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ST. GABRIEL'S.

BLESSING THE FOUNDATION STONE.

A Solemn Ceremony at the Point-Design of the New Church for the Parish—An Imposing Gathering.

Point St. Charles has seldom witnessed a larger or more imposing ceremony than that which took place on Sunday on the occasion of the blessing of the foundation stone of the new Church of St. Gabriel, at the corner of Centre and Laprairie streets, by His Grace the Archbishop. The occasion was in some measure already anticipated by a considerable extent, and gives earnest of the handsome building which is to rise above it. The plan of the new Church, which is from the design of Messrs. Perrault & Mesnard, shows that Point St. Charles will possess shortly one of the grandest churches ever erected for the worship of the faithful. The style is Romanesque, and the edifice will be well-proportioned, with cut stone facings. There will be a main spire, reaching a total height of 250 feet. Two side towers will flank the centre spire. The whole design will be of the most elaborate and beautiful description. The finishing will be in red stone, with tile panelling. The front entrance will be some eighty feet, and the stone work will reach a height of ninety-five feet. There will be three entrances on the front and one side entrance on St. Andrew street.

THE MAIN BODY OF THE CHURCH

will embrace a nave, aisles, and chancel with a total height of 88 feet and a length of 225 feet. The width will be 75 feet; the transept, 40 feet deep. There will be three altars in the church and one in the basement, which will contain a large chapel, and all offices, furnace, etc. The nave will contain five bays, and the chancel will take the space of two more bays. The sanctuary will be 34 feet by 20. The vestry will be 30 feet by 37, and a richly designed cloister will connect the church with the vestry; the nave will be 33 feet wide and the aisles 15 feet. The design is as perfect a specimen of church architecture as it is possible to conceive. The seating capacity will be for about 1,300.

The locality put on a gala look on the occasion of the blessing the stone, the people being very liberal with their bunting and the attendance was very large. His Grace was assisted by Rev. Father Carrière, St. Charles'; Father O'Meara, St. Gabriel's; Rev. Father M. O'Donnell, St. Mary's; Father Donnelly, St. Anthony's; Father McCallen, St. Patrick's; Father Salmon, St. Mary's; Father Shea, St. Gabriel's; Father Lepailleur, Maisonneuve; Father Collin, St. Hubert's. Among those present were Messrs. Wm. Wall, president, T. McConomy, Jas. McNamara, Joseph Phelan, trustees of the church. Abl. Tansley, the fifth trustee, is at present at Old Orchard Beach, and consequently could not attend. His Worship Mayor McShane and Mrs. McShane, Consul-General Pedrand and Mrs. Pedrand, of Spain, Aldermen Villeneuve, P. Kennedy, Thompson and Pierre Dubuc, M. A. Desjardins, M. P., and

MANY OTHERS

also attended. The following societies marched up to the scene of the ceremony: The St. Henry society, with band; the St. Gabriel's, St. Patrick's and St. Ann's T. A. & B. societies; St. Anthony's Court, No. 124, Catholic Order of Foresters, followed by a life and drum corps; St. Gabriel's Court, No. 138, Catholic Order of Foresters; St. Gabriel court, No. 185, Catholic Order of Foresters; the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association; the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit society, and the Harmony band. On the temporary stairway leading to the platform were the words, "St. Gabriel and St. Charles welcome the sons of St. Patrick." The platform was very tastefully decorated. Shortly after three o'clock the ceremonies commenced; the St. Gabriel and St. Charles choirs, led by Messrs. J. S. Shea and S. P. Ellis, assisting.

Vatican Notes.

Rome, July 23.—The Vatican declares that reports to the effect that the protocol of the new triple alliance would obtain a clause concerning the next conclave of cardinals is incorrect. The declarations in the British Parliament by Lord Salisbury on the subject of the mission of the Duke of Norfolk to the Vatican, showing that England before opening negotiations with the Pope informed Signor Crispi of her intention to do so, have produced a most unfavorable impression in high ecclesiastical circles. It is asserted that the Papal Secretary of State as made known to the presidents of the various Catholic national congresses that Catholics should before everything watch the interests of the people and cease to occupy themselves with dynasties.

Fresh trouble has arisen between the Pope and the Italian Government. The Government has closed several parish churches which, having had their sources of revenue confiscated, found themselves no longer able to provide places of public worship. It is expected the Holy See will shortly punish a protest against this action.

The Holy Sepulchre.

It is probable that the guardianship of the Holy Sepulchre and other sanctuaries in Bethlehem will again be subject of arbitration. Until the present time, besides being protected by France, the Franciscans have been recognized as the guardians by the Sultan. The Greeks, who are under the protection of Russia, are under the principal possession of the Church, not actually occupied by the Franciscans. Officially informed by the

GORGEOUS RITUAL.

He concluded by appealing to them to contribute something on this occasion to the funds of the church. The trustees of the new church are Mr.

W. Wall, Mr. T. McConomy, Mr. M. J. McNamara, Mr. J. Phelan and Abl. Tansley.

The new church is built close to the Church of St. Charles and is frequented by the French residents of the vicinity. We shall at a future date give a picture of the proposed structure and a sketch of the size of the parish, which is in a flourishing condition. The clergy, Rev. Fathers O'Meara and McGinnis, report that the locality is in a flourishing condition and should become the residence of many more of our Irish citizens. The parish has its Temperance societies, Foresters, C. M. B. A., a Rosary Sodality, Sacred Heart Society, and Children of Mary. At present the parish has no hall for the use of the parishioners, but it is intended to use the old church built 21 years ago, when the new one is completed.

St. Viator.

Fifty clerics of St. Viator are on their retreat at Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q., following the thirty days' exercises preached by Rev. Father Carre, S.J. Two hundred and fifty of the same community are making their retreat at Joliette under the direction of Rev. Father Beliveau, S.J. These two retreats will terminate on July 31st, Feast of St. Ignatius.

Decadence.

La Semaine Religieuse regrets that many pious customs which existed among French-Canadian families have a tendency to disappear. Among those customs it mentions the following:—Family prayer in the evening, grace before meals, recitation of the Angelus, uncovering one's head when passing before a church, and saluting the priests on the street and presenting God.

A Pilgrimage.

Arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, by the Bourget College authorities, for a grand pilgrimage to the Grotto of Lourdes at Rigaud, on Saturday, August 15th, Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Rev. Father James Callaghan will preach the sermon at the Shrine. Fifteen hundred pilgrims from Montreal took part in a similar pilgrimage to the Lourdes of Rigaud last year, on August 15th.

Sto. Anne de Beaupre.

The following are the pilgrimages by the Richelieu line from Montreal for the balance of the year: Saturday, August 1st, Father Lefebvre. Saturday, August 8th, Conference of St. Vincent de Paul.

Excursions.

Thursday, July 30th, St. Gabriel Total Abstinence Society. Thursday, August 6th, St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

St. Ann's Church.

On Sunday, being the feast of the patron saint of the parish of St. Ann's, the services were of a very imposing nature. The attendance at all the services was very large. The musical portion of the services was rendered in a highly artistic manner. The Mass chosen for the occasion was Diabelli's, with complete orchestral accompaniment, the instrumentalists being chosen from the artists of the Montreal Conservatory of Music. The soloists were: First tenors, Messrs. J. Morgan and W. Clancy; second tenors, Messrs. G. P. Holland and F. Gregory; bass, Messrs. M. J. Quinn and T. C. Embury. At the Offertory, Azial's Grand "Magnificat" was sung with Messrs. Quinn and Clancy as soloists. At the close of the service Meyerbeer's march, "Le Prophete," was rendered with fine effect by the orchestra and organ accompaniment. Mr. P. Shea presided at the organ, and Rev. Father Strubbe acted as director. Next Sunday, at 10 a. m., the musical portion of the Mass will be repeated, on the occasion of the visit of His Grace Archbishop Fabre.

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monks of this, the French Government has taken up the cause of the Catholics with energy, and has appealed to the Sultan. The Sultan has promised to study the question and give an unbiased decision. The partisans of the Triple Alliance hoped that this incident would result in a conflict between France and Russia, and certainly the contradictory interests of two Oriental countries would formerly have found ample subject for mutual expatriation and recrimination in a similar occurrence. It is now, however, imperative to keep friends with the Powers that be, and, consequently, with the benevolent concurrence of the Sovereign Pontiff and the Propaganda, it has been decided that the question, instead of being allowed to become an international one, be reduced to a simple matter of interest to be judicially and amicably disposed of.

FANATICISM

In Toronto Again Breaks Out—Rioters Sentenced.

Toronto July 27.—Thousands of people assembled in the Queen's park yesterday to see how the by-law suppressing the Sunday rangers would be enforced. The mayor, most of the aldermen, and hundreds of respectable citizens went there to witness the action of the police. Hundreds of hoodlums were so scattered all around. There was a large force of police, mounted and on foot, under command of Chief Grassart. The by-law was posted in conspicuous places. For an hour or so everything looked lovely. Then a man named Smith got up and volunteered to open a meeting with prayer. He was promptly hustled outside the park gate. The temperance preachers changed their programme to singing and they were not molested. "Jumba" Campbell was not in sight. When the crowd became so dense that the park was actually thronged the hoodlums began operations. They destroyed the boards on which the copies of the by-law were printed. The police charged into their midst and were met by a fusillade of stones. No serious injuries were sustained. The hoodlums then began shouting, and things were disorderly for the balance of the afternoon. The police did efficient work. They arrested Robert McGill, George Muter, Lawrence Hammond and John Harding for stone throwing. Every time they essayed to break up the hoodlum knots they were stoned, but the crowd was too dense for any dangerous practice of that kind. On the whole the citizens who went to see were well satisfied with the conduct of the police, and if the work be sustained for a couple of Sundays the Queen's park nuisance promises fair to be a thing of the past.

The rioting is the subject of a good deal of comment to-day and while all respectable opinion is in favor of enforcing the by-law as it stands, many think that all spouting, praying, ranting, singing and blaspheming should be alike included within its provisions. The four men arrested for stone throwing were up before the magistrate to-day. Two of them, Robt. McGill and George Muter, were fined \$10 or thirty days in default, and Lawrence Hammond and John Harding were fined \$20 or thirty days. The citizens will have to do something to protect themselves from mob law. A disgraceful example has been set to the hoodlums by some members of the city council, who have turned round upon the Mayor because he is public spirited enough to do his duty and stand by it. There is even talk of expelling him from the Orange society, but it is likely to end in talk. If it should be attempted, public opinion will rally on his side more than ever. Through their avowed sympathy with the filthy language of Campbell certain Orangemen are bringing the name of the order into contempt.

IRISH NOTES.

One of the thoroughfares of Waterford was formerly called Parnell street, but now the name has been altered to Main street.

A farmer named Edgar has been awarded £25 by a County Down grand jury for the loss of a mare whose tongue had been pulled out by moonlighters.

The Lord Chief-Justice adjourned all business in the Crown Court at Armagh one day recently to the next Assizes, owing to the insanitary state of the Court. His Lordship remarked that he and several members of the bar were ill, and that one man had been stricken with typhoid fever. When he accepted the position of Chief-Justice of Ireland it was not on condition that he would have to administer justice in a breeze of sewer gas.

The death of the Nation newspaper recalls some interesting facts. Its last number has been issued. The Nation had a distinguished history. Fifty years it was started by Thomas Davis—a man still highly honored in Ireland—Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, John Mitchell and others. It was contributed to and written for by as bright a band of young Irishmen as ever gathered around an Irish journal. Its tone and tendency were distinctly revolutionary, in contradistinction to O'Connell's peaceful and constitutional policy. Its brilliant and impassioned character, and its prose articles were cultured and eloquent. Its arguments led to the ill-fated rebellion of 1848, and for many years it was the greatest force in Ireland. One by one its editors died or were exiled—John Mitchell and several others were transported—and of them all not one is now alive but Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, some time Premier in Australia. Times changed in Ireland, and the Nation fell from its high estate. Other men and other journals with newer ideas came to the front, and the paper became less and

less read until it to-day finally ceased. Among its latest editors were A. M. Sullivan, M. P., and his brother T. D. Sullivan, M. P., J. J. Clancy, M. P., etc. The valedictory address states that it will be incorporated with a new newspaper, the Irish Catholic. There are many Irishmen in Montreal and Canada, I expect, who will regret the death of the once-famous journal.

A Horrible Railway Accident.

PARIS, July 27.—The latest reports received from St. Mandé, near Vincennes, the scene of the collision between two excursion trains loaded with passengers returning from a musical festival at Fontenoy, show that 49 persons were killed and 100 injured by the accident. Six persons died after being extricated from the ruins. The engine of one of the excursion trains telescoped three carriages loaded with excursionists, and at the same time the reservoir of gas on the damaged train exploded and set fire to the wreckage, while scores of people were pinned down, wounded and helpless, beneath the ruins of the three carriages. In a very short time the flames spread to such an extent that numbers of the wounded were slowly roasted to death before the eyes of those who were doing their utmost to rescue them. The horrible shrieks of the burning people continued for nearly an hour after the collision. It is now reported that 200 persons were either killed or injured as a result of the collision. Many of the unfortunate people imprisoned beneath the wreck of the railroad cars were drowned, while partly roasted, by the firemen who were summoned to the scene. Forty minutes elapsed before the firemen were enabled to obtain water. When they did they poured torrents upon the wreck and seemed to be utterly unaware they were drowning the people they were attempting to rescue. To-day the Town Hall of St. Mandé presents a fearful spectacle. The blackened bodies of the dead lie in rows upon the floor and upon the tables in that building. In some cases the remains are but little more than heaps of cinders intermingled with portions of limbs or fragments of other parts of what were but a short time ago human beings, laughing, chatting and singing in jovial contentment. One pile of charred limbs and human cinders was especially conspicuous as it consisted of a mass of unidentified and unconnected bodies placed in a heap.

Parnell's Appeal.

LONDON, July 27.—In the House of Commons to-day, when the Prison vote was under discussion, Mr. Parnell claimed that certain convicts under life sentences, especially John Daly, should be granted amnesty or else treated as political prisoners. Mr. Parnell said it was a grave blot on the nation to treat men like Egan and Daly as ordinary criminals, adding that in the special case of Daly there was every reason to believe that he was not guilty of the charge of being in possession of dynamite with intent to cause an explosion. Sir William Vernon Hartcourt opposed any relaxation of the sentence passed upon John Daly, and John Keimond urged that further enquiry into Daly's case would prove that the prisoner referred to was the victim of a conspiracy upon the part of the Irish police agents. Henry Matthews, home secretary, replied that the "alleged proofs of innocence" had already been examined, and that they had been found to be inventions and consequently the sentence must stand.

Expelled from the House.

LONDON, July 27.—In the House of Commons to-day Henry John Atkinson, M.P. for Bristol, was expelled from the House for a week for charging the Speaker with abuse of power in placing on the records of the House that he (Atkinson) had frivolously challenged the accuracy of divisions. As this expulsion includes enforced absence from the precincts of Parliament, Mr. Atkinson was obliged to take eight American gentlemen whom he had invited to dine with him at the House of Commons to the Union club.

A Madman.

BERLIN, July 27.—A man named Guertler recently arrived here from New York with the announced intention of challenging the Emperor of Germany to fight a duel. Guertler's relatives, who are people in an influential position, caused him to be closely watched by detectives in order to prevent his getting into trouble. Finally the relatives were compelled to have him confined in a lunatic asylum.

Drinking at Wakes.

DUBLIN, July 27.—The Bishop of Cloyne has ordered the priests in his diocese not to say mass nor attend the funeral nor recommend the deceased to the prayers of the congregation in any case where intoxicating drink is supplied at the wake of a deceased person or at the funeral.

A Dreadful Charge.

TORONTO, July 27.—A warrant was sworn out this morning for the arrest of Edward Handcock and his wife, charging them with murder. On Thursday, the 16th inst., Sophia Handcock was found lying on the floor of the dining room of her home in rear of her father's store in the village of Fairbank with a great hole in her head from which blood was flowing and her brains oozing. She was unconscious, and lingered several hours in that state but died without speaking. A tub of butter was found upon the floor and it was supposed that she had, while carrying it from the cellar, fallen, striking a bar head on the edge of the trap-door. Handcock was the only person present

and he rushed into the road and called in the neighbors, saying his daughter was dead. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder against somebody unknown. Since then the village has been greatly excited over the affair, and it has been openly charged that the girl had been killed by her father. Her life was insured for \$1,000, the policy being made in favor of Mrs. Handcock. She had also a piece of property in her name. Handcock and his wife are now in jail.

Election Petition Withdrawn.

KINGSTON, July 27.—The charges of peculation preferred against G. W. Macdonald, License Inspector for the South Riding of Kent, by Mr. George, of the village of Eganville, were investigated at Renfrew by the Commissioners, Messrs. Botham and Totten of Toronto. The examination lasted six days. Fifty-one witnesses were examined, a majority of whom swore that they had not received the witness fees reported to the Government by Inspector Macdonald as having been paid them.

French Shore Fisheries.

Great anxiety exists among the people of the French shore in regard to the compensation that is to be paid by the British Government for losses sustained by the operatives and owners of the sixty factories closed under the *modus vivendi*. The operatives are in a deplorable condition. The lobster fishery was the only thing they had to depend upon, and at the demand of the French warships, thousands are thrown out of employment in the middle of the season without having earned enough to live through the summer months, not to speak of providing for existence through the terrible winter.

Canada's International Exhibition.

Arrangements are in progress for holding a Dairyman's convention at St. John N. B., during this Exhibition, and it is expected that several experts will be present and will give some lectures on dairy interests. Arrangements are also being made for showing several varieties of cream separators and other dairy apparatus in operation. It is also proposed to offer some special prizes for dairy products, and that the competition may be open to all the Provinces. Prof. Roherson of the Dominion Experimental Farm, who is now visiting the Creameries and Cheese Factories throughout the Maritime Provinces, is taking quite an active interest in the matter. The Exhibition opens on Sept. 23rd, and continues until Oct. 3rd.

Suicide of a Farmer.

Fidele Perreault, a farmer of St. Paul de Joliette, committed suicide, by hanging in his barn. The man awoke at four o'clock and went out to the barn, where he was found by his son an hour after with a rope around his neck and quite dead. Dr. Leprohon held an inquest, and a verdict of "Suicide while laboring under mental aberration" was rendered.

C. M. B. A. Directory.

Mr. T. J. Finn, grand chancellor of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, has just issued a second edition of the directory of the members of the society. It contains a list of all the officers of the society and the branches, as well as the names of the numerous members, together with the addresses of most. The dates of the regular meetings of the branches are likewise given, and there is much useful and interesting information respecting the society.

The Flynn Case.

Mr. J. C. Hutton, Q. C., received a cablegram, on Saturday, informing him that the Privy Council had granted the motion for leave to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court dismissing the action of widow Flynn against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. This case will be remembered as the one in which the plaintiff, after the demise of her husband, who died from injuries received while in the employ of defendants, took out an action to recover damages from the Company. The case was heard twice before a jury and in each instance the verdict was in favor of plaintiff. When the case was taken to the Supreme Court, the judges there held that, as the suit was taken more than a year after the accident occurred, the action is prescribed by lapse of time. As this point was only raised in the Court of Review, after the second trial, leave to appeal has been asked to the Privy Council with the result above stated.

A Beautiful Wreath.

The memorial wreath sent by the Queen to Ottawa and placed on the coffin of Sir John Macdonald has since the funeral in the hands of a skillful specialist in the art of preserving natural flowers. The wreath was sent by Lady Macdonald to Miss E. Kirkup, residing at No. 273 St. Antoine street, in this city who has worked carefully and steadily for about a month in embalming the flowers. The wreath is about two feet in circumference and is composed of nearly one hundred white roses, four large yellow roses and many carnations and snow-balls besides sprigs of ferns and myrtle. The leaves of the flowers are separated, and each leaf was covered with a coating of wax and thus fastened in its original place, and preserved in its original color and natural way. The wreath as it looks now when finished is as fresh looking and natural as on the day it was made by the florist. Miss Kirkup says that the flowers will keep their natural appearance for ever. She has spent some eight weeks at this work and is quite an expert in this specialty. In her opinion, the wreath is the most beautiful ever made.

BRITISH POLITICS.

MR. SMALLY DISCUSSES THE SITUATION.

The Irish Debates—Mr. Healy's Efforts—Mr. Balfour and the Irish Leaders—in Harmony.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Tribune's London correspondent cables: The Irish debates in the House of Commons have passed off peacefully, or almost peacefully. There was, of course, a motion to reduce Mr. Balfour's salary. That is the convenient and graceful form of discussing Mr. Balfour's acts as Irish Secretary, established by custom and by the rules of the House. The motion and the debate were alike formal. There was little heart in the business. The baiting of Mr. Balfour was left to such minor patriots as Mr. Webb, Mr. Flynn, Mr. Power, Mr. Jordan and Mr. Knox names none of which stir the blood or fire the Irish heart. The Irish stock of adjectives seems to be exhausted, or it is no longer thought worth while to expend them on a man who plainly does not care what these gentlemen say of him. There was, it is true, a speech by Mr. Healy. But Mr. Healy can sometimes be moderate, and on this occasion he chose to be moderate. He complained that Mr. Balfour had not released Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien, but he hardly concealed his opinion that he would have thought the Chief Secretary a fool if he had released them. Coercion, said Mr. Healy, still existed all over Ireland. There was, according to him, no more liberty in Ireland now than there was 12 months ago. True, no coercion is practised, and all Ireland, a few districts excepted, has been relieved from the operation of the Crimes Act, but it may hereafter be practised, and, therefore, it exists now. Such is the argument Mr. Healy thinks good enough for the House of Commons. The House is used to these performances and does not mind. Mr. Healy had, however, a surprise in reserve. He was not only civil to Mr. Balfour, he was almost complimentary. He thought him a wiser man than he was five years ago. If he be not it is not for want of remembrance and reproach from Mr. Healy and other patriots. What could be the meaning of all this mildness? queried the puzzled hearer. It has been thought before now that something like an understanding between the Ministry and the Irish party might be reached. They came to terms on the Irish land bill, and there have been other signs of amiability on both sides. Mr. Balfour's sudden announcement toward the end of his speech made things plainer. There have long been rumors of a local government bill for Ireland. Mr. Balfour has now, though in parliamentary language, pledged himself and the Government to bring in such a bill at the next session. He asked whether, if the Government introduced a bill based broadly speaking upon the principles of the English and Scotch

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILLS.

they might expect Mr. Healy's support. "Certainly," cried Mr. Healy. "In that case," answered Mr. Balfour, "I hope it may not be long before the honorable member has an opportunity of practically showing us the value of the support he has just promised." The House sat with open mouth and almost forgot to cheer the most momentous declaration heard this many a day. The colloquy between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Healy ran so smoothly that it almost seemed to have been rehearsed. It has spread dismay among the Gladstonians. They have had to look on while this Government has made concession after concession to Ireland, conferred benefit after benefit upon the people of that unhappy country, upon the poorest classes most of all. They have seen grievances which were the stock in trade of the agitator melt away one by one. They saw poverty relieved by the grant of great sums of English money. They saw the tenant becoming the owner. They saw coercion vanish below the horizon. They saw a great system of works organized in districts where public works and private wages were most needed. They saw order and beneficence go hand in hand. They saw the dawning of a spirit of content, and more than the dawning of a period of prosperity among the Irish people. Now there looms before them another great measure by which Ireland may hope for all the substantial benefits she expects from home rule without the name, and without the danger. What will there be left to the agitator or what except appeals to the passion of hatred against England? Hatred is a tradition, but even a tradition is not eternal unless it has something besides hateful memories to live on. The Gladstonian organ, having reflected during the greater part of two days and nights over Mr. Balfour's Irish local government proposal, has come to the conclusion that it cannot be resisted. It is, therefore, to be supported on the same ground as free education. You borrowed it from us, is the Gladstonian watchword. Every good thing which comes out of Nazareth comes through Gladstonian channels. It is a useful theory if not worked too hard. The organ considers, however, that the more local government the Irish get, the more home rule they will want, which is possible enough. It is certain, they will be said by their English friends, that they must have home rule, and will be brought up to date. Mr. Gladstone's policy is a great failure for any time being. Mr. Balfour's local authority bill, if it passes, will, as soon as established, bring the complete home rule. But this is the only point on which the Gladstonians and the Balfourians are in agreement. The Balfourians will not support the local government bill, and the Gladstonians will not support the local government bill.

EARTH HAS NOTHING SWEET OR FAIR.

"KEIN'S SCHÖNHEIT HAT DIE WEIT."

Earth has nothing sweet or fair, Lovely forms or beauties rare, But before my eyes I bring Christ, of beauty source and spring.

When the morning paints the skies, When the golden sunbeams rise, Then my Saviour's form I find Bright imaged on my mind.

When the daybeams pierce the night, Off I think on Jesus' light Think how bright that light will be, Shining through eternity.

When, as the moonlight softly steals, Heaven its thousand eyes reveals, Then I think who made their light Is a thousand times more bright.

When I see, in spring-tide gay, Fields their varied tints display, Wakes the awful thought in me, What must their Creator be!

If I trace the fountain's source, Or the booklet's devious course, Straight my thoughts to Jesus mount, As the best and purest fount.

Sweet the song the night-bird sings, Sweet the lute with quivering strings Far more sweet than every tone Are the words, "Maria's Son."

Sweetness fills the air around At the echo's answering sound: Far more sweet than echo's fall Is to me the Bridegroom's call.

Lord of all that's fair to see! Come, reveal Thyself to me; Let me, 'mid Thy radiant light, See Thine unveiled glories bright.

Let Thy Deity profound Me in heart and soul surround; From my mind its idols chase, Wean from joys of time and place.

Come, Lord Jesus! and dispel This dark cloud in which I dwell; Thus to me the power impart, To behold Thee as Thou art.

—Translated from the German of Angelus Silesius (Johann Angelus Schemler) by Frances Elizabeth Cox.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER

AND THE ORIGIN OF JOURNALISM.

The Venetian "Gazette."—The Roman "Acta Diurna."—The Growth of Papers from Early Ages to the Present.

I have visited more than one national museum, to try to find out which was the first newspaper. The conclusion I have arrived at is that the first (printed) newspaper was the official La Gazzetta of Venice. It was born about the year 1566; not indeed in its magnificent toilet of black letter-press, but in a very homely swaddling attire of fair hand-writing. The object of it was to enlighten the Venetians on the progress of hostilities with the Turks; and, at the first, only one copy was authorized. From this one copy some government functionary read "the news" to an eager and painfully thronging public audience,—the first day of the month being appointed for the reading, and the occasion being looked forward to with enthusiasm. But it was not till twenty-eight years after La Gazzetta was started that a copy of it was printed for distribution; and then it became the leading journal of the continent, and remained so for about half a century. Thus the first printed newspaper was Italian and Catholic; nor was it till about sixty years afterward that the first English (printed) newspaper, Butler's The News of the Week, was born, in 1623. If we go back to the very earliest suggestion of a newspaper—in the sense, that is, of the publication of Daily News,—I suppose we may assume that the Roman Acta Diurna, to which Tacitus, Suetonius, and Seneca made allusion, was the first (historical) fragment of the kind. This newspaper, published both under the Republic and under the Empire, was practically identical with our modern newspapers; the writers, actuarii, reporting speeches, pleadings in the law courts, and stirring events; and even descending to such vulgar particulars as

AN ASSAULT CASE

before a magistrate, or the "fining of Titus Lanius for short weight." Indeed the news was very like that of our evening papers; for we read, in certain issues, that "an oak was struck by lightning on that part of Mount Palatine called Summa Velia"; that "Tortinius, the Odde, fined the butchers for selling meat which had not been inspected by the overseers of the market," and that "this fine was to be employed in building a chapel to the temple of the goddess Tellus." Moreover, there is an announcement that "a fray happened in a tavern, in which the keeper of the 'Hog and Armour' was dangerously wounded," from which fact we may infer that the principle of total abstinence was not popularly accepted in ancient Rome. In this brief paper—the subject being a large one—it may be desirable to speak chiefly of English journalism, and of this only as to the more important developments; yet what is true of English journalism is true of all journalism; that we may write down its whole history in six stages; covering a period of rather more than three centuries. Let us put the order in this way, as to the succession of developments; dating back from the early days of Henry VIII. (1) The written news-letter, furnished for payment to official persons, or to persons of large fortune; (2) the song or the recited call of news; (3) the news pamphlet, not periodical but irregular; (4) the periodical sheets of news, weekly, monthly, but not daily; (5) the periodical sheets of news plus short criticism and advertisements, but never with the smallest attempt at a leading article; (6) the daily newspaper, with one (or more)

LEADING ARTICLES.

The word newspaper did not come into use until the news-sheets began to be numbered and also dated. Another

novelty in the newspaper was that it treated of home affairs, of events that were taking place in the native land; "foreign news," having been the sole pretext for the news-sheets, and all home news having been strictly tabooed. Still, the main point of the newspaper was that it was a regular publication, or at least that it gravely affected to be so. It was far from fulfilling its good purpose. Thus, Butler's The News of the Week—first numbered, and first dated, May 12, 1623,—was not only very irregular in its issue, but was also painfully undecided as to its title. The Last News, The Weekly News Continued, or More News, were among the tentative titles of this venture; showing the struggle which the editor and the staff had to go through, in order to bring out their paper up to date. Moreover, the prejudice and the ridicule which the gentlemen of the press had to endure, when English journalism was first feeling its way, was enough to make them afraid of going to press at all; since they knew what bitter sarcasm they would have to face from official persons, as well as from competitors and from the public. No one "believed in newspapers" in the seventeenth century, so that the hardest task before poor Butler, the proprietor of The Weekly News—and he must be regarded also as the father of the English newspaper—was to get his readers to believe that he was not ranting, even in his gravest statements of dry facts. And to make things worse for his enterprise, the Public Licensor cut his profits-sheets all to pieces, instead of passing them as strictly legitimate information. Indeed the time came when poor Butler could stand it no longer, and deciding to let his paper die of a broken heart, he wrote in a final issue: "Courteous reader, we are obliged

TO GIVE OVER

our foreign avisees, for the Licensor will not offendments let pass apparent truth; and in things will offendments so crosse and alter; which makes us weary of printing." Poor Butler! In our own day, an editor and a sub-editor do all the "crossing and altering" for themselves, but what would be their feelings if, after they had done their work, the Public Licensor were to cut them down to nothing! An interesting historical enquiry is: what was the attitude of kings and governments towards the new power which dared to criticize all powers? To speak of England alone, I should sum up the royal attitudes as being, at least approximately, as follows: the Tudors hated the press; so did the Stuarts; Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth seeking to crush it under their heels, as being an impious affliction of personal power. Charles I. sought to regulate and direct it, as a weapon which might be used for his own advantage; but Charles II. tried to crush it altogether; on his failures, and to report the unseemly reverses of Whitehall. Indeed Charles II. carried his warfare so far as to allow no printing-presses in any town in his dominions save in London, in York, and in the Universities. James II. enslaved the press, because he could not win it to his own side; but Queen Anne found the press practically useful in its glorifying of the victories of Marlborough; so she restrained only libellous comments on individuals, but warmly encouraged panegyrics on victories. But the Prince of Orange became the royal patron of the press; he "took in" The Orange Intelligencer, which appeared about 1688; and he paid court to the English journalists as his best friends; regarding newspapers and the parliament as two mediums for reaching the people, and so seeking to

CONCILIATE BOTH ALLIES.

And now let us go to Oxford and have a look into the old libraries, and see what we can find in the way of newspapers. If I may speak of myself, I have seen and handled some queer old newspapers in the libraries of All Souls, Corpus Christi, and the Bodleian; and some of their titles were as dull as they were suggestive. I have heard also, or read of such wonderful titles (in these libraries as Mercurius Politicus, or the Parrotting Mercury; Mercurius Politicus, non yet Mutus; but Cantus, or Honest Britanicus; Mercurius Politicus; Mercurius Politicus Insensibilis—with a host of other hair-brained inventions. Again, in the British Museum, are such wildly headed leaflets as True News, Laudable News. The world is mad, my masters; and one sheet heads its attractions with this sensational announcement: "News, and Strange News, from St. Christopher's, of a tempestuous Spirit called Harrycane, or Whirlwind; whereunto is added the true and last relation (in verse) of the dreadful accident, etc." Now the way to account for the absurd headings is as follows: Throughout the whole of the seventeenth century all newspapers were so bitterly persecuted that they had to fly into the only groove that was left to them: wild nonsense or downright imbecility; the distracted editors taking vengeance for not being allowed to publish "news" by publishing the most wretched attempts at humor. Nor was it till the eighteenth century was well advanced that newspapers began in earnest to sober down; the rivalry between editors having been confined to startling headings rather than spread over the wide

FIELD OF INFORMATION.

Next, let us inquire into the origin of advertisements: those real financial supporters of the press, without which, in these days, no newspaper could prosper, if indeed, it could hope to exist. Our old friend, La Gazzetta—that first printed newspaper to which I made reference at the beginning,—does not appear to have even thought of advertisements till it reached the twentieth year of its existence. Even then its advertisements were not "put in" as advertisements, but as brief notices on the part of the editor. On the other hand, a Spanish newspaper, about the year 1710, went so far as to advertise for advertisements; with what result I am unable to say. As to the English papers, the Mercurius Politicus, in the month of January, 1652, contained an advertisement from an English bookseller of a new heroic poem, which is stated to be elegantly composed. About this time also, April 9, 1680, the Mercurius Librarius gave a "frithful account of a books and pamphlets;" and the proprietors offered

sixpence for the loan of every new book, which they promised to return immediately to the publisher. For a long while only booksellers, and vendors of quack medicines, made use of the new method of publicity; but, in 1657, The Public Advertiser was started; and in the issue of Sept. 30, 1658 (now preserved in the British Museum) will be found the following attractively worded notice: "That excellent and by all physicians approved China drink, called by the Chinese Tein, by other nations Tay, and also Tee, is sold at the Saltana's Head Coffee House." And we may also notice when running the eye down these early issues, the advertisements of anxious friends in regard to persons "lost in setting out from London on great and perilous journeys into the provinces"; the journeys referred to being such as a modern tramcar would be considered a sufficiently brave

CONVEYANCE TO ACCOMPLISH.

Two points remain to be touched on: (1) The origin of the Leading Article. (2) The First Daily Paper. But I will just mention, before referring to these two points,—as the subject bears intimately on the extension of "public liberties" which we undoubtedly owe to a free press,—that the publication of the debates in the English Parliament was first attempted in the year 1641. In that year, on the second day of November, appeared "Diurnal Occurrences and Daily Proceedings of Both Houses." This was the first endeavor to make the British public aware of what was being done for them, or against them, by their legislators, and it was naturally thought to be a bold venture, and was at first disapproved by the House of Commons. Within two years, however, monthly and even weekly Reports followed on this first attempt at an Annual. And now as to the origin of the Leading Article. I believe that the origin of it was English. The Curators of the British Museum are of this opinion. When the Times newspaper in its earliest days, was called the London Daily Universal Register, it had its own private reporters stationed at Gravesend, to forward the earliest possible news from home-bound ships. The government took offence at this reporting, and went so far as to intercept the Register's messengers. The Register, being angry, protested in large type, though only to the extent of a few lines. The government continuing adverse, the Register continued protestive; and week by week added more lines of explanation. Thus was the first Leading Article gradually evolved; a pure accident leading to the development of a system which has made no little difference to the

FATE OF NATIONS.

Lastly: Which was the first daily paper—the first printed and regularly issued daily paper? Some Frenchmen think that France took the lead—I believe that Le Petit Gardien was the first—yet some English believe that their Daily Courant led the way; and perhaps it would be difficult to dispute this. The Daily Courant was started in 1709, and was contributed to by the best writers of the time. It was about this period that the names of such shining lights as Addison, Pope, Prior, Congreve, Steele, and Swift were growing into household words of literary fame; so that it seemed fitting that a daily organ of at least intellectual fascination should give the world some passing glimpses of its stars. In 1709 there were about eighteen London newspapers, but there was not one which came out every day. So that the advent of the Daily Courant was a boon from its regularity, as well as from the superiority of its contributors. Seventy-six years after the birth of the Daily Courant the London Daily Universal Register was started; a paper destined shortly to be converted into The Times, and to appear under that title in 1788. Briefly, let it be added that, in its very first columns, the Times presented six teen columns to its readers; with sixty-three advertisements, but no leading article—a feature which was to be developed out of resentment.

And here, now that I am ending this brief chronicle, may it be permitted to hazard this passing comment: that newspapers, as an institution, have done more harm than they have good to the communities—well of, say modern Europe. Their harm has been this: they spread scandals, they preoccupy the "public mind" with fictitious interests; they waste time to a degree that was never paralleled by any social or domestic institution; they absorb the attention and most of the zest that should be given to the study of sound literature, and so prevent people from reading what is elevating, because they devote themselves to mere fatuity or ephemeralism. That, on the other hand, they disseminate much useful knowledge is not strictly a *quid pro quo* for their injuriousness. The scale kicks the beam for waste of time, so that a sort of chronic dissipation of both the faculty and the sentiment is the penalty which we have to pay for our enlightenment.

A. F. MARSHALL.

ART TREASURE IN A MEXICAN CHURCH.

A Supposed Work of Titian's Carefully Guarded by Indians.

Tzintzuntzan was once a great city and the capital of Tarascan kings; now only a straggling village with a group of ruined churches. I made my way quickly to the old tower where the Titian treasure is, the populace following in my wake or gazing after me with wondering eyes. Says a writer in the Toronto Globe: "We carefully studied sanitation in Spanish, a handful of cigars and a bottle of wine soon made the padre and myself the best of friends. He seemed to know before I asked him that I wanted to see the picture, and opened the high arched door of carved wood which led to a patio or court. Here, seated on mats spread on the stone paving of a pillared and arched corridor, were fifteen or twenty women with their work, braiding mats and hats or coloring feathers. As was explained, they were doing penance. They bowed reverently as the padre passed. I thought he did not look like a hard task-maker, and perhaps, do not care how long they stayed, as his life is a lonely one at best and their penance surely was not his. A little supple Indian boy came with a lighted candle, the padre led the

way, and a wondering little procession followed through a corridor that led up to another massive door barred and chained and padlocked. We were back in ancient feudal days, it seemed, and some old castle had opened to us. It might be that the clanking chains and rusty, creaking hinges were on our prison doors, but the boy held the tallow dip high, and showed the padre's kindly face that reassured us that we were only at Tzintzuntzan in search of a Titian.

The door opened into an inner room as dark as night. The padre unfastened a grated window and a flood of golden sunlight came from over the western hills beyond the lake and fell upon the picture. Such coloring, such feeling, could only come from a master hand, authors and artists agree. We had seen the Titian to Tzintzuntzan, and it was worth the coming for.

The padre closed the window and the door after us, locked and chained it again, the boy held up the flickering torch and we marched out, leaving the padre and his treasures as a dream too unreal to be true. An effort has been made to buy the painting, and \$50,000 was offered by the Bishop of Mexico, but the faithful, devoted Indians refuse, and the price that bought "The Angelus" would be temptation. "The Entombment" is some hundred years older, is the work of an old master and is big enough (the figures are all life-size) to make a hundred "The Angelus."

What's The Reason?

The cause of summer complaints, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, etc., are the excessive heat, eating green fruit, over exertion, impure water and sudden chill. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is an infallible and prompt cure for all bowel complaints from whatever cause.

THE EARTH'S HEAT.

Does It Grow Constantly Hotter from the Circumference to the Centre?

Many scientific men are devoting their lives to finding out all that can be learned about the interior of this wonderful globe of ours. One of the interesting problems on which they are engaged is the depth and geographical limits of permanently frozen soil. The British Association has collected a large amount of data on this question. They have already told us some curious things, such as the fact that excellent wheat lands north of Manitoba overlie frozen earth that never thaws.

Sometimes geologists find strata of rock that they are able to show must have been buried at a remote age 20,000 feet under the surface. These upturned edges of rock, which some terrible convulsion lifted to the air, give us a glimpse of the condition of the interior some way below the greatest depth to which we can attain. The workmen in the deepest mines of Europe sweated in almost intolerable heat, and yet they have never penetrated over one seven-thirtieth part of the distance from the surface to the centre of the earth. In the lower levels of some of the Cornstock mines the men fought scalding water, and could labor only three or four hours at a time until the Sauto Tunnel pierced the mines and drew off some of the terrible heat, which had stood at 120 degrees.

The deepest boring ever made, that at Spangenberg, near Berlin, penetrates only 4,172 feet about 1,000 feet deeper than the famous artesian well at St. Louis. The result of this imperfect knowledge is that there are more theories and disputes among scientific men with regard to the interior of the earth than about any other problems of physical science. Some eminent physicists, for instance, like Sir William Thompson, have believed that the crust of the earth is at least 800 miles thick. The majority adhere to good reasons for believing that the crust is only twenty-five to fifty miles thick. All agree that if the temperature within the earth continues to increase as it does near the surface—at the rate of one degree Fahrenheit for about every fifty-five feet of descent—all igneous rocks must be used at no great depth.

In fact, at this rate of increase the temperature at 200 miles is 18,000 degrees Fahrenheit, which is Professor Rossetti's estimate of the probable temperature of the sun. It is improbable, however, that this rate of increase is maintained for a great distance, and many physicians believe that at some unknown, but not very great depth, the increase in temperature ceases. One of the most wonderful things in the study of sciences is the fact that the mysteries of one science are sometimes completely or partly explained by knowledge gleaned in some other department of study. It is thus that naturalists who have investigated the fauna and flora of scores of Pacific islands have learned how far south Asiatic types prevail, and have added great weight to the conclusions of geologists that these islands were once a part of the big continent north of them.—Goldsworthy's Geographical Magazine.

Mining News.

Mining experts note that cholera never attacks the bowels of the earth, but usually in general find it necessary to use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for bowel complaints, dysentery, diarrhoea, etc. It is a sure cure.

Its Action is Like Magic.

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PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

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How much suffering could be prevented by a little foresight!

Always keep in the house this inexpensive and thoroughly reliable safeguard,

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A SOLEMN SCENE.

Celebrating Mass in a Ruined Abbey in Ireland.

One of the most touching and important religious events of the year was witnessed quite recently in the beautiful old ruin of Timoleague Abbey, County Cork. Considerably over two centuries have passed since Mass was celebrated in this famous Franciscan monastery, although some Fathers of the Order labored in Timoleague parish about fifty years ago. Three Franciscan Fathers, who have been giving a mission here, sang Solemn High Mass for the repose of all who sleep in the unmarked graves which surround the monastery and crowd its crumbling aisles. Several bishops, hundreds of priests and monks, as well as the members of the principal families in Cork, are interred in this holy shrine. The ceremony was a most imposing one. A procession was formed from the parish church to the ruined abbey thousands of people taking part. Strange to say, the High Mass was sung by Father Egan, O.S.F., a descendant of the same family as the martyr-bishop Egan whose remains were interred in the Abbey. The Mass was according to the Franciscan rite, the same as was sung in the olden times, and the same chalice was used as was used in the Abbey just 300 years ago. Even now the ruined building retains much of its ancient magnificence, and solid masonry walls and a towering belfry mutely tell of the bygone days when worshippers flocked to the Mass of the Friars and knelt in prayer. The idea of closing the Mission by celebrating Mass in the old Abbey was a capital one, and the reverent crowds that lined the way from the parochial church to the Abbey as the procession moved on its way were evidence of how fully the people appreciated the excellent forethought of the good Fathers. To the latter it must have been a source of much satisfaction to see the multitude who knelt in the Abbey and its precincts when the hour for Mass approached, and in Timoleague itself there were many signs of the pleasure the people experienced in witnessing a scene which was so vividly reminiscent of a time when their forefathers suffered much for faith and country, and when the Friars continued their Christian labors in the face of the worst kind of persecution. Few could fail to have been struck with the solemnity of the spectacle as the congregation faced the altar, the bare-headed stalwart priests and the women and youths forming, as they knelt, what would prove an admirable picture of a scene in those dark days when the Holy Mass was celebrated in the mountain caves and sacred ruins. The old chalice is at present in the possession of the Rev. J. Mulcahy, P.P., Timoleague, and was given, the story has it, by Bishop de Conroy (who lies buried in the cemetery attached to the monastery) to the O'Driscoll of Cappochar, with instructions that he should not part with it until a priest set foot on the Island. The saint of Tubus, the ungrateful Stewart, and the infamous, bloodthirsty Cromwells have passed away, but the humble children of St. Francis are seen here again continuing the work of the "Friars of old," leading souls heavenward, and reviving the spirit of St. Francis among our faithful people. This, assuredly, shows the power of faith, and the finger of God in preserving our holy religion notwithstanding the fire and sword of our own persecutors for three hundred years.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1891

Mr. BAYARD, Secretary of State in the Cleveland cabinet, gave the annual address before the law school of the Michigan University the other day. His subject was the stability of the government. Chief among the dangers noted were the continued and extensive malfeasances in office and the growing disposition to use the government for promoting the selfish ends of private interests. A Canadian Bayard could apply the same test with obvious appropriateness at the present juncture.

The Catholics of Boston are making an attempt to erect a Catholic Union building in that city on a most desirable site. At a preliminary meeting six thousand dollars were subscribed for the purpose of securing the land, and a determined effort is to be made to secure a building where the Catholic Union will be enabled to carry out its aims, which, according to the Boston Pilot, are to be the centre of Catholic social and intellectual activity, and to offer to every Catholic interest the hospitality of a beautiful and commodious meeting place.

Politics in a free country demand an amount of intelligent capacity in every elector, but in the legislator they absolutely require an education in economical science. It is becoming clearer every day, and will be perfectly plain before the present session closes, that the Government of this Dominion can never be carried on successfully till all legislation is squared with the broadly defined lines of British free constitutional principles. Financial and economical legislation must partake of scientific precision, and even the regulation of the civil service, made magical by method. In view of some appalling episodes in modern France it has been shown that no activity in the world's history has been so terrible as political activity without intelligence, none has drenched the world with more blood, or produced more destructive and disheartening reactions. We have evidently reached a point in our political development when much that may have been regarded as excusable in the past can no longer be tolerated. We must turn over a new leaf and the sooner we do so the better.

Undoubtedly the food problem has become of paramount importance in all the countries of continental Europe. The prices of grain of all kinds continues to advance, and Russian newspapers are quoted as demanding government prohibitions of grain exports. The scarcity must have an effect on the political situation, the extent of which can only be vaguely estimated. Enough, however, is known of the turbulent character of the industrial masses in the large countries to give a tinge of apprehension to the situation, should the deficiency reach a point where their livelihood would be menaced. Actual war will make short work of tariffs against food imports, and, once these barriers will have been lowered, it will be difficult to restore them. Fortunately, America promises an abundant harvest, and the prospects of our Western Territories are particularly bright. These recurring harvest failures on the other side should admonish us of the vast advantages we possess in our extensive wheat lands and should attract to them a farming population, which will find in them a certainty of future opulence, under the best and freest government in the world.

A PROPOSITION is being discussed in Philadelphia to make the Mechanical Trades School a part of the public school system. The objections to it are that the pupils have already quite as many studies as they can profitably pursue, while the proposition, if pushed, is sure to encounter the opposition of those people who have a horror of class distinctions, and who will argue that this makes such a distinction, because only a certain number of pupils will care to enter the trades school; therefore, they will say, the general public should not be taxed for the education of a few. On the other hand it is urged with much force that the public school of the present is directed to turning out clerks, book-keepers and other brain-workers, and its tendency is to overcrowd the

ranks of this kind of labor, while there is a perpetual demand for men of skill and intelligence in trades. Why, it is asked, should the hands not be taught as well as the head? Why, indeed, should not the Mechanical Trades Department be a sort of post-graduate course for the Academic Department? It is a truth not fully grasped by many parents and educationists that this addition to school training involves higher learning, since, as has been well said, its graduates need to know all that the graduates of the present system learn in addition to the special knowledge of their own crafts. Any observer can see that the age of commerce is fast merging into the age of industry and it would be in the line of natural progress to make the school system conform to the requirements of the times. In this respect schools and various colleges under Catholic direction have shown a better appreciation of the needs of modern education than the secular schools. In many Catholic institutions mechanics, as well as natural science, is taught to all pupils desirous of obtaining instruction in these branches, and in every instance the system has been productive of excellent results.

The Ottawa Free Press is perhaps the filthiest newspaper in Canada. Even the most extreme Grits are disgusted at the disgusting tactics employed by that newspaper from time to time. Its most recent slanders have been directed against Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P., but with no other effect than to get a crushing reply from Hon. Senator Murphy, which has silenced the organ of vituperation for a while. United Canada, referring to the article in question and to Senator Murphy's reply, very appropriately says: "The character or honor of Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., for Montreal, requires no vindication from any charge or insinuation which might be made against him by the Ottawa Free Press. Hon. Edward Murphy's letter, which appears elsewhere in *United Canada*, speaks for itself. As regards Mr. Curran's testimonial, it is well known in Montreal and throughout this country that half or almost half of the handsome sum contributed as a testimonial was from the pockets of men who were, and are, well known members of the Liberal party. Men differ conscientiously in politics, but when election contests are over, the citizens of Montreal, or Ottawa either, never have, and we hope never shall, hesitate to honor a distinguished citizen, an able man and a true Canadian."

It cannot be said that the three prize-essays on the question—Is any extension and development of trade between the United States and Canada desirable?—is what are the best means of promoting it?—have thrown much new light on the discussion. These prizes were offered by an American publication and no doubt accomplished the purpose intended by the enterprising advertiser. To persons educated according to British ideas of trade, the very terms of the question suggest a doubt of what they regard as a good thing on general principles, namely, extension of trade. Englishmen believe in the extension of trade because they have proved it to be a benefit to all concerned, and would naturally express surprise at the assertion that it could possibly be otherwise with two nations occupying contiguous territory. The American writers who take second and third prizes, agree in holding that each country produces articles, in a state of nature or wrought, which the other wants, but they differ as to the best way to accomplish the exchange. All, however, admit that each country will gain through an enlargement of the free list. The Canadian, whose essay was awarded first prize, shows how the United States would benefit by freer intercourse with Canada, while the third prize man admits that the import taxes, which each country imposes, to some extent hamper and restrict trade, and that their removal would develop and extend trade between the countries, yet he questions the desirability of extending that trade. The United States, he holds, would lose the revenue now collected on imports from Canada, and American farmers, lumbermen and fishermen would lose through the depreciation in the value of their several products. On the other hand American manufacturers would gain by having Canadian lumber, wool and coal at lower prices. Thus the writers weigh the advantages and disadvantages of protection, reciprocity and free trade, leaving the whole matter pretty much as they found it. But, in practical operation, it is most probable that extension of trade, or reciprocity, would assume the nature of local convenience from the Maritime provinces and New England in the east to British Columbia and the Pacific States in the west.

The Free Press of Ottawa, the Globe, and kindred mud-slinging journals have recently been devoting themselves to slandering the dead. Sir John A. Macdonald's will contains a provision for the disposal of any stocks that he has possession of at the time of his death, and more especially of any shares of the Canadian Pacific Railway which might belong to him. There was nothing very suspicious in the fact that Sir John Macdonald, or any other man in Canada,

should die in possession of Canadian securities, whether of a railway, a bank or insurance company, or, for that matter, a commercial enterprise of any kind whatever; but the slander mongers will not be satisfied. In their greed for office they must go the length of desecrating the grave of Canada's greatest statesman, for political capital against the party he founded. The result has not been very successful so far. The attempt to bespatter the memory of a man whose principal trait was his alter disregard for money, and his scrupulousness in keeping clear, personally, from all speculation at the public expense, has aroused widespread indignation. At the same time his executors have deemed the subject of sufficient importance to make a public declaration regarding the exact position of the estate of the late lamented statesman, in so far as the alleged shares of C. P. R. are concerned. The following is the declaration referred to.

OTTAWA, 20th July, 1891.

To the Editor of the "True Witness":

SIR,—As executors of the will of the late Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald we think proper, having regard to what has appeared within the last few days in the Globe and certain other newspapers about a clause in Sir John's will disposing of his Canadian Pacific Railway stock, to state as follows:—

1. That Sir John A. Macdonald was at the time of his death the holder and owner of 122 shares of that stock.
2. That he had purchased said shares in the open market as an investment and paid for them out of his own money.
3. That he acquired the stock in the latter part of 1885.
4. That these shares at their then market value were included in and formed a part of the item "bank shares and other stock" contained in the schedule filed by us on application for probate and which schedule is published in the Globe of the 15th instant.
5. That, except the 122 shares above mentioned, Sir John A. Macdonald was never at any time possessed of any Canadian Pacific railway stock, either in his own name or in that of any other person, in so far as we know or can ascertain.

Yours truly,
E. DEWDNEY,
FRED. WHITE,
JOS. POPE,
HEIDI J. MACDONALD,
Executors of the will of the late Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.

HON. MR. MERCIER'S RETURN.

Some of our contemporaries are asking the question, "Why all this demonstration on the occasion of Mr. Mercier's return to the Province?" The answer is not difficult to find. Our Province is being rapidly ruined by the grossest and most palpable extravagance. The sister Province of Ontario can manage its affairs on business principles, and make both ends meet. The Hon. Mr. Mowat, Provincial Premier of the Province, attends to his legitimate business within the limits of his jurisdiction, his ministers surround him at Toronto, attending to the affairs of their departments, there is little or no display of pageantry, in a word, common sense has an abiding place in the Cabinet Council, and the result is that if the names of Mowat and Fraser are not everlasting in print, the people, whose provincial affairs they manage, are not being led headlong to ruin. Let us now take a glance at how things are managed in this Province of appalling annual deficits. Our Premier spends half his time in the various capitals of Europe, accompanied sometimes by one minister, again by another. Private secretaries, valets, cooks, etc., form part of the suite, newspaper correspondents are retained to keep the puffing machine going, and the bombastic utterances of our Court are spread wide and far. Already, during the brief space of time that Mr. Mercier has held the reins of power, three or four of these junketings have been found necessary, and we are now told by himself that after a brief session in the autumn, he and his treasurer will again start on their pleasurable peregrinations. What is the natural result of all this? The government that was pledged to economy has been conducted with the most reckless extravagance. Hon. Mr. Taillon was pronounced too honest to manage the affairs of the Province. He had to be discarded and driven out. So he was, and the first move of Mr. Mercier and his friends to redeem their pledges was to borrow three and a half millions of dollars, which were to meet all contingencies and place the Province in a way to establish the equilibrium between the receipts and expenditure. Within one brief year, the whole of that large sum of money had been squandered, and the people were calmly told that five millions more would be necessary; that sum was gradually raked up to six, then seven, and finally to ten millions. Those who own property in the Province, or who are engaged in business, naturally became alarmed, but the *claque* was all ready, and the venal press that provides the income for the Premier set up a shout of applause amidst which Messrs. Mercier and Shehyn and the private secretaries and the valets and the cook all took their departure for gay Paris and the delights of Continental Europe's sunny climes.

The telegraph cable has kept the people of the Province posted, more or less, upon the triumphal march of the

great man and his suite, and in due time the cocked accounts in the Blue books of the Legislature will enable them to judge, as far as it cannot well be concealed from them, what the piper has cost. Meanwhile, one thing is evident, the mission of our magnate, for the purpose of borrowing his ten millions, has been a disastrous failure. He comes back with the remnant of four millions, on account, and the prospects of another costly trip staring us in the face, to secure the balance. Most people consider that, under such circumstances, a quiet return to business would have been the most appropriate way to do things; that, however, would not suit. The people, or those of them who do not think, have to be hoodwinked, and, therefore, a gorgeous display, a grand flourish of trumpets, had to be provided, so that amidst the din and clamor the dismal failure of the mission might be forgotten. His Worship the Mayor was there no doubt to express his gratitude at having been squeezed out of the Cabinet; the city police and the city firemen were pressed into service, and with the torch-bearers, formed the line of procession, but the most significant feature of the pageant was the absence of the citizens of prominence and influence. The address was a tissue of nauseating flattery, and what the reply was nobody can tell—no two papers agree even as to the substance of it.

The grand pow-wow is over, and we are informed, one or two more equally sensible demonstrations are to take place at other points in the Province. What the people are awaiting for with anxiety are the Ministerial explanations; the bill of costs and the prospects of direct taxation, to avert the reckless extravagance that has characterized the Mercier Government since its inauguration, and which, if not checked, will land us into the most hopeless bankruptcy.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The debate on the budget was continued during the whole of the past week. It was generally supposed that a vote would be reached on Thursday night last, but there were still so many members anxious to place themselves upon record that the trial of strength had to be postponed. Mr. Keimy, of Halifax, delivered an excellent speech, and was followed by Mr. Frazer, one of the new contingent from Nova Scotia. Mr. Frazer is a man of herculean proportions, and, were his mental powers in harmony with his physical development, he might claim to be an intellectual giant. Unfortunately, his stentorian tones convey sound and nothing more. Coming after so effective a speaker as the accomplished member for Halifax, Mr. Frazer cut a most ridiculous figure. He attempted to introduce the ideas of Henry George into his speech, but had, evidently, not understood a line of the author he was commenting upon.

Mr. Desjardins, of Hochelaga, is one of the veterans of the Commons. He speaks rarely, but always effectively. No doubt were he to address the House in French his speech would be more forcible, yet he struggles manfully with the language of the majority, and, owing to his wide experience as a business man and financier, he commands considerable attention. He did not occupy much time in debating the principles contained in the amendment of Sir Richard Cartwright. Contenting himself with a few trenchant remarks, in which he condemned, most emphatically, the policy of the Opposition, and pointed out the disasters it would entail upon the Dominion, he launched into a dissertation about beet root cultivation. The proposals of the Government to grant a bounty to the beet root sugar industry for the coming season, he contended, did not go far enough. He urged the continuance of the system for at least five years. The examples of France, Germany and Russia were invoked, and a powerful plea put in for the encouragement of the beet root. In the hands of Mr. Desjardins, the industry had an able advocate, and his statement made a deep impression on the House, yet it must not be forgotten that the difficulties in the way of success in Canada, as compared with France or Germany, are great indeed. In the latter countries, the subject of cultivation is not only thoroughly understood, but it must not be forgotten that the work of the fields is attended to by the women and children. Even were such a state of things possible here, it is questionable whether it would be desirable, and if the culture has to be attended to in the ordinary way in this country, then the cost of labor is an item not easily overcome. Mr. Desjardins' view will, no doubt, receive every attention from the Minister of Finance.

The Tarte-McGreedy scandal is still the subject of enquiry for the Committee of Privileges and Elections. Mr. Robert McGreedy has given his testimony against his brother, Mr. Thomas McGreedy, M.P. The spectacle was a most pitiful and degrading one. At one point a question arose as to the admissibility

of certain evidence of Mr. Robert McGreedy in cross-examination, when Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, remarked to the counsel, Mr. Stuart, "that the characters of the whole crowd were such that they could not be believed." Within a few days Mr. Thomas McGreedy will be heard on his own behalf. There are rumors of revelations that will not be particularly gratifying to the Grits, and the correspondent of the Daily Witness, one of the most faithful organs of the Liberal party, announces that something startling is looked for by its friends. In the same connection that paper translates a shriek from L'Electeur, the organ of the Local Government of Quebec, to the following effect:

"Sinister rumors are circulating at this moment in the corridors and clouding over every face. It may well happen that Mr. McGreedy will hardly have finished his deposition before the Committee when he will be arrested on the spot on a warrant signed by Attorney-General Mowat of Ontario, who, as the public knows, cannot be trifled with. In that case he will have to stand his trial for perjury here in the Province of Ontario and not before a complaisant jury at Quebec."

Mr. Thomas McGreedy has just one course open to him as an honest man. That is to tell the whole truth, whether it compromise Grit or Tory. We have, all along, endeavored to give Mr. McGreedy fair play as an Irishman and a Catholic. It has been proved that he violated the Independence of Parliament Act, during last session, in becoming a contractor with the Government for the carrying of mails, under the borrowed name of Mr. Chabot, his agent. He may be able to explain all about any monies placed in his hands for political purposes, and we trust he will do so unhesitatingly, and not be deterred by threats, open or concealed, from whatever quarter they may come. This week will, no doubt, bring the long investigation to a crisis. The evidence may not be all closed, but the parties whom the public most desire to hear will have told their story by the time the next issue of this paper shall have reached our readers.

INTOLERANCE REBUKED.

Rev. Dr. Douglas may be regarded as the representative of that class of Protestants in Canada who either fear, or affect to fear, Catholic domination in the politics and government of the country. Possessed of a limitless flow of language and an impressive earnestness of manner, he has found like many others of the school to which he belongs that he can always turn those gifts to advantage by assailing Catholicity. He is, however, by no means dangerous. The meetings at which he discharges his polemical thunders would applaud him any way. But when it comes to a question of politics we find the very men who cheered his rantings against "Papal encroachments" quietly marching shoulder to shoulder to the polls with Catholics and voting the same ticket. The truth is that the day has passed when sectarianism could be made to do duty in the field of politics. The late Hon. George Brown demonstrated the folly of that game, and still later the Toronto Mail endeavored to revive the old spirit. But it was only a flash in the pan. The people took no stock in it, and the Equal Rights movement has sunk for sheer want of vitality into a state of innocuous desuetude from which there is no resurrection.

A good proof of this decay of intolerance is to be seen in the general indifference with which Dr. Douglas's explanations of his reasons for objecting to Sir John Thompson being selected as premier were received. Those journals which did condescend to comment upon them, couched their remarks in terms which showed quite plainly that, in Canadian public life, a man's religious convictions are no bar to his advancement to the highest position. And why should they? In wealth, education, intelligence, the Catholics of this Dominion are the equals at least of their Protestant fellow citizens, while in numbers they come very nearly equal to all the Protestant sects combined. Sir John Thompson represents this great moiety of the Canadian people, and it is absurd and ridiculous for any man to denounce him as unfit to lead the government simply because he belongs to it.

But the folly of the course pursued by Dr. Douglas and of those who think with him is very clearly shown in the existing situation. It is admitted by all parties on all hands that Sir John Thompson is the ablest man in the cabinet, that without him it could not last a week, and that there is no one in the Conservative party so well fitted as he is to succeed to the leadership.

The Holy Coat at Treves.

The Pope has approved the exhibition of the "Holy Coat" at Treves, and has sanctioned the forgiveness of sins of pilgrims who journey thither. Three steamers, each with 900 pilgrims aboard, have arrived from America.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

At a meeting of the committee in connection with the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society's picnic to Otterburn park on Saturday next, Mr. A. Martin in the chair, various reports were presented and

they were of a character which leaves no room for doubt that this year's outing prizes to be competed for at the games are on view in the window of Mr. J. T. Lyons' store, corner of Craig and Bleury streets. They include Hon. Senator Murphy's gold medal, a silver cup, silver ice pitcher, etc.

Fish and Game Protection.

Messrs. Curran and Desjardins on Wednesday afternoon introduced a deputation from the Fish and Game Protection club of Quebec to Hon. Mr. Tupper, at Ottawa. The delegates were Messrs. A. A. Wilson, J. P. Dawes, E. A. Cowley, J. A. Cantlie, J. N. Sherman, J. Boulter of Montreal, and Mr. Day, of Louiseville. They asked for a revision of the present fishing laws in order to secure better protection of fish, the lessening of the size of the nets allowed and better supervision by the overseers. The minister promised consideration.

St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society.

The committee of management of the St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. society have completed all arrangements for their annual excursion, which takes place on Thursday to Lake St. Peter. The steamer "Three Rivers" has been engaged for the occasion and will leave her wharf about 9.30 a.m., returning about 5 p.m. An excellent orchestra has been engaged for dancing and lovers of the light fantastic will have plenty of room for enjoyment. During the trip a vocal and instrumental concert will be given. A pleasant day in store for the patrons of the society, and judging from the interest that is being shown and the advance sale of tickets, the affair promises to be a great success.

Death of Rev. Abbe Jean Amable Tremolet.

The tolling of the bells of Notre Dame on Saturday announced the death of Rev. Abbe Jean Amable Tremolet, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, which occurred at that institution at an early hour on that day. The cause of death was consumption. The rev. gentleman had been ailing for several months past and death came to him as a relief. He was a native of France, in his 50th year and he came here 15 years ago. He always led a quiet, unostentatious life, and at the Seminary enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the Order. For several years past he had been entrusted with the temporal management of the Montreal College. The funeral took place on Monday morning at Notre Dame, after which the remains were deposited in the crypt of the Order, under the chapel of the Montreal College.

Wishes a Last Word.

To Editor of the Gazette:

SIR.—The correspondence with His Grace Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, which has lately appeared in the columns of the Gazette, has resulted in exposing what was false and establishing what is true regarding the views of Cardinal Manning on the question of the Irish leadership. It has clearly brought the responsibility of misrepresenting His Eminence and fabricating "audacious falsehoods" home to the news agencies of England and America, and, what is of more consequence, it has brought to the attention of the Canadian and American public, which up to the present had no opportunity of ascertaining the truth, the real and correct views of Cardinal Manning on the issue raised.

The version which I gave of His Eminence's views was not, as Archbishop Walsh would seem to assume, my own version, but that which I found in the columns of the Gazette and which was furnished to the public at large by the Canadian press, and which remained unchallenged and uncontradicted for over a period of six months.

Archbishop Walsh finds fault with the heading "Mr. Cloran Justifies Himself," which was given to my last letter published in the Gazette of June 25th. I may say that when I first saw that heading in the Gazette I myself also found fault with it and disapproved of it, for I had no justification to make as against the word of His Eminence or of His Grace, but, what could I do? Correspondents to newspapers do not control the editorial pen; the objectionable heading was given to the letter by the editor without consulting me.

I would, moreover, most respectfully beg His Grace to believe that I did not, by my letter of the 25th of June, decline to accept the unqualified repudiation by the Cardinal of the alleged newspaper interview.

In the original correspondence between the Cardinal and Archbishop Walsh, it was charged that the letter, which I addressed to His Grace Archbishop Walsh, of Montreal, contained an "audacious falsehood," and that the statement I quoted was "without shadow of foundation."

As I have no relish for falsehood of any kind nor for statements without shadow of foundation, and as silence on my part would certainly have been construed into a plea of "guilty," it became clearly my duty, as it was my right, to get at the truth, to ascertain whom it was who fabricated the audacious falsehood, whom it was who misrepresented the Cardinal's views, and then to saddle the odium and responsibility on the proper shoulders. This being done I am only too happy, so far as my responsibility may be concerned, to withdraw, in the words of the Archbishop himself, "the statement so indignantly repudiated by the venerable Cardinal," and at the same time I may be allowed to express a deep regret that the Associated Press and News agencies lead the public into such grievous errors, causing thereby much annoyance and confusion and making it necessary for private and individual effort to ascertain and establish the truth.

H. J. CLORAN.

Montreal, July 23, 1891.

P.S.—I have to renew my request that this letter may be reproduced by the newspapers which have published the other side of the question.

H. J. C.

DIED.

SMITH—On the 22nd inst., at his residence at Ormstown, P. Q., Hugh Smith, senior, formerly of County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 80 years. [New York papers please copy.]

THE FEDERATION LEAGUE.

A MASS MEETING IN MONTREAL.

Mr. Howard Vincent Speaks on the Subject—A Representative Assembly.

A mass meeting was held on Saturday night in the Queen's Hall to consider the question of trade federation of the Empire. It was called under the auspices of the United Empire Trade League, of which Col. Vincent is the founder and which Col. Vincent is the founder and honorary secretary. Col. Howard Vincent's name is prominently identified among those of the public men of Great Britain for the interest he has taken in the movement to establish closer trade relations between all parts of the Empire. He is member for Central Shropshire. He is member for Central Shropshire. He is member for Central Shropshire.

Mr. Henry Lyman occupied the chair, and amongst those on the platform were the Hon. Mr. Solomon of Kingston, Jamaica; Mr. Justice Cross, Messrs. Edgar Judge, A. McGoun, Hugh McLenman, George Hague, Major Oakes, A. Robertson, Rev. Canon Elford, D. Macmaster, and Mr. Skinner, M.P., of St. John. In the audience were many prominent gentlemen. The chairman introduced the speaker of the evening, Col. Howard Vincent. Col. Vincent spoke eloquently. He opened by referring to the Imperial Federation League and said that it had rendered good service since its foundation, seven years ago, by the late Right Hon. W. E. Foster. This league had made the greatest discovery of the age. Lord Rosebery said that it had discovered the British Empire. For the present, at least, the only possible way to consolidate the different portions of the Empire would be for all of them to come to a trade understanding between each other on the basis of preferential duties amongst them as against foreign countries. It was to promote this understanding that the United Empire Trade League had been formed. The aim of the League was the development of trade between every part of the British Empire on terms that discriminated against the alien. He wanted it distinctly understood that the United Empire Trade League had not the slightest intention of interfering in any way with the fiscal or political liberty now enjoyed by self-governing colonies. It was simply a trade question that had come to speak to them about the League wanted the British colonies to trade with each other on better terms than with foreigner. The parent Empire, Great Britain, had an enormous capital, millions of people, and vast mineral and other material resources while the colonies were...

Would the colonies have Great Britain's gold and Great Britain's people? That was the question which the United Empire Trade League put to them. Would it not be better for the people of Canada to trade with England than with an alien country? He was not here for an official mission either from the Government or from the League. He was traveling for pleasure, and had seized this opportunity of addressing Canadians as an Englishman. He represented three hundred thousand workmen in Sheffield. Just before leaving that place for Canada he had attended a large mass meeting of workmen, and they were to a man in favor of closer trade relations with the colonies. The McKinley bill was unfavorable to the people at Sheffield, for it aimed at shutting their goods out of the United States. The people of Sheffield desired closer relations with Canada and the rest of the Empire. Let Canadians study this question and they would see that the British Empire was worth a vast deal to this country, and that it would never pay to cut itself from it in order to cultivate more intimate relations with the neighboring republic. Canadians possessed British blood, British traditions and British freedom. What was the British Empire? The late Sir John Macdonald declared truly when he said that it was the greatest and grandest Empire the world had ever known. He then spoke of the vast extent of the Empire and compared it with Germany, France and the United States. It was fifty-two times the size of the United States. The Empire had grown in the last century and a half. Its population comprised 350,000,000 of souls, and its capital was an enormous sum of money. It would not pay Canada to develop its connection with the markets of this empire, to maintain its kinship with its immensely rich Mother Country, to obtain the custom of 350,000,000 of people, than to throw in their lot with the alien. Let them put in one side of the scale 350,000,000 of people, rich by the hundreds of millions of pounds sterling, and in the other a country with 60,000,000 of people, a country which desired to seize Canada's fishery and other rights. Could there be the smallest atom of doubt as to which way the scale would turn? Would it not be immeasurably better for Canada to adopt the policy of closer trade relations with the other portions of the British Empire, with its vast wealth of area, population, minerals and wealth? The Dominion of Canada had made...

RAPID PROGRESS in the export trade and half of the exports that now left its shores went to England, and he would be greatly surprised if the returns for 1891 did not show that a still larger portion went to the Mother Country. England was ready to meet Canadians in this matter. She was not irrevocably committed to free trade, which meant free exchange. Canada could do a great deal to supply the United Kingdom from its vast cornfields, if only it adopted a bold policy. It had in its power to supply the markets of Great Britain with at least two-thirds of the 150,000,000 bushels of wheat which that country required an-

nually. Men and money would be forthcoming from the mother country if Canada put her shoulder to the wheel. Why should she let the United States send vast exports of wheat to England when England could get her greatest supply of wheat—not from the alien, but from Canada? They should give Great Britain a generous preference in all trade matters over the Yankee. The people of Great Britain would meet them half way in this matter. They were ready to buy Canadian foodstuffs and to tax those of other countries. In order to bring about this state of things the British Government must first abrogate those scandalous, obsolete and disgraceful treaties which contained clauses favoring other nations. In concluding he urged his hearers to adopt and disseminate the principles of the United Empire Trade League, and so return to a policy of commercial union with the British Empire. Mr. Hugh McLennan moved the following resolution:

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Montreal is of opinion that the principles advocated by the United Empire Trade League, favoring the extension of commerce upon a preferential basis throughout all parts of the British Empire, will be of the highest collective and individual advantage; and further, that the provisions of any treaties imposing limitations upon the full development of trade between Canada and other parts of the British Empire should be abrogated."

In moving the resolution of Mr. McLennan said that the United Empire Trade League showed how Canada would be benefited by a closer commercial connection with Britain and her possessions. He had no doubt but that the English people would see the advantages of the scheme as well as theorists and economists. There need not be any interference with Canada's tariff, as some people feared. Canada would simply give certain preferences to England and to her sister colonies and would receive certain...

ADVANTAGES IN RETURN. Mr. George Hague, in seconding the resolution, said that the circumstances and conditions of the people must be the fundamental considerations in all trade arrangements, rather than theories. He was a free trader at one time, but that was in Sheffield, over forty years ago, and he had learned wisdom since. There was such a thing as the logic of events. It was because the corn laws were oppressive under certain conditions that they were repealed, and afterward the theory of free trade was evolved, but it never could be carried out, for England to-day was not wholly a free trade nation. What we had to consider was how to have the interests of Canada protected and extended.

Mr. John F. Stairs, M.P., gracefully acknowledged the reference made by the chairman to the achievements of his cousin, Capt. Stairs. In dealing with the question of Britain imposing preferential duties on grain, he believed that in a few years the colonies could supply all that was needed, with little or no increase in price for even the first few years. It was the fault of British statesmen that the colonies got into their present position and that there was any necessity for agitating the question at all. He thought it would be better for the manufacturer to have closer trade relations with Britain, for they would be benefited by the stimulus given to Canadian prosperity, and he spoke as a manufacturer.

The Hon. Mr. Solomon, of Jamaica, said he was in Canada on the invitation of the Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, and spoke of the friendship which existed between Jamaica and this country. It was a great compliment to Canada when, after ridiculing her for standing by protection, the English people sent such an able emissary to treat with her regarding better trade arrangements. Mr. Skinner, M.P., made a short address approving of the scheme. As Mr. Lyman was putting the motion Mr. Peter Mitchell ascended the platform and asked leave to speak. The chairman granted permission, but when the audience saw that his remarks were not as opposite as they might be heard, and with many interruptions, and it was with difficulty that he could be heard, although the chairman asked the noisy portion of the audience to keep order. Not being able to secure order the chairman put the resolution to the audience and declared it carried, Mr. Mitchell dissenting.

OBITUARY.

HALIFAX, July 26.—Senator Odell died to-night of apoplexy after a brief illness. Hon. William Hunter Odell was one of the few remaining senators called to the upper chamber by the royal proclamation at the time of the Confederation. He came of an old U. E. family and was born in New Brunswick in 1811, and educated at King's college, Fredericton, where he graduated in 1831. He married a daughter of Judge Bliss, of Halifax. In 1838 he was called to the Bar, and was appointed clerk of Supreme court of New Brunswick and clerk of the Executive council. In 1847 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1850 a member of Legislative council, which position he held till 1867, when he was called to the Senate. In 1868 he was called to the office of Postmaster-General of New Brunswick.

Assassinated. PARIS, July 25.—It became known today that an attempt had been made to assassinate M. Constans, minister of the interior. Mme. Constans received a package from Toulon and apparently containing an oblong box. The wrapping paper was taken off and the package was found to consist of a good-sized misal or Roman Catholic mass book. At first sight it was a neat present. Upon closer examination it was found that the leaves of the missal, to outward appearance, had been stuck together with varnish or muckage. This caused a more careful examination of the mysterious misal, and upon being opened with the greatest care it was found that the interior of the book had been cut away in the manner sometimes adopted by smugglers who desire to send articles free of duty through the mails and who place them in a hollowed out book for that purpose. The interior of the misal contained a powerful fulmi-

ate powder. There was no explosion. The affair was involved in so much secrecy that the true state of affairs was not learned until a long time after the fact that an infernal machine had been received was made public. An analysis of the powder found in the misal proves that it is fulminate of mercury, a highly explosive compound.

THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.

Mr. James Murphy Describes the Passage of This Important Bill.

DUBLIN, July 11.—The Land Purchase Bill has passed into law before the House of Lords. At first there was a disposition to alter and mangle it a good deal, but Mr. Balfour caused a significant hint to be conveyed to their Lordships that the Government would stand no nonsense on the subject, and that the Bill should be passed as it was or not at all, and so the Peers with some growls were fain to do as they were bidden. Mr. Balfour had lost a whole season, night after night, piloting this great measure through the stormy and intricate ways of the House of Commons and had carried it past the shoals and quicksands that beset it, and he was but little disposed to allow their Lordships to interfere with it. It was true his work had been rendered comparatively easy by the dissensions of the Irish party, but, even so, he was not disposed to allow his handiwork to be impaired. It is perhaps the highest testimony to the democratic character of the British constitution that a plain untitled gentleman, holding the position of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, can thus keep in awe and subjection the proudest and noblest assembly in the world. If, as was at first feared, they were to mutilate the measure, and send it back to the Commons shorn of its most important provisions, the latter would have speedily restored them and returned the bill to the Lords again, which would have provoked a conflict between the two Houses. From this the Peers naturally shrink; it is a case in which they should most assuredly get worsted, and the cry made a time raised before would be raised again for the abolition of the House of Lords. It is a great measure. It is the greatest passed, in so far as Ireland was concerned, since the act of emancipation. It is...

A COMPLETE REVERSAL.

of the days of settlements and confiscations. It would have lost much of its force, however, if the amendment of the Marquis of Waterford had been carried. By a provision, and very a wise one, the purchasing powers of the bill are limited to tenants with a valuation of £50 or under, the intention being to adjust it to the uses of the great body of the working farmers of Ireland and to exclude the large graziers who lease so much of the most fertile lands. Lord Waterford sought to remove this limitation, but, fortunately, was defeated. His Lordship was so interested in the matter that, though he is unable to stand and has to speak sitting, he remained in the House all night contesting the matter. Lord Waterford comes of a family of Nimrods. The last owner of the title was killed in the hunting field by a fall from his horse, and the present holder from a similar cause injured his spine and has to address their Lordships from his chair. The bill was defended by the late Irish Chief Justice, now Lord Morris of Spiddal, and though it was his first occasion to speak in the gilded chamber he did his work well and carried his point. His Lordship of Spiddal is a shrewd, clever man, of towering bulk and height, and with the most disastrous accent that ever found its way from the shores of Conemara. The rich music of his brogue must have sounded strangely in the cultured ears of the great nobles of England, but it enshrined sound thought and sense that must have carried conviction with it. And so in seven hours the House of Peers disposed of a measure which took thirteen nights to get through the same stage in the Commons; and close on forty millions of hard cash is made available for Irish farmers to buy out their holdings with from the landlords. The purchase money is repayable in forty-nine years; the annual repayment will be very much less than the present rent; and the purchasers will have the proud consciousness that the land is their own and there is no one whom they may call master. It is a wonderful change from forty years ago. It took the French the terrible ordeal of 1789 to accomplish as much.

A Vast Endowment.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Prof. A. C. Hirst, of the University of the Pacific, at San Jose, Cal., is here. He says the Leland University is to be the finest and most liberally endowed institution of learning in the world. "It is reported from reliable sources," said Mr. Hirst, "that Leland Stanford has already made his will so that the university will secure an endowment of \$20,000,000 over and above any sums that have already been spent for the college."

Seamen Needed.

LONDON, July 25.—The first lord of the Admiralty says that no fewer than 20,000 men will be required to man the ships already built, in course of construction and about to be built under the provisions of the naval defence act. "Where are these men to come from?" asks the United Service Gazette. "It is about time the Admiralty had ceased their bombast, and faced in real earnest the very serious and positively dangerous state of things with which they are confronted in the matter of the scarcity of men. There is not a ship at present in commission which has a full complement of all ratings, and things, instead of improving, are getting worse and worse with every new vessel that hoists the pennant. It would not be a bad idea for the Admiralty to offer prizes for practical suggestions for restoring the popularity of the navy, with a view to attracting the youth of the country to its ranks." It is calculated that 75,000 men in all will be needed to man the British fleet.

A General Collection.

The bishop of St. Hyacinthe has ordered a collection to be made in his diocese for the benefit of the parish of St. Joachim de Senefford, where the church was struck by lightning and completely destroyed a few days ago.

THE WRECKED "CIRCE."

Latest News of the Wrecked Steamer.

The Allan Line Steamship "Grecian" has arrived at Montreal, having on board about six of the survivors of the wrecked steamer "Circe," the crew having returned to Glasgow on board the steamship "Alcedis." To a reporter Captain LeGallais said that when he arrived at the scene of the disaster the "Circe" had been nearly demolished by the action of the waves, and only parts of her hull remained above water. The stem of the vessel had been swept off the rocks and led midway between the boat and the land. No one knows exactly how or when the captain and his fellows met their death, but it is almost certain that when the storm broke over her side and the men were cast into the water or were forced to abandon her shortly afterwards, for when she careened she broke into three pieces. All the bodies were washed ashore save, that of the second engineer. These were buried near the lighthouse, about three miles from the wreck by the survivors, and a fence was erected around the plot. Among those on board were two cabin passengers, Mr. John Brown, senior, an extensive cattle shipper of Montreal, and Mr. Sidney Johnson, a dealer in valuable horses. Mr. Johnston had on board two high class stallions at the time, and both were drowned. Neither was insured. One of the horses, he says, would have brought him \$2,000 in this country. Mr. Brown, who was seen by our reporter, says that he was suddenly awakened from slumbers about midnight on Saturday, 18th inst., to hear the roar of cannon and the hoarse blast of a fog-horn. Scrambling as quickly as possible on deck, he learned that the vessel was buried in a dense fog. Nothing could be seen in any direction, and the man on the lookout failed, owing to the density of the fog, to detect the presence of the lighthouse only three miles away. He had been on the deck but a second or two when the vessel, which was going along smoothly, suddenly trembled and the next minute she had stopped. She was stranded. All things were made ready for launching the boats as soon as daylight appeared two lifeboats were manned and set out for the shore. The one in which Mr. Brown was seated contained twenty-two persons, the first and second mates being...

AMONG THE NUMBER.

The other boat carried twenty. The captain would not enter either and said that he could not leave his vessel. He instructed the crew to leave him. Four volunteers, however, remained at his side and these perished with him. It was agreed that when the boats had landed their human freight they would return for the captain and his companions. When shore was reached no place could be found where a landing could be effected as the cliffs towered far above the water, and after rowing about for some time, a small schooner, the "Snow-Queen," was espied. She was signalled and came to their relief. All this time the storm was threatening and hardly had they got aboard the schooner when it burst in all its fury. The schooner steered for the lighthouse, but was unable to land her passengers on account of the breakers, and was obliged to follow the coast line for a distance of about twenty-five miles, when she succeeded in reaching Folk's Bay. Here all but Mr. Brown and Johnson disembarked. Then the schooner returned to the scene of the calamity, but did not reach it until late next day, when she found the "Circe" a wreck. The Captain and his companions had perished, and the vessel's cargo was drifting in all directions. Mr. Brown and Mr. Johnson were left at the lighthouse and the schooner proceeded to pick up what she could of the wreckage. They were joined at the lighthouse late on Sunday night by the rest of their companions who had been about thirty hours tramping their way from Folk's Bay. They were bruised and wearied out and had not fit time to eat during that time. They all remained at the lighthouse until they were taken out to meet the "Grecian," and were well taken care of by the keeper of the lighthouse and fishermen who were on the island. On Wednesday, the Captain's body and those of chief engineer Taylor and chief steward, which had drifted ashore, were placed side by side in one grave. The storekeeper was found wedged in the bow of the boat. The captain's face was terribly disfigured, from coming into contact with the rocks and the clothing had been torn from his body. The others were almost nude. An investigation is to be held. The first and second mates and ship carpenter are still at the island and are looking after whatever of value may drift ashore.

Mr. Van Horne in England.

Toronto, July 25.—The following special cable appears in the Globe from London: The sudden arrival of President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Rail way in London, coupled with the fact that Messrs. Chumney Depew and Hosmer are also here, attracts attention in city circles. The official statement in reply to enquiries is that Mr. Van Horne is only here for a few days on strictly private business, but the statement meets with little acceptance. The belief in many quarters is that the result of his visit will probably be seen in large financial operations. Sir Henry Tyler, who sails next week, Wednesday, will spend two months in Canada visiting the chief points on the Grand Trunk system. The chief object of his visit it is understood will be to promote better rates.

A Mutiny in the Guards.

LONDON, July 22.—A mutiny of the Second Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, which occurred a week ago, has just been made public. A day off duty, which the men had expected after their exacting duties in attending upon the Kaiser, was not granted, but, instead, the guardsmen were ordered out in full marching order. Thereupon the first and third companies of the battalion refused to obey the order, and persisted in such refusal, until they finally yielded to the persistent pleadings of their officers and marched to Hyde Park for the...

ward drift. Here the bearing of the men of the entire battalion was so inordinate and sullen that the command was marched back to barracks, within which it was ordered to be confined for three days. Ten of the oldest soldiers of the battalion were placed under arrest, whereupon 90 guardsmen barricaded themselves within a room and declined either to emerge therefrom or permit their officers to enter. Finally, however, the rebellious soldiers allowed themselves to be persuaded to come out from behind their barricade. They were addressed by the commanding general, who, by judiciously stroking the men down, succeeded in quieting them. The recalcitrant Grenadiers are now on their way home from banishment in Bermuda, and curiosity is rife to know whether the much-petted Coldstreams will see a punishment for their revolt, be sent "strange countries for to see."

TRADE RETURNS.

A Satisfactory Showing for the Month of June.

The Brits are indulging by the score in their pessimistic prophecies and their declaration that the country is going to the demnation how-ways. The facts are proving that, as usual, they do not know what they are talking about. The trade returns for June published in the Canada Gazette on Saturday are the best possible answer to the so-called arguments poured out incessantly by the party, from Sir Richard down to Mr. W. T. R. Preston and Ernest Wiman. The figures show exactly the opposite. The foreign trade of Canada for the fiscal year ended on June 30 last, totalling up \$203,120,210, show an increase in exports on the year of over a million dollars, to exact figures being \$1,185,659, while the imports show a reduction of \$117,764 and the duties collected a decrease of \$791,018. Thus it is proved that even despite the McKinley bugaboo our export trade has grown satisfactorily and that our home manufacturers are more and more getting control of the home market. The statement of exports for the fiscal year is as follows: 1890-'91, \$95,566,504; 1889 '90, \$94,389,945; increase, \$1,185,659. The import figures are:—

Table with columns: Imports, Duties, Total. Rows include various categories like Produce of Canada, Produce of other countries, etc.

A comparison with the figures for June, 1890, shows an increase of \$147,751 in the mine, of \$446,651 in the fisheries, of \$67,190 in animals, of \$375,474 in agricultural products, and of \$15,801 in miscellaneous. The depressed condition of the lumber market in Europe during the year accounts for the reduction of \$46,154 in the forest. The imports for the month of June last totalled \$9,186,382, and the duty collected \$1,638,114.

Mortality Statistics.

The mortality statistics for Canada for the month of June, just issued, shows the death rate of Sherbrooke, 3.53, to have been the highest in the Dominion, and that of Woodstock, .32, to have been the lowest. The rate in Montreal was 2.93, that of Toronto 1.12, St. John 1.68, Hamilton, 1.02, Ottawa, 1.63, Halifax, 1.66, Hull, 2.28, Three Rivers, 2.21, Sorel, 1.46 and St. Hyacinthe, 1.75.

Purify Your Blood.

The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is hereditarily transmitted by generations, causing untold suffering, and as also accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink. There is a more certain way of purifying the blood, and that is by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system. Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

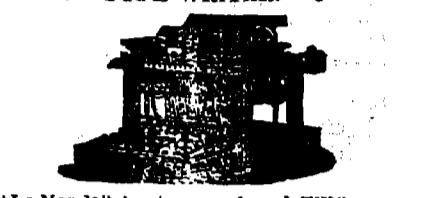
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THE HOLY EUCHARIST.

Honey in the lion's mouth, Emblem mystical, divine, How the sweet and strong combine; Cloven rock for Israel's drouth; Treasure-house of golden grain, By our Joseph laid in store. In his brethren's famine sore Freely to dispense again; Dew on Gideon's snowy fleece; Well from bitter changed to sweet; Shew-bread laid in order meet. Bread whose cost doth ne'er increase, Though no rain in April fall; Horb's manna, freely given, Showered in white dew from heaven; Marvellous, angelical; Weightiest lurch of Canaan's vine, Cake to strengthen and sustain. Through long days of desert pain; Salem's monarch's head and wine— Thou the antidote shall be Of my sickness and my sin. Consolation, medicine, Life and sacrament to me.

The Mystery of Killard.

PART III.—ORDEAL BY GOLD.

CHAPTER VI.

"Good-by, and I pray you may find comfort." "I'll leave Clonmore and go to America." "That may be best for you, and now good-bye." She held out her hand to him. He took it, and stepping over it, kissed it, without a word, turned round and walked rapidly away, with his head down, his hands clenched and his white teeth set.

CHAPTER VII.

A week passed without befalling any event to stir the people in the cottage on the southern slope of the downs. One morning, when the three were at breakfast, a man knocked and entered. "I come from Clonmore," he said, "with this letter. It was sent to Mr. Cassidy of the Clonmore Arms, with orders to have it forwarded at once, by car, to Killard. Its for Edward Martin, and the people told me he lived here."

"That's my name," said Edward Martin in surprise. "I must be going now," the man added. "I have only to give it to you. The car is paid for."

With these words the man withdrew, leaving the letter in the hands of the perplexed fisherman. "Mary," he said, turning to his daughter, and holding out the letter to her, "open it, and let me know what's in it. I am not expecting a letter from any one."

"When I went to Bishop's Island, the day after I got to Killard, the Foot put a paper into one of my hands and a dried mackerel doubled up in the other, and made me stand with my feet to a particular spot. He told me my father had directed him to do so, and then he went. I looked at the paper and saw two drawings on it, one a sketch of the Bishop's Island, or to be nearer the mark, a thing I knew was intended for the Bishop's, with a square for the hut, and under the square a blot. The other side had a thing I cannot very well describe, but can show you."

"Well, as you may think, I made up my mind that this paper, and the way I was made stand, had something of consequence in it. There were things like fish on the side of the paper, that was not a drawing of the Island itself, and there was a fish in my hand. I looked at the two sides very closely, and I looked around the room as well. I could not make out what the blot under the hut was intended for. That was the only thing on this side of the paper I could not understand. I was all in the dark about the other side."

"Not to make my story too long, I thought that maybe there was something in the wall. I tried, and found nothing. Then, remembering that I was in front of the fireplace, I looked up the chimney and in the end got up a little way. Here I found a piece of wood, cut by myself long ago into the form of a fish. I now felt all was right so far, and could understand the drawing and the fish in my hand. The wooden fish pointed up the chimney."

Martin, lay the secret! An immense quantity of gold, in small canvas bags. It was all in lumps. "As you may fancy, I was astonished beyond everything, and for a while I felt as if the air of the place was choking me. "Without my wishing it, all at once a great temptation came to me, and I thought if I could only get the gold away I'd be happy. Now you can see the reason for the way I was in after I came off the Bishop's."

"Well, I started for London, and here I made it plain to myself that the gold had not been rightly belonging to the island or me; but I could not get rid of the temptation to keep it, do all I might. I hired a yacht and a French crew, so that they could tell nothing at Killard, and little in London. I carried the gold and the temptation with me here. The night I arrived something struck me, and heaven sent me thoughts of you, Edward Martin, and all you had done for me when I was a speechless outcast on the world and knew nobody; and I thought of the girl I loved, and of your good wife, till my conscience came back and I resolved to give up the gold; and now I have done so, and it will go to the Government, for they can find no tale or tidings of how it came on the island, or who owned it. But I am to get a fortune out of it for giving it up. The only way the Government can account for the gold is that a treasure ship was lost long ago many miles south of Killard."

"And now Edward Martin, you know all, and I humbly ask your pardon for not telling you at first, and for not asking Mary's pardon too. When you get this I shall be close to Clonmore, and in the evening I hope to be in Killard. If you and Mary will only try to forgive me I'll be the happiest man alive. I have fought the curse and I have won."

"I write this to you that you may know all before I see you, and that if you forgive me, you may be ready to let me cross your threshold as I have done a thousand times, with a heart full of thankfulness to you and your good wife. I'll take it as a sign I am forgiven, if Mary is on the edge of the downs, near Killard. Until I see her, if I may, I'll say nothing more."

"Your dutiful, JOHN LANE."

That evening a young girl with a face a little pale, but full of happiness, waited on the edge of the downs near Killard. She waited long, but at length, across the broad green level of the upland plain, she saw a car approaching. Gradually it became more distinct. At length she could make out a brown-bearded man standing up, waving his hat. The driver urged the horse forward, the brown-bearded man shouted, and, in a little time, the girl rested sobbing in the man's arms.

After a while he said to her, "Mary, the curse has gone forever from the Lanes, and a blessing has come instead; and you, darling, are the blessing." Is your mother well?

[THE END.]

A Nationalist Plan. A proposal which would obtain favor with even the opponents of Nationalism contemplates the placing of a supply sufficient for each family of nature's great dyspepsia specific and blood purifier, B. B. B., in every home in the land. The benefits of such a boon to the people would be incalculable.

Catholics in Australia. So indicated as to the extraordinary progress made in Australia during the last fifty years may be gathered from the fact that fifty-two years ago the first Mass in Port Phillip was celebrated by the famous Fr. George, a Franciscan, under the broad canopy of heaven on the site of the modern Elizabeth and Collins streets, on the 15th of May, 1840. This good Franciscan father arrived in Melbourne by the "Bell" from Sydney, with the intention of ministering to the spiritual wants of the Catholics of that settlement, for Melbourne was then little more than a poor straggling village. Four days after the good priest celebrated the Divine Mysteries in the open air, and after the services he launched the idea of erecting a little church to the members of the congregation. He explained to them that if \$200 could be raised the Government was willing to make a grant of a suitable piece of land, as well as to allow the chaplain a stipend of \$150 per annum. But alas! the Catholics of the settlement were very few, and even the moderate sum of \$200 was altogether beyond their means. Finding it impossible to raise that sum amongst themselves they decided upon appealing to their Protestant neighbours, and in this, we are glad to have it to record, they were completely successful. On the 25th of July following an unpretentious wooden structure was opened, and the first sermon delivered within its walls, dealt with the question of "Social Duties." The church was dedicated to St. Francis, and in the course of time, when Melbourne became a great and thriving city, when the Catholics became more numerous and wealthy, a nobler edifice, that which stands at the present moment in Lansdowne street, was raised to the honour of the great St. Francis, the members of whose Third Order can be numbered by hundreds to-day in the imposing city of Melbourne.

put afloat this year two first class battleships, five first class and nine second class cruisers and four torpedo gunboats. Russia will commission this year two first class and one second class battleships, four first class cruisers and five torpedo gunboats. Austria will have three first class battleships and two torpedo gunboats. Spain will put afloat six first class and two second class cruisers and four torpedo gunboats. The United States has three first class and two second class battleships, three first class, five second class and two third class cruisers, and one torpedo gunboat under way for this year's work. Nearly two hundred and fifty terrible engines of war, but perhaps never one will be engaged with an enemy.

The Emperor and the Nuns. There is enough and to spare about the German Emperor's visit in the daily papers. I only allude to it here in order to mention an incident in connection with it that has not yet been made public. Shortly before the Kaiser arrived a community of German nuns, who have been settled near London for some years and engaged in educational work, wrote to him asking him if he would be so good as to honour their schools with a visit during his stay in London. They received a gracious reply thanking them for their invitation, telling them it had greatly pleased the Emperor, and that he would have certainly have accepted it, if it had reached him sooner. As it was every hour of his stay in England was already occupied in advance. The incident is more notable because these nuns originally left Germany under the pressure of the Bismarckian Kulturkampf, now happily a thing of the past.

The Pallium Wood. The Home Correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times says on the Feast of St. Peter and Paul, the Holy Father, after having celebrated Mass in his private chapel, blessed the sacred Palliums that are conferred on this day on the Patriarchs and Archbishops, and on Bishops who are appointed some special reason to receive them. These Palliums are made of the wool of the lambs that are blessed every year in the Church of St. Agnes outside the Porta Pia. The lambs are afterwards taken by the Canons of the Lateran Basilica to be blessed by the Holy Father, and then are sent to the Monastery of St. Cecilia, where the nuns have charged them until they grow up, and their wool is then made into Palliums. The Holy Father was assisted at the ceremony of blessing the Palliums by the Prefect of the Pontifical ceremonies, by Mgr. Emilio Scilio, Magister of the Vatican Palace, and by Mgr. Della Velle. After the ceremony the above-named prelates accompanied by the members of the Pontifical Court, went down into the Basilica of St. Peter and placed the Palliums on the tomb of the Prince of the Apostles, having first however, enclosed them in the magnificent basket given for that purpose by Pope Boniface XIV. The keys of the basket are kept by the Prefect of the Apostolic Palace.

The declining powers of old age may be wonderfully recuperated and sustained by the daily use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Toward the East. There is a system followed in some Catholic cemeteries of burying all bodies with the heads pointing towards a certain direction, generally to the West. In Shakspeare's "Cymbeline" we read:—"Say, I do not, as men do, bury their dead with their heads to the west."

This quotation seems to indicate a correspondence to the general custom in use generally before the Christian era. Ptolemy is authority that such was the method in ancient Greece, especially with the Athenians. The Delphic Oracle said:—"I do not prophesy the countries' ends. Who, when he buried, laid the declining sun. The Egyptians sometimes placed the mummy in an upright posture, against the wall. Various nations buried in a sitting posture, and with face to the East. Ancient Christian writers agree that in burial the countenance was turned towards the East in sign of immortal hope. Connected with this position may be given the following from an old dramatist:—"I turn my head into the east, And thy body into the west. The left hand to the south put forth, And thy right hand to the north."

This position conveys an idea of the Crucifixion, and corresponds with the lines of the vast church structures erected in Europe during the Middle Ages. Mithelot, in his "History of France," says:—"The cathedral is a purified mystery; a suffering in stone, or rather the sufferer himself. The whole edifice, in the austerity of its architectural geometry, is a human body. The nave, stretching out to its two arms, is Man on the Cross; the crypt, the church underground, is Man in the Tomb; the tower, the spire, it is still He, but mounting to Heaven. In that choir bent, from the line of the nave, you see that Head bent in agony. You recognize His Blood in the burning purple of the stained-glass windows. Let us touch these stones with care. Let us tread softly upon the pavement. Everything there bleeds and suffers yet. A great mystery is passing before." The cathedrals were cruciform; the head, the most sacred part in which was the Madonna Chapel, lying towards the East. It may naturally be concluded that the position was adopted from the sanctity of that quarter from which Christ came and the Gospel light first dawned.

Every Mother Should Have It In The House. Dipped on Sugar, Children Love to Take Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, and Hoarse, for Nervous Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like made UNLIKE ANY OTHER For Internal and External Use. JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment. ORIGINATED IN 1810. Soothing, Healing, Penetrating. Rheumatism, Sprains, Inflammation of any part of the body, Burns, Scalds, Headache, Toothache, Stomach Troubles, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost-bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc. Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere. Price 25c a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages. Canadian Depot, 44 and 45 Lombard St., Toronto, Ont.

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THE BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE

"Europe was never so entirely and so terribly armed. We to him who sets fire to Europe now."—Malko. And who the bravest of the brave; The bravest hero ever born? 'Twas one who dared a felon's grave, Who dared to bear the scorn of scorn.

Nay, more than this: when sword was drawn And vengeance waited but his word, He looked with pitying eyes upon The scene, and said: "Put up thy sword!" Could but one king be found to-day As brave to do, as brave to say? "Put up thy sword into the sheath." "Put up thy sword, put up thy sword. By Cedron's brook thus spake beneath The olive trees our valiant Lord, Spake calm and kinglike. Sword and staff.

And torch and stormy men of death Made clamor. Yet he spoke not, save With loving word and patient breath, "Put up thy sword into the sheath." The peaceful olive boughs beneath. Ye christian kings, in Christ's dear name I charge you live no more this life. "Put up thy sword." The time they came To bind and lead him forth to die, Behold this was his last command! Yet ye dare cry to Christ in prayer With word and looking sword in hand! Ye dare do this to God's dear face! Ye bars, bars, great and small, Ye cowardly, cowards, cowards, all!

O God, but for one gallant czar, One valiant king, one fearless queen! Yet, there would be an end of war. If but one could be heard or seen To follow Christ; to bravely cry "Put up thy sword, put up thy sword." And let us dare to live and die. As did command our valiant Lord; With sword commanded to its sheath. The blessed olive boughs beneath. JOAQUIN MILLER. The Best in Existence.

Mr. G. N. Boyer, merchant, Carillon, Quebec, writes as follows: "I had a very sore back, which my doctors failed to cure. I was so bad I went to Montreal and consulted the best doctors of that city. The latter pronounced it humoral, and told me to apply a plaster, which I did, but got worse all the time. I then applied St. Jacob's Oil, and was much better next morning, and after another application was completely cured. I can highly recommend it as being the best medicine in existence. I can mention another case, a farmer, laid up for some time with sore back and could get nothing to relieve him. He came to my store, bent in two with pain. I persuaded him to try a bottle of the oil, and told him if it did not cure him it should cost him nothing. A few days later he came in smiling. Two applications cured him. This is a man sixty years of age. I know of many such cases."

The True Way of Resting. There are various kinds of rest. A person whose occupation is chiefly carried on by the use of his brain rests his organ when he changes his work to physical labor. Thus, a student who spends eight hours a day in intense mental application derives immense benefit, not only to his brain, but to his whole system, by a brisk walk of two or three hours, or a like period employed in chopping wood. In such a case as this there is no complete rest for the body; it is simply a change of labor from one kind to another kind. It amounts to nothing more than a proper exercise for the mental and physical systems, and if accompanied with seven or eight hours' sleep and five or six hours for eating and amusement, might be carried on indefinitely in any ordinary healthy locality. The body does not require absolute rest, and, as a matter of fact, it never gets it; for even in sleep there is a not inconsiderable functional activity of various organs going on. Such a student as I have referred to would receive great advantage from going to the woods, or the mountains, or the seashore for the summer, not to lie down in a hammock or to lie on the sand, but to take his books with him, preferably devoted to subjects different from those that he has studied in the city, and to exercise his muscles by rowing a boat or hunting for natural history specimens on land or sea, instead of working in a gymnasium or walking up and down Broadway and Fifth Avenue. Such a person not only alters the character of his mental and physical labor, but he does it with such advantages as are to be derived from change of air and scene, and they are by no means inconsiderable. Now, this is not rest; on the contrary, it is work, and very hard work, too; but no one can doubt that that student would return to his regular pursuits with a mind and body invigorated and capable of doing better things than when he left the city.

In short, a man or a woman is to be managed in respect to rest in very much the same way that a farmer manages his field. The latter knows the advantage of a succession of crops. He knows that if he plants cabbages every successive year in the same ground he will, in a short time, have very poor cabbages and very poor ground; whereas, by changing from one thing to another, the product is better and the earth is not deteriorated. He knows also how much his land is improved by allowing it to lie fallow every now and then. Men and women, like the fields of the earth, require change, and, like them, they require rest; and these objects can never be attained in the way that the average American sets out to get them.—Dr. Wm. A. HAMMOND, in NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

He Wanted Too Much.—"Could you make a water-colour sketch of me?" ask Mr. Soaker. "All but the nose," returned Palette. "I couldn't get that colour in water any more than you could."

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE. Drawings in August, 1891:—Aug. 5th and 19th. 3134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00. Ticket, \$1.00. 11 Tickets for \$10.00. Ask for Circulars. S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

All Seeking Recreation by Lake, River or Mountain SHOULD SUPPLY THEMSELVES WITH JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. Which will materially assist in restoring exhausted vitality. CONVENIENT FOR CAMPING PARTIES. IN SMALL COMPASS SUPPLYING GOOD MEAT DIET.

MONASTIC RULES. How they were Observed in the Thirteenth Century. It is the duty of the Hall Butler to set in order everything pertaining to the table; to fill the salt cellars with clean salt; to provide water for washing the hands of the brethren; to wash the spoons and cups every day; to hang up a towel at the lavatory; to send the dirty tablecloths and napkins to be washed. He ought also to fetch bread for the use of the brethren from the cellar, and to be careful that it is neither burned nor gnawed by mice, nor dirty. The jugs ought to be washed inside and out once a week; and the Frater ought to be cleaned thoroughly with besoms as often as it requires it. He ought also to provide candlesticks for the wax candles that are to be lighted in the Frater from the Feast of All Saints to the Purification. He ought also to provide mats and rushes to strew the Frater, and the divisions of the Cloister up to the Frater door; frequently to renew the flowers; in summer to throw mint and fennel into the air to make a sweet odor, and to provide fly-catchers. The conduct of the brethren is described with equal minuteness—from a reverent attention to grace and the utterances of the table readers to their personal manners. We are told, for example, that the brethren ought all to be careful not to wipe their noses, or rub their teeth, on the napkins or tablecloths, nor to stanch blood with them, nor to cut them with their knives. They are to eat what is set before them temperately, cleanly, and cheerfully, and not to exceed moderation. No one is allowed to exchange his food; no one may whistle, or write, or look into a book, while the meal is proceeding. After dinner in summer the brethren retire to the Dortoir to take a siesta. "They have full leave," we read, "to take off their copes and their shoes, but they are not allowed to stretch out their naked feet, or to sleep with head or body uncovered." At 5 P. M. the bell awakens them for Nones; after Nones came Collation; then Vespers, succeeded by supper and Compline. After Compline they went to bed.

ELECTRICITY IS THE Life Force OF ALL ORGANIC FORMS. Properly applied will often cure the most painful and obstinate diseases, and other agents fail. G. STAUNTON HOWARD, Electric-Therapeutist, 206 1/2 Avenue A, MONTREAL. CONSULTATION FREE.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility, all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. For Sale by all Dealers. T. MILBURN & Co., Proprietors, Toronto.

DIAMOND VERA-CURA FOR DYSPEPSIA AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES. Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, FROST-BITES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, ETC. Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere. Price 25c a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages. Canadian Depot, 44 and 45 Lombard St., Toronto, Ont.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL Insurance Company of Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1824. TOTAL ASSETS \$37,277,143 51. INVESTED FUNDS 10,932,923 51. INVESTED IN CANADA 1,252,674 51. MONTREAL OFFICE: No 117 St. Francois Xavier Street. WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent. Special City Agents: FRANK HORN, WILLIAM STAFFORD. BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour. as THE BEST and THE ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it; all others are imitations. Curtain Stretchers. JACOB Curtain Stretchers: 12 St. E. St. 250; 11 St. E. St. 250. Cloth, Horses, Paste Boards, Rolling Pins, Etc., at L. J. A. SURVEYOR, 8 St. Lawrence Street (late of Notre Dame Street).

SET FREE.

Deep and low the De Profundis
Broke upon the silent air.
As the ever deepening twilight
Fell upon the city fair.

tion for very uncertain action; it is, however, much employed, and with good results. In medicinal doses it stimulates the heart, thus increasing the circulation, promoting perspiration and allaying pain.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

THE LAMP ROCK OF CENTRAL ASIA.

There is a famous rock on the shores of Lake Rangkul, near one of the branches of the upper Oxus, known as the Lamp Rock of Central Asia. It is so-called, because from a supposed cave in its side a perpetual light shines forth.

WHY MANILLA IS ONE DAY BEHIND.
Manilla is one of the most important ports in the Philippine Islands, but, strange to say, is one day behind all other places of its size in the world.

FOR AND AGAINST THE DOG.
A curious fact, and one that has provoked much discussion, is that in the Hind the dog is despised and his name is used to express every form of contempt.

THE IRISH COLLEGE.
Father Kelly, of the Mission House, Ennisceorthy, has been appointed Vice-Rector of the Irish College, Rome, in succession to the late Very Rev. Dr. Haasan.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
And old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption.

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grandchildren of ladies born in the West Indies, and born there in the same year. The birth of the Empress Josephine is usually said, it is true, to have taken place in 1763, but the exact date is never clearly established.

PROFITABLE FARMING.

Some Useful Hints for Agriculturists as to this Important Part of their Economy.

There are several important or essential operations which must be omitted. They may be combined as a whole, without interfering or clashing. The following are some of these requisites:

1. Control of the land, by drainage and convenient access to the fields. If the owner is kept off from working the soil in spring for weeks or a month by water-soaked ground, he is losing one of the indispensable means for success.

2. The land must be made rich by fertilizers. In most cases barn manure will be most important and valuable. No materials for its manufacture should be wasted.

3. A constant attention to clean seed and in procuring and improving the varieties, will sometimes make all the difference between encouraging profits and discouraging failure.

4. Convenient tools and convenient buildings will be essential in all good farming. The labor of horses will be better and cheaper than hard work by hand.

5. DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—The most profitable breeds or grades are obviously of much importance, the rapid increase of fine animals of late years giving opportunities all through the country for securing what may be desired.

berries and currants, which would do their own marketing on the farmer's table, and a sufficient supply of peaches, pears and grapes, need not require any sacrifice of the growth of other crops.

7. Vigilance, temperance, and established order will be absolutely necessary to make farming pay, in the best manner. The farmer must not spend his hours in idle talk at the blacksmith shop, tavern or saloon, nor make his reading of frivolous publications.

The young farmer who has not already succeeded in making farming pay to his satisfaction, must not expect to accomplish his desires at a dash in a single year. A steady, onward progress will reach a great deal in the end.

\$3000 A YEAR I understand to be the amount that can be made by a man who will work industriously, and who will not be content with three thousand dollars.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES, its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1878, by an overwhelming vote of the people.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING
WILL TAKE PLACE
TUESDAY, Aug. 11, 1891.
CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.
LIST OF PRIZES.
1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is..... \$300,000
2 PRIZES OF 100,000 are..... 200,000

Price of Tickets:
Whole Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10;
Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

STORAGE.
WENTWORTH HILL, Warehouse,
Storage of all kinds of merchandise, in bond or free.

Montreal.
ROOFING
Company,
GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS

ROOFING
In Metal, Slate, Cement, Gravel.
ROOFS REPAIRED.

Before giving your orders get prices from us.
OFFICE and WORKS, corner Latour Street and Busby Lane.

French Patent Medicines
MESSRS LAVIOLETTE & NELSON
Have just received their autumn importation of French Specialties and Perfumes, and invite the public to visit their establishment.

DROPSY Treated free.
Painfully cured with Vegetable Remedies.
Have cured many cases of Dropsy, which have proved many times to be incurable.

WANTED,
A good Salesman in every County in Canada, to take orders for our Publications and Office Specialties.
Easy selling goods, and large commissions.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind, by long standing have been cured.

Castor Fluid.
Registered. A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. It is a mild and safe daily use.

Best Body Brussels Carpets.
Since my announcement of best, choice, five-frame Body Brussels at special prices, salesmen have been booking large and numerous orders.

CHOLERA!
COVERNTON'S
Aromatic Blackberry Carminative!
A safe, easy and effective cure for disorders of the Bowels and Stomach, for both children and adults.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of life.
These famous Pills purify the blood, and wonderfully soothe the stomach.

Holloway's Ointment.
Its searching and soothing properties, shows its superiority over all other remedies.
Bad Legs, Bad Brains, Old Wounds, Burns, and Ulcers.

A SPY'S ADVENTURES

IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

A Remarkable and Mysterious Personage—Was He Serving Two Masters.

Some time in February or March, 1864, a slender and prepossessing young fellow, between twenty-two and twenty-six apparently, applied at the War Department in Washington for employment as a spy within the confederate lines, says Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, in the August number of the North American Review. The main body of Army of Northern Virginia was then lying at Gordonsville, and the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac were at Culpeper Court House. General Grant had not yet come from the West to take command of the momentous campaign which finally opened with his movement into the Wilderness in the beginning of May. The young man who sought this terrible service was well dressed and intelligent, and professed to be animated by motives pure y patriotic. He was a clerk in the Treasury Department of the Interior Department, or possibly in one of the bureaux of the War Department; I don't remember which. All that he asked was that he should have a horse and an order which would carry him safely through the federal lines, and in return he undertook to bring information from General Lee's army and from the Government of the confederacy in Richmond. He understood perfectly well the perilous nature of the enterprise he proposed. Finding that the applicant bore a good character in the office where he was employed, it was determined to accept his proposal. He was furnished with a horse, an order that would pass him through the union lines, and, also, I believe, with a moderate sum of money; and then he departed. Two or three weeks later he reported at the War Department. He had been in Gordonsville and Richmond; had obtained the confidence of the confederate authorities, and was the bearer of a letter from Jefferson Davis to Clement C. Clay, the agent of the confederate government of Canada, then known to be stationed

not far from Niagara Falls. Mr. Clay had as official associate Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, who had been Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Buchanan, and like Mr. Clay had been serving the confederate government ever since its organization. The letter from Mr. Davis the young man exhibited, but only the outside of the envelope was examined. The address was in the handwriting of the confederate chief, and the statement of our young adventurer that it was merely a letter of recommendation advising Messrs. Clay and Thompson that they might repose confidence in the bearer, since he was ardently devoted to the confederate cause and anxious to serve the great purpose that it had in view, appeared entirely probable, and the young man was allowed to proceed to Niagara Falls and Canada. He made some general report upon the condition of the rebel army at Gordonsville, but it was of no particular value, except that in its more interesting features it agreed with our information from other sources. He was not long in returning from St. Catharines with a dispatch which was also allowed to pass unopened upon his assurance that it contained nothing of importance. In this way he went back and forward from Richmond to St. Catharines once or twice. We supplied him with money to a limited extent, and also with one or two horses. He said that he got some thought it prudent to accept from them anything more than very small sums, since his professed zeal for the confederate cause forbade his receiving anything for his travelling expenses beyond what was absolutely necessary. During the summer of 1864, the activity of Grant's campaign and the fighting which prevailed all along the line impeded our young man's expeditions, but did not stop them. All his dispatches, however, whether coming from Richmond or Canada were regularly brought to the War Department and were opened, and in every case a copy of them was kept. As it was necessary to

break the seals and destroy the envelopes in opening them, there was some difficulty in sending them forward in what should appear to be the original wrappers. Coming from Canada, the paper employed was English, and there was a good deal of trouble in procuring paper of the same appearance. I remember also that one important dispatch, which was sealed with Mr. Clay's seal, had to be delayed somewhat while we had an imitation seal engraved; but these delays were easily accounted for at Richmond by the pretense that they had been caused by accidents upon the road, and by the necessity of avoiding the federal pickets. At any rate, the confidence of the confederates in our agent and in theirs never seemed to be shaken by any of these occurrences. Finally our dispatch bearer reported one day at the War Department with a document which he said was of extraordinary consequence. It was found to contain an account of a scheme for setting fire to New York and Chicago by means of clock work machines that were to be placed in several of the large hotels and places of amusement, particularly in Barnum's Museum in New York, and to set off simultaneously so that the fire department in each place would be unable to attend the great number of calls that would be made upon it on account of these confederate conflagrations in so many different quarters, and thus the cities might be greatly damaged, or even destroyed. This dispatch was duly sent up again and was taken to Richmond, and a confidential officer was at once sent to New York to warn General Dix, who was in command there, of the confederate project. The General was very unwilling to believe that any such design could be seriously entertained, and John A. Kennedy, then superintendent of police, was equally incredulous. But the Secretary of War was peremptory in his orders, and when the day of the incendiary attempt arrived both the military and

the police made every preparation to prevent the threatened catastrophe. The officer who came from Washington was 'odged in the St. Nicholas Hotel, one of the large establishments that were to be set on fire, and while he was washing his hands in the evening preparatory to going to dinner, a fire began burning in the next room to his. It was promptly put out, and was found to be caused by

A CLOCK WORK APPARATUS which had been left in that room by a lodger who had departed some hours before. In every instance these fires were extinguished without much damage and without exciting any considerable public attention, thanks to the precautions that had been taken in consequence of the warning derived from Mr. Clay's dispatch to Mr. Benjamin in Richmond. The plan of setting fire to Chicago proved even more abortive; I do not remember that any report of actual burning was received from there. Later in the fall, after the military operations had substantially terminated for the season, a dispatch was brought from Canada signed by Mr. Clay and addressed to Mr. Benjamin, as secretary of state in the confederate government, conveying the information that a new and really formidable military expedition against northern Vermont, particularly against Burlington, if I am not mistaken, had been organized and fitted out in Canada, and would make its attack as soon as practicable. This was after the well-known attempt upon St. Albans and Lake Champlain, and promised to be much more injurious. The dispatch reached Washington one Sunday morning and was taken to the War Department as usual, but its importance in the eyes of the confederate agents had led to its being prepared for transportation with uncommon care. It was placed between two thicknesses of the pair of re-enforced cavalry trousers which the messenger wore and sewed up, so that when he was mounted it was held between his thigh and the saddle. Having been carefully ripped out and opened, it was immediately carried to Mr. Stanton, who was confined to his house by a cold. "This is serious," he said. "Go over to the White House and ask the President to come here." Mr. Lincoln was found dressing to go to church, and he was rapidly driven to Mr. Stanton's house. After discussing the subject in every aspect and considering thoroughly the probability that to keep the dispatch would put an end to communications by this channel, they determined that it must be kept. The conclusive reason for this step was that it established beyond question the fact that the confederates, while

behind the British government in Canada, had organized and fitted out a military expedition against the United States. But while the dispatch afforded evidence that could not be gainsaid, the mere possession of it was not sufficient. It must be found in the possession of the confederate dispatch bearer, and the circumstances attending its capture must be established in such a manner that the British foreign office would not be able to dispute the genuineness of the document. "We must have this paper for Sewall," said Mr. Lincoln. "As for the young man, get him out of the scrape if you can." Accordingly the paper was taken back to the War Department and sewed up again in the trousers whence it had been taken three hours before. The bearer was instructed to start at dusk on the road which he usually took in passing through the lines: to be at a certain tavern outside of Alexandria at 9 o'clock in the evening, and to stop there to water his horse. This information was sent through Major-General Augur, commander of Washington and the surrounding region, to General Wells, of New Hampshire, the military governor of Alexandria, directing him to be at the tavern at 9 o'clock in the evening, and to arrest a confederate dispatch bearer concerning whom authentic information had been received at the War Department, and whose description was furnished for Wells' guidance. He was to do him no injury, but to make sure of his person and all papers that he might have upon him, and to bring him under a sufficient guard directly to the War Department; and General Augur was directed to be present there, in order to assist in the examination of the prisoner, and to verify any dispatches that might be found. Accordingly just before midnight a carriage drove up to the door of the War Department with a soldier on the box and two soldiers on the front seat within, while the back seat was occupied by General Wells and the prisoner. Of course no one but the two or three who had been in the secret was aware that this gentleman had walked quietly out of the War Department only a few hours previously, and that the paper which was the cause of the entire ceremony had been sewed up in his clothes just before that. While the prisoner

was very violent and outrageous in his language, and he boasted fiercely of his devotion to the confederacy and his detestation of the union. During the examination which now followed he said nothing except to answer a few questions, but his bearing—patient, scornful, undaunted—was that of an incomparable actor. If Mr. Clay and Mr. Benjamin had been present they would have been more than ever certain that he was one of their noblest young men. His hat, boots, and other articles of his clothing were taken off one by one. The hat and boots were first searched, and finally the dispatch was found in his trousers and taken out. Its nature and the method of its capture were stated in a memorandum which was drawn up on the spot and signed by General Augur and General Wells and one or two other officers who were there for the purpose; and then the dispatch bearer himself was sent off to the old Capital prison. The dispatch, with the documents of verification, was then led over to Mr. Seward for use in London, and a day or two afterward the warden of the dispatch bearer an opportunity of escaping, with a proper show of attempted prevention. One afternoon he walked into my office. "Ah," said I, "you have run away!" "Yes, sir," he answered. "Did they shoot at you?" "They did,

and didn't hit me; But I didn't think that would answer the purpose. So I shot myself through the arm." Heshowed me the wound. It was through the fleshy part of the forearm, and due care had been taken not to break my bones. A more deliberate and less dangerous wound could not be; and yet it did not look trivial. He was ordered to get away for Canada as promptly as possible, so that he might explain the loss of his dispatch before it should become known there by any other means. An advertisement offering \$2,000 for his recapture was at once inserted in the New York Herald, the Pittsburg Journal and the Tribune. No one ever appeared to claim the reward; but in about a week the escaped prisoner returned from Canada with new dispatches that had been entrusted to him. They contained nothing of importance, however. The wound in his arm had borne testimony in his favor, and the fact that he had hurried through to St. Catherine's with having it dressed was thought to afford conclusive evidence of his fidelity to the confederate cause. The war was ended soon after this adventure, and his services had been of great value a new place with the assurance of lasting employment was found for the young man in one of the bureaux of the War Department. He did not remain there very long, however, and I don't know what has become of him. He was one of the cleverest creatures I ever saw. His style of patriotic lying was sublime; it amounted to genius.

The Tally Sticks. Very few members of Parliament, and still fewer of the general public, are aware that a singular duty is imposed by statute this autumn upon the Speaker of the House of Commons. This is the examination of the standards of the British yard measure and pound weight, which, for security, are built into the wall at the side of the central staircase in the Palace of Westminster. When the old legislative palace was destroyed by fire, the former standards perished, and a Royal Commission sat to consider how the new standard should be preserved. It was decided that they should be buried in the wall within a fire-proof safe or rather coffin. But the law provides that once in twenty years this coffin must be opened and its contents officially inspected, lest they might have been tampered with or removed. The time for this periodical examination of the standards arrives in two or three months.

A New Ship Model. LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Captain Saunders, of the new American steamer Charles W. Wetmore, which sailed from Duluth, Minn., June 11th, arriving here Tuesday, said during the voyage between Cape Breton and Liverpool the vessel averaged nine knots an hour. She was much less susceptible to the action of the wind and waves than a vessel of the ordinary type. She experienced strong winds, sending waves over the port quarter, and this, perhaps, was the severest test to which she could have been subjected. The fact that the steamer neither pitched nor rolled heavily, the motion being much less than that of an ordinary steamer, he thought, was proof of the superior sea-going qualities of whalebacks. The Wetmore has been inspected by numerous shippers and shipbuilders, many of whom have expressed the opinion that the new type of vessel will revolutionize the freighting commerce of the ocean. Shipowner Ismay said: "This type of a vessel is admirably fitted for the Manchester ship canal." The Wetmore's cargo is in the finest condition.

Crofters in Canada. LONDON, July 23.—Major Clark, formerly of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles, and Colonel Englewood, of the Royal Engineers, sail on the "Etruria" to-morrow as commissioners appointed by the syndicate formed in connection with the new Crofters' settlements on Vancouver Island under the auspices of the Imperial and British Columbia Governments. They will make overtures to the Provincial Government to carry on a fishery and other commercial undertakings in connection with the settlement.

A Disappointed Man. DUBLIN, July 23.—Prof Koch has resigned all the public offices held by him. This step is associated with supposed disappointment over the unsatisfactory results of his discovery of "tuberculosis." The Academy senate will bestow an honorary office upon him, permitting him to lecture whenever he chooses.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD ACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing, and in every case, but by their gentle action stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured...

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. St. Vitus Dance Cured! SAN ANDRAS, CAL. CAL., FEB. 1889. My boy, 13 years old, was so affected by it, that he could not go to school for 2 years. Two bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic restored his natural health, and he is now attending school again. MICHAEL O'CONNEL. Extract From a Letter of the Rev. W. C. Kampeier, Lowell, Wash. Co. O. I ordered for my little son upon the advice of Rev. E. Koenig, the spasms disappeared and no symptoms shown since four weeks. Although the attack came from 15 to 20 times each day before the child was so delicate that it could hardly stand or walk, now it is playing in the yard and has gained 34 lbs. in weight. Although the Rev. Koenig had expressed but little hope that the Nerve Tonic would help, I thank God, that I followed his advice and shall recommend the remedy to all sufferers. Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., 116 ADO, ILL. GOLD MEDALS: 6 BOTTLES FOR \$5. Price 25 per Bottle. In Montreal, by E. LEONARD, Chemist, 113 St. Lawrence street.

Children always Enjoy It. SCOTT'S EMULSION. of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites and Milk. It is almost as palatable as Milk. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER. It is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cod easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season. Beware of substitutions and imitations. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Crispi Defends Italy Against France. LONDON, July 24.—Signor Crispi has an article in the Contemporary Review in which he defends Italy against the attacks of the French press. He says France has in late years opposed any reconciliation between the Papacy and the Italian Government and has exploited the Vatican in order to create difficulties for the Quirinal. One reason of Italy's adhesion to the Dreibrund was the need of obtaining a guarantee against the claims of the Pope and of giving the country insurance that France would not again send expeditions to support the Papacy. Signor Crispi advocates the sinking of all differences between France and Italy.

An Election in England. LONDON, July 24.—The election yesterday in the North or Wisbech division of Cambridgeshire for a successor in Parliament to the late C. W. Selwyn (Conservative) resulted in another victory for the Liberals. The result was:—Arthur Braud (Liberal), 3,979; Duncan (Conservative), 3,719. At the last election Selwyn received 4,169 votes to 2,082 for Rigby (Home Ruler). The victory is a surprise to both sides. The Gladstonian candidate was opposed by powerful local trade interests and it was hardly calculated that he would do any more than reduce the Conservative majority to such a minimum as would justify a re-contest at the coming election. Among the elements of the Conservative strength, long dominant in the constituency, these were thrown in their full strength against the Gladstonian, whose victory is, therefore, all the more significant. But neither this nor the result of any of the by-elections will alter the determination of the Government to try to complete its scheme of Irish legislation before dissolving Parliament. Certain influential Conservatives in constant communication with the electoral headquarters are pressing Lord Salisbury to remodel the Cabinet and to dissolve Parliament at once. They plead that the strength of the Gladstonian reaction is growing constantly, and that another year's delay will probably result in an overwhelming Liberal majority. These tactical reasons, though supported by the opposition of the officials of the electoral executive, have not shaken Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour in their resolve to face another session.

Always Patriotic. DUBLIN, July 23.—The League convention met here to-day with a large attendance. Mr. Parnell, who was the presiding officer, was warmly cheered. Referring to Mr. Balfour's promise, as outlined, of a local government bill for Ireland, Mr. Parnell said he would join with Timothy Healy in making it as comprehensible as possible. The convention adopted a programme which included non-honour suffrage, land law reform and the re-instatement of the evicted tenants. During the debate Parnell charged the Healyites with anxiety to take office and urge the Irish members of Parliament to take the most strict pledges not to accept office until Ireland had the most complete powers over her own destinies.

Protection and Reciprocity. LONDON, July 27.—In an interview published here Chauncy M. Depew deprecates the suggestion that he is likely to be the man to champion the Republican cause in the next presidential election in the United States. He believed Mr. Harrison would carry the election as the Republican candidate. "Mr.

Blaine," he continued, "is the strongest man politically and the most popular, but still, in my belief, Mr. Harrison will be renominated." Mr. Depew believed that Mr. Cleveland would most likely be the Democratic candidate, but that the Democrats would not be as unanimous for Mr. Cleveland as the Republicans would be for their candidate. Bad times, Mr. Depew said, would disappear under the assured prosperity of the farmers. COMMERCIAL. GRAIN.—The markets are, if anything, showing an inclination to be weaker. We quote: No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, nominal; No. 2 Manitoba hard, \$1.10 @ \$1.12; No. 3 Manitoba hard, 97c; No. 2 Northern, \$1.01 @ \$1.08; feeding do, 82c @ 85c. Peas, 89c in store; 90c afloat. Oats, Manitoba, 53c @ 53 1/2c; Upper Canada, 55c @ 55 1/2c. Corn, 72c @ 77c, duty paid. Barley, feeding, 60c; malting, nominal, at 65c @ 67c. Rye, nominal, at 83c @ 84c. FLOUR.—There is an easier tone in the market. We quote:—Patent spring, \$5.50 @ \$6.00; patent winter, \$5.25 @ \$5.35; straight roller, \$4.90 @ \$5.05; extra, \$4.60 @ \$4.70; superfine, \$4.00 @ \$4.25; strong bakers', \$5.25 @ \$6.00; strong bakers' (Man.), \$5.00 @ \$5.15. HOG PRODUCTS.—The market is steady and barrelled pork is in demand. Prices are firm. We quote to-day:—Canadian short cut, \$16.50 @ 17.00; Western clear mess pork, \$16.50; short cut, western, \$16.50; hams, city cured, 10c @ 11c; do, city-cured, 10c @ 11c; lard, in pails, Fairbanks, 8c @ 8 1/2c; bacon, 8c @ 10c. CHEESE.—The market is steady and firm. We quote at 8c @ 8 1/2c for finest white, and 8c for finest colored. Extra fine cheese are selling at 9c. BUTTER.—The market is quiet and the export business is reported quiet on account of high prices. We quote:—Creamery at 19c @ 19 1/2c; Townships, dairy, 16c @ 17c; Western dairy, 15c. EGGS.—The market remains as before. We quote 12c @ 13c. FARMERS' MARKETS. 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Wheat has been shown from this neighborhood 39 inches in length and the heads fully shot out. Oats and barley look healthy, and if the autumn is favourable an average crop may be expected. Hay will be short, but as the cutting does not begin till about the middle of August there is time yet for improvement. The annual rounding up of the cattle in the different ranches is now completed, and the calf crop is reported as being the largest known in the country, and all the animals in splendid condition. Last winter, owing to its mildness and light falls of snow, was a very favourable one for the ranching interests, and the losses among the cattle and horses were almost nothing. In Edmonton and eastern parts of the districts of Alberta the early rains were more plentiful, and the crops are reported as likely to be above the average. The iron has been laid on the Calgary and Edmonton railway to within about 10 miles of its northern terminus at Edmonton, and the contractors are moving down their plant to commence work on the southern extension to McLeod. Before you start out to attain a seat on the pinnacle of fame, fear in mind that it runs up to a pretty sharp point.

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HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, \$7 @ \$9.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs; pressed hay, 50c @ 70c per 100 lbs; straw, \$4.00 @ \$5.00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs each. LIVE STOCK. The receipts of Live Stock at these Yards for week ending July 25th were as follows: Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs, 219 270 117 219. Left over from previous week 529 1119 5 5. Total for week 1225 3829 18 219. Left on hand 199 319 08 219. Heavy receipts of cattle for week at these yards. For export cattle trade was dull and with higher ocean freights than warranted by cables from English markets prices have declined. The scarcity of good cattle and large supply of inferior gave a dull tone to the butcher market, but few animals realizing 4c cents, a number remained unsold. Large receipts of export sheep for which there was little inquiry, values lower. Hogs, fair supply, prices unchanged. We quote the following as being fair values:—Cattle export, 4c; cattle butchers good, 4c; cattle butchers med., 3 1/2c @ 4c; cattle butchers culls, 3c; sheep, 3 1/2c @ 3 1/2c; Hogs, \$5.20 @ \$5.25; calves, \$2 @ \$3. The Crops in Alberta. CALGARY, July 22.—The spring having opened unusually early, many of the farmers began their seeding in the latter part of March, but the very dry weather and high winds in May and the beginning of June, which are generally our rainy months, so retarded the growth that the prospects for both the hay and grain crops looked gloomy. Latterly, however, the weather has been showery, and farmers report that the improvement has been remarkable. Wheat has been shown from this neighborhood 39 inches in length and the heads fully shot out. Oats and barley look healthy, and if the autumn is favourable an average crop may be expected. Hay will be short, but as the cutting does not begin till about the middle of August there is time yet for improvement. The annual rounding up of the cattle in the different ranches is now completed, and the calf crop is reported as being the largest known in the country, and all the animals in splendid condition. Last winter, owing to its mildness and light falls of snow, was a very favourable one for the ranching interests, and the losses among the cattle and horses were almost nothing. In Edmonton and eastern parts of the districts of Alberta the early rains were more plentiful, and the crops are reported as likely to be above the average. The iron has been laid on the Calgary and Edmonton railway to within about 10 miles of its northern terminus at Edmonton, and the contractors are moving down their plant to commence work on the southern extension to McLeod. Before you start out to attain a seat on the pinnacle of fame, fear in mind that it runs up to a pretty sharp point.

Blaine," he continued, "is the strongest man politically and the most popular, but still, in my belief, Mr. Harrison will be renominated." Mr. Depew believed that Mr. Cleveland would most likely be the Democratic candidate, but that the Democrats would not be as unanimous for Mr. Cleveland as the Republicans would be for their candidate. Bad times, Mr. Depew said, would disappear under the assured prosperity of the farmers.

COMMERCIAL. GRAIN.—The markets are, if anything, showing an inclination to be weaker. We quote: No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, nominal; No. 2 Manitoba hard, \$1.10 @ \$1.12; No. 3 Manitoba hard, 97c; No. 2 Northern, \$1.01 @ \$1.08; feeding do, 82c @ 85c. Peas, 89c in store; 90c afloat. Oats, Manitoba, 53c @ 53 1/2c; Upper Canada, 55c @ 55 1/2c. Corn, 72c @ 77c, duty paid. Barley, feeding, 60c; malting, nominal, at 65c @ 67c. Rye, nominal, at 83c @ 84c. FLOUR.—There is an easier tone in the market. We quote:—Patent spring, \$5.50 @ \$6.00; patent winter, \$5.25 @ \$5.35; straight roller, \$4.90 @ \$5.05; extra, \$4.60 @ \$4.70; superfine, \$4.00 @ \$4.25; strong bakers', \$5.25 @ \$6.00; strong bakers' (Man.), \$5.00 @ \$5.15. HOG PRODUCTS.—The market is steady and barrelled pork is in demand. Prices are firm. We quote to-day:—Canadian short cut, \$16.50 @ 17.00; Western clear mess pork, \$16.50; short cut, western, \$16.50; hams, city cured, 10c @ 11c; do, city-cured, 10c @ 11c; lard, in pails, Fairbanks, 8c @ 8 1/2c; bacon, 8c @ 10c. CHEESE.—The market is steady and firm. We quote at 8c @ 8 1/2c for finest white, and 8c for finest colored. Extra fine cheese are selling at 9c. BUTTER.—The market is quiet and the export business is reported quiet on account of high prices. We quote:—Creamery at 19c @ 19 1/2c; Townships, dairy, 16c @ 17c; Western dairy, 15c. EGGS.—The market remains as before. We quote 12c @ 13c. FARMERS' MARKETS. GRAIN.—Oats sell at from \$1.20 @ 1.30 per bag; peas, 90c @ \$1 per bushel; buckwheat, 65c @ 70c do; beans, \$1.50 @ \$2.00 do. ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 75c @ \$1.00 per bag; cabbages, 30c @ 40c per dozen; cauliflower, 75c @ 1.50 do; celery, 30c @ 40c do; cucumbers, 25c do. FRUIT.—Lemons, \$4.50 @ \$5.50 per box; oranges, \$3.00 @ \$4.00 the case; apples, \$3 @ \$4 per barrel; bananas, \$1.00 @ \$1.75 per bunch; raspberries, 8c @ \$1 per pail; red currants, 35c @ 40c per gallon; black currants, 40c do; gooseberries, 50