and other troubles had added much to his years. Bat there was ne mistaking the genial and cerdial welcome he

your sailors and soldiers can de in the way of and enjoyment were before. plundering and burning."

"Well, I hope these evil times are over," enid Charles.
"Indeed, I trust so. These who have seen It became clear to Cantrell that this was to their homes burned and their families burned

> "That would have been an appailing trial." That was mine," said Don Miguel.

> city to find my house destroyed by fiame, and all that I beid near and dear burned to cinders in it, save one. This little-"Father, don't mention these things," orled the young girl, throwing her arms affec tionat ly around him. "You promised me you would not refer to them. You know

> how much these recollections injure you. Den't, father, I beseech you." " Very well, Gracia, I shall not speak of

them again. It was the presence of Mr. Cantrell here that recalled them to my mind. "I am serry," said Charles, who referred

at once to Captain Morene's story, "that I should be the means of calling up these dis-A young lady tretting on a pony had tressing remembrances. I trust my presence shall in future be associated with more agreeable thoughts."

"Mr. Cantrell having seen the mines, father, and made his first introduction to them, don't you think it would be dealrable to return? It is but poor hespitality keeping him here longer."

"I think you are right, Gracia. I shall

I brought no guide with me."

"No. The way is readily known even to a stranger. So it ought; it has been in use for countless centuries. It is as old as the oity itself. But I shall have the pleasure to point it out more minutely en our way back. I shall see that your horse is brought to

"I am glad that you did not allow father's mind to rest on that subject," said the young lady confidentially, when the old gentleman had gone. "It is a sad subject with him when he thinks of it."

" His house was burned ?" he sald. "Yes, it was the Palace de Espanole, Father was Spanish Governor of Peru at the time. The English losted the palace, and

borned it and all within it." "That must have been a frightful acci-

dent. "It was-horrible. He is never well since, when he thinks of it. A slater of mine—a child at the time, a little elder than I—perished in it. So did other relations. There was none left to him but me.".

"Were the rebbers never punished?" "One or two were, I believe; but I was orty to the mines."

1 have just been there my could do me no good, you know; and for father's sake it was referred to as little as

ossible."

fore leaving. Not so exquisitily beautiful as

And I suppose the loss of property was that indeed, but still very beautiful. Was possible."

large, too ?" "Os yes, immense. Father had been very Reno. Oems here sir, you must get this on again." The dog held up his head ebediently fer the muzzle. "There, now? that will there is ness to see the mines too?" were gene. Deeds of immense properties. All teach you to be good next time? "Were gene. Deeds of immense properties." I should have said if she were at all of Baropean birth that the young lady of whom there in the shape of gold- and jewels. All the same harmonic is very remarkable."

Preprietor (astonished)—Whew! hundred subscribers in one mall! I were left to see the mines too?" were barned there, too. All were left. He was some ness to very remarkable."

Managing E ittor (gleefully)—I killed.

AT HUBIU

much let reat, and glapping more carefully after generation, be nout; of long posterior at the it anger than she had previously used.

"My father will by glad to meet you. He was these mines and these mountains too."

"Don Henrics de Miguel !"

"That's his name," said the young lady, bowing and smilling. yes over which the long lashes drooped so

> lifetime. I tell you this," she said hurriedly, in order just if he should refer to these things at any time in your presence, you will try and change the subject." "I see they are coming this way," she said, her manner changing at once frem deep gravity and thoughtfulness to her usual bright

there were some bewitchment about her. OHAPTER XIII.

THE DONNA GRACIA MIGUEL

The Don and his attendants were coming mounted on their penies. An attendant lad the young Englishman's horse, and having land?" mounted, the party cantered pleasantly down the sloping reads that led from the mines to

the lower country.

Don Miguel had many a strange incident It's month.

t) narrate as they passed along. Every perthe day was a levely one; the great heat tion of the road had its ewn tradition. The curiously carved marble, peoping through that jungle of trees, had been a gorgeous temple erected by ne unskilled hands, hundreds of years before the face of a white man had been seen on the sheres of the Pacific. And so on. To all of which Can-

Nor was the interest the less to him be-cause of the remarks and explanations which Donna Gracia made from time to time on the marks seemed to him to lend a greater attractiveness to the scenery and antiquities

they passed. It was manifest that she had made the ancient lere and the traditions of the former initiabitants a considerable portion of her unpleasant confusion, study, and her remarks from time to time in addition to er in correction of Don Miguel showed thorough knowledge and appreciation

It is wonderful hew attractive scenes otherwise not very interesting become when teld ef by a soft, low, musical voice—when pointed out by a tiny white hand, and glanced at

in conjunction with sparkling eyes.

So, at any rate, Charles Cantrell found it;
and the ride hemewards seemed to him the most delightful hours he had ever spent. gave the young foreigner.

"Although," added he, "we have not leaving Lunden he had thought be was much reason to love your countrymen in lima. We have had sad experience of what if he had never known what life and seciety

Arrived in the city. Charles found himself before a handsome mansion bordering upon ene of the principal streets. Large high walls shut it out from the crowded thoroughfare; and as they passed under the marble archway into the courtyard the soft music of falling waters in the fountains came acceptably ion his cars, whilet the air was laden with the perfune of flowers and srange trees.

had been breught from Spain. The heavy railings that guarded them on either side were of massive bronze. Everything betckened the sumptuous taste of the former Governors of the Spanish prevince and the inxury in which they lived. If Cantroli had not been previously informed to the centrary, he would have been inclined to set down Don Miguel as a Peruvian nabeb from the rich appearance and surroundings of the manslen.

The lamps were burning, and a fleed of light added to the rich appearance of the apartment they entered.

the visitor's attention, for a painting hanging attring. Even a passing zephyr falled to ever the mantalolece at once caught his eye rustle among the lank dock-leaves that had over the mantelpiece at once caught his eyo

and fixed it. It was the picture of a young lady in riding-dress, and wearing the broad straw sombrere which wealthy Peruvian girls much affected in the great heat; of the Southern gether. summer; and from the excellence of tre painting as a work of art, the gorgeous framing in which it was cased, and the rich brace late and golden ornaments which graced the neck and writt, was evidently intended for some fair daughter of the house in times past or present. The face was of a singular and striking type of beauty. The soft, raunded contour of the profile, the clive paleness of the skin, the dark eyes, that seemed to look down from the canvas, glancing futo these of the speciator, the tender and graceful form se well known in her tight riding habit, made it a something that at once attracted the at-

tention of even a complete stranger. Cantrell's eyes rested on it with a felling of more than admiration. "How beautiful !" he exclaimed involuntarily. "How exquisite! Where have I seen

that face before ! Just 1 "Never befere," said Don Miguel at his elde.

"I have certainly seen it somewhere," said the Englishman, as never and familiar features seemed to grow in the expression of the face the mere he leak at it.

"It has never been out of this apartment since it was painted. It is the portrait of Gracia's mether, taken when about her own

She must have been very beautiful."

She was very beautiful; and the Don; too beautiful for this world. She died when Gracia was born, and early enough to save of the best preparations for washing the mouth her the grael sorrew of account to rule of our and grains and giving a sweet breath. Freekles thome, and the death of her eldest child." "I remember now," said the Englishman suddenly, "where I have seen the face it reminds mo of. It was in London shortly be.

Donna Miguel a Spanish lidy ?" "No; Peravian, but of Spanish descentas, of course, I am myself."

When he had washed the dust from his

The bright sunset that accompanied them in thek bomeward ride at its close had suddanly, as is the went in these tropical climes, given place to night; but complete darkness bad not fallen, for the full meen in queenly majesty had arisen in the heavens, and was shedding its silver light en house-reel and tewer and spreading tree.

It was a scene of striking and entrancing peace and leveliness, "How sweet to live here always," he

thought, as his eye drank in the intexleating scene ; " ba; a world of peace and cententment. The in London could imagine a scene so sweet in this distant and almost unknown

His reflections were broken in upon by the Den coming to bring him to dinner. Never before had Charles knewn such luxury, such magnificence, and at the same time such kind-hearted, simple and warm

hospitality. But all the time he seemed to be linking before Obrist anity was known—for there the musical tenes; even the courtly stateliness pagan Indians worshipped their strange gods of the Don himself—what an invisible link Those white walls, built of large blocks of they seem to form with her! how like they were to her as the glided into the cabin of the Mentezums, to express her thanks for her rescue from the waters of the Thames.

At times, indeed, he became se impressed with it that he had some difficulty in compelling himself to believe that he was not again surrounded by the of his singular

dreams. And when, after the most delightful evening which he had ever spent—and to which the boisterous conviviality of his student life seemed as the roughest and cearsest horse-play -he retired to rest, it was only to dream dreams wherein Gracia, the Dan, the beautiful Unknown, the mines of La Mendeza, and the dingy offices of the firm of Camden and Lewis, get mixed up in perplexing, but net

CHAPIER XIV.

A RIGHT IN THE HAUNTED CHURCH. There was but little fear apparently that

jeking hands, of hands, with ether ill intention, should touch the grave wherein the drowned sailer was buried, the night after his second interment.

The churchyard gates were securely lecked, and. In addition to the one previously used, a heavy chain and padlock fastened to two massive, if rusted, balf-gates together. It would be n . vasy matter for any irreverent, ill-meaning hands to ferce the gatts without making sofficient noise to attract attention from outstaure. Still less easy, without attracting attention from the sexton and his two confreres keeping watch in the ruined church, where with a demijohn of spirits between them they bade defiance not only only to night prewiers, but to deniz me of the churchyard itself.

Captain Phil's handsome donceur and his premised reward act d as an incentive to their courage, which the repeated draughts from casionally they broke up in their orgies to patrel the church yard, but all was quiet and metieniess. There was not even a ghost stirr-

The tall headstones stood as metionless as In the daytime, threwing dim shadows ever the long gaunt grass of the graves: the dead maps, books and beneath elept on, and there was no sound to guides. If you indicate that any living thing was sound. At times, indeed, an owl, either disturbed by the meving watchers er out in the midnight hour for purposes of its own, swooped suddenly and darkly by, startling them not a little. Its magnificence, however, failed to attract But that was all. There was nething else

grown up among the intended graves.

There was so little need for further watching apparently than after a time their rounds grew less frequent, and finally ceased alto-

The night was warm : the air of the ruined oburch filled with the dust of dead men's bouce was alumbereus; in exhausting the dom john they had also exhauted their powers of conversation; their eyelids grew heavy; and one by ene and unconsciously they dropped asleep on the mothesten pows.

A ory awoke the somnolent watchers, startling them tacir feet in rapid mevement. It was the trightened exclamnation of the

sexten ! : · "The sailer-the drewned sailor !" he oried, standing upright, his eye in the gleam of the lamp that fell upon it seeming to burst from his head with intense and concentrated fear. "He was pointing with entitretoned hand in the direction where, in the gloom, the broken stairway raked litell towards the believ floor. "The sailor, Mark!" said the others in uni-sen, but in bated and terrified whispers.

Where !" "Yender-gone up the ladder !"

"The ladder !-God be about us !"
"Ay, he's after climbing it up. I saw him. His stap weke me."

(To be continued.)

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and o ste, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50. We have always on haud a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature, "We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

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Successor of MDME DESMARAIS, No. 1263 Mignonne st., corner Sa Elizabeth st. tf.

Preprietor (astonished)-Whew! Three hundred subscribers in one mail! I wouder

Managing Eittor (gleefully )-1 killed our

Cantroll, by no means axious to let the one in censequence of the rought that as suddenly our point against which she had cantioned of relegraphy on the major that we had controlly as the major that the major thad the major that the major that the major that the major that th

The Imperial blue book, centaining the hands and bathed his face in the cold water. The Imperial blue book, containing the felt exceedingly refreshed. He walked statement of Great Britain's trade with the over to the open window. The perfume of different countries of the world during the numberless flowers came softly on the even- year 1889, has juit reached the Custems de-ing air frow the garden beneath. partment at O tawa. The statistics are made partment at Ostaws. The statistics are made up to the end of December. The experts from Canada to Great Britain are given as follows :-

1887 ..... \$10,266 990 The value of Canada's Imports from Great Britain during the three years was :-1887.....\$8,791,156

Imports from Great Britain seem to be satisfactory and Canadian exports rapidly improving.

Miss Lentils (in Boston)—I have just discovered a peem in this magezine which I can't understand. Miss Beans—Oh, how nice! Let us organized a club immediately.—Munacy's Weekly.

Overheard in a Magazine Office, -"What de you mean by saying that the author of this atery is a young man of twenty? He is sixty. four years of age." "You forget. He was twenty when the stery was accepted."-New York Sun.

HOW CAN THE LONG may

very BE THE SHORT long one and yet be the shortgiven points For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has over 3000 milesof

road; maggnif-icently equipped and managed, it is one of the greatest railway sys-tems of this country; for the same reasons it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dako ta and Moutans. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufact-uring center of the Northwest 1 to the fertile free lands of the Milk to the fertile free lands of the Milk
River Valley; and offers a choice of
three routes to the Coast. Still it is
the shortest line between St. Paul,
Minnespolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cookston, Moorhand, Casselton, Glyndon,
Grafton, Ferguar alls, Wahpeton, Devil's
Lake, and Butte City. It is the best
route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the
journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Fortland and San Francisco
will be remembered as the delight of a
life-time once made through the wonderfulsener once made through the wonderfulsener once of the ManitobaPacific Route. To fish and hunt;
to view the magnificence of
nature; to revive the spirit; res-

nature; to revive the spirit; res-tore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write

to F. I. WHITEN, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for wants freefarm HAND write for the servation, readitand OF

resolve to FORTUNE! accept gol.

Eplieptic Fits, Falling Sic nass, Hysterics, St. Vitus Diness Reconstness, By Diness Reconstruction of D

A STRONG PROOF.

ORILLIA, ONT., CANADA, June, '88. I was first attacked by epilepsy in November 1878; resided in New York Foods lifet the best physicians, but, they only could areast the disease, the disease, the disease, the light of the ed some of the best physicians, but nothing benefitted me until I began to use Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic in September '88 since

then I had not a single attack. M. J. CLIFFORD.

IN MONTREAL By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 Nt. Lawrence

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Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; S.
Lachance, St. Catherine atreet. Price
\$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or aix bothles for \$11.00.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural lawe which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Coops, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills: It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet shat a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist overy tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fakel shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure plood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:

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

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्रेत् । वृद्ध <mark>कि व्यवस्थान के स्वा</mark>वनी कार्यन देशन का नवार । वृद्ध न वृद्ध कि व्यवस्थान के स्वावनी के स्वावन देशन के स्वावन के स्वावन के स्वावन के स्वावन के स्वावन के स्वाव

"On dear, I knew the way thereughly said Controll—not without regret as the old gentleman, glanding at him?" mote. And save Gracia there is no one left," Texas Sitings.

"On dear, I knew the way thereughly said Controll—not without regret as the old gentleman, glanding at him?" bear fat be old gentleman, glanding at his daughter with looks of undisquised affection, "to bear her name, her bleed, or her tion, "to bear her name, her bleed, or her tion, "to bear her name, her bleed, or her tion, "to bear her name, her bleed, or her tion, "to bear father," said Gracia, perceiving that speedily relieved by a single detect of Mogratics.

They do. They are allthat is left; but, features."

They do. They are allthat is left; but, features."

They do. They are allthat is left; but, features."

They do. They are allthat is left; but, features."

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They do. They are allthat is left; but, features."

They do are allthat is left; but, features."

They do are all the old gentleman, glanding at he end the old gentleman, glan

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

#### AVE MARIS STELLA.

(From the Portuguese ) Star on the wide and pathless seal Who lov'et on marin resto shine These votive garments wet, to thee We hang within the hely chrine, When o'er us flushed the surging brine, Amid-the warring waters torsed,
From earthly aid we turned to thine,
And hoped, when other hep; was lost, Ave Maris Stella!

tar of the vast and howling main, When dark and lone is all the sky And mountain waves o'er ocean's p'ain Erect their stormy heads on high; When matrons by the hearthstone sigh, They raise their weeping eyes to thee: The star of ocean heads their cry, And saves the foundering bark at sea.

Star of the deep and stormy sea, When wreaking tempests round us rave, The gentle virgin form we see, Bright rising o'er the hoary wave. The howling storms that seem to crave Their victims, sink in music sweet; The surging seas receds to pave.

The path beneath thy glistening feet.

Star of the deep! at that blest name
The waves sleep silent round the keel,
The tempests wild their fury tame, That made the deep foundations reel ; The soft celestial accents steal, So soothing through the realms of woe, That suffering souls a respite feel From torture in the depths below.

Star of the mild and placid seas, Whom rainbow rays of merey crown,
Whom rainbow rays of merey crown,
Whose name thy faithful Portuces,
And all that to the depths go down,
With hymns of grateful transport own;
When gathering clouds obscure their light,
And heaven assumes an awful frown, The star of ocean glitters bright.

Star of the deep ! when anyel lyres To bymn thy holy name essay, In vain a mortal harp aspires To mingle in the mighty lay! Mother of Christ ! one living ray Of hope our grateful bosom fires; When storms and tempests pass away
Take us to join immortal choirs.
Ave Maris Stella:

# House and Housewife

THE GIBL WHO KNOWS EVERYTHING.

Naturally, it isn't yeu or your friend; but you certainly know her, and, just as certainly you dislike her. When you dislike people there is she thing you should always de, and that is, look well at their faults and make up your mind that you are not going to fall into them. This girl, who is quite tee general to be pleasant, is the girl who, having learned something yesterday, knews everything. She makes herself obnexious by flauting recently sequired knew tedge, cenciuding always that the people who er's quiet are ignorant; she has no hesitancy in contradicting any bedy; the makes an entire lungheon disorredship by giving her epinion on the last prenunciations, tergetting that outen makes many things correct of which the dictionary has no ment on. She is more than certain as and Austrian Crown laces. The Aster family Naturally, it isn't yeu or your friend; but ing insects, or the manner of expelling, when, has no mert'on. She is more than certain as and Austrian Orown laces. The Aster family to dates; she can tell you exactly what you has rich lace trestures, which commissions ought to do, and she fails herself to see that at not less than 300,000 dollars. The late she is a living example of how disagreeable Mrs. Aster lest from 40,000 dollars to 50,000 one person can be. Young men dread her, dellars worth to the Metropolitan Art eld ence have the atmost contempt for her; Museum. The late Mrs. A. T. Stowart spent she tesses her head, says she dessn't care for 500 per pair for the curtains at the big, the epinion of men. She has her father to glecmy mansion's windows. Her personal look up to, her brothers to be an inspiration and dress laces were worth a quarter of a to and seme day, risase God, she eught to marry one and make him happy for life.

The girl who knews everything is seldom cultivated either in mind or manner; she threws

and dress laces were were a quarrot as a quarrot as which place they received great admiret to, marry one and make him happy for life.

Orystal Falmon and order readward, which place they received great admiret to, marry one and make him happy for life. Since their received the first shell Roberts have exceeded and principles as they are possessed of set of many friends, as they are possessed of set of set of the received great admiret to, marry one and make him happy for life. out her bit of information as a naughty boy quisitely fine, choice and rare laces. Vice many good qualities that those who have had would throw bricks, and the one fired is President Morten's wife and Mrs. W. C. always the one just gotten. My dear, don't Whitney have laces worth from 50,000 dole the most of them. In appearance the Langget into the habit of concluding that the lare to 70,000 dollars. New York buys more shank resemble the Black Cookin. The world at large is ignorant. Instead, make laces than any other city in the world. It plumage being that of a solid black, with up your mind that it can teach you much; intelligence is never lost. Even if absolut; information is not given by the intelligent woman, the look of cultivation shows in her for 20,000 deliars. The lace closks that have also bright red, the latter being somewhat eyes. Contradiction and ignorance are the combination that forms the knowing girl, and as you love everything good and good and 12,000 dellars. Lace sharls, long since mannered, beware of drifting into being this laid by, are brought out for dress draperies type of girl

#### THE WHITE PAINT WAVE.

A "Society" paper says that the great ambition of time of thousands of women just now is to pessess a pet of white enamel paint, a brush and a lot of old cane chairs. It is found in every city to the amusement and frequently to the discomfort of the male population. It is a very laudable fad, no doubt, to pelled up old things in the furniture line until they glisten with more than snewy whiteness, but it may be advisable for the deveties of this sort of minor decorative art to moderate their ambitious desires and to make haste slewly in their first experiments. They had better begin on the very Hayes recommends using compressed yeast, worst chair they can find and not on the best, if estainable; her next choice to that is good fer in this occupation, as in every other, exexperience | along makes perfect work. If will make about four loaves . Just before will make about four loaves: Just before white paint mu the used on your furniture plok out as the first source of its out as the paint mu the used on your furniture plok out as the paint for the source of its out it is a stone par one plut of powers agone, or in which you were mayban rooked your sell, and which from age, pluto and simply have which makes it unferfor the politer seciety pat mera modern belongings. He fore welgesting it to an ignominous retreat in the garrent, let us see what to an be done by way of transformation. First, it nust be sorubbed bright. tion. First, it nast be scrubbed bright and clean with everyday soap and the spenge into the bowl, salt slightly, and witer. "Net: naio veetige seet edite or folly stir in flour enough to make a firm, stiff matter being allowed to remain. Next dough; but de not add more l'quid. Kaead it must be dried carefully; and then for the the dough with the hands until smooth, then paint, which must be smoothly applied with a small brush such as is used in painting or-dinary we diwork. The first coat is only a priming, and, of course, you must not expect a brilliant result. Set the chair away in a nice quies place thidry semewhere where your irlands for awkward. Tathers, his bands er brothers will not be liable to sit down on it. Having done this, go about doing all the other nice little, things that you can think of has been just right, which is about 75°, the around the house sill the paint is dry and dough will be ready to make it into loaves. hard. Then put on your second coat, smoothly and carefully covering every part, and put the chair away, again as before. Repeat the process midd the chair presents the smooth, glossy, lvory white surface that you admire as much. Then when you are peradmire se much, Then, when you are per-feetly satisfied, put on another liberal smeeth coat-just for the love of it-and you will be amply repaid for all your pains. Afterwards, the yolks an if so inclined, your may light it up with a and white with a little gold or allver here and there, and you will have a dainty thing of beauty, which might have adorted the boudelr of legredient. which might have address the bendeir of Marie Antoinctie. Make it as gay as you please with blues or pink ribbons. The of ourry powder, yolks of two eggs, half a writer had an eld arm chair, so shabby that plut of milk, enc-half ounce of butter, a it was severely frowned upon by the domestic Solon when it was brought to the new flat, at was made as hendsome and pure as a daley by the expenditure of lifty six cents in ling water, with a teaspoorful of salt. Boil white and well writer this way was ling water, with a teaspoorful of salt.

bedstead, provided the shape is light and tablespeenful of tomato julos and allow it to three permanent molars out, as exceedgraceful. An old fishlened, plue, cottage become hot. Mix the curry pewder with the ing 12 months; their it rel temperary neulet retreat in a country garret. In outline at all these to the butter, etc., when the was found to be nationally suitable, and so was subjected to a course of the coarselling the neglected and allow it to the course permanent molars cut, as exceeded. treatment with most pleasing results. The the cedfib, flaked, and allow it to become whele suits was painted pure white over and bot. When the rice has absorbed all the ever again till it was sufficiently smooth and glossy and then touched up with a very little dish, pour the curry into the centre, and goli. Above the old-fashiened eval glass of garnish neatly with tomato, demen cut in dian Gazette, says:—I find breeders through the bureau and head-board of the bedstead slices, halved and cut again that it has a were pair tod, not in the mathematical middle shape semething like that of aputterfly, and but as I pointed out to them, we cannot but artistically, sideways, clusters of field infeely curled pareley. datales on cool shadowy grays, with warm, gold centers. The effect was sharming, and all this was done by a country girl, who had been taught trates Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

THE HOUSE FLY.

Familiar as we all are with the house fly in its mature state, it will be found that to many its bistory before it appears in our houses is still very obscure, and until some years ago, when Dr. Packard made a study of its life-history, nature lists, too, were somewhat unfamiliar with its early stages of growth, and to him we are indebted for the fellowing fact: We find the flies most anneying and abundant in the het dog-days of August, and, unless the greatest care is taken, our reems are filled with them, even though we may be some distance from a table, where the desired food for the young is found. The eggs are laid in bunches in manure, often buried ert of sight, and, the conditions being favorable, they are hetched in twenty-four hours. The worm or magget has no legs, sucure experience and in about the same in glasses from the air by pasting over them appearance. After two or three days it rounds of paper dipped in the white of an again sheds its skip, and in this stage of degg slightly beaten. Keep the jelly in a coel velopment it remains two or three days longer. It then transforms into a characle. state the bedy contracts semewhat and becomes brown and hard, and after six or seven days, the perfect fly appears and lives for five or six weeks, perhaps longer. A few files probably live ever the Winter in cravices of buildings until the warm Spring days bring them ont. Dr. Packard kept a fly in a bottle from 6 P. M. ene day until 8 A. M. the fol-lowing day, in which time 120 eggs were laid. Oltentimes files are found dead on the window-sills or adhering to the walls or ceilings, a white pewder surrounding them, death in these cases having been caused by a parasitio plant growing upon them, the white pewder bserved about them being the spores of the plant. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to speak of the various methods of preventing the entrance into our houses of these annoy-

has at least a score of wealthy wemen whose laces exceed 50,000 dollars in value and pro-bably a hundred where collections would sell in texture. The ear lobes and wattles are lately come in fashion figure in the wardrobes of silizer t matrons to the tune of 1 000 and scarfs in the luce revival, and one dressmaker claims to have had a glimpse of two werth not less than 6 000 dollars. The late to the characteristic appearance of the Mrs. John Jacob Astor had a famous lace bird. The leg feathering takes a line robe that cost 18,000 dellars in Paris, but down to the middle of the outer the. The this is quite outdone by a dress lately heard of which was bought abroad for 25,000 dollars.

#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

VIENNA BREAD.

The fellowing bread is what is known as Vienna: "It is regarded as the very best, and is seld in bakeries at a higher price than bread made in the ordinary way. Mrs. home made yeast The following proportions using a weeden bowl and large speen. Pour butter it on top so no crust will form when rising. Again, the temperature is all important. If the weather is celd, wrap the bowling with about as much care as you would a new baby in January. The bread should not be placed very near the stove so as to get everheated, but in the violalty of the fire where an even tempers tare will be maintained. In three hours if the temperature dough will be ready to make it into loaves. Cultivator and Country Gentleman.

EGGS & LA DAUPHINE. Stew one-ball can of timatoes ten minutes and season with sait and pepper. Break six eggs; into a bowl without beating, then slip them gently into the het tomatoss; lift the white eccasionally nutli it is firm, then prick the yolks and let them mix with the tomet, and white. Serve immediately, on toast if

Ingredients: One pound of cold codfish. white and gold maint. It is now really far first misutes, then drain uses. Figs having their corner permanent incisers prettier than one priced at \$30 in the window fully, Add the inice of an ultra-fashionable design on Broadway. It to cook till the notes. Stir secasionally to their permanent incisers of an ultra-fashionable design on Broadway. It to cook till the notes. Stir secasionally to their permanent incisers in the prevent its burning. In a separate sancopan exceeding nine months; their central permanent incisers in the prevent its burning. In a separate sancopan exceeding nine months; their central permanent incisers in the prevent its burning. In a separate sancopan exceeding nine months; their central permanent incisers in the prevent incisers in the prevent incisers.

temate juice, form it into a border round the

MOCK CRAB. Break up half a pennd of soft rich cheese with a fork, mix with a teaspeonful of dry mustard, a saltspeonful of salt, half a saltspecuful of pepper, and a dessertspoonful of vinogar; serve it cold with a plate of thin bread and butter or orisp crackers.

BLACKBERRY JELLY.

Use perfectly sound, ripe berries; put them into the preserving kettle, break them a little with a weeden speep, and gently heat them until they are soft enough to yield all their juice; then pour them into a jelly bag, and drain off all their juice. To each pint of juice allow a pound of sugar; put the juice of store-stock of their own. Moreover, bear and sugar over the fire in a preserving ket 1, in mind, that the steamship companies charge and stir them up until the augar is dissolved; when this syrup begins to bell skim it as long as any soum arises, and centinus to bell it fer twenty minutes or longer, until a little of it cooled on a saucer ferms jelly; then remove the kettle from the fire; fill the glasses while the jelly is still liquid; when the jelly is quite cold lay in each glassa piece of white

#### FARM AND GARDEN.

APPLE HEDGES.

It may not be generally known that apple seed, sown in the fall when a hedge is desired, in four or five years from an impregnable hedge. They should be clipped back two er three times with a knife or hedge shears, to grow lew and stalky.

HOW TO MEASURE CORN IN A CRIB, HAY IN A MOW, RTC.

This rule will apply to a crib of any size or kind. Two cubic rest of good, sound, dry corn in the par will make a bushel of shelled oers. To get, then, the quartity of shelled corn in a orb of corn in ear, measure the length, breadth and height of the orb, inside of the rail; multiply the length by the breadth and the product by the height; then divide the preduct by two, and you have the number of bushels of shelled corn in the crib. To find the number of bushels of applies, po-tateous etc., in a bin, multiply the length, breadth and thickness segesher, and this product by 8, and point off one figure in the pro-duct for decimals. To find the amount of hay in a mew, sliew 512 onbic feet for a ten, and it will come out very generally correce.

WHAT ARE LANGSHARS? This is a question not unfrequently asked, and the well known poultry fancier, Mr. Dopout, answers the question as fellows:-Northern Chins. They were first imported from the townstry to England and received by Major A. C. Cread, of Darlington, Worth-ington, in England. After being bred very anocessfully by the fanciers of that country for a few years, and also exhibited at the Orystal Palace and other leading shows, at which place they received great admired o, many good qualities that those who have had beautiful green reflections. The comb of the penduleus. The back is stoudy built and slightly curved toward the tip and of a dark corn celer. The tail consists of a mass of glossy feathers covered inward, being a true fan shape. The sickle feathers, pr jentlog for about six inches beyond, add greatly to the characteristic appearance of the down to the middle of the outer the. The color of their legs is a blue black wtie purplish tint between the tres. The good quel ties claimed for the Langehans are as follows: Being very large, the cooks weighing from 9 to 12 peunds, and the hens from 6 to 9 pounds when full grown, with white flesh and skin, they make an excellent table fewl. Their ment being possessed of a very delicat flavor. makes it almost equal to that of a turkey. They are good layers, but not inveterate set-ters, but if allowed to set make most careful mothers. Being very hardy, withstanding the severest weather, they are easily raised. If well taken care of they will thrive while in confinement, but do best if given their liberty. The chicks are strong and healthy, feather out almost as soon as they are out of the shell. When first hatched they are short half black and half whit, changing to a welld black when about three months old. Although many suppose the Langehan and Black Cachine to be the same, yet there is some difference between them which any body may notice by close observation. The American Lungshan has a straw-colored beak. brown er haz I eyes, and a red face. That Black Cochin's beak is of a yellewish brown color, or yellow with a black shade. In the Laugehan the finff is not as heavy as that of the Black Coohir, Langeham have single combs, and their middle tees are only slightly feathered. They lay w to great regularity and dress well for the market.

THE AGE OF STOCK. The Southfield Club (England) has the fellowing code on der titlen : Unitle having their central permanent incisors cut will be considered as exceeding one year and six mer tos; cattle having their central incisors fully un will be considered as exceeding one year and nine menths; their second pair of permanent incisors fully up, as exceeding two years and three months; their third pair of permanent incisors out, as xonedlog two years and eight months; their fourth pair (somes) of permanent incisors fully up, and their anterior molar showing signs of wear, as exceeding three

Sheep having their central permanent inclears unt will be considered as expeeding 10 mortis; their central permaner t incisor fully up, as exceeding twelve months; their third pair of permanent incheers out, as exceeding 19 months; their third pair of permanent innierre fally up and the temporary molars shed, as expeeding two years their corner permanent inchors well up and showing marks of wear, as expeeding 3

Figs having their corner permanent incisers

Mr. Henry Wade, of Ontario Agricultural

CANADIAN FARM PRODUCE IN ENGLAND:

stand this drain upon our live stock much lenger. It is far better for Canadians to foed their steck themselves if they can get fair prices, but just now with beef low in price here and store stock high, store cattle shipments are naturally in favour among Canadian farmers, That, however, is I think, merely a temperary metter. I sea a cerrospondent, writing in last week's Canadian Gazette, denies that this store cattle trade is a drain upon Canada's resources, and argues that it is merely a diversion from Untid States markets, and that if Britain did not have this stere-tack from Canada the United States would. I hardly think thet is so. The United States, I should say, have any amount as much for the carriage of store cattle, though, of course, they do not fetch so long a price, and the farmer has, therefore, to pay much larger preportion of his return in freight. The trade is not, indeed, one to be permanently encouraged. As for the Canadian trade in beef-cat le, is would simost seem to have reached its zenith. Not that I think Canadians have much to fear from the importations of frozen meat which new come from Australia and elsewhere in euch immonse quantities. Dealers tell me that this frozen meat loses its flavour by the time it reaches England, though being much cheaper many people dish it up, and especially is it disposed of in the cheaper restaurants. Nor have Canadians much reason to dread the attempt new being made to bring live stock from Basnos Ayres. The journey is too pro-langed and trying for cattle, and so long as Canada keeps disease out of her country her held upon the trade is secure, though, as I say, there seems little probabil ty of a much extended market. British farmers are naturally against these importations, and one hears them talking freely of the desirability of a duty upon imported meet, but Free Trade England would hardly listen to that. Canada new reaps.

NUMEROUS ADVANTAGES from the immunity of her herds from discase

She can bring her stock here, and carry it right into the heart of the country, while the United States must all sughter at the port of deparkation. The difference in price in favor of Canada is now, I should say, from £2 to £3 per head. And this advantage Canadians are not likely to lose if they can help it. One reads paragraphs in English papers at times, seeming to suggest that Canada will relax the restrictions upon her importation of United States stock. Mr. Carling, our Minister of Agriculture, is, I am glad to say, very de termined to de nothing of the kind, and the people of Canada are right at his back. To yield in this respect would mean death to the Danadian export live stock trade, and there is not the elightest fear of any relaxation. As for Mr. Howard Vincent's idea that the free entry of United States stock Inte Britain might be not off against the reduction of the United States teriff, that is absurd. As Sir James Fergusson said in the House of Commons, these restrictions are imposed on sanitery grounds, and the United States must first show a clean bill of health as Canada does. As to the Canadian cheese and butter trades, the inquiries I have made here show that our cheese is the best liked of any chees in the market. Being made in factories, it is found more uniform than the English cheese, which is generally made in private dairies, the most experience in breeding them think than other kinds. At for the alleged palming off of New York and United States cheese as "Canadian," concerning which a deputa-tion recently walted upon the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, I must say that I have neither seen ner heard anything of the practice here. I wish I could speak as well of our buiter as of our cheese. There it, I always think, more education required in butter making than in any other department of agriculture. English agricultural boties are recogn zing that, and the Bath and West of England Society and the Royal Society are inaugurating the creamery system. We are doing the same in O torio, and of course mu t persist and give even increased attent on to the establishment of creamerles and to the greater cleanliness of farmhouses, if we are to make headway with our butter as we have done with our cheese. NOTES.

Soft food fed dry is better for chicks than moist food. Sloppy food is tad for young chicks and adul: fowl.

A Vineland, N.J., peach-grower effectually destroyed his fine young peach orchard by the application of salt to the base of the trees to kill the berer. The sal : k lied the trees. .If you cut out the burdocks for two years,

says, the Michigan Farmer, allowing none to ge to seed for that time, you are master of the situation. The burdook is a biennis l, ger minating the apring after growth.

Milk is good for chicks even in the het weather of August. But de net set enough out at ence to lust two or three days.

Encourage the poultry to forage in grain and hay fi.lds after harvest if you have any. Give a light breaklast and nothing till even

Pinch off the new growth on the evergreen trees, and you will be astonished how tolok and stecky they will soon become.

At this season if young chicks and turkeys dreep lice may be the cause. Whenever a young one is sick examine closely for lice. Keep the garden in good order until the end of the season. Many start well, but late

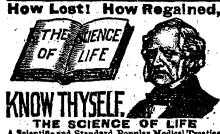
in the summer their gardens look unsightly. Tar ought not to be used in marking sheep. It dries into a large lump, which must be cut off by hand before the weel is manufactured, Rotten corn cebs are a valuable fertilizer in any soil that is said to be deficient in put asb, and their value is much enhanced by being rotted with other manure. They should be deposited on the land where com

WAS KIOWD, Many a valuable horse has been ruined by being driven fast immediately after a hearty meal. If it is necessary to resume a journey without delay allow the horse to walk for hilf an hour er more after feeding, when the

St. Peters Church, Lowell, Mass. Feb. 1, 1889 GENTLEMEN :- \* \* When I realize the amount of actual good which will result to the many unfortunates, who will benefit by the use of your Nerve I cannot doubt that blessing of God will bring to work, into which the element of Christian charity so largely enters, the prospe-

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all imitations or anonymous schemes.

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The Legislature of Louisians, which sdjourned on the 10th of July of this year, has ordered an Asiknd-BENT to the Constitution of the State to be submitted to the Propie at an election in 1992, which will carry the charter of THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY up to the year NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN.

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# Irish Marriages and Deaths.

#### MARRIED.

BROWNE-HIGGINS-Michael Browns, draper, of Westport, to L'zzie, second daughter of Michael Biggine, merchant, of Clare-

morris.
DUFFY-WHELAN-Francis Daffy, youngest son of Michael Doffy, Maperath, Kells, co. Meath, to Marcelle, fourth daughter of

John Whelan, of Dublin. DUNLEA-GERIN-At Cork, Patrick Dunles, Fermay, t. Eva. daughter of the late Silvain Genin, of Paris.

RUMPHRIES—NAWS—Edward Humphries to

Mary Josephine Naws. beth of Cork. MACDONALD—GIBNEY—Charles MacDonald; of Mount Verdon, Cork, to Teresa, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Gibney, of

McLoone-Molloy-Jas. McLaune, Donegal, to L'zzle, tourth surviving daughter of John Molley, Farmbill House, Sligo.

#### DIED.

BARRY-At Bannow, Frances, wife of James Barry, 48 years. BRANNAN-At Townhall street, Enniskillen, Themas Brannan, T. C., 57 years.

DEVINE-At Atinageerog, Glenmoran, Hugh Davine, 89 years. DOWNEY-As 7 Grattan street, Dublin, Resanna Downey, wife of John D weey. FERNELLY—At Carpaga Hou e, B. Il ngarry,

co. Tipperary, Bridget, daughter of Danie I Fennelly.
FITZPATRICK-At Ayle, Westport, co. Mayo,

Patrick F tzpatrick, 82 years.

GALLAGHER—At E 1 Was Octtage, Ballyshannon, Anne, eldest daughter of James Gallagher, 28 years.
Gallaher.—At Simpson's-bras, Waterside, Dorry, James Gallaher, for many years

head porter Northern Counties Railway, Waterside, 60 years.
Higgins-At Castle street, Ballysbannon, David, youngest sen of Edward Higgins, 23 years.

KEARRS-At 11 Keegan's cottages, Balle-bridge, Joseph Kearns, late member of the Bakera' Trade Union, 8 Upper Bridge street, Dublin. MCCORNELL-At Letterkensy, Eliza McCon-

nell, formerly of Donaghadee.

MEDCALF-At Atllone, John Medcall, 63 MOORE-At 35 N. Circular read, Promix

Park, Dablin, Patience, widow of the late James Moore. MOORE-At Athboy, Thomas, third eldest sen of Mart'n Moore.
MELHOLLAND—At Fi'zwilliam street, Belfast,

Thomas, second sen of the late Mr. P. Mulhelland. O'BRIEN-At 66 Camden street, Dablin, Mrv. Anne O'Brien. O'BRIEN-At Gurth, Mathey, Margaret
O'Brien, widow of the late Timothy

O'Brien. O'FLANAGAN-Mary, only daughter of John and Mary O Flanagan, Leadyrs, Tuam.
O'NEIL-At Adair Ville, B.llymens, Margaret, third daughter of the late John

O'Neil, Derrycsker, Armagh.
RIODAN—At Ballinlough, Blackrock, Co.
Cork, Ellen, daughter of the late James Riodan

ROCHE-At Forest, Eilen, wife of Thomas

Roche. Twomey-At Garavaugh, Inniscarra, Henora Twomey, relect of the late T! mothy Twomay, 66 years.

#### A DARK STATE OF AFFAIRS

In the course of a review, the Boston Pi'ct, says : " A most strking and opportune utterance is the protest against "Class Slavery," by Dr. F. D. Huntington Protestant Entecopal Benop of Control New York. Hocest and p trictic men of every form of belief will endorse it. Says Dr. Hunting-ton :- What was foremost in the founding of the Republic was the effirmation and organ'z t'on si the supreme and sacred principle of equal ty in human rights and liberaties. These are un more threatened or imperilled by foreign invasion or oppression. They are threatened by a social tyranny growing up amongst ours lves. They are imperiled by enormous and unserupulous accumulations of wealth. They are strangled by grasplug meneralies. They are ornehed by a selfish, heartless, pliless power of m ney and the pay-len for money. Hondreds of thousands of men, women and children are not free in any true American sense of the word, ficemen. In factories, to mines, in shope, to the greet industries, in a controlled, terre 25d ballot, they are in an actual and world toons slavery. Class is enslaved by class, and American intelligence and education have informed the soft rers of their scrvitude. Dittinctions of privings and advantage not creet d by character, by virtue, by merit, by nature, are aggravated every day. Is it not obvious how the annual fe t'val cught to be used by orators, by statesmen by the gress, for reconciliation, for justice, for incustrict emancipation, for the breaking of yokes, and the ensing of burdens, and the averting of the impending danger?" The B. ston Republic, referring to the suicide of a young German musician, his wife and child, at Hoboken, N J., through went, remarks: "It is through startling tragedies I ke this that the public get an cocasional glimpse of the terrible tendencies of our times. Huge fortunes are piled up by the few out of the labor and toll of the many. The rich grew richer with rapid strides and the peer grow peorer at the same pace. Where is it to end? Our legislation accelerates this break-neck speed toward social extremes. Pluteoracy is supplanting democracy. Money rules; money makes laws for its own aggrand/zement and tightens its fe ters on the people. Wealth accumulates and men decay. We beast that we are the richest country on the face of God's earth. And yet thousands die of aber lute starnation every year, while millions are engaged in a flerce struggle for existence. It was just such conditions that preceded the French revolution. Let our plutocrate beware. Every vict'm whom hunger drives to death sows the seed of social discortant which may, in time, blossom into hostile force. The right to live is guarat teed to every human soul that is set t into the world. A sy t m that deems to death an able-bodied, competent man who is willing to work is wrong, brutal, immoral. Starving thousands in a land of plenty make

TO THE DEAF.

men think of their wrong and induce them to

rebel against a condition that is not of their

A person cured of Deasness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John street,

A popular Fallacy.—That the easiestthings to de, are, to tell the truth and to edit a news-ทูงกิจัเ . — ไม่ผู้นัง,

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free be Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 381

Arch St., Phila. Pa.

MCLAREN'S GENUINE

# BAKING POWDER

Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT. 

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### MONTREAL MARRET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week were 13,224 bbls, against 8692 bbls for the week previous. The improvement noted last week has scarcely been maintained owing to the casier feeling in wheat in Europe and on this Continent. Had the foreign markets maintained the advance in prices which set in at the beginning of last week we should have witnessed a pretty active market by this, as parties who arocked up in the spring w-re getting bare of supplies and were just ready to load up again, when the foreign markets gave way, and of course at once drove all thoughts of replen-Tehing stocks to any extent out of their minds. -Still they will have buy sooner or later, and in the mean time they content themselves with taking only just what they require for immediate wants. Sales of city strong bakers have transpired at \$6.25 and it was reported that this price had been out to \$5.15, but enquiries at the mills elicited the statement that these rales at \$5.15 rejerred to a less desirable grade of Manitobs strong bakers. There is still some export enquiry for spring pasents, a lot of 2000 bbls being placed on cable order on Wednesday last on private terms, but said to be in the vicinity of 31s or is over last weeks transactions. There is also some enquiry for winter patents. In straight roller, business is reported at \$4 80 to \$4 90 but some Ontario mills have refused to the latter figure. On the other hand it is stated that \$1.80 has been shaded for car lots. Adwices from the winter wheat sections of Ontario, state that the crops are looking fine with the exception of rust which has made its appearance in some districts. The crop in Manitoba is reported magnificent although parties in the trade here state that the most that can be asserted with any safety is that the wheat crop of the Northwest is fair with all the crucial tests to

Patent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Patent spring, \$5.50 to \$5.30; Straight roller, \$4.80 to \$5.00; Extra, \$4.40 to \$4.75; Superfine, \$3.75 to \$4.50; Fine, \$3.25 to \$4.00; City Strong Bakers, \$0.00 to \$5.25; Strong Bakers, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Ontario bags—superfine, \$1.50 to \$2.09; Ontario bags bags-fine, \$1.45 to \$1.65; Ontario bags-extra, \$2.20 to 2.35.
OATMEAL.—Most of the business reported

OATMEAL.—Most of the business reported during the past week had reference to jobbing forts of 10 to 20 bags. In round quantities our a state of 10 to 20 bags. In round quantities our a state of the three are few car lots to be had on this market at the present time. We quote: Standard in bhis at \$4.50 to \$4.60 and granulated at \$4.65 to \$4.75. Bags are quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.25 for Standard. Rolled cats \$4.50 to \$4.75, and \$2.20 to \$2.30 in bags. Pearl barley \$6.00 to \$6.25 per bri, and pot barley \$4.00 to \$4.25. Selis pags, \$4.00 to \$4.25.

Bran, &c.—The movement in bran is some-

Bran, &c.—The movement in bran is some-what limited, and prices are if anything easier, the sale being reported of a car load on track at about \$13.75, and we quote at \$13.75 to 14.50 on track, and \$15.50 delivered. Shorts are tearce, and sales are reported at \$16.50 to \$17. Moullie is steady at \$22 to \$23 per ton for

choice.
WHEAT-Receipts during the past week were
166 108 bushels, against 78,849 bushels for the
week previous. In the absence of spot business prices here are purely nominal, and we quote No. 1 hard Manitoba at \$1.17 to \$1 20, according to the different views of dealers here. In Chicago the price of wheat fell nearly 3c per bushel since our last issue to 87 gc September. CORN-Receipts during the past week were 137,091 bushels, against 311,942 bushels for the week previous. Prices here are firmer at 52c to 52½c per bushel in car lota duty paid. A good deal of corn is coming forward from Toledo, and a correspondent says that considerable is consignated. coming from Chicago, but some of our grain men say that they are not aware of it just at

the present time.

Pras.—Receipts during the past week were 23,126 mabels, against 15,534 bushels for the week previous. The market continues steady at 78c to 79c per 66 bs. affrat.

OATS-Receipts during the past week were 25,107 bushels, against 34 913 bushels for the week previous. Lower Canada cats are quiet at 39c to 40c, and choice Ontario at 41to to 42c per 32 lbs. A lot of inferior Lower Can-ada oats was sold at 39½c per 32 lbs, but it was no real criterion of the market. Barley-Receipts during the past week were

mil, against 500 bushels the week previous. The market remains quiet, with little or no alteration in prices, good to choice malting grades being quoted at 55c to 60c per bushel, and feed

barley at 48s to 50c.

BUCKWHEAT—The stock is very light in this market, and the few locks of 50 to 100 bags that are changing hands bring 50c per 48 lbs, and we quote 48c to 50c. There has been more demand lately than for sometime previously.

RYE — The market is quiet, with prices about as last quoted, namely 58c to 55c per founds!

foughel. Malt-This article is still pretty cheap, sales have been made at 80c to 93c in bond as to quality and quantity. In fact one lot was sold for

shipment at 75c.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 3,475 pkgs, against 3,306 pkgs, for the week previous. Most of the creamery is being held at the factories for higher prices, but, during the past few days, factorymen have been nz trying to sell some of it, but rather than accept market values, which range from 16c to 171c, as to quality, they have ordered the butter into store. One small lot of 12 tubs of creamery was placed at 1610 yesterday. It is reported that constacts have been made for the whole season's make of several Ontario creameries at 200 A few sample lots of creamery have been shipped to Glasgow, but shippers are not anxious to take hold at the prices demanded by some of the makers. In Eastern Townships there have been a few sales in a jobbing way at 16c to 17c, the latter for choice goods. Prices in the Eastern Townships were 140 a short time since, but a Montreal byyer appears to have out up pric a le per le within the past few days so 15c. Western is in very slow demand, although fine grass goods are offered in the West at 130 f. o. b. Receivers still find

appear to have realized the situation by selling protecty freely, although it is a quistion if all the June cheese so bought have been placed on the June cheese so bought have been placed on the market in some sections, and as the same quality is said to be very fine buyers may run upon them and attempt to get along without the June goods. The Liverpool public cable has dropped 6d to 42s which is on the road to 40s, but whether or not it will get there time will tell. As Brockville to day 8,000 boxes were careed, and sold at 80 to 8\frac{1}{2}0. We quote as sielers and western buff hides have finese here as fallows:

Finest White, 820 to 880; Finest Colored 830 to 820; Medium, 730 to 830.

#### PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, Ero.—Receipts of pork during the past week were 1,044 bble, against 590 bris for the week previous. An outside dealer who laid in a lot of pork just prior to the advance in the duty sold out in a short time ago at a big profit The market is very quiet for mess pork at the moment, a few jubbing loss of Canada short out having been placed at \$17, with small er parcels selling at \$17.50 to \$80 to the country trade. Chicago shore cut clear has been placed in jobbing lots at \$17. The lard market is quiet, with sales reported at Si per lb in pails, which figure would be shaded for larger quantities. We quote us follows :-

Canada short out clear, per bbl, \$17.50 to Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$17.30 to \$18.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9½c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8½c; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 13c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5½c to 6½c.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs-The market has partaken of a decided. ly firmer tone and sales have been made at 132c per dozen in round lots, a few single packages having commanded 14c. Receipts are I ght, and the demand fairly good. Advices from New York state that it is expected that the McKipley bill will become law

on August 1st. BEANS.-Later advices from the country report the prospects of the coming crop as somewhat improved during the the past week. The market here is fairly firm with quota ions unchanged from last week: \$1.70 to \$1.85 in jobbing lots; old atock, \$1.50 to \$1.60.

HONEY—New season crop has commenced to market better at the real small quantity.

come to market but as yet in such small quanti-ties as to command fancy prices. There is no

basis at present for firm quotations. BERSWAX -Little business doing; prices unchanged: 24c to 25c per lb.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—The demand in this line is very quiet and chiefly in a small jobbing way. Sugar is quoted in round lots, 70 to 71c per lb; jobbing lots, 74c ta8a; syrup, 60c to 75c per tin, and 51c to 52c

Hors -There is an improved demand in the foreign markets and a quantity of hops has been shipped from New York to England. The mark-et is firm at former quotations. Choice Canadian 17c to 19c per lb; fair to good, 13c to 16c. Old stock, 5e to 10c.

POTATOES-A few cales are being made of old potatoes in jobbing lots at \$1.20 to \$1.25 per bag, but the season is now about over. New potatoes are 10c lower selling at 90c per

#### FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—That car load of apples which was reported as being on the road three weeks ago has not yet arrived, although it is said to be still expected in the marker. A few barrels were sold at \$8 50 to \$9 per bbls about a week ago, and a few small boxes from California were placed at 80c to 80c. Early Canadian fruit is expected in shortly, as well as some Hudson River varieties. Latest reports say that the crop in the Niagara district will be fair. LEMONS-The weather has been all that could

ORANGES.—Further sales of Jamaica oranges have been made at 89 per barrel, and a few lots of repacked Valencias have sold at \$14 per

BANANAS -The receipts of bananas in this market during the past week or ten days have been the heaviest in the history of the trade, and the demand has likewise been the largest the laber press has aroused the public ever known, Sales have been made at from agencies—press, pulpit and statesmen ever known. Sales have been made at from agencies—press, pulpit and statesmen—60c to \$1 per hunds, any thing really choice through which reforms are achieved, and and large bringing \$1.25 to 1.50, but the great although there is a lot of hard fighthalk of the business has been done at 60c to

\$1.00. CALIFORNIA FRUIT .- Pears have been received and sold at \$5 to to 5 50 per box; peaches at \$3.25; plums \$3.25, and apricats at \$3; apples 80c to 90c per 10 lb boxes

HAY.—Sales of choice Canadian hay in Glas-gow are reported at 724, 75s and 80s per ton, which the shipper claims netted him about \$11.60 per ton here.

HIDES AND SKINS.

THE

Prizes, value,

Since our last the tone of the hide market

For Tickets, Circulars, Agencies or further informations, address to

hands at quotations. We fuch prices here as follows:—No. 1 Tronto at 7c; No. 2 do at 6½c; Western buff and upper, No. 1, 7½c; No. 2 do at 6½c to heavy steers at 8½c to 10c, and Northwest dry hides at 90. Local green hides, No. 1, 740; No. 2, 640, and No. 3, 540 to dealers, and 80, 7c, and 60 to tanners.

LEATHER AND BOOTS AND SHOES A fair business has been done in cloth sole and black leather during the past week, con-sidering that the present is between seasons with boot and shoe manufacturers.

Prices appear to be well sustained, and fur-ther advances in values are freely hinted at, owing to the strong position of the hide market. In boots and shoes a large number of orders for fall goods have been received, but manufac-turers will of course await more definite reports of the crops before filling a good portion of them. Sorting orders have been fair and ad-vanced rates have been charged in a number of

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending July 19, were 73; left over from previous week 10; total for week 85; shipped during week, 38; left for city 33; sold 1; on

Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables and shipped per G. T. Ry.:—Ex S S. Cregon, 5 horses Consigned to H N. Crossley of Muskoks, Ont. 1 horse consigned to Jas. Dunken of Brucefield, Ont.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending July 19, 1890, were as follows:-

Oathle, Sheep, Hogs, Oalves, S457 4131 394 121
Over from last week, 680 1600 60
Total for week. 4137 5731 454 121
Left on hand. 230 12 . . . . Large receipts of cattle and sheep for week.

With sumours from the other side of a slight advance in the market, trade in export stock has improved somewhat in tone, little change in values but larger sales. Butchers opened up atrong but with increased supply weakened to-wards the close of week. Sheep plentiful, most-ly for export purposes. Hoge dull and prices 25cm lower.

We quote the following as being fair values we quote the following as being fair values: Cattle export, 5c to 5tc; Butchers' good, 4tc to 5c; Butchers' med., 4c to 4tc; Butchers' culls, 3tc to 3tc; Sheep, 4c to 4tc; Hogs, \$5.00 to \$5t; Calves, \$5.00 to \$9.00.

#### New England Orops Gone.

Boston, July 22.—The damage in New England by the present drought is now past re-covery whatever the future weather. Most districts have been without rain sufficient for a growing season for weeks. Core and tobacco on the low lands are still in a fair condition. Pastures are drying up rendering the early feeding of stock necessary. Streams are low and only abundant crop and a large yield of excellent bay has been secured. The second crop is of little value. the beds of shallow creeks are dry. Grass is the

#### What Next?

While it may be a little premature to disouss at this time the next step of labor aiter the establishment of the eight hour day, yet the following from The Boston Labor Leader be desired for the demand, and sales of Naples | the following from The Boston Labor Leader fruit in cases have sold at \$10. and Messina in | ls worthy the consideration of reformers who boxes \$4 50 to \$5 for choice, inferior ranging can see a long distance and who want to from \$3 to 3 50. emancipation :-

Several of our labor exchanges are asking, What next?" after the accomplishment of

the eight hour day,
The quartien is pertinent and seen will be timely. The steady dinging away of ing yet to be done before the eight hour victory is complete there is but little doubt but that it will soon be brought abeut.

What next? The abolition of the labor of children under 16 years of age in workshops, mines and factories. There is where we put our vete.

The b trerest astre on the civil zation of to day, on the splendid and gigantic factories -the monuments of the genius of the inventer-en the entire varied and wonderful syshas been strong for local green hides and a fur-ther advance of ic per lb. has been scored, That the bodies and brains of our little

Montreal, 19th July, 1890.

once are atunted, dwarfed, malformed and enfectived by excessive and vitiating tell, while barbario people at least permit their children to develop healthy bodies through non-interference with matural laws.

#### The African Grab.

BERLIN, July 19.—The opposition of France to the English agreements abates under the prosper vive arrangement in which the Foreign office here required. The French claims to a sphere of influence from Senegal to Lake Tohad will be submitted to a commission on delimita-tion, composed of German, English and French officials. M. Ribos, the French minister of foreign affairs, objected to German representa-tion on the commission on the ground that the disputed territories, from the Niger to Lake Tehad, did not touch German interests. Chancellor Von Caprivi and Lord Saliabury declining thus to cancel an article of the agreement dealing with the Angle German trade in the countries drained by the Niger, M. Ribet was constrained to assent. The German Chancellor's official memorandum on the agreement is ready for issue as soon as the English Parliament ratifies the cession of Heligoland. It declares that the Government aympathizes with the German regrets over the apparent extension of English influence in East Africa. At the same time it maintains that the importance of Zanzibar is exaggerated and can-not compare with Heligoland. Germany has long coveted the island, and there have been ceaseless appeals made to the Government to acquire it as the archives of the chancellerie show. It concludes with the statement that the convention is based on a just regard of the pretensions au1 aspirations of both countries. There are persistent rumors at Rome that a convention has been algred by England which grants I aly the sole authority in the Northern Juba territory in East Africa.

The eviction campaign at Falacarragh ended on Saturday, June 21. The emergencymen, protected by a large force of police and military, began operations punctu-ally at 9 o'clock These evicted are among t the poorest on the O'phert estate. Four families of them lived far back toward Ardsbeg ment tain in wretched hovels. Close by each house was a small patch of arable land, real simed with much toil and bardship by the tenant and his children. There were ten tamilies cleared out, the last house being in the tewnland of Magheroarty.

#### JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian.

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As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

# SCOTT'S

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

## CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS. AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. AS PALITIBLE AS MILK. Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salmon Wrapper: at all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 596. John L Reay, Plaintiff, vs. The Dominion Illustrated Publishing Company (limited) et. al. Defendants. On the first day of August next at 10 of the clock in the fore noon as No. 1 Hospital street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendants, soized in this cause, consisting of books,

S. O. MARSON, B.S.C.

\$52,740.00 | Capital Prize, One Real Estate worth \$15,000.00

## PERSIAN LOTION"



or whitening the complexion, imputibly or preserving its rosey hue, or remaining freekles, the mask and other spots on the skin, and for removing pimples and all other eruptions.

other eruptions.

The PERSIAN LOTION is a Bona fine preparation, unique of its kind. It is a true specific for the skin. Is not a white powder suspended in water, or perfume. The PERSIAN LOTION, on the contrary is a medicinal preparation, transparent and limpid like water.

When the skin is bunnt by the sun, the PERSIAN LOTION promptly restores its freshness, and rosey hue, by adding a teaspoonful every morning to the water used for the toilet. The PERSIAN LOTION is sold in all respectable lirug stores in the Dominion, at 50 cents per bettle. Beware of imitations.

S. LACHANCE, proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.



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Illness Detected at Eyesight. **EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE** 

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#### CERTIFICATE.

I have the permission of Mdme Demarais & I have the permission of Mdme Demarais & Lacroix to publish the following certificate:—
My eight year old child suffered with consumption, brought on by poorness of the blood, and after consulting several doctors without success, I was advised to try Mdme. Demarais & Lacroix, Mignone street, who, after hearing of the disease, promised to effect an immediate cure. At the end of one week the child suffered so intensely with the medicine administered. that I was about to give up hope, but the en-couragement I got from Mdme. Demarais & Lacroix caused me to continue the medicine, which in three weeks time completely cured my child. Those similarly affected should lose no time in seeing Mdme. Desmarais & Lacrois, or calling on me for confirmation of this certificate. | reduction than we have before done. am under an eternal obligation to Mdme Desmaraia & Lacroix, as my child's life is due to their effective treatment.

M. NICHOLAS ORPHANDS, Dame Ve. R. Desmarats & Lacroix (j·), Fils, 1263 Mignonne street, cor. St. Elizabeth, Montreal.

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at mode rate prices.
All are requested to peruse our Certificate before consulting us in order to be the better satisfied. Beware of imitators.

8. E LEFEBVRE,

81 Sr. James Street, Montreal, Canada,

Advertise in the "True Witness."

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

TIES AND COFFEE FREE!

DURING THE JOLY CHEAP SALE AT S, CARSLEY'S.

Our Stores Close at ONE O'OLOOK on SATURDAY.

S. CARSLEY.

ANNUAL JULY CHEAP SALE. TO DAY'S PR OF LIST JULY 18th 1890,

Mail orders promptly forwarded.

GREAT GLOVE SALE GREAT GLOVE SALE GREAT GLOVE SALE GLOVES FOR 50 GLOVES FOR 50 GLOVES FOR 50

Silk and Taffeta Gloves, selling as 5c per pair, only 200 pairs remaining.

S. CARSLEY.

VISIT THE CHEAP GLOVE TABLE VISIT THE CHEAP GLOVE TABLE VISIT THE CHEAP GLOVE TABLE GLOVES FOR 10c, 15c, 20c, & 25c GLOVES FOR 10c, 15c, 20c, & 25c GLOVES FOR 10c, 15c, 20c, & 25c

All the Gloves are worth more than double the price marked. For the best and thespest

Go to S. CARSLEY'S

ANNUAL JULY CHEAP SALE. CORSETS CORSETS CORSETS CORSETS CORSETS CORSETS CORSETS CORSETS CORSETS

> \$1.75 CORSETS FOR \$1.00 \$1.75 CORSETS FOR \$1.00 \$1.76 CORSETS FOR \$1.00 \$1.25 CORSETS FOR 75c \$1.25 CORSETS FOR 75c \$1.25 CORSETS FOR 75c

Corsets in all best makes and qualities greatly reduced during the sale. S. CARSLEY.

Mail orders promptly executed.

SEE THE CORSET WINDOW SEE THE CORSET WINDOW SEE THE CORSET WINDOW

NECK FRILLINGS AT 50 PER YD NE 'K FRILLINGS AT 50 PER YD NECK FRILLINGS AT 50 PER YD IMPORTANT NOTICE!

EMBROIDERIES. Every piece of Embroidery, White or Colored greatly reduced during Sale.

> ANNUAL JULY SALE. RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

This sale har fog proved such a success to far, we are determined to make it still greater by of foring the stock of this department at a heavier

We shall offer a special line of ALL PURE SILK RIBBONS ALL PURE SILK RIBBONS LOVELY SHADES LOVELY SHADES

Special price for this Sale 10c,

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,

Mail orders well attended to.

Black Velvet Ribbons in all Widths Black Velvet Ribbons in all Widths Moire Sash Ribbous all Shades Moire Sash Ribbons all Shades

Plain Silk Sash Ribbons Plain Silk Sash Ribbons Surah Silk Sash Ribbons Surah Silk Sash Ribbons

Neck Ribbons in all qualities.

ANNUAL JULY SALE. FANCY STRIPED RIBBONS FANCY STRIPED RIBBONS BEAUTIFUL COLOURINGS BEAUTIFUL COLOURINGS

3 INCHES WIDE, REDUCED TO 11 to 3 INCHES WIDE, REDUCED TO 11 to 8. CARSLEY.

Mail orders receive careful attention.

A Large Stock of Ribbons at 5c yd A Large Stock of Ribbons at 5c yd A Large Stock of Ribbons at 2½c yd A Large Stock of Ribbons at 2½c yd ALL THESE GOODS SPECIALLY REDUCED FOR JULY SALE.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON!

Use Clapperton's Spool Cotton and you are sure of the best Thread in the market. Its strength cannot be excelled. Always ask for

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

#### S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775, 1777,

NOTRE DAME STREET TRLEPHONES.

BELL, No. 2620. FEDERAL, No. 551.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE for public purposes such as Educational Establishment and large Hall for the St. John Baptist Society of Montreal.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890 FROM THE MONTH OF JULY-July 9, August 13, Sept. 10, October 8, November 12, December 10. SECOND MONTHLY DRAWING, AUGUST 13TH, 1890.

LIST OF PRIZES.

			t t
1 Real Estate\$15,000	00 \$15,000.00	Approximation Prizes.	Ţ
1 do 5,000 (	00 5,000 00;	100 Watches	eo soo oo
1 de		100 do	1 500 00
1 do 1,250 (			1,000.00
	-,	999 Toliat Sets	4.995 00
9 28th of Laterante.			4,995 00
25 YV AUCHOS.			
N) (18 )		134 Prizes worth	\$52,740.00
00 do 13.			

#### TICKET, ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets can be obtained until FOUR c'cleck P.M. en the day before the Drawing. Orders received on the day of the Drawing will be applied to next Monthly Drawing. Drawings take place on the second Wednesday of every month at 101 e'clock A.M., at Head Office, St S.: James Street, Montreal Canada. It is effered to redeem all Prizes in cash, less a commission of Five per cent. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

Telephone 2876. MODE OF DRAWING. WHEEL OF NUMBER 3 -Within the interior of this wheel are one hundred thousand small brass tubes. Each tube contains a printed number from No. 1 to No. 100,000, corresponding WHEEL OF NUMBERS — Wishing the interior of this wheel are too the number and the prizes aimilarly printed and contained in brass tubes.

WHEEL OF PRIZES.—In this wheel are the Prizes similarly printed and contained in brass tubes.

DRAWING OPERATING.—The wheels are revolved before the public. A young boy draws out a tube from the wheel of numbers; in the meantime another boy draws out a tube from the wheel of prizes.

The chairman calls out the number first and the prize immediately after, said number thus winning the prize.

This operation is repeated until all the prizes are drawn out.

The series of fifty numbers on each side of the numbers drawing the three largest prizes will be entitled to the 800 Approximation Prizes. For example: if ticket No. 31,246 draws the first capital Prize, those tickets numbered from 31,196 to 31,296 inclusive (100 in all) will each be entitled to a watch worth \$25,00. If ticket No. 281 draws the second capital Prize, those tickets numbered from 231 to 331 inclusive will each be entitled to a watch worth \$15.00. If ticket No. 51,308 draws the third large Prize, those tickets numbered from 51,258 to 51,358 inclusive will each be entitled to a watch worth \$10.00. APPROXIMATION PHIZES.

numbered from 251 to 551 inclusive will cannot be a washing with \$1,258 to 51,358 inclusive will each be entitled to a washing worth \$10.00.

Note.—The 1,993 Prizes of \$5.00 are determined by the two terminal figures of the Numbers drawing respectively the two capital Prizes of \$15,000 and \$5,000. For example: If the number drawing the \$15.00 prize ends with 20, then all other tickets where the numbers ends with 20 will be entitled to a \$5.00 prize. Similarly, if, for example, the number drawing the \$5,000 prize ends with 33, then all other tickets where the number ends with 33 will be entitled to a \$5.00 prize.

PAYMENT OF PRIZES. Tickets drawing Prizes are payable on presentation at Read Office at any time from the day following the Drawing up to the expiration of the three months' delay mentioned on tickets. The winning tickets can be sent to the Manager of the Lottery by registered letter, or by Express, or deposited in a bank for collection. It is offered to redeem the prize in cash, less a commis-

CHERSE—The easter feeling referred to in car previous reports base degenerated into a respective of finest colored to describe being if the ticket, and not otherwise. It will therefore white if the ticket is lost. Neither the numbers of the tickets nor the names of their purchasers are registered, for the very good reason that lottery tickets are liable to frequently be used as to write if the ticket is lost. Neither the numbers of the tickets nor the names of their purchasers are registered, for the very good reason that lottery tickets are liable to frequently be used as to write if the ticket is lost. Neither the numbers of the tickets nor the names of their purchasers are registered, for the very good reason that lottery tickets are liable to frequently be used in the payment thereof, which the manager cannot possibly refuse. Please date of 36 st. These are to day by prices although a connucterable portion of the cheese going out by this weeks steamers cost fully to more money.

The make continues heavy, and factyorymen