

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

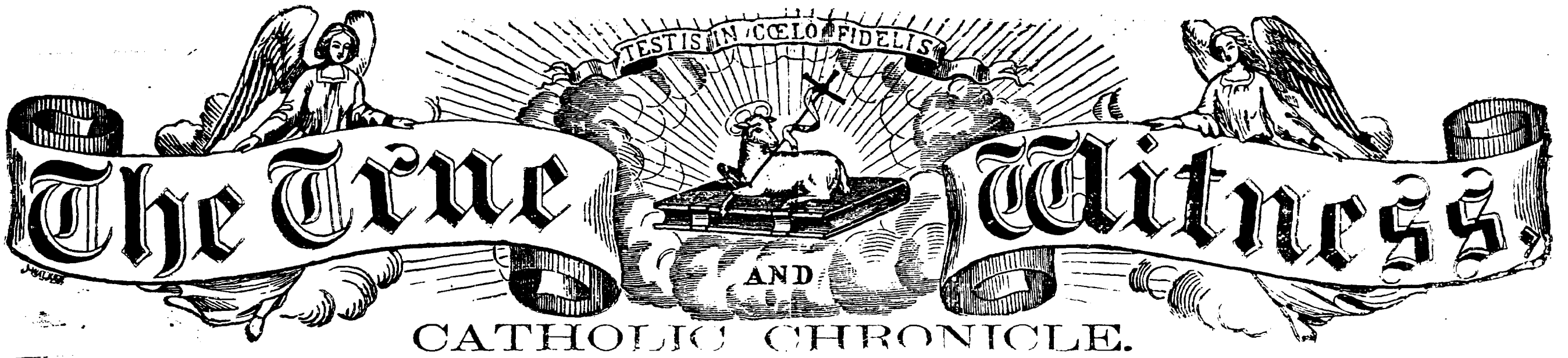
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



VOL. XL., NO. 51.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

THE WHITE FATHERS.

Cardinal Lavigerie in Africa.

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

At the present time, when the civilized world hears so many praises bestowed on Stanley and Emin Pasha for the work they have already accomplished in Africa...

acclaiming thousands outside; the guards motionless as monumental bronzes, present a combination of unlandish strangers as bewildering to the European visitor...

The disputation before Meesa, however, availed Christianity nothing, as the world already knows, and the hopes which Cardinal Lavigerie entertained that, through that potentate, he would be able to inflict a damaging blow...

ON THE SLAVE TRAFFIC came to naught. Felled and disappointed, in consequence, the African apostle turned again to Europe and appealed to the Christian sentiment of that country to come to his assistance...

Unfortunately, though, the date when the congress should have met saw its chief promoter dangerously ill, and postponement became inevitable...

In Paris which had the management of the Catholic missionary schools in the East, and his assumption of that post marked the beginning of his own missionary career...

THESE MISSIONARIES SUCCEEDED in establishing themselves at Ghadamah, where, however, they subsequently fell victims to a fanatical outbreak of the tribesmen.

The Perfection of Home Rule. The Universe says: When our own Cardinal-Hibernian ipsis Hibernis—wishes that the Imperial Home Rule, and adds that not an Irish member must leave the British House of Commons...

When Stanley, after his visits to King Meesa, issued his report from Uganda, Cardinal Lavigerie, who entered, with others, the hope that that potentate would prove a powerful instrument in the redemption of Africa...

Without a feeling of involuntary awe the glance of the large vivid eyes in whose glowing shadows lurk suggestion of latent fury...

GODLESS SCHOOLS.

Archbishop Ireland's Opinion.

A Secular Education as Contrasted with Ecclesiastical Parish Schools.

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

if not the school itself, is widespread among American Protestants, and is made manifest by their determined opposition to the exclusion of Scripture reading and other devotional exercises from the school room...

There is and there can be no positive religious teaching, where the principle of non-sectarianism rules. What follows? The school deals with immature, childish minds, upon which silent facts and examples make a deeper impression...

There is and there can be no positive religious teaching, where the principle of non-sectarianism rules. What follows? The school deals with immature, childish minds, upon which silent facts and examples make a deeper impression...

This is not the religion built up in the past our Christian civilization, and that will maintain it in the future. This is not the religion that will...

SUBJUGATE PASSION 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 polices is a two-edged sword—an instrument for evil. It were fatal to permit it without the assurance that in all likelihood it shall be an instrument for good.

To the American people at large—religious-minded and God-fearing as I know them to be—I put the question: Should we not have in connection with the schools religious instruction? That there are serious difficulties in the way, I confess.

It is not the fact of this dissatisfaction sufficient that Americans set to work earnestly and with a good will to remove its cause? The welfare of the country demands peace and harmony among citizens.

FAILURE

The Harbinger of Success.

The Rev. Canon Murnane recently preached the following sermon on the above theme, at St. George's Cathedral, Liverpool. Taking his text from the Gospel of the day, St. Luke, v. 11, he said the work of the Church was justly compared to that of fishermen...

MARKS THE SPARROW'S FALL, drew near. "What glory, what good He evolves! Consolation for weary disheartened prelates and spiritual labourers in every age."

At Tuesday's, June 24, meeting of the Abbeyleix Board of Guardians, Mr. James Mahon, D. V. O., presiding, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, seconded by Mr. John Olanoy: Resolved that we, the representatives of this portion of the County of Wick, hereby desire to place on record the expression of our thorough satisfaction with the recent statement of Mr. Commissioner McCarty...

the power and love of One who never slumbered, but whose eyes were ever open on the children of men. He had said that the work of the Catholic Church was truly and justly compared to that of fishermen...

IRISH NOTES.

Items of Interest from the Provinces of the Green Isle.

The splendid new schools erected in Castleknock, through the exertions of Father Heenan (Cannell), the parish priest, were formally opened on June 21. There was a large assembly present.

A Synod of the diocesan clergy of Forns was held recently, at St. Peter's College, Wexford after which the annual retreat from the priests of the diocese began.

Lord Chief Baron Pilles and the Rev. Henry Evans, D.D., have been appointed Commissioners of the National Education, in room of the late Sir Robert Kane and Mr. James W. Marland.

The Month's Memory Office and High Mass for the Rev. John Kavanagh, late P. P. Ballymacarret, diocese of Down and Connor, took place in the church of his native parish, Cranford, and was attended by a large number of clergymen from the diocese of Forns 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. John'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 First Supply Association, held on Friday, June 20, in Belfast, it was stated that the acreage under flax last year showed an increase, but the yield was slightly under the average.

At a labor meeting at L. namore, on Sunday, June 23, resolutions were passed urging the introduction of a bill into Parliament to facilitate the erection of laborers' cottages...

A shocking outrage has just been perpetrated in the County Clare, between Ruane and Corofin. A masked man, who had two or three companions, called at a house where a farmer named MacNamara was on a visit...

Some tremendous outlays have been out off recently in the County Carlow by the Sub-Commissioner 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 this case may be gauged from the fact that valuation of this large holding was but £270.

A lively scene was witnessed on the Magheracross road recently, when a number of men with carts collecting seaweed. Mr. O'Leary had warned the people that they should be prosecuted if found collecting the seaweed.

At Tuesday's, June 24, meeting of the Abbeyleix Board of Guardians, Mr. James Mahon, D. V. O., presiding, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, seconded by Mr. John Olanoy: Resolved that we, the representatives of this portion of the County of Wick, hereby desire to place on record the expression of our thorough satisfaction with the recent statement of Mr. Commissioner McCarty...

At Tuesday's, June 24, meeting of the Abbeyleix Board of Guardians, Mr. James Mahon, D. V. O., presiding, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, seconded by Mr. John Olanoy: Resolved that we, the representatives of this portion of the County of Wick, hereby desire to place on record the expression of our thorough satisfaction with the recent statement of Mr. Commissioner McCarty...

factious with the recent statement of Mr. Commissioner McCarty, amounting to the none of the money advanced by the Legislature for the establishment of a peasant proprietary in this county will be utilized in favor of the emergency men who have, in defiance of public opinion and in pursuance of a scheme subsidized for political purposes, taken possession of evicted farms even in our own neighborhood at Luggacullen. We have hopes that Mr. Commissioner McCarty's timely announcement will have an excellent effect in speeding satisfactory arrangements between bona fide tenants and their landlords, and establishing the relations of landlord and tenant generally on a more satisfactory and firm foundation.

The Catholic Review says:—Further observations of Protestants are reported from Cork. Twelve more of the Rev. Mr. Hopley's flock have seceded, and there is every probability, if the religious exodus continues, that the pastor's congregation will be gone and his congregation reduced to the numerical dimensions of that pusillus grex mentioned by Swift, which consisted of the parson and the sexton. Time was, in the old ascendancy days, when "the Establishment" flourished like the green bay tree, before the grand old woodman of Hawarden laid his axe to the root—"and great was the fall thereof!"—when it mattered 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 occurred Mr. Hopley some trepidation on Sunday when he heard that another batch of his people went to Mass at Ballinacree Church and publicly abjured the Protestant religion.

THE PRAYING MANTIS.

Interesting Facts About That Sadly Named Insect.

The mantis (two specimens of which have just been added to the insect house in the Zoological Gardens) are not to be feared only for their structural peculiarities, but also for the fact that they are living and walking exponents of the truth that the world is governed by appearances, as from very ancient times whenever they are found—that is, throughout the warmer regions of the world—they have been credited with piety, meekness and all good qualities, whereas in truth they are the most blood-thirsty creatures imaginable. This extremely mistaken estimate of their character has arisen from the fact that, especially as they move slowly about, the thorax is raised to an angle to the body, and the large raptorial legs are carried extended and raised—thus successfully imitating, or rather caricaturing, the position of a person 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 indicate omens or events, whence their names of "soothsayers" or "prophets," and in the South of Europe the praying mantis is supposed to direct any lost wayfarer, especially a child, into the right way. Another legend is to the effect that "St. Francis Xavier, on seeing a mantis moving slowly along with its forelegs raised as if in devotion, directed it to sing the praises of God, which it immediately did in a very beautiful canticle." Again, we are told that among the Hottentots of the individual upon whom one happens to alight is supposed to have a pallid degree of sanctity imparted to him, and to be the special favorite of heaven." All this reverence is...

SOLEMNLY MISPLACED,

the whole of the creature's life being spent in murder and rapine; for, being "fiere, cruel, gormandizing wretches, so far from 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 sanctity is only assumed when one happens to alight on some unfortunate insect, so that they may come within their reach, and they are by no 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 not pugnacious and indulge in the fiercest encounters on the least possible provocation—indeed, without any apparent provocation at all—when their marcovores very much resemble those of human fighting with sabres, and sometimes one cleaves the other through at a single stroke, or severs the head from the body. During these engagements the wings are generally exploded, and when the battle is over the conqueror devours his antagonist." The performance is curious and amusing, the peculiar shape and carriage of the insects giving them the appearance of dancing with one another. In China and the East we are told that they are fought, like game-cocks, for wagers. The following extract from the work of an American authority says much for their power of endurance; "We have seen a female decapitated, and with her body partly eaten, slip away from another that was devouring her, and for over an hour afterwards fight as tenaciously and with as much nonchalance as though nothing had happened." It is, perhaps, needless to say, that the character of the mantis being such as it is, that the two specimens at Zoo are not confined in the same apertures, as was their placed; rather the Society would in all probability very shortly possess but one only.—Saturday Review.

IN GOD'S GOOD TIME.

Two children stood beside a rushing stream. And watched a vessel speeding, speeding fast, Till the white sails were a misty gleam, And sunset shadows in its wake were cast. Their eyes were filled with tears as, hand in hand, They turned with slow, reluctant steps away; The younger sobbed—he could not understand— The other sweetly tried his grief to stay.

The Father has sent his only-begotten Son to-day a longing in the heart and a prayer on the lips of multitudes of Christian. We have every expression of such desire as a prophecy of its fulfillment, according to others the same sincerity we claim for ourselves. The reunion of Christendom is a sublime idea, an inspiring hope. It is not necessary to the indulgence of this hope to forecast the precise form of its fulfillment; and therefore we need not exclude from its embrace any of those throughout the world who profess the true religion. The best things in the world are not made; they grow. The unification of Christendom, 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 know 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 Islam declared that "no child is born but the Devil hath touched it, except Mary and her Son Jesus;" and the Koran itself seems to teach the same in Surah III. 31. But it is not well-known that Luther also bore witness to the same belief. In replying to the notorious No-Popery preacher, Sticker, calls his attention to a passage in Luther's "Kirchenstuhl" (Opera, ed. Walsh, Halle, 1745, xl. 2618), which runs as follows: "An other man was conceived in sin, both in soul and body, but Christ without sin, either in body or soul; so Mary the Virgin was conceived according to the body indeed without grace, but according to the soul full of grace. Such is the meaning of these words which the Angel Gabriel spoke to her, 'blessed art thou amongst women.' For it could not have been said to her, 'blessed art thou,' if she had ever been under the curse. It was also right and just that that person should be preserved without sin, from whom Christ was to take the flesh that should overcome all sin. For that is properly called 'blessed,' which is endowed with God's grace, that is, which is without sin. Of this matter there have written more at length, and added excellent reasons which I will be too long here to relate." So wrote Luther in 1527, or ten years after his falling away from the Church, thus showing how strong and general was the belief in the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception in Christendom in the 16th century, just as Mohammed'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 clever professor, M. Marroul, showed the Ostian catacombs to a distinguished party. Stepping before the picture of the Blessed Virgin holding the infant Jesus in her arms, he said: 'Protestant pretend that the cult and picture of the Blessed Virgin were not introduced until the council of Ephesus, in the 4th century, had proclaimed that the Virgin Mary was really the Mother of God. Now here we have a picture of Our Lady which is anterior by a century to the council of Ephesus. And it is the most recent of the representations of Mary which are to be found in the catacombs. If we were in the catacombs of St. Praxedis, I could show you a painting of the Virgin Mother which was seen from the first century, which was seen and venerated, if not by the apostles Peter and Paul themselves, at least by their immediate disciples.'

Industry.

Man must have occupation, or be miserable. Toil is the price of sleep and appetite, of health and enjoyment. The very necessity which overcomes our natural sloth is a blessing. The whole world does not contain a briar or a thorn which Divine mercy could have spared. We are happier with the sterility, which we can overcome by industry, than we could have been with spontaneous plenty and unbounded profusion. The body and the mind are improved by the toll that fatigues them. The toll is a thousand times rewarded by the pleasure which it bestows. Its enjoyments are peculiar. No wealth can purchase them, no indolence can taste them. They only flow from the exertions which they repay.

The Frolics of Fashion.

What could exhibit a more farcical appearance than an English beau of the fourteenth century? He wore long-pointed shoes, fastened to his knees by gold or silver chains; hose of one color on one leg, and another color on the other; short breeches which did not reach to the middle of his thighs—a coat, one half white, the other half black or blue; a long beard, a silk hood, buttoned under his chin, embroidered with grotesque figures of animals, dancing men, etc., and sometimes ornamented with gold and precious stones. This dress was the correct thing in the reign of King Edward III.

The Discovery of the Mississippi.

Marquette was a devout votary of the Virgin Mary, who, imaged to his mind in shapes of the most transcendent loveliness with which the pencil of human genius has ever informed the canvas, was to him the object of a veneration not mingled with a sentiment of ohivorous devotion. The longings of a sensitive heart, divorced from earth, sought solace in the skies. A subtle element of romance was blended with fervor of his worship, and hung like an illuminated cloud over the harsh and hard realities of his daily life. Kladed by the smile of his celestial Mistress, his gentle and noble nature knew no fear. For her he burned to dare and to suffer, discover new lands and conquer realms to her sway.

Catholicity in Constantinople.

Constantinople in the course of time has become a religious and ecclesiastical centre of considerable importance for Christianity. Recently it has become the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop. The other catholic dignitaries residing in the Turkish metropolis are the Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church (Dionysius V), the Armenian Orthodox Patriarch, the Armenian Catholic Patriarch, and the Bulgarian Exarch. The number of Christian churches in Constantinople is 145. Of these twenty-six are Roman Catholic, three Greek Catholic, twelve Armenian Catholic, one Bulgarian Catholic, fifty Greek Orthodox, thirty-nine Armenian Orthodox, fourteen Protestant. In the suburbs of Yedikilish and San Stefano, in the very heart of the Turkish district, Roman Catholic schools and churches have recently been established by the Dominican monks.

number of Christian churches in Constantinople is 145. Of these twenty-six are Roman Catholic, three Greek Catholic, twelve Armenian Catholic, one Bulgarian Catholic, fifty Greek Orthodox, thirty-nine Armenian Orthodox, fourteen Protestant. In the suburbs of Yedikilish and San Stefano, in the very heart of the Turkish district, Roman Catholic schools and churches have recently been established by the Dominican monks.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

CYCLONES.

M. H. Habenlohn has written an article on 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 barometric gradients, and he refers to the contrast of the systems prevailing, e. 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 continents to the east and west of the Atlantic; and, secondly, in the constant barometrical maxima over the continent in winter and in the neighborhood of the Arctio regions.

FLAMELESS COMBUSTION.

In a recent lecture on "Flameless Combustion," F. Fleisher 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 give such an exceedingly small duty for the fuel consumed when the flames were, as he said, filled from end to end with magnificent flame. The fact was that his so-called magnificent flame was a delusion, hollow and cold inside, and not coming in contact with his boiler at all. When the same fuel was burnt with a very small flame, hardly visible over the bridge, the duty increased some 30 per cent.'

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

Approaching the wall from Kalyan you find it a windrow or ridge of reddish-brown porphyry, broken, not cut, into irregular blocks, but so well fitted to each other that the outer surface is tolerably smooth. It is about 12 feet broad at the base, fifteen feet high, the sides sloping to a sharp ridge. It extends along the whole northern frontier of China from Kansuh 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 accomplished its purpose for well-nigh a thousand years, until the irresistible Genghis Khan, with his conquering Tartars, swept through it like a whirlwind, and built a beautiful temple on the repaired breach to celebrate his victory.

PURE WATER.

It has been hitherto impossible by the most careful and subtle methods, to produce absolutely pure water. Such water, it is thought, would have no conductivity for the galvanic 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 observed by Herr Pfeiffer that water purified as much as possible, and standing only a short time in contact with the air, showed next day a continuous decrease of conductivity, which gradually disappeared, giving place to the normal unexplainable increase. After testing various explanations of this by experiment, he came to the conclusion that the true explanation is micro-organisms coming into the water, and absorbing the conducting substances present. On this assumption, such organisms would appear to have an almost absolute power of absorption, something like that of sulphuric acid for water-vapor.

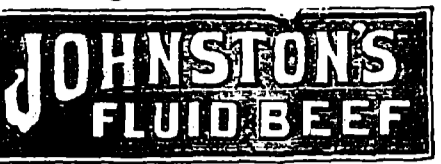
A SINGULAR BIRD.

A gentleman writing from the Argentine Republic about the *Zen*, or South American ostrich, says the male bird makes the nest, hatches the eggs, and takes care of the young birds. We had some (so-called) "tame" ostriches about the estancia. One day I came across the old cock in a nest that had made in the dry weeds of grass. Its wings and feathers were loosely arranged and looked 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 stretched out close along the ground; the great feathers were flattened, and an appalling hiss greeted my approach. It was a pardonable mistake if, for a moment, I thought I had come across a huge snake, 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 position, or raised above the back into a narrow wedge that offers but a slight resistance to the air. But when a bird is somewhat pressed, it usually drops the wings loosely, almost trailing them. And when in danger of being caught by dogs, or struck by bolts of a horseman, it begins to dodge and twist in a very cautious manner, the wings assuming various positions. It would seem as though the wings thus used, may help the bird to make its sudden halts and turns; and when dogs are used in the chase, to baffie the attacks of these enemies.

THE VALUE OF TREES.

The value of the property destroyed in the United States by tornadoes and cyclones 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 Jan. 1, 1838, different parts of this country have been visited by very destructive storms, the Louisville and Fargo and St. Paul cyclones being recent examples. There must be a cause for these storms, for we cannot believe they come by chance. And in looking about for a cause the most natural explanation and the one most supported by facts is that they are due in part, if not wholly, to the want of forests. Few things in the history of civilization have been so senseless as the destruction of the forests in this country. For more than a century the European governments have recognized the great value of forests to the community; planted, and tree culture encouraged. So far this country is concerned the amount of tree planting has been infinitesimal as compared with what is necessary for climatic purposes and with the waste destruction of forest. The fewer trees are the less is the amount of water thrown off into the atmosphere by transpiration. The less water in the atmosphere the dryer and hotter are the winds and the more electricity in the atmosphere. The fewer the trees the greater sweep has the wind, since trees and forests act as wind breaks. The fewer trees the more rapid is the evaporation from the soil. The greater the amount of forest the less is the range of temperature. In general the summer temperatures are lower and the

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



It is easily prepared, Palatable, highly nutritious and easily digested.

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

winter temperatures higher in the forest, and this influence seems to be greater in warm than in cold 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 statistics 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 tornado and cyclone produces the blizzard. At a recent meeting of the Forestry Association a petition to Congress was adopted urging the passage of an act withdrawing from sale all forest lands belonging to the United States until a commission shall determine what regions should be kept permanently in forest, and shall present a plan for a national forest administration. Memorials upon the same subject 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 exhaustion of the white pine and other timbers in the North lumbermen are turning their attention to the lumber in the South. Whether the destruction of these forests will be an immense damage to the country, in the way of promoting storms, is affecting the climate and in drying up water courses, if this country is to remain habitable its forests must be preserved.—Chicago Herald.

A Quaint Story.

An amusing tale connected with old Thomond Bridge, is told by the gossips of Limerick. The bridge connects the county Limerick with Thomond, or North Munster, now known as the county Clare, and was formerly the only bridge across the Shannon until O'Brien's Bridge below Killaloe was reached; Thomond Bridge was also the entrance to Limerick for all the Clare peasant country to buy or sell in the city. It so happened, once upon a time, that a dispute arose amongst the burghers of Limerick as to who should be Mayor. One party urged the claims of their favorite; others fought hard for their own selection; funds ran high, and neither side was inclined to give in; there was no Mayor; no apparent possibility of either side being content with whoever should be chosen from among the burghers. There seemed no chance of any selection being made until at last it was proposed that someone indifferent alike to all parties should be chosen. The bids as determined to elect by chance, and agreed that upon the following day the principal members of the Corporation should assemble at the foot of Thomond Bridge and take as their Mayor the first man who should cross the town from Clare. It was market morning when the burghers took their stand on the bridge, and they were not many minutes there before a peasant from Cratloe Hill came trudging along with a bundle of heather brooms on his back—an old trade in Ireland is that of cutting heather or broom on the mountains or moors, making it into a bunch, the stems bound into handles, the soft tufts of purple blossom and dark green foliage bunching out into a brush or "broom." The old broom-maker of Cratloe was known as "Shann-na-Snoobe," or John of the Brooms. Brooms and all, he was carried by the sidemen to the City Hall, dressed in robes of office, and installed as Mayor of Limerick. No chronicle has been kept as to how he bore himself in office, but many a time, long ago, has a Munster woman told me the story, the old woman now repeated of how, Shann-na-Snoobe not returning with the price of the brooms, his wife set out to look for her old 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 of office in his hand.

Some Facts About Africa.

Africa is about three times the area of Europe, or 12,000,000 square miles, and some writers estimate it to contain an equal population—325,000,000 souls. The enormous trade developing there comes mainly from the narrow selva which separates the mountains from the sea. It is a great basin composed of plateaux, gradually ascending to 7,000 feet; some of the central lakes. It has four great river systems; on the west the Congo, second only to the Amazon 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 cataclysms and canons to the ocean, leaving great areas of rich deposits of wonderful fertility.—Forum.

Arnold's Latest Poem.

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 aid of two pretty Japanese girls he has mastered the language, which he speaks fluently, and writes with ease. It was only by the polite fiction of serving as an English tutor 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 in his new epic of Christianity, which he has his new epic of Christianity, which he has his new epic of Christianity.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Why they are Contrary to Church Teaching. The reasons given from time to time by the Church for its opposition to secret societies have been often fully explained in encyclicals of the Sovereign Pontiff and pastoral letters by different bishops of the Church. Without regard to the order of the general reasons given by the Church, or of the special reasons for its opposition to particular secret societies, the first reason that should be mentioned is that the Church is opposed to secret societies because of their element of secrecy. Many of these societies (most of them, indeed) are, as the Philadelphia Standard writing on the subject well points out, professedly instituted to promote really good and commendable objects. But to promote really good objects secrecy is seldom necessary, and when not necessary it should be avoided and abstained from, because the very element of secrecy exposes the society to suspicion. Moreover, when the operations of a society are rigidly kept secret, there is far greater danger of its being perverted to unworthy purposes than where those operations are conducted openly. Our Blessed Redeemer has expressly declared: "Everyone that doth evil hateth the light and cometh not to the light, that he may not be improved. But he that doth truth cometh to the light, that his works may be made manifest because they are wrought in God." Here the general principle is expressly laid down by Our 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 promised that he will be "all days; the consummation of the world." Another reason that we mention is the character of the societies which members of secret societies 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 proceedings of a society with which they are not made fully acquainted until after they have taken the oath, and with which they are frequently kept in ignorance.

IMPORTANT.

Address, U. BASSETTI, City of Mexico, Mexico.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all these tickets in the hands of the Secretary of the Beneficencia Publica, who will issue a receipt for the same, and will guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Publica.

EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of McGALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Best Herbs, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—25 cents per box.

ESTABLISHED IN 1878 BY THE

MEXICAN

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

LOTTERY

OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY.

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

LOTTERY OF THE BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING will be held in the CITY OF MEXICO, ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1890.

Capital Prize, \$60,000

Table with 2 columns: Prize Amount and Approximation Prizes. Includes entries like 1 Capital Prize of \$60,000, 1 Capital Prize of \$20,000, etc.

150 Prizes of \$50, approximating to \$60,000 prize, \$6,000; 150 Prizes of \$40, approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$7,500; 150 Prizes of \$30, approximating to \$10,000 prize, \$9,000; 709 Terminala of \$20, decided by \$60,000 prize, \$15,000.

2,376 Prizes, amounting to \$1,778,000. All Prizes sold in the United States fully paid in U.S. Currency.

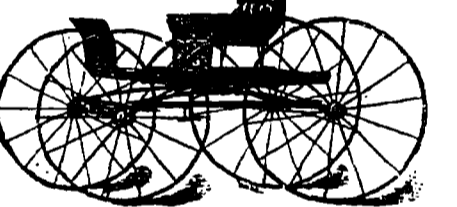
AGENTS WANTED.

For the City of Mexico, Mexico. Address, U. BASSETTI, City of Mexico, Mexico.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER drawn on all Postal Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all these tickets in the hands of the Secretary of the Beneficencia Publica, who will issue a receipt for the same, and will guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Publica.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty six per cent of the value of all the tickets in prizes—cash prizes, the balance in other lottery tickets. Finally, the number of tickets is limited to 60,000—20,000 more than are sold by other lotteries using the same scheme.



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

R. J. LATIMER, 92 McGill Street, Montreal.

FULL SET (40 magnificent portraits) of the most prominent men and women of the world, before and after, in all the principal cities of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Price, \$1.00. Sent by mail, prepaid.

DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that Intemperance in drink is just as much cured by the use of Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism as by any other means. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you happen to be a victim of this habit and wish to get rid of it, you will find Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism just what you need.

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to effect a positive cure in from three to five days, after the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists.

On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. 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 get it, as all others are imitations.

ST. ANN'S CONVENT, RIGAUD, P. Q.—This Institution is situated in a very healthy and beautiful locality at the foot of the Riguad mountains, and is conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann. A THOROUGH COMPLETE ENGLISH COURSE IS IMPARTED. The usual branches of a refined and useful education are taught with thoroughness. Special attention is given to moral and religious training and polite deportment. Piano is optional. Board and tuition, \$80.00 per annum. For prospectus and particulars apply to the Superiors.

45 11

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. The Classical and English Courses are thorough. French, English and Banking Departments. The best Authors and most approved system of teaching are adopted and taught by competent Professors. Special attention is paid to the Business Training of young men. Piano, Geography, Stenography, and other optional courses. Board, Tuition, Bed, and Fuel, \$120.00 per annum. Full particulars on request. Send for prospectus. Address to the Superior, St. Ann's Convent, Rigaud, P. Q., 1890. Diplomas awarded. For Prospectus and Catalogue, address to the Superior, St. Ann's Convent, Rigaud, P. Q., 1890.

DIED.

LAMB—On the 16th inst., at Quebec, Catherine Moran, widow of the late Francis Lamb, aged 48 years. GABRIEL—At St. Anne, on the 14th instant, William, eldest son of D. Gabrery, Esq., contractor, aged 35 years and six months.

THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: \$1 00

Country: \$1 50 (Country) 1 50

It not paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (City) will be charged.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

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

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 23, 1890.

The County of Montserrat 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.

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."

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.

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.

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.

ed, he would do well to peruse the following expressions of opinion by two prelates, Archbishop Fabre and Bishop LaRoche. According 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 States."

As for the Bishop of Three Rivers he was even more outspoken. "It will not be Canada which will be annexed to the United States, but rather a portion of the United States which will be annexed to Canada."

A Regiment in Disgrace.

Hogarth's "March of the Guards to Finchley" would indicate that even in his day the personal troops of the Sovereign were a body highly susceptible of the temptations of the city which surrounded the court.

Irish Catholic Representation.

"We can understand the anxiety of the Tories to see that justice be done to the 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."

with his Premier, as he calls him. All along we have said, and we now repeat, Irish Catholic representation under existing circumstances is a question of principle, not of men.

Now, as regards our advocacy of Mr. Fitzpatrick for the position, we most respectfully decline to do anything of the sort. We have no pretensions whatever to dictate to Mr. Premier Mercur in the matter of his choice of a colleague.

A Bright Prospect.

"The whirligig of time brings about its revenges." It is an old saying, the truth of which few, who have any experience of life, will gainsay.

Battle of the Throat.

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.

Education in Ireland.

The Archbishop and Bishops of Ireland met at Maynooth last month, and after a sapping operations on the National and Intermediate systems of Education as now conducted, and denouncing reform, the following were passed: "We wish to reiterate the expression of our thanks to Thomas Sexton, Esq., M.P., who in the last session of Parliament brought forward, in 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 Parliament who so ably supported them."

Mr. Parnell's suggestions, and will embody these in a new draft of the measure, which will be presented at the meeting of Parliament in November. The Ministers also intend to produce at the autumn session, 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.

The Curiosity Shop.

[We receive a number of questions 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.]

Freemasonry.

There are deure and laws prohibiting Freemasonry in Austria, Poland, Russia and Spain. Five bulls have been issued by the Holy See against the order.

Paternal Names.

It is thought that Pope Sergius II. was the first to change his name on ascending the throne. The weight of evidence is in this direction, though authorities have differed.

Japan.

The Japanese Empire is supposed to consist of some 4000 islands, the chief of which is Nippon. The area of the Empire is 147,669 square miles and the population 37,451,764.

The Wall of Wailing.

The "Wall of Wailing" or "Wailing Place" is at Jerusalem, a narrow enclosed space near the Mosque of Omar. It is supposed to be the only place remaining of Solomon's Temple.

A Red Rag to a Bull.

There is no doubt that a 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 fixed on the green, red has an intense effect upon their vision.

Origin of a Motto.

The motto "Dieu et mon droit" (God and my right) is an ancient war cry of the French. On the night before the battle of Agincourt, fought by the French and English, September 25, 1415, Richard the First, in which the fourth of the day for his army, and on gaining the victory assumed it as the motto for the Royal Arms of England.

The Goddess of Reason.

The reason why you find different names assigned to the "woman who represented the Goddess of Reason during the Reign of Terror" is that there were several. Maillard was the abandoned creature who desecrated Notre Dame, but similar abominations were perpetrated at St. Sulpice, St. Etienne, by women named Candelle and Monore. It has, however, been asserted that some of the women were forced to play the part they did.

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 LaRoche, the only person present, says that Toner had been trifling with the machinery that morning so much that he several times ordered him to desist.

Irish Catholic Primaries.

The Redeemerist Fathers have not yet succeeded in arranging a suitable date with the Robison 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 WITNESS.

Pilgrimage to St. Anne's.

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

Zenaidé Beauchamp.

In accordance with an order of Mr. Justice O'Connell, the woman Zenaidé Beauchamp, so long detained in Longue Pointe, has been set at liberty.

An Island Going.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 18.—The Newfield has arrived from Sable Island. In conversation with Captain Goddard's reporter learned that the vessel had been on the island for some time, and had been engaged in the work of sealing.

A QUEBEC TRAGEDY.

Five Persons Burned to Death at St. Roch.

A terrible tragedy was enacted at Quebec on Thursday morning by which a whole family lost their lives. About 2.30 a.m. a fire broke out in a tavern kept by Delamare and Goulet, 78 St. Joseph street, St. Roch, and there being considerable delay in sounding the alarm, the whole building was in a blaze when the firemen arrived.

Saw the Flames.

Delamare, the proprietor of the bar-room, had been an eye-witness of the fire since the alarm was given, and knew more about it than any one else there, still he never said a word about the Maranda family, who were being roasted to death.

Personal.

The Rev. D. P. McMenamin, late of Halifax, has been transferred to St. Mary's church, Montreal, Que. His 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 kidnapped 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 safe keeping.

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 LaRoche, the only person present, says that Toner had been trifling with the machinery that morning so much that he several times ordered him to desist.

Irish Catholic Primaries.

The Redeemerist Fathers have not yet succeeded in arranging a suitable date with the Robison 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 WITNESS.

Pilgrimage to St. Anne's.

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

Zenaidé Beauchamp.

In accordance with an order of Mr. Justice O'Connell, the woman Zenaidé Beauchamp, so long detained in Longue Pointe, has been set at liberty.

An Island Going.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 18.—The Newfield has arrived from Sable Island. In conversation with Captain Goddard's reporter learned that the vessel had been on the island for some time, and had been engaged in the work of sealing.

A QUEBEC TRAGEDY.

Five Persons Burned to Death at St. Roch.

A terrible tragedy was enacted at Quebec on Thursday morning by which a whole family lost their lives. About 2.30 a.m. a fire broke out in a tavern kept by Delamare and Goulet, 78 St. Joseph street, St. Roch, and there being considerable delay in sounding the alarm, the whole building was in a blaze when the firemen arrived.

Saw the Flames.

Delamare, the proprietor of the bar-room, had been an eye-witness of the fire since the alarm was given, and knew more about it than any one else there, still he never said a word about the Maranda family, who were being roasted to death.

Personal.

The Rev. D. P. McMenamin, late of Halifax, has been transferred to St. Mary's church, Montreal, Que. His 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 kidnapped 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 safe keeping.

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 LaRoche, the only person present, says that Toner had been trifling with the machinery that morning so much that he several times ordered him to desist.

Irish Catholic Primaries.

The Redeemerist Fathers have not yet succeeded in arranging a suitable date with the Robison 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 WITNESS.

Pilgrimage to St. Anne's.

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

Zenaidé Beauchamp.

In accordance with an order of Mr. Justice O'Connell, the woman Zenaidé Beauchamp, so long detained in Longue Pointe, has been set at liberty.

An Island Going.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 18.—The Newfield has arrived from Sable Island. In conversation with Captain Goddard's reporter learned that the vessel had been on the island for some time, and had been engaged in the work of sealing.

The Prisoner.

Delamare then asked the witness: "Was it not more than a week before the fire that I spoke to you?" "Witness—" "It might have been." "Delamare—" "Was not Mr. Savard present at the time?"

The Garçon.

"Was not Mr. Savard a young man about my age, who works in the same office with me?" "To a jurymen—Delamare said that I would find matches underneath the counter, that I would make a pile of paper and other inflammable 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 hanged, to prepare it and could set fire to the preparation of inflammables between 12 and 1 o'clock at night. The night that the fire took place I was at home in bed, having retired at 10 o'clock."

Crown Witness.

At the inquest yesterday certain evidence was taken resulting in the warrant of the Coroner being issued for the examination of the body of Delamare's child which, it seems, was buried at St. Saviour without the knowledge of the Curé of St. Roch. There are many sinister rumors afloat which will be the subject of investigation.

The Winnipeg Free Press.

speaking of the crop 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 crop. Native fruits of which there has been almost a dearth of recent years, are plentiful and will add materially to the comfort of the home households. Altogether the harvest will be a most successful one."



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

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

NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

EUROPEAN.

Gotfried Keller, the Swiss poet, is dead. A military governor has been sent to Van and Erzeroum. The Porte has signed the act of the anti-slavery conference. Lieut. Baron Graveseruth has been temporarily appointed German Imperial Commissioner in Africa. The financial situation in Buenos Ayres has decidedly improved. Negotiations will be reopened for a sterling loan. Queen Regent Christina of Spain has started for Spain. 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 lets Papal territory during his recent drive. The Duke of Orleans will visit Canada next autumn. Paris reports 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 Serbian side of the Danube. The Grand Duchess Xenie, eldest daughter of the Czar, will marry the Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch, 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 epidemic in St. Louis and the whole population there is affected. Business in the public departments is paralyzed. Hagrapasha, 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 London St. James Gazette speaks at the Peace Congress, which it regards as a gathering of fossilized philanthropists whose ideas are as impracticable as they are obsolete. 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 eighth of a penny. The man who fired a revolver outside the Elisee on Monday, while President Carnot was passing from his carriage to the palace, has been examined by Paris physicians and pronounced insane. The bill providing for the session of Heligoland to Germany 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 1,903,000 francs and the exports decreased 9,077,000 francs, compared with the corresponding month last year. The Mayenois 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 to injure their business. Prince Minister Sambuloff, of Bulgaria, is said to be preparing another note to the Sultan of Turkey, more energetic than the former one, to the effect that Bulgaria will promptly assert its independence unless Prince Ferdinand is recognized. A ten days' fete at Brussels, in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of Belgian independence and the twenty-fifth year of King Leopold's reign will commence on July 23. The pageant is to cost about \$70,000, 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 the chair, the reports and accounts were adopted. Mr. McLeod's proposal for the separation of the land and the trading business of the company was hung up till the next meeting. The official report on the Russian harvest expresses doubts of an average abundance. The Standard's Moscow correspondent says it is suspected this report is exaggerated. The normal yield 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 German concerning Heligoland, it is believed that it has been well understood from the outset that Germany would convert it into a stronghold second to none in Europe. Arrangements have been made for an international chess tournament at Manchester. Among the contestants will be Olaplatin, McKenzie and other leading American players; Bartleson, Schollop and Leaker, of Berlin; Bauer and Weiss, of Vienna, and Taubenhuis, of Paris. Two Austrian officers, who went up in a military balloon from Vienna last week, were carried to Bratislow, in the Province of Posen, thence they were driven by currents to Southern Sweden and finally were carried by other currents back to Brussels. The journey was covered in three days. There is strong irritation among the anti-Semites at St. Petersburg because some of the prisoners convicted in Paris of being implicated in the nihilist plot are Jews. Stringent measures against the Jews are being prepared by the authorities. These include the suppression of the newspaper Yevreyskiy, whose editor must leave the country by 1892. In his sermon in the cathedral at Armagh on Sunday Evr. Father Henry McNeese denounced the anti-Semitic spirit of the "Normal" Association of Protestant Ministers. He said this society, which was founded in America, was seeking new members in Ireland and he warned all Catholics against having anything to do with its organization. The maids of honor to the Queen, who, by the terms of the will of the late Lord Rockingham, inherited about \$50,000 each of that nobleman's fortune, have waived their claims in favor of

the lineal heirs. [Through the magnanimity of these ladies the new Lord Rockingham, ex-ante British Minister to Washington, becomes 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 hostile 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 Thursday. 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 undermined to such an extent that they will have to be torn down. A special cablegram from Rome says: Simultaneously with the approval by the Holy See of the Department of State's resolution favoring international arbitration, the Pope is working assiduously on all important encyclicals, which treat of the social question and contain a grand project for Papal arbitration. The Chaclet His Holiness passes his days in being to Pisa IV, and he has suppressed every form of anti-chamber service. Just now he has his secretary, who are high officials in whose faithfulness he has absolute confidence. Chief among these are Mgr. Boccato and Mgr. Satelli. The coming encyclical of the Pope urges nations to resort to Papal arbitration for the settlement of social questions and national wars. The Austrian and German ambassadors at Constantinople have addressed to the Porte an identical note, in support of the capture by brigades of Chief Engineer Gerson and Superintendent Major, of the Iamida and Angara railway, who are both Austrians. The note declares that such events are too frequent and better measures must be taken to protect foreigners who are devoting labor or money to public works in Turkey. The Premier of Victoria has introduced in Parliament a railway bill providing for the construction of 677 miles of country lines, at the cost of £12,500,000 besides a grant from 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 population of America. The Paris Temps says that in return for the British protectorate over Zanzibar, France desires that England shall recognize the French right to grant concessions 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 1896, and to deal similarly with the Italian Tunisian treaty. The Temps' story is semi-officially denied. A new cabinet, consequent on the resignation of the old one, after a defeat in the railway bill, was formed at St. Louis, Mo., as follows: Prime Minister, Wm. H. Hunt; Secretary of State, R. H. Bland; Attorney General, M. Ames; Treasurer, Mr. Terharr; Commissioner of the Crown Lands and Public Works, Mr. Sieve; Secretary of Native Affairs, Mr. Sauer. It is probable that the railway policy of the old Government will be modified. The London Times says: The United States Government displays the dignity and good sense to be expected of it in reverting to the Berlin Sea policy of 1888. It would be absurd to involve two great and friendly nations in a course of petty reprisals in a sordid dispute. It may 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 supposed to be Sir Adrian Dingeldey, who, at the Queen's Advance of Malta, was for many years of great influence in the negotiations. Sir Adrian is a strong Catholic, and although the ostensible object of his visit to Rome is to see his only son, who is a pupil in the Jesuit school of Mondragone, it is an open secret that he is charged semi-officially to discuss several matters of great importance with Leo XIII. and his advisers. A special from Paris says: Abbe Courtil is in prison at Rodz, charged with shooting Madame Calmet dead in the street with a gun. The priest 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 Abbe has a high conference in him that for years he has had no clerical post of duty. The annual matches of the National Rifle Association opened at Bislely last week. The Canadian team Monday fired in the Alexandra match ranges of five hundred and six hundred yards at each range, the Martini Henry Rifle, Seven Sergeants Oge, of the First Brigade Field Artillery, Guelph, Private Hatcher of the Forty-seventh Battalion, Ottawa, and Color Sergeant Henderson, of the Sixty-Second Battalion, of St. John, N. B., each won \$3. Corporal H. Harris Thirteenth Battalion, Hamilton, won \$2. This is 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. Sir W. A. White, British ambassador to Turkey, last week went to London on a short and sudden visit. He had several private conferences with Lord Salisbury. He started for Constantinople 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 hesitating to a crisis, and has caused Emperor William to advance the date for his conference with the Czar. Count von Schadowitz, the Russian ambassador to Berlin, who is now in St. Petersburg, has sent Chan Collet von Opprivi a formal intimation that the Czar will receive Emperor William on August 10th. The great manoeuvres to which Emperor William has been invited will begin on August 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 District Telegraph Co., was killed at Cleveland O., last week while repairing an electric wire. The residence of John Hamlet, near Valparaiso, Ind., was burned last week. Mr. Hamlet and four children, the eldest about eight years old, were burned to death. Mrs. Parrall, mother of the Irish statesman, is suffering from cholera morbus and is confined to her bed at Bordentown, N. Y. Owing to her age and general 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 Utica, his residence. A riot is reported near Keoro, Banwell County, South Carolina. Three hundred negroes, armed with new rifles, 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 last week discharged about one hundred men from its shops, because there was no work for them. The colonization of Sweden upon the deserted farms of Virginia, Va., has not proved a success, and they are coming to Norton's Mills, Canada. The Swedes say they cannot maintain themselves through the year or until the crops from their farms can be sold. In the American Senate on Tuesday the resolution offered yesterday by the Hon. Charles A. Tamm, of Virginia, in relation to the transportation of goods in bond between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, was taken up. Mr. Washburn offered an amendment ex-

The total estimated shipments of the Delaware peach crop are placed at 12,375 baskets. That is the smallest yield in the history of peach growing with two exceptions, 1882, when the shipments were twenty-three carloads, and 1881, when seventy eight carloads were sent to market. The New York State Factory Inspector, Mr. Connelly, will probably begin to day to take steps towards the enforcement of the law for the weekly payment of wages. He will, through the Attorney-General, bring action against all employers who have not lived up to the law, which took effect July 1. In the international cricket match at Philadelphia Thursday the Canada eleven finished their first inning with 141 runs, 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 States 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 the Chicago Railway 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. In the meantime 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. Callahan 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 amendment, and the resolution as amended was agreed to. The New York World says: The probabilities are that the world will be treated to an interesting sensation before the expiration of the year. The relations of the President and Mr. Blaine are such as to lead to but one result, viz., separation of official relations. The resignation of the Secretary of State may be a step that will occur at a much earlier date than those who are daily prophesying such an action anticipate. A hurricane struck Girard, Pa., last Friday. Scores of houses and barns were destroyed and the city body of the church was almost destroyed. The damage to farm property was heavy. A report from Peoria, Ill., that a passenger 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 Vernon was killed, but beyond this and injury to trees by the storm the loss is small. Governor Hill has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of Joseph O'Rourke a Canadian 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 application for executive clemency is based upon a petition signed by many of the leading citizens of Clinton County, including nearly all the county officials. The county judge strongly favors the application. The District Attorney does not oppose it. The twelve jurymen who rendered the verdict against the defendant unanimously unite in asking for a communication. CANADIAN. Bremner, the half breed whose furs were confiscated in the North West during the rebellion, is bringing an action for the recovery of their value. The Short Line Railway between Oxford and New Glasgow, P. E., was opened last week when the first through passenger train ran over the road. The enquiry into the Canadian Pacific Railway accident at Lomey Hill was concluded with a verdict of manslaughter 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 forbid such a thing. It is reported that Mr. Ballantyne, M. P., will be the new speaker of the Ontario Legislature, 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 Severn fell into the Ottawa river a little above the Chaudiere Falls. For his body has not been found. It is expected he was swept over the Falls. Owing to the mining strike at Spring Hill, N. S., the Intercolonial railway has to buy its coal supply at the Jiggins and Pictou mines. There is still no prospect of the strike ending. The schooner Mary, from Fortune Bay, N.B., loaded with seven hundred quintals of cod, was seized at St. Pierre yesterday for selling cod rots. The value of the vessel and cargo is \$6000. The Globe says: "In Quebec many things have been said and done, of late, which no Liberal can defend. Some of Mr. Mercier's recent proposals are glaringly unsound from our point of view. James O'Brien, a well known citizen of Halifax, called at a shoemaker's shop to have his boot sewed. While sitting chatting with the shoemaker, he suddenly fell from the chair and expired immediately. Recounts were held in Sherbrooke, Que., last week of the votes cast in the recent provincial elections in Sherbrooke and Wolfe counties, Mass. Robertson and Picard the members-elect had their mortuaries ordered. A cablegram received at Halifax reports the wreck of the south western point of Fort Erie of the Halifax brigantine "Grace Butler," Capt. Bollong. The vessel was in ballast 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 last Monday. The total number of subjects entered for was one hundred and ninety; of certificates taken one hundred and forty-six. Misses Michand, who fell from a ladder at the International Railway shed fire at Eliver on Loop on Wednesday died at half past twelve yesterday. The fire was still going on in the coal shed last night and will likely last some time, as there are 1143 tons of coal burning. The three cavalry troopers, Louise, Hunt and boyed, charged with outraging the immigrant girl, Alice Ansell, at Quebec have been fully committed to stand their trial at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench. Bail was refused for them, and they were daily gaoled. H. M. S. "Warrior," flagship of the North Pacific squadron, will leave Admiral Eustachan on board, arrived at Victoria, B. C., Thursday. The Admiral stated that he had received no instructions to send any of the fleet to the north to protect British vessels from seizure by American cutters, or to rescue any that might be seized in being sea. Bernard Aronson, who carries on a banking establishment at New York was remanded in

WAZELTON PIANOS THE ARTISTS' FAVORITE, L. E. N. PRATTE. Sole Agent for Fischer and Dominian Pianos and Kollan and Dominian Organs.

It is evident that Mr. Ford knew the position of affairs, and was aware that sacrifices had to be made to get the money. Whelan thought proper to have recourse to corrupt practices to secure a settlement of the claim for the benefit of the partners, and considering the nature of the partnership, Ford must be held as endorsing everything that he did with that object in view, his right to demand a rendering of accounts being, however, always preserved. Everything that Whelan did, he had a right to do as resulting from the contract itself, and again more especially as a sequel to the terms of the partnership deed. For all these reasons, the award before judgment must be quashed with costs in favor of the defendant Whelan. An appeal is to be taken.

Why Sixty Seconds Make a Minute. Why is our hour divided into sixty minutes, each minute into sixty seconds, etc.? asks Max Muller in the Fortnightly Review. Simply and solely because in Babylon there existed, by the side of the decimal system of notation, another system, the sexagesimal, which counted by sixes. Way that number should have been chosen is clear enough, and it speaks well for the practical sense of those ancient Babylonian merchants. There is no number which has so many divisors as sixty. The Babylonians divided the sun's daily journey into twenty-four parasangs, or 720 stadia. Each parasang or hour was subdivided into sixty minutes. A parasang is about a German mile, and Babylonian astronomic measures compared the progress made by the sun during one hour at the time of the equinox to the progress made by a good walker during the same time, both accomplishing one parasang. The whole course of the sun during the twenty-four canonical hours was fixed at twenty-four parasangs, or 720 stadia, or 300 degrees. The system was handed on to the Greeks, and Hipparchus, the great Greek philosopher, who lived about 150 B. C., introduced the Babylonian hour into Europe. Ptolemy, who wrote about 150 A. D., and whose name still lives in that of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, gave still wider currency to the Babylonian way of reckoning time. It was carried along with the quiet stream of traditional knowledge throughout the Middle Ages, and, strange to say, it sailed down safely over the Niagara of the French Revolution. For the French, when revolutionizing weights, measures, coins and dates, and subjecting all to the decimal system of reckoning, were induced by some unexplained motive to respect our flocks and watches, and to use our dial to read in sexagesimal, that is, Babylonian, each hour consisting of sixty minutes. Here you see again the wonderful coherence of the world, and how what we call knowledge is the result of an unbroken chain of teaching descending from father to son. Not more than about a hundred years would reach from us to the builders of the palace of Babylon, and enable us to shake hands with the founders of the oldest pyramids and to thank them for what they have done for us.

The New Brunswick Medical Society met in Moncton last week. Dr. Brydges, of Moncton, read a paper on "Women as Medical Practitioners." He claimed that the structure of a woman's mind unfitted her, to a large extent, for man's occupation. Even in women's specialties, such as sewing, cooking, spinning, and 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 totally unfitted them to be successful medical practitioners. His views were endorsed by several members. The Universal publishes an account of a battle between Guatemala and San Salvador in which the latter was defeated with heavy loss. The Guatemalan forces numbered 9,000. General Barundia, 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 Guatemalan artillery in the battle which took place on Thursday. It is rumored that President Barillas, of Guatemala, talks of resigning. An anti-Mormon campaign has been started by the settlers of McLeod, and a meeting has been held at which a committee was appointed to circulate a petition to the Lieutenant Governor asking him to postpone action in the application for incorporation by the Carleton County. Whether the petition will be presented for his signature such charter could be presented. Other meetings are to be held at Lunenburg and Picher Creek. Thomas Byron and Francis John O'Donnell were found guilty at the assizes at Bracebridge of causing the death of Wm. O'Donnell by drowning and were sentenced to three months imprisonment. The deceased could not swim, but the spirit of the water, who withdrew his support from him so often that he became exhausted and sank. Mr. Samuel Foote, of Montreal, and formerly proprietor of the Quebec Chronicle, arrived at Quebec on Sunday by the steamship Parisian accompanied by his daughter. He had been a sick man with paralysis before leaving England, but had recovered somewhat. On the voyage, however, he had no partner, and on his arrival he was conveyed to the residence of his brother. He is very low.

FORD VS. WHELAN. Mr. Justice Tachereau Decides in Favor of Mr. Whelan in this Noted Case. Judge Tachereau gave judgment in the case of Whelan and Ford. This was an action taken to force Mr. Whelan to execute an account in which he had received in connection with the Quebec Court House contract, and a seizure in his hands of the Commissioner of Public Works of the balance due on such contract. The judge recited at full length the allegations of the declaration which covered the conditions of partnership entered into in 1885 between John Whelan, of Paris, and the present plaintiff, for the construction of the Quebec Court House. Each of the partners was to share equally in the profits or losses. Ford and Whelan were to devote their whole time to the enterprise, but all transactions were to be made in the name of Whelan, who was to be sole manager and have the whole control of the affairs. The money received in and on the present secured the contract, Whelan was to share 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 person in the contract with the Government who had any standing in the matter and winding up continued. It appears that the budget was to include the award of the arbitrator to Mr. Whelan, 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 stated enough to show the court that corrupt practices were resorted to which morals and justice must condemn. But was there, in this, any fraud against Ford personally? Whelan, who had the sole control of the business, had the right to use the money for the benefit of the partnership. He had the right to give a certain sum to a third party to secure the placing of the item in the budget. I have not to decide here upon the merits of the means employed, or upon Whelan's responsibility in the rendering of accounts takes place. The only thing for the court to consider now is whether there was any fraud on the partners.

Spider Poison—Old Spiders. Mr. A. J. Field, in an article in Knowledge on "Venomous Spiders," says spider poison appears to have special effects on certain insects, the largest of these being the locusts, which are affected by it. Insects over which spider poison has but little influence are usually left mewed in the web to struggle until exhausted, before the spider attempts to devour them. When a fly is bitten by a spider, its whole body seems seized by violent convulsive twitchings, and death generally occurs after a minute or two. The spider's poison issues from a gland and duct at the base of its mandibles. It closely resembles the venomous matter secreted by scorpions, and is a transparent fluid, containing traces of formic acid and albumen. There seems to be nothing characteristic in its microscopic appearance. When it is collected from the poison glands of several spiders and dried, it retains its physiological powers for many years, and even after it has been subjected to a boiling temperature its properties are not destroyed. The spider is provided with a most effective apparatus for injecting its poison, consisting of modified mandibles, called "chelicerae," the last joint of which has a hard curved tooth, which is near the point. The mandible, when in closing the mandibles also press upon the poison gland causing the poison to be expelled through 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 spinning to select a spot where there are chances of obtaining plunder, and where it will be secure. It then discharges a little drop of glutinous fluid, and creeps up the wall, joining the thread from one wall to the other. The first thread thus formed is drawn tight, and fixed at each end with other threads. It is upon this thread that the spider spins the web, the whole fabric depends. The web's foundation completed, the spider next makes a number of threads parallel to the first, and then crosses them with other threads, the sticky substance of which they are formed serving to hold them, when newly made, to each other. The sticky substance is so sticky and so weblike that it holds the spider to it, and the spider, as it does so. Lastly, it forms a kind of tunnel with webbing; this is to serve as a retreat, where it can conceal itself from its enemies 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 insect, and the passage of the housemaid's broom, will destroy in a minute the labor of days. In this case, as soon as the danger has passed away, the spider patiently begins to repair the web. 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 repairing 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 in and out the webs of other spiders, younger and more active than themselves, with which they venture battle. The invader generally succeeds, and the younger spider is driven out to make a new web, and the old spider remains in possession 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 insects that may fall accidentally into its clutches, and eventually dies of hunger.

What was at first deemed a bold attempt at robbery was on Friday on the Cincinnati, Jackson & Michigan railway. The train boarded the engine of the north-bound passenger train at Enterprise, Ohio, and attacked Engineer Vandevanter and his fireman with hammers and coupling pins, knocking both senseless. They did not succeed in stopping the train, however, owing probably to the pinkey fight made by a trainman, and jumped off before reaching Van Wert. The engine and fireman were both found lying senseless in the cab of the locomotive. Engineer Vandevanter was found dead and the latest phase of the case is that Roadhouse was arrested, charged with killing Vandevanter. He protests his innocence. The men were known to have been quarreling for several days, and the detective theory is that Vandevanter knocked Roadhouse down injuring his head horribly on the coal in the tender. Roadhouse then waited his opportunity and struck the engineer with a hammer. The Ulm Cathedral is finished. It was begun in 1877, and is 987 feet high. Lord Wolsley will take command of the forces in Ireland in October.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY. MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890. SECOND MONTHLY DRAWING, AUGUST 13, 1890. 3134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00. Ticket, - - - \$1.00 11 Tickets for - - \$10.00. 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00. LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Prize worth \$15,000 - \$15,000.00 1 " " 5,000 - 5,000.00 1 " " 2,500 - 2,500.00 1 " " 1,250 - 1,250.00 2 " " 500 - 1,000.00 5 " " 250 - 1,250.00 25 " " 50 - 1,250.00 100 " " 25 - 2,500.00 200 " " 10 - 2,000.00 500 " " 10 - 5,000.00 Approximation Prizes: 100 " " 25 - 2,500.00 100 " " 15 - 1,500.00 100 " " 10 - 1,000.00 999 " " 5 - 4,995.00 999 " " 5 - 4,995.00 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00 James Street Montreal, Canada. S. E. LEBESVRE, Manager, 31 St.



INFANTILE SKIN AND SCALP DISEASES CURED BY Cuticura. EVERY HUMAN OF THE SKIN AND SCALP is of infancy and childhood, whether torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusty, pimply or blotchy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of the blood, whether simple, scrofulous or hereditary, is speedily, rationally and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier. Cuticura Remedies cure the new Blood and Skin Purifier, and prevent of Honor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Parents, save your children years of mental and physical suffering. Begin now. Delays are dangerous. Cures made in childhood are permanent. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, by the TORONTO DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, TORONTO, CANADA. Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases." Baby's Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

CASTOR-FLUID! Restores a - A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the Scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for family. 25c per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 318 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

Something About Railways. It is not generally known that the United States possess nearly one-half of the total railway mileage of the world. The operation of the steam railways began in England Sept. 27, 1825, when the Stockton and Darlington line was opened. This was a short track road, thirty-eight miles in length; its greatest speed then attained was twenty miles an hour. Nineteen months after the opening of the Stockton and Darlington road, the first line opened in the United States, April 17, 1826, and the beginning of the 1890 was completed in the United States 156,200 miles. China up to 1875, had never possessed a single railway track. In 1876 the first line laid in that country was along a strip of land about nine miles in length between Shanghai and Wusong. This line was very popular with the natives, but in October, 1877, it was removed in consequence of official jealousy regarding it. At the end of 1888 Persia had completed a railway system extending six miles, working one locomotive and two cars. 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 1858, 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 Peninsula railway from Bombay to Tanjavur. A railway in Ceylon has been constructed by the government. The Egyptians saw their first railway opened in January, 1856. From 1869 to 1882 Greece had but nine miles of railway. The best express train in New Zealand is exactly twenty miles an hour. At the Cape of Good Hope the fastest train is run once a week from Cape Town to the diamond fields at Kimberley (450 miles), and makes twenty-two miles an hour including stops. The railway lines of Germany are nearly all under the state control. The railways of France are controlled by six companies, and a small system by the state. The longest journey taken by any European train is from Paris to Constantinople, 1857 miles. The fastest long distance run ever made was on Aug. 13, 1888, on the London and Northwestern, from London to Edinburgh, 400 miles. Three stops were made and the average speed a mile while in motion was 53.4 miles per hour. The Michigan Central road claims the fastest time by any train in the United States - 107 miles in 93 minutes running time, an average of 69.3 miles per hour. The longest line operated by one single system in the world is that of the Pennsylvania - 7081.4 miles. The Atlantic, Toronto and St. Lawrence, with 7531 miles. The shortest steam railway in the world is a railroad at Buffalo, N. Y. - One-eighty mile long. The most principal countries in the order of their production in mileage (that is, are Great Britain, Germany, France, Great Britain, Russia, Austria, British India, Canada and Italy. - Chatter.

Who makes pianos brighter, bee, Triumphant still in every test, Which gives to music all its zest? Why, Heintzman. What tone is sweet as matin song? What touch responsive? Action strong? What mechanism never wrong? Try Heintzman & Co. Whose skill makes Upright, Square and Grand the highest type in all the land - Perfect from keys to music stand? The Heintzmans. Sweet reader! when you want to buy The best piano 'neath the sky - One that will last you till you die - Try Heintzman & Co.

A Choice Stock of these Famous Pianos, which are acknowledged by our highest musical judges the King of Canadian Pianos, constantly on sale at C. W. Lindsay's Piano Rooms, 2268 ST. CATHERINE STREET. Write for Catalogue and Prices. Please mention this Journal. Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable medicine in use.

The Haunted Church

By JAMES MURPHY. CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

How they shut off from knowledge of the great Eastern Hemisphere, from whatever...

It was with some such thoughts as these that Charles Cantrell sat on a projecting...

Beyond him in the distance—it did not look more than a mile or so, though it was fifteen—lay, gleaming in the sun, the broad...

His musings were roughly interrupted by a rustling motion beside him; and at the same...

There was no time for Charles to do more than whip from his side the long knife...

It became clear to Cantrell that this was to be a duel to the death. Quickly arranging...

A young lady trotting on a pony had emerged from a clump of trees in the distance...

"I was all my fault," said the young lady in good English, but with a Spanish...

"I have not been here before for a long time," said the young lady in explanation.

"On dear, I knew the way thoroughly well," said the young lady brightly.

Cantrell, by no means anxious to let the conversation terminate, was very glad to see...

"Oh! indeed," said the young lady with much interest, and gazing more carefully...

"I feel much honored by the invitation," said Cantrell, with the gay earnestness of one...

It was a time and a scene for love making, and yet little of this entered into Charles's...

Her friends were at the pit mouth, and were introduced to him by her. His reception...

It was wonderful how attractive scenes otherwise not very interesting become when told...

"That would have been an appalling trial," said Don Miguel.

"I did not see it with my eyes, because I was absent at the time; but I came back to the...

"I am sorry," said Charles, who referred at once to Captain Moreno's story.

"I am glad that you did not allow father's mind to rest on that subject," said the young...

"It was horrible. He is never well now, when he thinks of it. A sister of mine—a...

"They do. They are all that is left; but you see," said the young girl sorrowfully.

CHAPTER XIII. THE DONNA GRACIA MIGUEL. The Don and his attendants were coming mounted on their ponies.

Don Miguel had many a strange incident to narrate as they passed along. Every portion of the road had its own tradition.

It was manifest that she had made the ancient lore and the traditions of the former inhabitants a considerable portion of her study.

It is wonderful how attractive scenes otherwise not very interesting become when told by a soft, low, musical voice.

There was but little left apparently that joking hands, of hands, with their lit fingers, should touch the grave wherein the...

The tall headstones stood as motionless as in the daytime, throwing dim shadows over the long grass of the graves.

The night was warm; the air of the ruined church filled with the dust of dead men's bones.

"The sailor—the drowned sailor!" he cried, stamping upright, his eyes in the gleam of the lamp.

"The ladder!—God be about us!" "Ay, he's after climbing it up. I saw him. His step woke me."

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's faces. It is now in universal use, and is, including...

Proprietor (astonished)—When I Three hundred subscribers in one mail! I wonder what is giving our paper such a boom!

CHAPTER XIV. A NIGHT IN THE HAUNTED CHURCH. There was but little left apparently that joking hands, of hands, with their lit fingers, should touch the grave wherein the...

The obituary gates were securely locked, and, in addition to the one previously used, a heavy chain and padlock fastened to the wall.

There was a young lady in riding-dress, and wearing the broad straw sombrero which wealthy Peruvian girls much affected in the great heat of the Southern...

It was the picture of a young lady in riding-dress, and wearing the broad straw sombrero which wealthy Peruvian girls much affected in the great heat of the Southern...

The tall headstones stood as motionless as in the daytime, throwing dim shadows over the long grass of the graves.

The night was warm; the air of the ruined church filled with the dust of dead men's bones.

"The sailor—the drowned sailor!" he cried, stamping upright, his eyes in the gleam of the lamp.

"The ladder!—God be about us!" "Ay, he's after climbing it up. I saw him. His step woke me."

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's faces. It is now in universal use, and is, including...

Proprietor (astonished)—When I Three hundred subscribers in one mail! I wonder what is giving our paper such a boom!

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, is speedily relieved by a single dose of McCall's Cathartic Pills.

Great Importance of Telegraphy. The great importance of telegraphy can be clearly seen from statistics lately published.

The Imperial blue book, containing the statement of Great Britain's trade with the different countries of the world during the year 1889, has just reached the Customs department at Ottawa.

Miss Lenthall (in Boston)—I have just discovered a poem in this magazine which I can't understand.

HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT? A line may be very long one and yet be the shortest between given points.

CHAPTER XIV. A NIGHT IN THE HAUNTED CHURCH. There was but little left apparently that joking hands, of hands, with their lit fingers, should touch the grave wherein the...

The obituary gates were securely locked, and, in addition to the one previously used, a heavy chain and padlock fastened to the wall.

There was a young lady in riding-dress, and wearing the broad straw sombrero which wealthy Peruvian girls much affected in the great heat of the Southern...

It was the picture of a young lady in riding-dress, and wearing the broad straw sombrero which wealthy Peruvian girls much affected in the great heat of the Southern...

The tall headstones stood as motionless as in the daytime, throwing dim shadows over the long grass of the graves.

The night was warm; the air of the ruined church filled with the dust of dead men's bones.

"The sailor—the drowned sailor!" he cried, stamping upright, his eyes in the gleam of the lamp.

Koenig's Nerve Tonic. Epileptic Fits, Falling Stomach, Nausea, St. Vitus Dance, Headaches, Migraine, Neuritis, Spasms, Weakness.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent FREE to any address and FREE patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

I was first attacked by epilepsy in November 1878; residing in New York I consulted the best physicians, but they could not cure me.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells for Churches, Chimes, Schools, Fire Alarms of Pure Copper and Zinc.

WAGES STEADY EMPLOYMENT. We want to hire an competent person in every locality to distribute advertisement.

TC PARENTS. Never neglect the health of your Children during the summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhoea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. CODRER'S INFANT'S SYRUP.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition.

The Only Appliances HAVING ABSORBENT QUALITIES. A New Lease of Life. A Cure Without Medicine. All diseases are cured by our Medicated Electric Belt and Appliances.

W. T. BAER & CO. 171 Queen Street West, Toronto.

AVE MARIS STELLA. (From the Portuguese) Sit on the white and pathless sea, Who lovest on mariners to shine, These votive garments wet, to thee We hang within the holy shrine, When o'er us flashed the surging brine, Amid the warring waters tossed, From earthly aid we need to shine, And hoped, when other help was lost, Ave Maria Stella!

tar of the vast and howling main, When dark and lone is all the sky, And mountain waves o'er ocean's plain, Breathe their stormy heads on high; When wafted by the breath of the high, 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 wakening tempests round us rave, The gentle virgin form we see, Bright gleams o'er the hoary wave, The howling winds that cease to rave, The raging billows sink in vain to cease; The surging seas recede to pave; The path beneath thy glistering feet.

Star of the deep! at that blest name The waves sleep silent round the keel, The tempest wild their fury tame, That made the deep foundations reel; The soft celestial accents fall, 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 sea, Whom rainbow rays of mercy crown, Whose name thy faithful Portuguese, 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 angel lyrics To hymn thy holy name essay, In vain a mortal harp essays, To mingle with thy mighty lay; Mother of Our Lord, thy living ray O'er ocean's grateful bosom fire; When storms and billows pass away Take us to join immortal choir, Ave Maria Stella!

House and Housewife.

THE GIRL WHO KNOWS EVERYTHING. Naturally, it isn't you or your friend; but you certainly know her, and just as certainly you dislike her. When you dislike people there is one thing you should always do, and that is, look well after their faults and make up your mind that you are not going to fall in love with them. This girl, who knows everything, is a very pleasant, in the world, having learned something of herself by studying things recently acquired knowledge, confounding always that the people who are ignorant; she has a tendency, in contradicting anybody, she makes an apt and laudable discovery, by giving her opinion on the last pronouncement, forgetting that custom makes many things correct; of which the dictionary has no mention. She is more than certain as to dates; she can tell you exactly what you ought to do, and she falls herself, to see that she is a living example of how disagreeable one person can be. Young men dread her, old ones have the utmost contempt for her; she tosses her head, says she doesn't care for the opinion of men. She has her father to look up to, her brothers to be an inspiration to and some day, please God, she ought to marry one and make him happy for life. The girl who knows everything is seldom cultivated either in mind or manner; she throws out her bits of information as a necessity by words that are just gotten. My dear, don't get it; the habit of concluding that the world is large is ignorant. Instead, make up your mind that it can teach you much; intelligence is never lost. Even if a bit of information is not given by the intelligent woman, the look of cultivation shows in her eyes. Contention and ignorance are the combination that forms the knowing girl, and as you love everything good and good-mannered, beware of drifting into being this type of girl!

THE WHITE PAINT WAY. A "Society" paper says that the great ambition of tens of thousands of women just now is to possess a pot of white enamel paint, a brush and a lot of old china chairs. It is found in every city to the amusement and frequently to the discomfort of the male population. It is a very laudable aim, no doubt, to polish up old things in the furniture line and sell them for more than they were worth, but it may be advisable for the devotees of this sort of minor decorative art to moderate their ambitions and desires and to make haste slowly in their first experiments. They had better begin on the very worst chair they own and not on the best, for in this occupation, as in every other, experience alone makes perfect work. If white paint can be used on your furniture, pick out the worst chair you own, or in which you wear a ragged, rickety, old chair, and then, with a brush and a pot of white enamel paint, make it into a "green valley" and make it unfit for the potter's wheel; make it more modern belonging; make it a masterpiece of an ignorant treatment in the garret. It is not as if you can be done by way of transformation. First, it must be scrubbed bright and clean with a good deal of soap and water. Next, the surface of dirt, or greasy matter being allowed to remain. Next, it must be dried carefully; and then for the paint, which must be smoothly applied with a small brush, and is used in painting ordinary work. The first coat is only a priming, and, of course, you must let it dry a brilliant result. Set the chair away in a nice quiet place, so dry, somewhere where your friends 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 around the house till the paint is dry and hard. Then, put on your second coat, smoothly and carefully covering every part, and put the chair away again as before. Repeat the process until the chair presents the smooth, glossy, ivory white surface that you admire so much. When you are perfectly satisfied, put on another liberal smooth coat, just for the love of it, and you will be amply repaid for all your pains. Afterward, if so inclined, you may lift it up with a white gold or silver here and there, and you will have a dainty thing of beauty, which might have adorned the boudoir of Marie Antoinette. Make it as gay as you please with blue or pink ribbons. The writer had an old iron chair, so shabby that it was severely frowned upon by the domestic Solon when it was brought to the new flat, and was made as handsome and pure as a daisy by the expenditure of fifty-six cents in white and gold paint. It is now really prettier than one priced at \$30 in the window of a furniture store, and it is a pity that a little gold you can do wonders with an old

bedstead, provided the shape is light and graceful. An old-fashioned pine, cottage bedstead will do, if it is painted from its quiet retreat in a country garret. In outline it was found to be admirably suitable, and no was subjected to a course of the "enamelizing treatment" with most pleasing results. The whole affair was painted pure white over and over again till it was sufficiently smooth and glossy and then touched up with a very little gold. Above the old-fashioned oval glass of the bureau-board of the bedstead were pasted, not in the mathematical middle but artistically, sideways, clusters of five daisies, on cool, shadowy gray, with warm, gold centers. The effect was charming, and all this was done by a country girl, who had been taught that "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 many of its history before it appears in our houses is still very obscure, and only a few years ago, when Dr. Packard made a study of its life-history, nature, etc., was somewhat unfamiliar with its early stages of growth, and to him we are indebted for the following facts: We find the flies most annoying and abundant in the hot dog-days of August, and, unless the greatest care is taken, our rooms 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 at night, and the conditions being favorable, they are hatched in twenty-four hours. The worm or maggot has no legs, and, after changing its skin, appears larger, though otherwise remains about the same in appearance. After two or three days it again sheds its skin, and in this stage of development it remains two or three days longer. It then transforms into a chrysalis, in which state the body contracts somewhat 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 flies probably live over the Winter in crevices of buildings until the warm Spring days bring them out. Dr. Packard kept a fly in a bottle from 6 P. M. one day until 8 A. M. the following day, in which time 120 eggs were laid. Obitimes flies are found dead on the window-sills or adhering to the walls or ceiling, a white powder surrounding them, death in these cases having been caused by a parasitic plant growing upon them, the white powder observed 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 annoying insects, or the manner of expelling, when, in spite of screens and nettings, we find them in our rooms. One must be always on the watch, and better than any fly-trap is a glass jar with a white cloth or paper inside, to be fastened to the neck of the jar. A strong solution of quassa, mixed with sugar to attract the fly, is said to be an excellent fly poison. Flies can be kept out of a stable by keeping the floor well swept and clean, and sprinkled with kerosene oil, only a very little being used.

LUXURY THOU CURSED OF HEAVEN'S DECREE. There are fortunes in lace in New York. Those belonging to the Vanderbilts are worth nearly 500,000 dollars, and rival the Prussian and Austrian Crown laces. The Astor family has rich lace treasures, which consist of at least 300,000 dollars. The late Mrs. Astor left from 40,000 dollars to 50,000 dollars worth to the Metropolitan Art Museum. The late Mrs. A. T. Stewart spent 500 per pair for the curtains at the big, gloomy mansion's windows. Her personal and dress laces were worth a quarter of a million of dollars. Mrs. R. L. Stuart has a collected equally valuable. The Belmont laces are almost priceless. Mrs. Bradley Martin and Mrs. Marshall Roberts have exquisitely fine, choice and rare laces. Vice-President Morton's wife and Mrs. W. C. Whitney have lace worth from 50,000 to 70,000 dollars. New York buys more lace than any other city in the world. It has at least a score of wealthy women whose laces exceed 50,000 dollars in value and probably a hundred whose collections would sell for 20,000 dollars. The lace cloaks that have lately come in fashion figure in the wardrobes of a great many of the ladies of 1,000 and 12,000 dollars. Lace shawls, long since laid by, are brought out for dress draperies and scarfs in the lace revival, and one dress-maker claims to have had a glimpse of two worth not less than 6,000 dollars. The late Mrs. John Jacob Astor had a famous lace robe that cost 18,000 dollars in Paris, but this is quite outdone by a dress lately heard of which was bought abroad for 25,000 dollars.

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 impenetrable hedge. They should be clipped back two or three times with a knife or hedge shears, to grow low and stately.

HOW TO MEASURE CORN IN A CRIB, HAY IN A MOW, ETC. This rule will apply to a crib of any size or kind. Two bushels of good, sound, dry corn in the ear will make a bushel of shelled corn. To get, then, the quantity of shelled corn in a crib of corn in ear, measure the length, breadth and height of the crib, inside of the rails; multiply the length by the breadth and the product by the height; then divide the product by two, and you have the number of bushels of shelled corn in the crib. To find the number of bushels of apples, potatoes, etc., in a bin, multiply the length, breadth and thickness together, and this product by 8, and point off one figure in the product for bushels. To find the amount of hay in a mow, multiply 512 bushels for a ton, and it will come out very generally correct.

WHAT ARE LANGSHAN? This is a question not infrequently asked, and the well known poultry fancier, Mr. Dupont, answers the question as follows: "The breed of fowls finds its origin in Northern China. They were first imported from that country to England and received by Major A. C. Creed, of Dillington, Worthington, in England. After being bred very successfully by the fanciers of that country for a few years, and also exhibited at the Crystal Palace and other leading shows, at which place they received great admiration, they were imported to America. Since their introduction into America, they have received many friends, as they are possessed of many good qualities that those who have had the most experience in breeding them think the most of them. In appearance the Langshans resemble the Black Cochins. The plumage being that of a solid black, with a beautiful green reflection. The comb is of the brilliant red, large in size and fine in texture. The ear lobes and wattles are also bright red, the latter being somewhat pendulous. The back is stoutly built and slightly curved toward the tip and of a dark color. The tail consists of a mass of glossy feathers covered inward, being a true fan shape. The shanks are, protruding for about six inches beyond, and greatly to the characteristic appearance of the bird. The leg feathering takes a line down to the middle of the outer toe. The color of their legs is a blue black with a purple tint between the toes. The good qualities claimed for the Langshans are as follows: Being very large, the cocks weighing from 9 to 12 pounds, and the hens from 6 to 9 pounds when fully grown, with white flesh and skin, they make an excellent table fowl. Their meat being possessed of a very delicate flavor, makes it almost equal to that of a turkey. They are also good layers, but not inveterate setters, 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 about half black and half white, changing to a solid black when about three months old. Although many suppose the Langshan and Black Cochins to be the same, yet there is some difference between them which anybody may notice by close observation. The American Langshan has a straw-colored beak, brown or hazel eyes, and a red face. The Black Cochins' beak is of a yellowish brown color, or yellow with a black shade. In the Langshan the bill is no less heavy as that of the Black Cochins. Langshans have single combs, and their middle toes are only slightly feathered. They lay to great regularity and dress well for the market.

THE HOUSEHOLD. VIRGINIA BREAD. The following bread is what is known as Vienna: "It is regarded as the very best, and is sold in bakeries at a higher price than bread made in the ordinary way." Mrs. Hayes recommends using compressed yeast, if obtainable; her next choice is that is good home-made yeast. The following proportions will make about four loaves: Just before going to bed, put in a stone jar one pint of quite warm water and one pint of new milk. Into this stir enough flour to make a thick batter, and then add one cake of compressed yeast, well stirred in. The temperature at which this is kept during the night is all-important. If the weather is cold, it should be kept in a warm place and wrapped with some covering of paper. Early the next morning, before breakfast, mix the bread, using a wooden bowl and large spoon. Pour the sponge into the bowl, salt lightly, and stir in flour enough to make a firm, stiff dough, but do not add more liquid. Knead the dough with the hands until smooth, then butter on top so no crust will form when rising. Again, the temperature is all important. If the weather is cold, wrap the dough up 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 overheated, but in the vicinity of the fire where an even temperature will be maintained. In three hours if the temperature has been just right, which is about 75°, the dough will be ready to make it into loaves. - Cultivator and Country Gentleman.

EGGS A LA DAUPHINE. Stew one-half can of tomatoes ten minutes and season with salt and pepper. Break six eggs into a bowl without beating, then slip them gently to the hot tomatoes; lift the white occasionally until it is firm, then prick the yolks and let them mix with the tomato and white. Serve immediately, on toast if desired.

CURRY. Ingredients: One pound of cold codfish six ounces of Patna rice, one tablespoonful of curry powder, yolks of two eggs, half a pint of milk, one-half ounce of butter, a squeeze of lemon juice, the juice of half a tin of tomatoes, one tablespoonful of gherkins. Wash the rice, place it in a saucepan of boiling water, with a teaspoonful of salt. Boil gently for two minutes, then drain carefully. Add the juice of tomatoes and allow it to cook till tender. Strain occasionally to prevent its burning. In a separate saucepan melt the butter, add to it the pickles and one

tablespoonful of tomato juice and allow it to become hot. Mix the curry powder with the yolks of eggs, add the milk gradually, and add all these to the butter, etc., when the latter is hot. Stir carefully till the mixture thickens without allowing it to curdle. Add the codfish, flaked, and allow it to become hot. When the rice has absorbed all the tomato juice, form it into a border round the dish, pour the curry into the centre, and garnish neatly with tomato, lemon cut in slices, halved and out again, so that it has a shape something like that of a butterfly, and nicely curled parsley.

MOCK CRAB. Break up half a pound of soft rich cheese with a fork, mix with a teaspoonful of dry mustard, a saltspoonful of salt, half a saltspoonful of pepper, and a dessertspoonful of vinegar; serve it cold with a plate of thin bread and butter or crisp crackers.

BLACKBERRY JELLY. Use perfectly sound, ripe berries; put them into the preserving kettle, break them a little with a wooden spoon, 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 and sugar over the fire in a preserving kettle, and stir them up until the sugar is dissolved; when this syrup begins to boil skim it as long as any scum arises, and continue to boil it for twenty minutes or longer, until a little of it cooled on a saucer forms 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 glass a piece of white paper dipped in brandy, and then close the glasses from the air by pasting over them rounds of paper dipped in the white of an egg slightly beaten. Keep the jelly in a cool dry closet.

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 impenetrable hedge. They should be clipped back two or three times with a knife or hedge shears, to grow low and stately.

HOW TO MEASURE CORN IN A CRIB, HAY IN A MOW, ETC. This rule will apply to a crib of any size or kind. Two bushels of good, sound, dry corn in the ear will make a bushel of shelled corn. To get, then, the quantity of shelled corn in a crib of corn in ear, measure the length, breadth and height of the crib, inside of the rails; multiply the length by the breadth and the product by the height; then divide the product by two, and you have the number of bushels of shelled corn in the crib. To find the number of bushels of apples, potatoes, etc., in a bin, multiply the length, breadth and thickness together, and this product by 8, and point off one figure in the product for bushels. To find the amount of hay in a mow, multiply 512 bushels for a ton, and it will come out very generally correct.

WHAT ARE LANGSHAN? This is a question not infrequently asked, and the well known poultry fancier, Mr. Dupont, answers the question as follows: "The breed of fowls finds its origin in Northern China. They were first imported from that country to England and received by Major A. C. Creed, of Dillington, Worthington, in England. After being bred very successfully by the fanciers of that country for a few years, and also exhibited at the Crystal Palace and other leading shows, at which place they received great admiration, they were imported to America. Since their introduction into America, they have received many friends, as they are possessed of many good qualities that those who have had the most experience in breeding them think the most of them. In appearance the Langshans resemble the Black Cochins. The plumage being that of a solid black, with a beautiful green reflection. The comb is of the brilliant red, large in size and fine in texture. The ear lobes and wattles are also bright red, the latter being somewhat pendulous. The back is stoutly built and slightly curved toward the tip and of a dark color. The tail consists of a mass of glossy feathers covered inward, being a true fan shape. The shanks are, protruding for about six inches beyond, and greatly to the characteristic appearance of the bird. The leg feathering takes a line down to the middle of the outer toe. The color of their legs is a blue black with a purple tint between the toes. The good qualities claimed for the Langshans are as follows: Being very large, the cocks weighing from 9 to 12 pounds, and the hens from 6 to 9 pounds when fully grown, with white flesh and skin, they make an excellent table fowl. Their meat being possessed of a very delicate flavor, makes it almost equal to that of a turkey. They are also good layers, but not inveterate setters, 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 about half black and half white, changing to a solid black when about three months old. Although many suppose the Langshan and Black Cochins to be the same, yet there is some difference between them which anybody may notice by close observation. The American Langshan has a straw-colored beak, brown or hazel eyes, and a red face. The Black Cochins' beak is of a yellowish brown color, or yellow with a black shade. In the Langshan the bill is no less heavy as that of the Black Cochins. Langshans have single combs, and their middle toes are only slightly feathered. They lay to great regularity and dress well for the market.

THE AGE OF STOCK. The South-Id Club (England) has the following code on this subject: Cattle having their central permanent incisors out will be considered as exceeding one year and six months; when their central incisors fall, they will be considered as exceeding one year and nine months; their second pair of permanent incisors fully up, as exceeding two years and three months; their third pair of permanent incisors out, as exceeding two years and eight months; their fourth pair (corner) of permanent incisors fully up, and their anterior molar showing signs of wear, as exceeding three years.

Stew one-half can of tomatoes ten minutes and season with salt and pepper. Break six eggs into a bowl without beating, then slip them gently to the hot tomatoes; lift the white occasionally until it is firm, then prick the yolks and let them mix with the tomato and white. Serve immediately, on toast if desired.

CURRY. Ingredients: One pound of cold codfish six ounces of Patna rice, one tablespoonful of curry powder, yolks of two eggs, half a pint of milk, one-half ounce of butter, a squeeze of lemon juice, the juice of half a tin of tomatoes, one tablespoonful of gherkins. Wash the rice, place it in a saucepan of boiling water, with a teaspoonful of salt. Boil gently for two minutes, then drain carefully. Add the juice of tomatoes and allow it to cook till tender. Strain occasionally to prevent its burning. In a separate saucepan melt the butter, add to it the pickles and one

three permanent molars cut, as exceeding 12 months; their central temporary incisors shed and the permanent appearing, as exceeding 15 months; their lateral permanent incisors fully up, as exceeding 18 months.

CANADIAN WARM PRODUCE IN ENGLAND. Mr. Henry Wade, of Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association, writing in the Canadian Gazette, says:—I find breeders throughout England very anxious to buy stock, but as I pointed out to them, we cannot stand this drain upon our live stock much longer. It is far better for Canadians to feed their stock 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 temporary matter. I see a correspondent, 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 America to States markets, and that it Britain did not buy this store-cattle from Canada the United States would hardly think that it is so. The United States, I should say, have any amount of store-cattle of their own. Moreover, bear in mind, that the steamship companies charge 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 a much larger proportion of his return in freight. The trade is not, indeed, one to be permanently encouraged. As for the Canadian trade in beef-cattle, it would almost seem to have reached its zenith. Not that I think Canadians have much to fear from the importations of frozen meat which now come from Australia and elsewhere in such immense quantities. Dealers tell me that this frozen meat loses its favour by the time it reaches England, though being much cheaper many people eat it up, and especially is it disposed of in the cheaper restaurants. Nor have Canadians much reason to dread the trade in bones which is being live stock from Buenos Ayres. The journey is so prolonged and trying for cattle, and so long as Canada keeps decent out of her country her hands upon the trade is secure, though, as I say, there seems little probability 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 meat, but Free Trade England would hardly listen to that. Canada now reap.

NUMEROUS ADVANTAGES from the immunity of her herds from disease she can bring her stock here, and carry it right into the heart of the country, while the United States must transport her stock part of the distance. The difference in price in favour 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 determined to do nothing of the kind, and the people of Canada are right at his back. To yield in this respect would mean death to the Canadian export live stock trade, and there is not the slightest fear of any relaxation. As for Mr. Howard Vincent's idea that the free entry of United States stock into Britain might be set off against the reduction of the United States tariff, that is absurd. As Sir James Ferguson said in the House of Commons, these restrictions are imposed on the free goods of the United States, 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 cheese in the market. Being made in factories, it is found more uniform than the English cheese, which is generally made in private dairies, and I have heard many storekeepers say that they out many more Canadian cheeses than other kinds. As for the alleged plumping of New York and United States cheese as "Canadian," concerning which a denunciation recently waited upon the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, I must say that I have neither seen nor heard anything of the practice here. I wish I could speak as well of our butter as of our cheese. There is, I always think, more education required in butter making than in any other department of agriculture. English agriculture on the other hand, is more advanced, and the Bath and West of England Society, and the Royal Society are inaugurating the creamery system. We are doing the same in Ontario, and of course our product and give even increased attention to the establishment of creameries and to the greater cleanliness of farmhouses, if we are to make headway with our butter as we have done with our cheese.

NOTES. A Vineland, N.J., peach-grower effectually destroyed his first young peach orchard by the application of salt to the base of the trees to kill the borers. The salt killed the trees. If you cut out the burdocks for two years, says the Michigan Farmer, allowing none to grow for that time, you are master of the situation. The burdock is a biennial, germinating the spring after growth. Milk is good for chicks even in the hot weather of August. But do not set enough out at once to last two or three days. Encourage the poultry to forage in grain and hay fields after harvest if you have any. Give a light breakfast and nothing till evening. Pinch off the new growth on the evergreen trees, and you will be astonished how thick and stocky they will soon become. At this season if young chicks and turkeys droop little 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 unattractive. Tar ought not to be used in marking sheep. It dries into a large lump, which must be cut off by hand before the wool is manufactured. Rotten corn cobs are a valuable fertilizer in any soil that is said to be deficient in potash, and their value is much enhanced by being rotted with other manure. They should be deposited on the land where corn was grown. 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 half an hour or more after feeding when the speed may be safely increased.

St. Peter Church, Lowell, Mass. Feb. 1. 1899. GENTLEMEN:— When I realize the amount of actual good which will result to the many unfortunate, 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 prospect of my success. If I can be of service to you, I shall be most happy to add you, and will thank you for the opportunity. With best wishes for continued success, I remain very sincerely, REV. WM. H. McDONOUGH.

St. Peter Church, Lowell, Mass. Feb. 1. 1899. GENTLEMEN:— When I realize the amount of actual good which will result to the many unfortunate, 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 prospect of my success. If I can be of service to you, I shall be most happy to add you, and will thank you for the opportunity. With best wishes for continued success, I remain very sincerely, REV. WM. H. McDONOUGH.

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY. How Lost! How Regained, THE WISDOM OF LIFE. KNOW THYSELF. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY UNTOLD MISERIES. Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Excitement, and other causes. The Victim of Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenses. Possess this great work. It contains 600 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 per copy, postage paid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrations Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished Dr. Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY ON NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE GREAT WESTERN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 41 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED! L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise was a part of the original Louisiana Constitution, in 1878, by an overwhelming popular vote, and is now being renewed.

To continue until January 1st, 1895. Its MONTHLY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING takes place in the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS. For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes. Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that we inspect the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person examine and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with integrity, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans. Tuesday, AUGUST 12, 1890. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

AGENTS WANTED. IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note. Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE VIRGINIA FARMS AND MILLS GOLD AND SILVER. Agents wanted for the sale of the VIRGINIA FARMS AND MILLS GOLD AND SILVER. Agents wanted for the sale of the VIRGINIA FARMS AND MILLS GOLD AND SILVER.

12 BEAUTIFUL CHINESE NAPKINS, with very handsome colored borders, and one exquisite Asiatic Fan, hand-painted. All by mail, 25 cents, (stamps or silver) post-paid. Canadian Novelty Co., Montreal, P.Q.

AGENTS-NOTE OUR PRIZES: White Enamel Letters, 2 inch 8c; 3 inch 4c; 4 inch 6c; elegant door-plates, 8c; 7c; 5c; 4c; 3c; catalogue free. N. Y. Door-Plate Co., 91 Park St., New York.

ORGANIST WANTED-For St. Peter's Catholic Cathedral, London, Ont. The organ is a three manual pipe. Liberal salary. Apply to REV. M. J. TIERNAN, Rector, before 1st August.

Fish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED. BROWN-HIGGINS-Michael Brown, draper, of Westport, to Lizzie, second daughter of Michael Higgins, merchant, of Claremorris. DUFFY-VHESLAN-Francis Duffy, youngest son of Michael Duffy, Mesporth, Kells, co. Meath, to Marcelle, fourth daughter of John Vheslan, of Dublin. DUNN-GERRN-At Cork, Patrick Dunne, Farmy, to Eva, daughter of the late Silvanus Gann, of Paris. HUMPHRIES-NAWS-Edward Humphries to Mary Josephine Naws, both of Cork. MACDONALD-GIBNEY-Charles MacDonald, of Mount Verdun, Cork, to Teresa, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Gibney, of Cork. McLOONE-MOLLOY-Jas. McLoone, Donegal, to Lizzie, fourth surviving daughter of John Molloy, Farmhill House, Sligo.

DIED. BARRY-At Bannow, Frances, wife of James Barry, 48 years. BRANNAN-At Towahall street, Enniskillen, Thomas Brannan, T. O., 67 years. DEVLIN-At Ainsgorop, Glenmoran, Hugh Devlin, 89 years. DOWNEY-At 7 Grattan street, Dublin, Rebecca Downey, wife of John D. Downey, co. Tipperary, Bridget, daughter of Daniel Fennelly. FITZPATRICK-At Ayle, Westport, co. Mayo, Patrick Fitzpatrick, 82 years. GALLAGHER-At E 1 Wm. O'Connell, Ballyshannon, Anne, eldest daughter of James Gallagher, 28 years. GALLAGHER-At Simpson's-brae, Waterdale, Dorry, James Gallaher, for many years head porter Northern Counties Railway, Waterford, 60 years.

HIGGINS-At Castle street, Ballyshannon, David, youngest son of Edward Higgins, 23 years. KEARNS-At 11 Keegan's cottages, Ballinbrige, Joseph Kearns, late member of the Burren Trade Union, 3 Upper Bridge street, Dublin. MCCONNELL-At Letterkeney, Elizabeth McConnell, formerly of D-naghadee. MEDCALF-At Athlone, John Medcalf, 83 years. MOORE-At 35 N. Circular road, Prinx Park, Dublin, Patience, widow of the late James Moore. MOORE-At Athboy, Thomas, third eldest son of Matt Moore. MELHOLLAND-At Fitzwilliam street, Belfast, Thomas, second son of the late Mr. P. Melholland. O'BRIEN-At 68 Camden street, Dublin, Mrs. Anne O'Brien. O'BRIEN-At Garth, Mather, Margaret O'Brien, widow of the late Timothy O'Brien. O'FLANAGAN-Mary, only daughter of John and Mary O'Flanagan, Leadgate, Tiam. O'NEIL-At Adair's Villa, Ballymena, Margaret, third daughter of the late John O'Neil, Derrycocker, Armagh.

RIDON-At Ballinlough, Blackrock, Co. Cork, Ellen, daughter of the late James Ridon. ROCHER-At Forest, Ellen, wife of Thomas Roche. TWOMEY-At Garvaugh, Inceinora, Honora Twomey, a niece of the late Timothy Twomey, 66 years.

A DARK STATE OF AFFAIRS.

In the course of a review, the Boston Pilot, says: "A most striking and opportune utterance is the protest against 'Class Slavery' by Dr. F. D. Huntington, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Central New York. Bitter and pitiless men of every form of belief will endorse it. Says Dr. Huntington:—What was foremost in the founding of the Republic was the firm conviction and organization of the supreme and sacred principle of equality in human rights and liberties. These are no more threatened or imperilled by foreign invasion or oppression. They are threatened by a social tyranny growing up among our lives. They are imperilled by enormous and unscrupulous accumulations of wealth. They are strangled by grasping monopolies. They are crushed by a selfish, heartless, money power, in its efforts to pass for money, hundreds of thousands of men, women and children not free in any true American sense of the word, free-labor. In factories, in mines, in shops, in the great industries, in a controlled, terrorized labor, they are in an actual and unrelenting slavery. Class is enslaved by class, and American intelligence and education have informed the sufferers of their servitude. Distinctions of privilege and advantage created by character, by virtue, by merit, by nature, are aggravated every day. It is not obvious how the annual privilege ought to be used by orators, by statesmen by the press, for reconciliation, for justice, for industrial emancipation, for the breaking of locks, and the easing of burdens, and the averting of the impending danger?" The Boston Republic, referring to the suicide of a young German musician, his wife and child, says: "It is a striking illustration of the terrible tendencies of our times. Huge fortunes are piled up by the few out of the labor and toil of the many. The rich grow richer with rapid strides and the poor grow poorer at the same pace. Where is it to end? Our legislation accelerates this break-neck speed toward social extremes. Plutocracy is supplanting democracy. Money rules; money makes laws for its own aggrandizement and tightens its fetters on the people. Wealth accumulates and men decay. We boast that we are the richest country on the face of God's earth. And yet thousands die of absolute starvation every year, while millions are engaged in a fierce struggle for existence. It was just such conditions that preceded the French revolution. Let our plutocrats beware. Every victim whom hunger drives to death is the seed of social discontent which may, in time, blossom into hostile force. The right to live is guaranteed to every human soul that is set free in the world. A system 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 men think of their wrong and induce them to rebel against a condition that is not of their creating."

TO THE DEAF. A person cured of Deafness and notes in the head of 25 years standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it free to any person who applies to McKeown, 30 St. John street, Montreal. A popular Fallacy.—That the earliest thing to do, after, to tell the truth and to edit a newspaper.—Liquor.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Testimonials and \$2.00 bottle free to this issue. Send to Dr. King, 261 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

McLAREN'S GENUINE COOK'S FRIEND 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 MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

Flour.—Receipts during the past week were 13,224 bbls. against 9,832 bbls for the previous week. The improvement noted last week has scarcely been maintained owing to the earlier feeling in wheat in Europe and on this Continent.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—The market has partaken of a decidedly firmer tone and sales have been made at 13 1/2c per dozen in round lots, a few single packages having commanded 14c. Receipts are light, and the demand fairly good.

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 market.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Since our last the tone of the hide market has been strong for local green hides and a further advance of 1c per lb. has been secured.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter.—Receipts during the past week were 3,075 pkgs, against 3,306 pkgs, for the week previous. Most of the creamery is being held at the factories for higher prices.

price being now quoted at 7 1/2c and 8 1/2c for No. 1, 2 and 3. Notwithstanding the higher price the receipts have fallen off considerably in consequence of which the market has ruled quiet and only a small volume of business has been transacted.

PROVISIONS.

PORK LARD, ETC.—Receipts of pork during the past week were 1,044 bbls, against 590 bbls 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.

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 83; shipped during week, 38; left for city 33; sold 1; on hand 11.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending July 19, 1890, were as follows: Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves. 3457 4131 394 121

NEW ENGLAND CROPS GONE.

Boston, July 22.—The damage in New England by the present drought is now past recovery whatever the future weather. Most districts have been without rain sufficient for a growing season for weeks.

WHAT NEXT?

While it may be a little premature to discuss at this time the next step of labor after the establishment of the eight-hour day, yet the following from The Boston Labor Leader is worthy the consideration of reformers who can see a long distance and who want to move promptly on the line of labor's emancipation.

THE 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.

LIST OF PRIZES.

Table with 3 columns: Prize description, Approximation Prizes, and Capital Prize. Includes 1 Real Estate (\$15,000.00), 1 do (5,000.00), 1 do (2,500.00), 1 do (1,250.00), 1 do (1,000.00), 2 Real Estate (250.00), 5 Sets of Furniture (50.00), 25 Watches (25.00), 100 do (15.00), 200 do (10.00), 500 do (5.0000).

TICKET, ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets can be obtained until FOUR o'clock P.M. on the day before the Drawing. Orders received on the day of the Drawing will be applied to next Monthly Drawing.

MODE OF DRAWING.

WHEEL OF NUMBERS.—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 with those numbers on the tickets, 100,000 being issued.

PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Tickets drawing Prizes are payable on presentation at Head Office at any time from the day following the Drawing up to the expiration of the three months' delay mentioned on tickets.

REMARKS.

Tickets good for one drawing only. The Manager keeps no register showing to whom the tickets are sold. The prizes are paid directly to the actual bearer on presentation of the ticket, and not otherwise.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager.

price being now quoted at 7 1/2c and 8 1/2c for No. 1, 2 and 3. Notwithstanding the higher price the receipts have fallen off considerably in consequence of which the market has ruled quiet and only a small volume of business has been transacted.

LEATHER AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

A fair business has been done in cloth and black leather during the past week, considering that the present is between seasons with boots and shoe manufacturers.

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 83; shipped during week, 38; left for city 33; sold 1; on hand 11.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending July 19, 1890, were as follows: Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves. 3457 4131 394 121

NEW ENGLAND CROPS GONE.

Boston, July 22.—The damage in New England by the present drought is now past recovery whatever the future weather. Most districts have been without rain sufficient for a growing season for weeks.

WHAT NEXT?

While it may be a little premature to discuss at this time the next step of labor after the establishment of the eight-hour day, yet the following from The Boston Labor Leader is worthy the consideration of reformers who can see a long distance and who want to move promptly on the line of labor's emancipation.

THE 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.

LIST OF PRIZES.

Table with 3 columns: Prize description, Approximation Prizes, and Capital Prize. Includes 1 Real Estate (\$15,000.00), 1 do (5,000.00), 1 do (2,500.00), 1 do (1,250.00), 1 do (1,000.00), 2 Real Estate (250.00), 5 Sets of Furniture (50.00), 25 Watches (25.00), 100 do (15.00), 200 do (10.00), 500 do (5.0000).

TICKET, ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets can be obtained until FOUR o'clock P.M. on the day before the Drawing. Orders received on the day of the Drawing will be applied to next Monthly Drawing.

MODE OF DRAWING.

WHEEL OF NUMBERS.—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 with those numbers on the tickets, 100,000 being issued.

PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Tickets drawing Prizes are payable on presentation at Head Office at any time from the day following the Drawing up to the expiration of the three months' delay mentioned on tickets.

REMARKS.

Tickets good for one drawing only. The Manager keeps no register showing to whom the tickets are sold. The prizes are paid directly to the actual bearer on presentation of the ticket, and not otherwise.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager.

are stated, dwarfed, malformed and enfeebled by excessive and vitiating toll, while barbaric people at least permit their children to develop healthy bodies through non-interference with natural laws.

The African Grab.

BRASIL, July 19.—The application of France to the English Government under the prospective arrangement in which the Foreign office here acquiesces. The French claims to a sphere of influence from Senegal to Lake Tchad, comprising of German, English and French officials. M. Ribot, the French minister of foreign affairs, objected to German representation on the commission on the ground that the disputed territories, from the Niger to Lake Tchad, did not touch German interests.

THE CRISIS AT KALSHARR.

The crisis campaign at Kalscharr ended on Saturday, June 21. The emergency, protected by a large force of police and military, began operations punctually at 9 o'clock. These evicted are among the poorest on the O'phert estate. Four families of them lived far back toward Ardebeg mountain in wretched hovels.

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian.

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTER. TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER. 117 College Street. Telephone 2582

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT!

As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that SCOTT'S EMULSION 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. AN ILL-ILLIBLE AS MILK. Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Baltimore, Salmon Wrapper: at all Druggists, 5c. and \$1.00.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 598. John L. Resay, Plaintiff, vs. The Dominion Illustrated Publishing Company (limited) et al. Defendants. On the first day of August next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at 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, seized in this cause, consisting of books, etc., etc.

"PERSIAN LOTION"



For whitening the complexion, imparting or preserving its rosy hue, or removing freckles, the usual and most delicate spots on the face, and for removing pimples and all other eruptions. The PERSIAN LOTION is a ROSA FINE preparation, unique of its kind. It is a true specific for the skin. It 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.

S. LACHANCE, proprietor.

1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.



Health Before All.

Illness Detected at Eyesight. EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE. Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Closed on Sunday.

CERTIFICATE.

I have the permission of Mdm 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 Mdm. Demarais & Lacroix, Mignonne 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 encouragement I got from Mdm. 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 Mdm. Demarais & Lacroix, or calling on me for confirmation of this certificate. I am under an eternal obligation to Mdm. Demarais & Lacroix, as my child's life is due to their effective treatment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

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

ANNUAL JULY SALE.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT. This sale having proved such a success so far, we are determined to make it still greater by offering the stock of this department at a heavier reduction than we have before done.

ALL PURE SILK RIBBONS

LOVELY SHADES LOVELY SHADES. Special price for this Sale 10c.

Mail orders well attended to.

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

ANNUAL JULY SALE.

FANCY STRIPED RIBBONS FANCY STRIPED RIBBONS. BEAUTIFUL COLOURINGS BEAUTIFUL COLOURINGS.

3 INCHES WIDE, REDUCED TO 1 1/2c

8 INCHES WIDE, REDUCED TO 1 1/2c. S. CARSLY.

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 2 1/2c yd A Large Stock of Ribbons at 2 1/2c yd.

ALL THESE GOODS SPECIALLY REDUCED FOR JULY SALE.

CLAPPERTON'S POOL COTTON!

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

S. CARSLY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777.

NOTRE DAME STREET

TELEPHONES. BRLL No. 2090. FEDERAL No. 554.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.