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VOL. XLI., NO. 6.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

PERSECUTION IN ROME.

The New Prefect's Misdeeds.

The Persecution of the Religious Orders and Confiscation of their Property.

The new Prefect of Rome has a curious and makes it all the mere interesting in view of the work he is called on to do at the present ether charitable institutions in the city, and then to ald in the confiscation of the revenues which support these places. This task will be very agreeable to the Prefect in view of his antecedents, and the peculiar training of his youth. an infidel, with a particular, intelligent and pregressive hatred of Christianity, and that for this last quality he has been selected todo the delicate and profitable work so much rol-ished by his kind. There are in Rome about one hundred and sixty institutions of all kinds for the care of the unfortunate, and their annual revenue le about one and a half milliens of dollars. Premier Crispt has confiscated these revenues because he discovered -the good man can discover anything he like-that the better part of them were spent in worshipping God on too grand a scal?, while the poor got what was left. The aims of these charities are various and shew what glorious charity once prevailed in Italy.

THE CARE OF THE SICK.

of the pligrim, of the orphar, of the old, of abandoned children, of penitont women; the instruction of children, the assisting of clever and earnest students, of poor persons withprisoners condemned to long imprisonment, of young women who need a dowry to get married, of poor gentlewemen who have lost all, ef widows, of the blind, and the deaf-mutes; these are some of the aims of these lay and cleric appleties. They were founded by plous gonis, who left their money to them that the geed work might be continued; and new they are to be awept away in a night, their meney turned into the bankrupt treasury of Rome, and the charity so needed by the toousands of poor suddenly withdrawn frem taem. The bed which will be made for Preone. His confiscation is a grand steal, he Aprile to despoil the Roman poor while pre-tending to assist them, in plain words to execate his master's wishes. Reared as he has been in the purest anti-clericalism he must be delighted with his new effice and its opening duties. In one city he will have the pleasure of tearing down

THE STRUCTURE OF CHARITY so laboriously erected by the hated Church. Atheistic charity will be substituted, the dreams of his youth will receives partial fulfilment, and the glow of patriotism will heat his blood, and so on. Alas ! the dreams of the Prefect can after all be only the dreams of Satan! He was not born and reared an vanced and confirmed. atheist. Here is his history. He is of Palermo, and his parents and relatives were so Cathelic that they educated him in senti-ments of deep plety. Frem his earliest youth he was an active member of a society which the Oratorian Fathers, of Palerme, had founded to keep their young men in the way of virtue. He was then a young man of mere than erdinary plety. He went to confession and communion weekly, prayed daily twice in the chapel, frequented the society of his follow members only, and finally made such progress as to go to Communion daily, remaining on his knees so long and praying with such devotion that the old men took him fer a scraph. Lesing his parents before he dould do well for himself the Oratorians looked after him affectionately, and heaped him with favors. They had hopes he would prove a valiant Cathelic in spite of the temptations of the time. He centinued in this way until he was twenty, an age memorable in the life of Orlepi, who at that time wrote poetry in hener of the Biessed Sacrament and the Virgin Mother. At twenty the young man expressed his envy of the soldiers who had died for the Pope; declared bimself a Catholie with the Pope and fer the Pope, and carried a big brenze crucifix on his breast. Just at this time, however, something began to be wrong with him. An acquaintance accused him of hypecricy. Little by little he ceased intercourse with the Oratory, drepped his devotion and finally at the first convenient mement appeared as a Freemason, an athelat and a fellower of Crispi. The explanation of this metamorphesis is his ambition and his lack of mental ability. Many times he tried In Palerme to become a lawyer, but could never pass a successful examination. He then paid court to Orispi, became his creature, and without any addition to his brains became a great man, is new reyal Prefect of

This is his story, and curious one it is; it has one bright spot in it, that he has won some kind of a success. So many threw away virtue, henestly, principle, faith, and get neither gold nor fame.—Catholic Review.

Water of Lourdes Used Upon Gen. Grant.

Mrs. Richard Crewly mentions this inter-

Protestant, could not realist carrying away here they keep themselves froe from trian man-with ner a bettle of the waters Our Lady's these sins.

Spring at Leurdes, and when the General had.

Se, brethren, the true Christian is the one ministry.

one of his most death-like spells of weakness, and they feared he might never breathe again she peured the sacred centens of this vial upon his head and invoked Heaven's mercy on this great and good man, that he might be spared yet a little lenger to his country. She said she did not claim the been for her husband, as that might be too selfish and personal, but that his country might a little longer keep the leader that had saved it. The prayer was granted, and he lived to finish the story of his life, so dear to the people of instructive history, with a moral to it, which America, and such blessing to his fendly think that it was the remedies given so skillthe work he is called on to de at the present fully by his patient and learned physician, moment for his master, Premier Orispi. His but who shall say it was not the Virgin first duty will be to drive the brothers and many's answer to a weman's prayer? Who nuns from the hospitals, orphan asylums and shall say that the Saviour, who caused the dark eyes of Jairus's daughter to awaken, did net speak once more in mercy, though to mortal eyes and ears he was unseen and un-heard."—N. Y. Tablet.

THE MALTESE DIFFICULTY.

Journalists Excommunicated—His Moliness Addresses a Letter to the Bishop,

Mgr. Pace, Bishop of Malta, has taken a rave decision concerning certain journals in his diocese. These journals have been obsti-nately assailing occlesiastical authority, even attacking the Pope in regard to the results of the negotiations between the Hely See and the Government of Great Britain. The Bishep has fulminated the major excommunication against tacse who take any part whatever in the publishing and the circulation of ehe Malta, the Morimento, and the Habbar Malti, which Mgr. Pace denounces as "injurious to the Holy See, seditious, irreligious,

rebols to episcepal authority."

Pope Leo XIII. has written a letter to Bishup Pace amply upholding bim in his course. He praises highly the ancient faith out proper advocates in court, of miserable | of the Maltese, who were evangelized by the great Apostle, and then proceeds to make some statements which are significant in view of certain declarations made in the British Parliament, even by Mr. Gladstone. He says that the agitators, in order to gain their evil ends, "have falsified the truth of facts and turned and tertured to ovil by a false inter-pretation designs full of straightforwardness." He then save :

"This calumny and this agitation of the enemy of which we complain would clearly appear to all eyes if they would, in an unpre judiced spirit, consider the habit of acting of the Roman Pontiffs and examine what has mier Crupi by the ageny and tears of widows and helpiess orphana and old people, and the recently been decided, touching the affairs of distressed generally can hardly be a pleasant Maita, between us and the Reyal Government of Eagland. History shows that the dees not hide the fact although he does not lead to be state it, and while he assures the peer of his intention to look after them everyone knows always had the interests and the rights of the founder of the monastery of Lotra, S. Ruadthat the confiscated revenues go to Rome, people so much at heart, that it has been in hap, who died in 584. The Mass, as given in while the poor may go where they please. It is fact the object of attacks, hatreds, perila, the task of the new Prefect Signer Finocoharo and anger from the Powers. Now, every Aprile to despoil the Roman neor while pre-time that it has bestirred itself concerning the religion of which it, under God, is the guardian in all trings, and upon which it exercises its jurisdiction, it has done so with spirit unebioured by any selicitude for human affairs; what it considers singly is the advancement of the glory of God and the salvation of souls, that which conduces most to the public good, to the peace and tranquillity of nations."

He goes on to state that the convention with the British Government relative solely to ecclesiastical affairs, and that so far from the rights and dignity of the Church suffering in any way, they have rather been advanced and confirmed. What he chiefly had at heart was to elevate the standards of education at the Seminary of Maita, so that the Maltese clergy may enjey a higher culture of the sciences and a wider range of knowledge. The teaching of English in the Seminary is not introduced ter the purpose of destroying the Maltere language, as was charged by "lying men who, similating religion and love of country, labor in all the interests of the sectarian enemies of the Church," in order "to destroy the unity which guards the lines of discipline and ebedience." The Pope conoludes by sending his Apostelical Benediction te the Bishop, clergy, and the faithful of Malta.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

By the Paulist Fathers.

"And they that are Christ's have crucified their flesh with the vices and concupiecences."

However these words may have sounded in the ears of the Galatians, to whom they were first written, I am afraid that to some among us they have a atrangely, perhaps unwelceme sound.

And were we to ask such people their opinion in the matter they would without doubt reply that these words of the Apestle were just a little bit strict, good enough it might be fer his time, but hardly practicable newadays.

Yet, brethren, hard as these words may seem, they are as true now as when they were first written. They were intended by the Apostic net simply to express a result, but also to be as a sign whereby the true one of those guilty of the indignity heaped upon followers of Christ should be knewn. And him previously, and he had no other means of they are will the sign of the followers of Christ. For the true Christians of to-day. Christ. For the true Christians of to-day, as of old, are they that have crucified their flaah.

Now what does the Apostle mean by these words? Dess he mean that they are only true Christians, who fersake the world and fast centinually and scourge themselves? Is that what he means by crucifying the flesh ? No, not necessarily. He tells us what he means. For just a few verses before in this Epistle, he gives a long list of sins and among them he places immedesty and cententiens and quarrelings and drunkenness. These he "The wife of Gen. Grant once teld me just only the works of the flesh, and when he says before her husband's death that she though that true Christians crucily their flesh he

who keeps himself away from contention and quarrels and drunkenness and such like

things.
After all, that is not so very hard. It does not differ from what we have learned elsewhere to be a Christian's duty. But what the Apeatle wants to do is to remove the de-celt or the hypercrisy of those who profess to be Christians in words but do not want to do the werks of Christ or live his life. In his bald, forcible words he shows us that there cannot be any doubt or uncortainty in the matter. Either we are of Christ or we are of the world. We must be en one side or the other, and if we are of Christ we must be knewn as such, for they that are of Christ have crucified their flesh

Brothren, how is it with us? We bear the name of Christ, we call curselves Christians, but is it only in name? Are we deceivtog surselves and thinking that because we have the name of Christ we can do as we please ?

I am airaid that this is often the case with so-called Christians. They seem to think that as leng as they bear the name they are all right. In their lives they differ little if any from the men and wemen of the world. They want to have the things of the world, its riches, its pleasures, not simply those that are allowable, but these that are sinful as well. They are in fact, trying to do what our Lord in to day's gospel says is impossible

—they are trying to serve two matters.

They want to be in with the world and have a good time, and at the same time they expect to make all right bereafter because bey bear the name of Christ. These are they who live in aln and yet come to church and laten to sermons, and offer what they call prayers to God, but make no effort to get cut of their sine. These are they who are a source of scandal to the church, of whem it is eft.m said, such a one goes to church, yet he is just so bad as his neighbor. Brethren, such persons are not of Christ, though they may call themselves by his name, For they only Christ's now who have crucified the fleeb, who keep themselves iree from contentions quarelling and such things.

And unless we do that, we can not be Christ's hereafter. For our Lord himself tell us that on the last day many shall say, Lerd, I have called upon Thy name, I have made use of Thy name, and He will reply, I knew you net. Showing that the name alone will not save us, unless we be Christians indeed, unless we have crucified fissh with the vices and concupiecences.

The Church in Ireland. There is a wonderful proof that the Uhurch founded in Ireland by So. Patrick was one with the Church of Rome, and one with the this missal, begins with the litanies of the saints, with an antiphon which expresses the same sentiments as our Confiteor. Then the Gloria in excelsis Dec. with a prayer or collect, and a lesson from the First Epistle to the Corinthians (eleventh chapter) rolating to the Hely Eachrit. The Gospel is from the sixth chapter of St. John, and the creed is given. And when we come to the most solemn part of the Mass or Canon, we have not only the very same words of the Consecratien, but all the prayers which follow it, even to the memento for the dead. The priests of the sixth century in Ireland used the verp same prayer which we find to-day in our missals—"Humbly we beseech Thee, O Almighty God, command this effering to be carried by the hand of Thy holy angels unte Thy heavenly altar, in the presence of Thy Divine Majesty, that all of us who receive, through the participation of this altar, the Most Hely Body and Bleod of Thy Sen, may bo filled with every heavenly blessing and grace, through the same Christ our Lord." In addition to the every day Mass, this missal gives us a Mass of the Apostles, a Mass for Martors, a Mass for Saints and Virgins, and a Mass for the Dead. A Communion hymn is preserved in an ancient beek of antiphone, beginning with the words, Sancti, Venite, Christi Corpus, the very words which Patrick and his dear disciple Sechnall heard the angels singing; so that from the time of Patrick to our own, the blessed words have been sung; and in Erin they were accustomed to sing them when the people received the Body of Christ in the Hely Communion .- Catholic Times.

A Strange Affair. New YORK, Sept. 6th.—A despatch to the World from Cork says: The severe measures adopted by the War Office in a case that has for some time attracted general attention have created genuine sensation. Among the members of the Welsh regiment stationed here is a Lieut. Jervais, who has always enjoyed wide popularity among the men but has been ignored, boycotted and persecuted by his fellow-officers and
subjected by them to petby annoyances of all kinds. This persecution culminated about three months ago when the lieutenant's room was broken into at night, and he was dragged from his bed, taken outside to a secluded spot, and tarred and feathered. A few days later Lieut. Jervais refused to salute his superior officer when on parade, knowing that that officer was been absent four days he was arrested as a deserter, brought back here and subjected to eight weeks confinement in this quarter. His relative lodged a complaint with the Government for this and an inquiry was ordered, It was made and the decision announced on Wednesday last was to the effect that two officers are deprived of their commissions and four others placed at the bottom of the promotion list with option of resignation. The decision has caused a sensation here but it is universally accepted as a just one.

A painful impression has been created in Rome by the fact that the officers of the Aug-trian man-of-war "Minerva" sought an audience with the Pope before officially calling upon the

A GOOD MOTHER.

'he Church's Relation to Science

be Protestant Fables as to the Enmity of the Catholic Church for Science.

The Church cannot afford to leap to conclusions of a question of merescience. There have been some seventeen different theories of our system since Joshua commanded the sun to stand still, and the Church under the old or the new law was committed to none of them. A prominent reason for delay is the fact that at that time the system was not sufficiently demonstrated. Viewing the matter in the light of later discoveries, every tyro in astronomy knows that Galileo's reasonings were all wrong. He took up an old theory, which, although a correct one, he was unable to prove scientifically. The celebrated Delambre said, "that until the velocity of light was ascertained by Reaumur, and the aberration of light was calculated mur, and the aberration of light was calculated by Bradley, and the laws of gravitation were established by Newton, all the Copernicans were reduced to mere probabilities." Macaulay tells us that Bacon rejected the theories of Galileo, and so did Descartes. According to Galileo the sun is without any local movement whatever, whereas the contrary is now established.

The Copernicus system was wrong in giving the placets a circular instead of an elliptical orbit Vistus claimed that the Copernican sys-tem was founded on false geometery. Tycho Brahe, though he rejected the system of Poolemy, confessed that he was not prepared to adopt that of Copernicus. Galileo spoke warmly against the system at the first. It is said that even at the present the Copernican system fails to explain certain phenomens. Cardinal Bellarmine, in answer to a letter from Monsig-nor Dini, says: "The only point at issue is to propose the theory as a theory, not as an indisputable fact. There is no intention of condemning the theory." He also writes so Cardinal del Monte: "Let Galileo stick to mathematics and physics, and sustain from pusting forward new interpretations of Scripture, however ingenious—they are departures from the common consent of the Fathers." Again be writes to Forcarini, one of Galileo's disci-ples: "You will act prudently (and Galileo also) if you will treat of the Copernican system, and of the proofs of it, without references to Holy Scripture."

NICHOLDS CESA,

a priest who was born at Cusa, on the banks of the Moselle, having studied in the most famous universities of Germany and Italy, became Archdeacon of Liege, and in that capacity he assisted at the Council of Basil in 1431. He had written a treatise on astronomy nearly two cen-turies before Galileo, and at this council he maintained, side by side with Cardinal Cesapini, that the true system of astronomy should be called not geocentric but belicentric, and that them to adore Jesus, they did not find Him the earth and not the sun was in motion. What exercising devile, or raising the dead, or rewas the consequence of this bold step? Was storing atglet to the blied or speech to the he summoned before an inquisition? He was dumb, but a silent Babe under the care of a summoned before Nicholas V. to receive a care soliciteus Mother, giving no sign of power, dinal's hat and with it the Bushopric of Brixen in the Tyrol. Copernicus came to Rome from the banks of the Vistula. and we find him an humble prices raised to be a professor in the Pope's university and engaged in giving lectures on the new theory of the heavens to over 2,000 pupils, and when he was unable to print his new work, Cardinal Schomberg undertook his new work, Cardinal Schomberg undertook the entire expense of the publication, and when the great work was printed it was dedicated to the reigning Pope Paul III. If the Roman authorities treated the inventors of the system (after Pythagorus) so graciously, why should they persecute Galileo, who was merely explain-ing the system? True, Cusa and Copernicus, although priests, kept the question of religion entirely aloof from their philosophical specula-tions, while Galileo reduced the issue to a question of Scriptural interpretation. In reality it was a fight between two schools of philosophy and Galileo rashly insisted on a decision from

the Church in the matter at issue. In 1533, Albert Widmanstadt, a disciple of Copernious, went to Rome and proposed to defend in public debate the teachings of his master, Copernicus. At the request of the Pope, Clement VIII., the debate was held in the Vatican gardens in the presence of the Pops himself and many distinguished cardinals. After the debate the Pope made him one of his private secretaries, and presented him with a magnificent Greek codex of "Alexander Aphro-diseus," as a reward for his brilliant attainments. Does this look like persecution for

science sake?
The celebrated astronomer Kepler was condemned by the Theological Faculty of Tubingen, in 1595, for confirming the identical scientific truth which thirty years later caused the dispute of the schools with Galileo. The great majority of Protestants are, without doubt, ignoran; of this interesting case.

JOHN KEPLER.

John Kepler was born near Stuttgard in Wurtemberg in 1571. In order to show the great difference it makes to us whose ox is gored, I give the story of Kepler, which our histories fail to mention. The historian Menzel says: "He was persecuted only in his native country, where he, with difficulty, saved his mother from being burnt as a witch. He fled thence to the Catholics, and, notwithstanding Jenuits, who know how to value scientific knowledge." John Kepler reflected no less credit on Protestant Germany than Galileo on Catholic Italy. He discovered the elliptical form of planetary orbits, and settled the truth of the Copernican system on an immovable basis. He was forced to lay his system before the Academical Senate of Tabingen for their approbation, without which is could not be printed. The thanimous decision of the divines composing the senate was that "Kepler's book contained a damnable heresy, because it contradicted the teachings of the Bible in that passage where Joshus commands the sun to stand still." To this Kepler replied:—"That as the Bible addressed itself to mankind in general, it spoke of things in the to mankind in general, it spoke of things in the life of men as men in general are accustomed to speak of them; that the bible was in no respect a manual of optics or astronomy, but had much higher objects in view; that it was a blamable abuse to seek in it for answers to worldly things; that Joshua had wished to have the day prolonged and God had responded to his wish; how this had happened was not a subject for inquiry." Such an

of every one to explain the Bible for himself.
(Note the inconsistency!) Had not the Duke of
Wurtemberg interposed to protect Kepler he
would probably have suffered. He quitted
Wurtemberg and fied for refuge to the Jesuits
of Gratz and Ingoldstadt, who honored his great talents, and received him with open arms, because of the service he had rendered to science. On the death of Tycho Brahe he received the appointment of court astronomer to the Emperor Rudolph II.

THE HOLY KINGS.

All that is known of the Three Wise Men-

Tradition completes the recital of the Gos pel regarding the three kings who came from the distant East to adore the Messiah. These holy kings, according to the etymology of the Hebrew word, were wise men—" maghim," men of thought. This was the name which the Eastern nations gave to their doctors; as the Jaws called them soribes; the Egyptians, prophets; the Greeks, philosophers. These wise men employed themselves in the study of astronomy; possibly of astrology and magic also; and we may therefore admire and wonder the more at the admirable mystery of their vocation. According to the most ancient martyrologies, the oldest paintings, and the tradition of the Church of Cologne, they were in number three; and this is confirmed by the Roman Pontifical; perhaps to represent the three great families issued from Nosh; or, as is said by Venerable Bede, the three ages of man's life—infancy, maturity, and old age. Looking upon them in either light, these holy kings were a representation of all humanity at the cradle of its Redeemer. According to the general belief their names were Gaspar, Melchior and Balthasar. That they were kings in their own land, is the almost unanimous opinion of the Fathers, who apply to them these words of the prophet David-"The kings of Thursis and the islands shall offer presents; the kings of the Arabians and of Saba shall bring gifts; and all the kings of the earth shall adors Him; all nations shall serve Him."

THE LITURGY OF THE CHURCH.

in aspeating these words many times en the Feast of the Epiphany, seems to give a new anthority to this application; and she adds the prophetical words: "And the Gentiles shall walk in Thy light, and kings in the brightness of Thy rising." If in the Gospols we find no mention of the rank of the "wise men from the East," it may be because all the royalities of earth are as nothing in the presence of that new-born King; and the most powerful monarche stand before Him on a level with the humblest of His worshpers.

St. Leo says of the faith and devotion of the Wise Men: "When a star had conducted but exhibiting a miracle of humility." Where shall we find such fate? "These Gentiles," says St. Austin of Hippo, "were the first fruits of that Gentile Church ef which we are the ingathering. These Wise Men found the young Child among these that denied Him; they worshipped in the tiny body that Ged whem, among great signs and wonders, the Jews would not spare even as a man." They became the first preachers of Christ to the Gentlies, after they had returned to their own country, circumventing Hered in his effects to find Him that was

KING OF THE JEWS.

They scattered the precious seed of faith throughout their tribes and lands. In an ancient commentary on St. Matthew we read :- "Among the works of St. Chrysestem there is a record of the baptism of these holy Kings by St. Thomas," and it is said they were martyrs for the Faith. Their bedies were brought to Constantinople by St. Helena; thence they were carried to Milan. and in the twelfth century transferred by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa to Celogne, where they now rest in the choir of the magnificent Cathedral, within a reliquary rich with gold, silver, and precious stones. It is a much frequented shrine, where pligrims can, by asking, obtain billets which have teuched the relies of the three Kings. The protection of the Wise Men is specially invoked by travelers, also against disease and sudden death.

Did space permit, we would gladly quote here the whole of a most inspiriting hymn on the "Three Kings," by the saintly Father Faber. It thrills one's soul in these days of weak faith to read it, but we must content ourselves with giving only two of the twelve jubilant stanzas of this glorious cantiole :--

Oh! glory be to God on high for these Avabian Kings !--These miracles of royal faith, with Eastern of

ferings—
For Gasper and for Melchior and Balthasar, who from far
Found Mary out, and Jesus, by the shining of
a Star.

Let us make these Martyrs, ther, these mon-archs of the East, Who are sitting now in heaven at their Saviour's

endless feast, To get us faith from Jesus, and hereafter faith's bright home, And day and night to thank Him for the glorious Faith of Rome!

A person may say I am not much concern ed how long I remain in Purgatory, provided I may come to eternal life. Let no one reason

pened was not a subject for inquiry." Such an before October 1. They will sail on that date.

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Prom trivial talk, or worrying Martha-cares programme was not yet arranged.

They will sail on that date.

From trivial talk, or worrying Martha-cares programme was not yet arranged.

Dillon and O'Brien will appear together at Dillon and O'Brien will appear together at Like Mary, meek and slight at Thy feet.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Gems of Thought From Holy Men Past and Present.

One single day in that place of explation may be compared to a thousand days or the severest punishment on earth.—St. Augustine.

The least pain we may have to suffer in Purgatory is much greater than any pains we can imagine as possible in this world.—

Creatures cannot treuble the truly humble man; he abases himself to such an extent that nothing can reach him. -B. BARTHOLO-MEW OF MARTYRS.

He who would be a disciple of Jeaus Christ must live in suffering; for, "the servant is not greater than the Master."—(St. John xill .- VEN. JOHN TAULER,

It is the soft speech that turneth away wrath ; and the wise words we are mest eager to hear and the advice we are mest apt to heed are spoken with gentle velces.

There is no remedy more powerful in pene-trating the powers of the soul and all parts of the body, for curing, purifying, and renewing all, than communica -St. Cyprian. Reflect on the perfection of the lives of the

Saints, on the excellence of their virtues, and then shalt blush at the imperfection and languer of thy life and works,-St. VINCENT To be content with what we have is the real secret of happiness. The real needs of

tificial and conventional are illimitable and ineatiable. Compared to the riches and splendor of a just soul, all wordly honors, natural graces, and acquired gifts are only imperfections, darkness, misery and deformity. -- VES. LOUIS

humanity are comparatively few, but the ar-

OF GRENADA. The Blessed Sacrament in the presence which makes a Catholic church different from every other place in the world, which makes it, as no other place can be holy.— Cardinal Newman.

In recalling to mind the life and actions of the Saint, walk in their footsteps, as much as possible, and be humble thyself, if thou canst not attain to their perfection.—Sr. THOMAS AQUINAS.

All the little vexations of life have their use as a part of our moral discipline. They affort the best trial of character. Many a man who could how with resignation if told that he was to die, is thrown off his guard and out of temper by the alightest opposition to his opinion of his projects.

Some are blessed with the good things of their less favoured brethren the virtues of charity, benevelence and generality. Others are poor that they might practice the virtues of patience and gratitude to their benefactors. And thus the stream of social virtues is continually kept in motion.

Great harm has been done to the progress of true Christianity by blind leaders of the blind, misrepresenting God's dealings with his creatures. Events have always shown the absurdities of these who attribute to God the characteristics of an emnipotent tyrant dispensing favour in an arbitrary way without regard to personal merit.

To advance more and more in the virtue of humility and familiarize yourself with humillations, it would be very useful to represent to yourself frequently some affront or unkindness that may have been effered to you, and then, despite the repugnance of nature, to accept of it interiorly as sent by your Divine Lord as a special pledge of his love.

Sanctity loves to hide itself, and although God sometimes brings it out into clear relief almost in snite of its own reluctancy, yet He more eften allows it to follow its own instinct ripen Itself in the shade, indeed, as far as man is concerned, but in the brilliant sunlight of His leve who loves the meek and humble of heart, and who exalts those of law degree.

Satan knows well that if can seperate religion from instruction, he has cut through the roets of the Christian civilization of the world. For that reason all the art all the wiles, all the frauds, all the false pelitics of this day, are directed to what is called secular education, national education, imperial education-anything you like, only not Christian education,

Each century calls for its type of Christian perfection. At one time it was martyrdem; at another it was the humility of the cluster. To-day we need the Christian gentlemen and the Christian citizen. An hencet ballet and social decorum among Catholics will do mers for God's glory and the salvation of souls than midnight flagellation, or Compestellen pilgrimages. -Archbishop Ireland.

The widew's cake and the widew's mite. and the cup of cold water, and the spices that were bought; but never needed, for Jeans was already risen; and every kind word, and gentle tone, and loving watchfulness in little things, by which the humblest and most homely life is turned to gold, and transfigured in secret before God and the Guardian Angels; all these shall have a meesure of bliss and glory which the world cannet conceive, because it seeth not the Hely Ghost, neither knoweth Him.

The following lines written by Mary Howitt after her reception Into the Churchand probably the last that she ever wrets, for she died not long atterward—preve that-she entered the feld as a true penitent:

Grant me, dear Lord, for my life's term I prays. A threefold grace to sanctify each day:

Grace so to guide and to control my tongue,

C. M. B. A.

Convention in Montreal

An Address by Archbishop Walsh-Election of Officers-Separation from U. S. Jurisdiction-A Grand Banquet.

The Catholic Mutual Benefit Asseciation met for business on Thursday merning last The order of the day was the election of efficers but this was suspended after the election of Mr. J. A. McCabe as president as it was announced that the meeting was to be henered by a visit from His Grace Archbishop Walsh who shortly after arrived. He was conducted to the platform by the President Mr. O'Conner who made a few remarks on the henor dene the convention pointing out that the Archbishop was the first prelate in Canada to jon them and that by word and example he was done them great ser-He thanked him for the henor of his

HIS GRACE'S ADDRESS.

The Archbishop said: "I am glad to be here and proud to see se many representative member of the association assembled for the premetien of its better organization and effi olency. I believe your assciation is a good thing for the pretention of homes and Cathe-lie interests. It does good in a social sense by bring Cathelies to knew each other better and strengthening the bends of frater nal leve and neighborly spirit Beiere the days of this association Cathelic men in many parts of the country were as itams, scattered amenget a nen Catholic pepulation and almest absorbed. It has almost brought tegether Catholic teller and artisan, prefessional and business men from all quarters of Ontario and Quebec, and pemented them tegether in a common bend for the pretection of Catholic Interests. Hitherto there was a strong temptation to Cathelic men to join other benefit secieties of doubtful and questionable merality. I do net mean that the members were net of good character, moral and respectable, but the principles of these societies and thair rules of life and coduct were not those of the Cathelic Ohnrch, and expesed to danger the fath and merals of our people. Your association is in harmeny with the church, and I believe it is good from a religious point. You in in en your members the observance of Easter duties and others, and a body conscientlensly and fearlessly attending to their religious duties is a good example both in the hems and in the parish. Financially, tee. it is a good thing; it has been a comfort to many a desciate home; it has wiped away the widew's tear and enabled many a Chris-tian mether to rear her children in respectability and give them a useful education. These convictions led me to join it and to premote it: interests wherever I can. I am delighted with the spirit of harmony that has prevailed throughout your meetings. I trust that you may centinue to prosper until the C.M.B.A. becomes exterminous with the Dominion of Canada, and that its name be blessed by widews and erphans fer all time."

Mr. J. A. McCabe, who had just been elected President, spoke a few words expres-sive of the honer done the association, and thanking His Grace for his kind and encouraging words. The Archbishep then gave the assembly his blessing and withdrew.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The business of the association was then preceeded with. The election of efficers was concluded at two o'clock, after which the instalment of the fellowing gentlemen took place: —John A. McCabe, of Ottawa, president; W. P. killaskey, of Chatham, Ont., first vice-president; Judge Rioux, of Sherof Landon, secretary; J. E. Martineau, of St. Brockville; Rev. M. J. Tiernan, of London, and T, P. Tansey, of Montreal. Committee en laws-J. K. Barrett, of Winnipeg; Thes. Oeffee, of London, and R. L. Dowdell, of Alments. Finance committee-Thos. O'Neill, ei Paris; James Quillinan, of Niagara Palls, and John Renap, of Hamilton. Representa-tives to the Supreme Council-I. J. Finn, of Mentreal; J. D. O'Connor, of Stratferd, and

Rev. Father Murphy. INDEPENDENCE.

The discussion with regard to separation of the association from United States jurisdiction was put to the metion and carried by almost a unanimous vete. It will now go before the Supreme Council for confirmation and when passed a Canadian Supreme Council will be

MESSAGE TO THE VATICAN. The convention sent the following teleto His Holiness the Pope Lee

XIII. :-Conventus Societats Catholicae Mutual Beneficentice obsequium præstane sanctissimo Patri, humillime postulat ut a spostolicam benedichumillime postular us tionem largiri dignetur,

Archipiscopus

Torontonensis.

Transalation :- The Catholic Mutual Benefit society, now united in convention, are pros-trated at the feet of their Holy Father, and very humbly ask that he will design to give his apostolic benediction.

ABOHBISHOP OF TORONTO. CONGRATULATION'S.

The fellewing telegrams have been exchanged :-

BINGHAMION, N.Y., September 3, 1890. S. R. Brown, Grand Secretary, Canada Grand

Council:
New York Grand council in convention
seembled sends fraternal greetings to Canada Grand council praying that wise council may govern your deliberation and God may bless your council and your work. JOSEPH CAMERON.

Grand Secretary.

MONTREAL, September 3, '90. Joseph Cameron, Grand Secretary N. Y. Grand Council :-

Canada Grand council returns heartiest greetings to New York brothers, coupled with the fervent hope that their deliberations will, with God's help, tend to strengthen our organization and broaden and perpetuate the blessed work in which we are all jointly engaged. S. R. BROWN,

Grand Secretary.

THE BANQUET.

In the evening the Montreal branches of the C.M.B.A. gave the visiting branches a banquet in the Victoria Rifles armory. Mr. J. J. Kaue was in the chair, and on his right frame were engraved the following words: sat the Ray. Father Flannery and on his lift "Presented by the hands of His Mes. Mr. O'Conner, the retiring president. Among Gracious Majesty George IV. to Michel the guests were Mr. Ooffee, Mrs. and Miss. Teloni, 7 April, 1825." The old Chief said it Coffee, of Landon; Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, weuld make him happy if the young Prince Mrs. and Mrs. Tenesy. Mr. and Mrs. Teloni, 1925. Mr. and Mrs. Tansey, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Tansey, Mr. and Mrs. Nogent, Mr. and Mrs. Cestigan, Mr. and Mrs. Blanchet Mr. and knew it. Mrs. McCabe and others. The following toasts were proposed and responded to "The Pope; Queen and Governor General,"

propose by J. Coffee, of Montreal, responded to by Mr. Charlton, of St. Johns; "Our Spiritual Advisers," proposed by Dr. Larrime, responded to by Father Brennan and Father Bleam; "The C.M.B.A." was proposed by Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M.P., in a brill(ant speech- He expressed the pleasure he felt in meeting the C. M. B. A. brethren from all parts of the Deminien, and wished to thank the visiting clergyman for their very kind greating of himself. We had a country to be proud of. Its limitless territory, its varied and inexquestible resources, and, abeve all, its brave men and virtues and beautiful women. (Cheers.) They leved Canada, their free and happy nemes where bigetry had no abiding place,

where if it sought to show it; head it was stamped out by the voices and the votes of our intelligent and bread-minded citizens. (Cheers.) They loved Canada without forgetting the land their fathers came from. He referred to the different races that make up our Deminion, speaking of their characteristics, and elicited prelenged cheers in speaking of Ireland. He spoke of the mission of the C M.B.A. and its influence on the future welfars of the country, and in glewing imaginate portrayed the union that exists and imaginate portrayed the union that exists and must continue to exist amongst all creeds and classes. Catholies must be united, but no true patrictiom could exist unless the right hands of fellowship were extended and grasped between the Catholic and the Pretestant feilow-citizens of our Canadian home. (Cheers.) We needed each other and there was room for all men of good will beneath our beautiful sky, on our fertile soil, within the fold of our liberty giving constitution.
(Lend cheers.) The CM.BA. had a neble mission in its work of benevolent brotherhood, and Canada would be benefited by a membership that enforced sebriety, henesty, todustry and wise foretheught for the future welfare of these dependent upon them. He gave this Canada first, last and always,

(Cheers.) The toast was ably respended to by Mr.

P. J. O Keefs. The other toasts of the even-ing were the ladies and the press. The leading speeches of the evening were made by Rev. Father Bleam, Father Flan-nery, J. A. McOabe of Ottawa, Mr. Killaskey of Chatham, Ont., and Mr. J. J. Curran,

His Grace Archbishop Waish would have been present but for a mistake made by his cabman, who dreve him out of the city. Oa Friday morning the association was driven around the city and saw the various

THE FORESTRY CONVENTION.

points of interest.

An Important Element in an National Economy Discussed.

The American Forestry association held its opening meeting on Tuesday night in the Legislative council chambers, Quebec, the Lieutenant Gevernor presiding. His Honor delivered an address of welcome and reconnted what had been dene in the province for the preservation of the forest, in the interests of future generations and impressed upon his hearers the necessity of stopping the destruction of the forests. In conclusion he hoped the Government would take steps to preserve eur ferests, which were of ne inconsiderable source of provincial revenue. Mr. Lomine, president of the reception committee, also welcomed the guests, and was replied to by the delagate from Washington who is a commissioner of ferestry. This gentleman gave some interesting particulars of the work of the American association since its inception and referred in complimentary terms to the assistance rendered by Mesers. Joly and Lit. tle. He closed by thanking the citizens of Quebec for the the hearty welcome they had brecks, second vice-president; W. J. McKee, extended to the visiting deligates. A represe Windsor, Ont., treasueer; Saml. R. Brown, sentative of the Outarte Gevernment also responded, and detailed what had been dene in Rochs, marshal; Joseph Rheaume, of Amhartha and the cause of Forestry in the sister province, herstburg, guard; trustees, O. K. Fraser, of They convention then adjurned till 10 s.m. to-merrow for practical work. To-night's meeting was largely attended by citizens of Quebec and their ladies, whe in response to invitations appeared in evening dress.

Among the members of the Council of Agriculture present were Messre. Decary, Pillow, ex-M.P.P., Rocheleau, M.P.P., and Little;

also J. X. Perrault, of Montreal. At the second day's proceedings reports were submitted by delegates frem the varieus states and previnces as follows :- New York State, Ganeral James Grant Wilson; Maine, Hen. George Fueter Talbet; Massachusetts, J. M. Weed; Colorado, Colenel Ensign; Washington, Prof. Ernow; Ontario, Dr. Bryce; Quebec, E. E. Tache, deputy commissioner of Ocewn Lands. Mr. John Craig, herticulturiet of the

EXPERIMENTAL FARM

at Ottawa, submitted a report on his work, The secretary's report and that of the reception committee were also submitted. The gist of the reports was that legislation was revaired to prevent whelesale destruction of ferests in all the states, and that climatic changes had been noticed in many. The asseciation appointed a committee to consider these reports and draw up recommendations to submit to the different legislatures as to to carry out the project. It is also proposed legislation necessary for the preservation and reproduction of forests. At the afternoon session the fellowing papers were read :session the fellowing papers work read:
"What Causes Cyclones," by Mrs. Dr.
Dodds, of St. Louis; "Ferents as a National
Resource," by Prof. Fernow, chief of the
forestry division of the Department of Agriculture, Washington. Mr. E. E. Tacho gave a resume of the timber laws of Quebec for the past fifteen years and the status of the question at present. Discussion on these papers filled up the rest of the afternoon. At the evening session Mr. Wm. Little, of Montreal, read a paper en "The Wanlog Pine." Anethor paper was read by M. V. lmerin, of Vilnorin, Andrie & Co., the great seedsmen

f Paris, who is making a tour of America.

Michel Tsieni, the old Huron chief, paid t visit to the Forestry association in full war paint and feathers. He was accommodated with a seat on the platform and delivered the following address: "We are the children ef the forsat, come to welcome the friends of the forest. I wish you for my people joy and success in your good work. When I was a obild I lived in the forest, I wish to die there. We are few in number, we are dying away with our home the ferest. Protect us and you will have the prayers of the Horens and the gratitude of their heits." He sat for a long time, holding on his knee a large picture of King George the fourth. He had brought it with him as his groutest treasure. On the knew that he still had that picture. The

Beneath the Waves.

President promised that the Prince should

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 —According to despatches received by the agents of the Red Cross line the steamer Portugues foundered by the Chairman; "Sipreme Council," proposed by Mr. Hannan and responded to by E. J. O'Brien; "Our Grand Officers," preposed by Father Orinnen, responded to by J. McCabe and J. O'Cennor; "Our Guests,"

New York, Sept. 2—According to despete the Red Cross line the steamer Partnense foundered during a terrific gele. The Pertnense was an iron steamer of 1,470 tons and was one of the CO., Holly, Mich.

Oh! it is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a grant—Shakespeare.

THE BEST WAY TO GAIN STRENGTH

is to take food that contains a large percentage of strengthgiving elements. Such a food is

THE GREAT

fastest of the Red Cross line. The Portuense carried a general cargo of flour and merchan-dise. The efficers and crew, thirty men in all, launched the steamer's boat, but that which centained the captain, first and third mates, chief engineer, two stewards, the boatswale, carpenter, fireman and one seaman, was swamped and the men were drowned. The ethers managed to ride the seas until seen by a passing vessel, when they were picked up. The Portuense was valued at at \$100,000 and her carge at the same sum,

MIXED MARRIAGES.

Archbishop Walsh Desires Information on their Results.

TORONTO, September 3 —Archbish of Walsh has addressed a circular letter to his clergy on the subject of mixed marriages between Reman Catholics and Pretestants. The autherities of the Caurch of Rome are desirous of obtaining all possible information on the effects upon the church of these unions, and the questions sent out call for a return of the number of marriages between Catholics and nen-Catholics, or between Cathelics and non-Obristians, that have taken place in each parish during the last ten years; also how many of them with and how many without a dispensation from the Holy See. In the cases where a dispensation was obtained, have the pr mises given been observed or net, and in how many cases have these premises not been observed? Especially in how many cases have the Catholic parties broken their pro-mises to bring up the children Catholics; in hew many cases have they themselves fallen away from their faith? Where the marriages have been without a dispensation, in what religion are the children usually baptized and brought up? In how many cases have the Cathelic parties to such undispensed marriages lost their falth; in how many cases have they remained faithful to their religion? The number of Catholics, non-Catholics, and non Christians in the parish, or in the district, in charge of a priest is to be given, and all the particulars are to be signed by the parish priest or priest in charge. Where it is believed that accurate information cannot be obtained, this is to be reported to the bishep with all available information.

The Quebec West Election. QUEBEC, Sept. 4,-Judgment was given as follows in the Quebeo West Election case:-"Considering that the preliminary ebjections in this cause, preduced by Owen Murphy, one of the defendants, are well founded; Considering that the petition in this cause is directed against two defendants, viz, the said Owen Murphy and Charles Trudelle, and that the said two defendants have appeared and answered separately to said petition; Considering that petitioner has given but one security to the amount of \$1,000 for said twe defendants instead of two deposits of \$1,000 each, within the terms of articl 437 of the Centested Election act-The court down main tain the preliminary objections of the said Owen Murphy and doth dismiss the Election petition in this cause against him, with costs. A similar judgment was entered in the case against Ar. Charles Trudelle.

A Utopian Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Supt. 3.-Tue President to day transmitted to Congress the recommendations of the International American Conference touching international arbitration, with a letter of transmittal from Secretary Blaine which says that the conference adepted three reports-1. Recommending a definite plan of arbitration for the settlement of differences between the American nations. 2. Recommending the adoption of a similar plan by the nations of Europe, 3 D.c'a lug that the right of conquest could not be recognized by the American nations. The prestdent in his letter says—"Tue ratification of the treaties contempisted by these reports will constitute one of the happiest and most hopeful incidents in the history of the western hemisphere.

Count Von Moltke.

BERLIN, Softember 3.—The preparations for a national evation to Count You Meltko on the occasion of the ninetieth acciversary of his birth include a proposal to buy the house at Paronim, in which the count was bern, and to present it to him. Count Von Moltke is endeavoring to prevent the execution of this plan. Nevertheless a committee of members of the Raichstag has been formed to celebrate the day by the establishment of a fund from which to bestow prizes upon persons who show eminent ability in military science.

HALIFAX, Sept. 6 .- On Monday the Jog-Hins' out mine passed ince the hands of Engmeney of \$230,000 has been paid and the remainder will be paid in March next. The new company will call themselves the Cazada Coal Co., and extensive improvements will be made and new operations begun.
The managers will be Mesers, O. L. Spel-cer, R. G. Luckie and R. Chuikabank, Heory Daffull, jr., will continue as secretary of the oprperation.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it fars to any person who applies to Nicholson, 30 5s. John arrees, Montreal.

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"That's so. See now the daily papers keep increasing their circulation"—Epoin.

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Classics taught in English as well as in French Pronunciation, Grammar and Literature a specialty.

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OF MONTREAL.

The opening of the classes of the

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And of all the other schools under the control of the Board, will take place on

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For particulars apply to the Principal, or the Director of each school.

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Post-Graduare, Philosophical and Scientific courses resumed September 10th.
Students received at any time.

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WANTED-A R. C. TEACHER, WELL qualified to seach and speak English and French. Elementary School; salary, \$175. To commence at once. Apply to C. BARSALOU, Sec. of School Com., Calumet Island. Que.

Aug. 11, '90

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GRAND

Art, Industrial and Agricultural

EXHIBITION

In Aid of the Hotel Dieu, Windsor, Ont.

From October 1st to October 31st, 1890.

As already announced in the public press, tois Exhibition is to consist of four departments: The Art Department, in which will be seen the finest collection of oil paintings, both old and new, ever exhibited in this province; the Industrial Department, which will be open to all the manufacturers of the country; the Agricultural Department, which will teem with the produce of the farms, orchards and vineyards of the County of Essex; and last, but not least, the Ladies Department, to which all the ladies of Ontario and Quebec, who are expert in fancy or pla'n needlework, are earnestly invited to contribute an exhibit.

To encourage competition in this department, a fine old oil painting, from among these resided from Europe, will be presented to the lady whose exhibit will be judged the best, by a committee of ladies appointed for the purpose. The ten next best exhibits will baadjudged a fine large engraving each.

The names of all the lady exhibitors will be published in the papers, with such favorable commendations as their exhibits may call for, and to each article on exhibition will be fixed a large card, bearing the name and address of the donor.

Among the oil paintings already on hand there is a magnificent " Ecce Homo," 4 feet 2 in. x 2 feet 9 in., from the private gallers of the late Pius IX. This grand oil painting was bought at the sale of the peronal effects of the late venerated Pontiff, after his death. by a Canon of the Cathedral of Prague, in Bohemis, and the very same rev. gentleman donated it to be disposed of to best advantage for the benefit of the Colored Orphanage, attached to the Windsor Kote Dieu. This beautiful painting will be rafiled at the conclusion of the Exhibiti n, on the 31st October next; chances, 50c. each. There is also on hand another grand oil pai sting, 2 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 3 in., representing st. Paul preaching in the Arcopagus at Athens (Acts xvii. 19 33). This will also be raftled at 500, a chance Persons wishing to obtain further information concorning the Exhibition will kindly write to REV. DEAN WAGNER, Windsor, Ont, who is also prepared

READ THIS! Any manufacturer or business firm wishing to advertise at the exhibition, without sending any xhibits, will have the privilegs, upon payment of \$5, of having a framed advertising card 3x+ for put up in the exhibition buildings, such advertising card, loyether with the fee, to be sent to the address of the Secretary of the Committee of Management, as above. m or before the 20th September next.

To save cost of shipment such cards might be ordered

to send tickets to all upon demand.

st any of the printing offices in Windsor.

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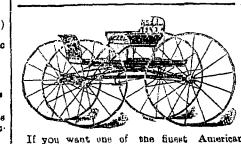
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"Concord" Buggies, Phaeton, open or covered Buggy of any kind, Road Cart, Pony Cart Track Sulkies, or anything to run on call or write for prices and catalogue, and save money by so doing.

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CITY OF MEXICO

ON MONDAY,

September 15th, 1890. Which is the Grand Semi-Anunal Extraordinary Grawing, the CaPITAL PRIZE being One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

\$120,000.00

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PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money : Wholes, 88; Hatven, 84: Quarters, 82; Eighths, 81.

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150 Prizes of \$120,
spproximating to \$120,000 prize, \$15,000
150 Prizes of \$100,
spproximating to \$(0,000 prize, \$15,000)
150 Prizes of \$60, 150 Prizes of \$60, approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$9,000 799 Terminals of \$40, decided by \$120,000 prize, \$31,500 2,289 Prizes......Amounting to.....\$357,120

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Send in your orders early, as we have only a few in stock. There will be no further expense to you than our price (50 cents) as we pay all other charges. Address, Wm. Dobie & Co., Publishers,

EVERYBODY

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bonse. They are carefully prepared from the Butteraut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per

Diseases of the Lungs, Asthma Are cured The method, quick and certain, le aided by excellent and most effective remedies. After four

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weeks' use a decided relief will be felt. Send full accounts of symptoms and address, inclosing postage stamps for answer. for answer "HYGIEA OFFICE." New York.

And the parties of the second section of the second CLINTON H. MENEELY

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SELF-RAISING FLOUR is THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it, as all others are imitations.

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MRS. N. B. LITTLE, Chicago, Itla.

This Company is now making a Chime of 15 Bells, to weigh 30 000 phunds, for St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City.

5-G,Sep'90

Liems of interest From the Provinces of the Green Isie.

The total amount of Poter's Pence from the archdioceas of Dublin is ever £1,600. The Osthedral parish gave the largest centributlen £132.

Mr. Parnell has arrived at Avondala where he intends to spend seme time during the sheeting season. Several members of the Irish party will be tre guests of their leader during his stay in Wicklew.

The fine bridge that span the Corrib river has been named by the Galway Towa Commissioners the "William O Brien Bridge," in seme small recognition of the terms of impra senment which the hon. gentleman has spent in Galway jail.

A purse named Hergan, employed in the Oerk Werkhouse Hospital, was arrested recently on the charge of having administered an everdese of medicine to a patient, who died from the effects of the drug. She was remanded in custody.

The splendid memorial te Cardinal Mo-Cabe, in Glasnevin Cometary, executed by Mr. Thor. Farrell, has just been completed. It represents the Oardinal in full pentificale, resting upon an altar, under a fine canopy. The figure is life-size,

Osptain Tonson Rys, Jr., DL, who was undergoing a sentence of two menths' imprisonment, passed at the last Cork assizes, for recklessly firing at and wounding a laberer, war, a week or two ago, released on account of the dangerous state of his health.

Britain and the Isie of Man during the week ending 19th of August, 1890, 9,960 cattle, 27,738 sheep, 3 569 awine, 268 gos s, 1 020 heres, and 1f9 asses; tetal, 42,354 Total for previous week, 40,280; corresponding week in 1889, 40 310.

It many interest many to hear that the largest community of nune in the United Kingdom is that of Loretto Abbey, Rathfarnham, near Dublin, where there are 120 Slaters. The Sisters of Lady of Charity and Refuge at High Park, Drumcondra, have a community numbering seventy.

The tenants of the Leinster estate in Kil-1886 under the Ashburn Act, held a meeting reactly and appointed a committee to endeaver to obtain a reduction of the annual in is not now producing the amount of the inetalment each year.

The confusion among the inhabitants of of the ball if and police on board the gunboat Britimart to that place some weeks ago, and the secure of their capoes for rent due to Lord Cork, had scarcely disappeared when the poor islanders were visited by another dreadful calamity. An epidemic of fever commenced to rage over the island, and saveral families have been affi cted with the malady.

Dr. D. Edger Flyne, of Kingstown, has rendered a national service by the publication of the clever and interesting paper which he has contributed to the London Medical

just new would be a species of Saxon invasion to which the sturdiest Nationalist would never dream at objecting, and Dr. Figure's paper is precisely of the kind best calculated to lead to such result. There can indeed, be no doubt that, were the beauty and salubrity of Irish watering places better known and more generally recognized, our people would reap a golden harvest.

On Sunday, August 31, three new stained g'ass windows erected over the high altar of the parish church, Ballyragget, were unvelled. These beautiful winnows, represent ing the Crucifixion, with St. Patrick on the right and St. F.unan on the left, are the preduction of the famous establishment of Mayer of Munich, and were presented to the parish by Joseph F. Cullenan, M. D., Dublir, to serve as memorial for his family and ances-

tore. A dastardly surrage was recently reported from Glin, county Limerlok. Sime parenne effected an entrance into the Knight of Glin's stables, and savagely mutilated three of his horses. One is dead, and another is injured to such a degree that the animal will have to be destroyed. Four years ago two of the Knight of Flin's horses were burned to death and since then seme of ble hay was mallolous ly burned. The local National League held a meeting ever the outrage, denounced the perpetraters, and effered a reward.

Rev. Dr. Melloy has lodged objections to the proposed distribution of the Leamy Endowment at Limerick between Protestant and Cathello Educational Boards. Dr. Molloy peints out that the proportion of Catho-los to Pretestants in Limerick is 8 to 1, despite which it is proposed to give the latter of the capital, the remaining £8 000 to go to the Catholic Board.

The Mayer and the High Sheriff of Cork have jointly issued an address to the Irish people, asking their co-sporation to render the coming centenary ceremonial worthy of Father Mathew, whose life and labors were spent in the emandipation of the people from the degrading slavery of intemperatus, maklog the City of Cark, the scene of his beroto charity during the familie years, the headquarters of his crusade. It is worthy of note that out of the gress anm of £14 000 originally expended on tale charch, Father Mathew dare, who had purchased their holdings in himself supplied half that amount ent of his ewn resources.

> glorions title of "Arran na naomba." There are at present in the three islands nine fine paster has not eversoked the comforts of his

Hewth's Estate in question for over 88 years. He added the information that he was one of the postillions who drave George IV. to this after he had landed in Dublin in 1821. Quinn's employer was a man named Mo-Dewell, who was then tenant of the holding, the subject of the enquiry, which had been claimed by the landlord as demeane lands, and cut of the staute. The commissioner, Mr. R R. Kane, stated they would visit the bolding before giving their decision on their decision on the question.

The Limerick Reporter contains the following statement of the true facts in connection with the slieged miraculous cure at St. P trick's Well; It would appear that Willie Berne, 14 years of age, sen of a respected cit z n, ewing to an accident received ten menths ago, had been numble to put his leg under him during that time, and that when returning from Mass at the Church of the Shored Heart, Crescent, he was inspired by faith to visit St. Patrick's Well. He visit the boly well on the following Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On each cooselon ne said the Resery, and knelt on the spot on which is to be seen the print of St. P. trick's knees, and found himself getting atronger at each visit. On the last ecoasien of his visiting the well, he told his mother and his elder sister that he would come home cured, which was verified when he left his crutch at the

Recently an influential public meeting was held in Cork, under the presidency of the Mayer, in surtherance of the exection of a memorial to the late venerable and venerated Deminican Very Rav. Bartholomew Russell, in St. Mary's church, of which he bedy one third of the endowment. The was the founder, and which during his long amount of the endowment is stated at £10,- life was the principal scene of his energetic 314 odd. The Protestants are effered the | and successful labors in the cause of religion. There were exported from Ireland to Great building, subject to £40 per annum, and £2,000 | The meeting was very successful, and the project was liquohed under very favorable anapices. Some of the apeaches contained interesting particulars relative to Dr. Russell and the Dominicans. Sir John Pope Hennessy recalled how ten years age Dr. Russell showed him the manuscript of a work en which he was then engaged—the history of his awn Order in Ireland, supplementary to the famous valums published in the last century. The valume to which Sir John alluded was doubtless the "Hibern's Dominican's," by Dr. Da Burgo, or Burke, Bishop of O sory, a rere and valuable work, of which it is very d fibult to get complete copies. It is a striking fact illustrative of the past and and present of the Church in Iroland, that when the The Bishop of Galway recently confirmed Irish Bishops signed a joint protest against a noticable fact that legislation which deals deavor to obtain a reduction of the annual in four hundred children in Kilronan in the Artita publication, farring that its too plain with the helding of effice and the methods of stalments. The tenants state that the land ran Islands. His Lordship took occasion to speaking—for D. Burgo was a fearless truth securing office passes very quickly, while express his unbounded pleasure at the evi-dences of pleasure manifested by the simple-deficience in the attitude of the Irish hierminded Arraners, whose devotion to their archy new and the timid and temperizing the Graat Blacket Islands, caused by the visit faits gained for them in primitive days the policy of those days! The leaves objected to the executive for signature. The reason may are missing in most copies. Sir John Hen- , be that the legislater knows mere about his nesy also reminded his hearers tout the little schools, six of which have been built by R. w. Frary, replaced by the church burnt by Dr. Father O'Donohoo; and that the zealous Rassoll, stood upon the ruins of Shanden paster has not eversucked the comforts of his Coult, one of the ancient eastles of a very teaching staff, he has recently but t and fur old Catholic family, the Desmonds, or Geralnished five teacher's residences which should dines, and that after their lawnfall the Porty organs sounded the praises of, and be a credit to the most fashionable locality in Diminicans, who were great friends of the Dismonds, to some extent shared their fate, gress, but they threw very little light on its Amater of ancient bistory was brought The Cork Dominioan community are the povisions. Tosse who spiceted to it were before the eyes of the Dablin public recently possessors of a communable Desmond rollo, of supposed to be allenced when they were by the examining of a witness samed Andrew | which Father Russell was, for between sixty , called "Democrata," and these who favored Quinn before the Sib Commission for the and seventy years, the appointed on todian. He were expected to die of shame because they Recorder, and in which he summarises the county of Dublin for fixing judicial rents. The It is an every image of the Blessed Virgin favored a "Republican measure." The writer

Deminion Friary in Youghal. The penal or millitates against the Democrats; he is ef laws forbade Cathelics to have a bell in their the epinion, in which he may be wrong, that churches, and in the eld Deminican Friary in such a measure is fraught with dauger to our Cork, it was hung on a tree which stood at the sacristy deer. The toundation stens of St. Mary's was laid without public ceremony in 1823, the dedication taking place in 1839. The foundation stone of the adjoining priory was laid in 1848. Of the first community, who vives, Dr. Leahy, the aged Bishep of Dromore. It is not generally known that Her Majasty had, indirectly, a hand in building St. Mary's, Father Russell used to tell how he went to Kensington Palace collecting for his church, and se selicited a donetion from the Queen, then Princess Victoria, but, as she was helress to the threne and as such identified with the maintenance of what was called the " Protestant interest," her mother, the Duchess of Kent, donated in her stead.

Joux-do-Mots.

A witty lady says .-

"That dommon DYES cannot DIE too soon." "That some ladies really DIE in the attempt to DNE with worthless DYES, which give forth poisonous and deathly exhalations." That worthless imitation DYES are already

branded by the DIE of public opinion, and must DYE 'ere they DYE long. That the DIES used in branding crude imitation package DYES, so as to have them look outwardly like the "Diamond" DYES,

should be confiscated by law, so that the unwary be not decaived." That profit and pleasure cannot be found

before DYING, if your DYRING is not done with Diamond DYES." 'That Diamond Dygs while Dyging goes on never DIE, but always DYE so as to live in the hearts of the people."

"That Diamond Dres DrE to live; and although their consumers DIE, they DIE satisfied that what they DYED would retain color, brightness and beauty after they DIED; thus DYEING with Diamond DYES gives consolation and sweet recollections, even when DYING."
"That seeing all these things are so; all may DYE and DYE easily, before the DIE of fate is cast, which calls on them to DIE."

A Danger to the Republic.

There must be something wrong in our egislative system, or clas such a measure as the National Election Bill would not have passed the lower House of Congress before an opportunity had been accorded to the people to express an opinion upon it. It is within forty-eight hours. During his last a noticable fact that legislation which deals hours the doctors relieved him as much as that which affects the whole people has to pass the ordesi of several sessions of the legislature or of Congress before it goes to he died. own wants than he does about the wants er wishes of his constituents, and, being in office, he thinks is no harm to stay there, even though the liberties of the poorle be nlaced in jeepardy through his methods. denounced, the bill while it was before Concalef merits of our more important Irish ald man who stated he was 103 years of age, and Child, which was handed down after the laintependant in politics, and does not object live is over ready to suffer for the Beloved function may be reclaimed, suffering may be watering places. An influx of English visitors said he remembered the holding on Lird Ref rmittion and after the destruction of the to the bill because it favors the Republicans. One.—M. de Bernieres Louvigny.

republican ferm of government. Many opponents of the bill call it sectional, but it is neither sectional nor national; it is so clastic that it may stretch all over the country er span a single Congressional district. . .

In making excuses for the bill's appearance in went into residence in 1852 only one sur- Congress its advocates urged toat it would be called into operation in but from twenty to thirty districts in the South, and that there would be no eccasion for it elsewhere. In every Congressional district in the United Status there will be found the required fifty er one hundred persons to sign a petition to the chief supervisor, and if they do not think of it, the Congressional aspirant who may think his chances will be improved by the aid of these patriots will not forget it. The compansation which deputy supervisors will receive will stimulate the patriotism of a sufficient number to secure the signatures of fifty er one bundred persons. Every ward politician who may be out of a job and who has a premise frem a Congressial candidate they will all make promises—will circulate the petitlen, -Master-Workman Powderly in North American Review for Sentember.

"Ohristian Science" Cranks.

TORONTO, Sept 3 .- It is alleged that School Trustee, John Kent, who died on the lit instant, was a violin of Christian Science and the efficials of the College of Physicians and Mrs. John H. Stewart of Markham street, | sum. for manulaughter. For three years Mr. Kent had been suffering from disbetes, but not in an acute form. Dr. Carveth, ef 327 Osliege avenue, is the medical attendant. The dector told him that he would never get well, but that by taking care of himself and abstaining from sugar and starch as much as much as possible he would live for years, and in the end would probably die from some other disease. Mr. Kent followed this treatment for three years and maintained tolerably good health. About three weeks since he discussed his allment with Mr. Solliffe. The latter told him he had been cured by Christian Science in three treatments. Mr. Kent | THREE BOTTLES BROUGHT HER OUT called on Mrs. John H. Stewart and she attended him for about two weeks. She told him to eat and drink what he liked, and to that order the doctors describe his death. Diabetic come set in and that is always fatal possible. About four e'clock en Monday afternoon Mrs. Stewart called and said he was sleeping and she would come back at five. She never came. The next morning

Anniversary of Sedan.

BERLIN, September 3 .- The anniversary of the battle of Sedan was celebrated throughout Germany yesterday in the usual man-ner. On the part of the German press a new was struck. The celebration first since the resignation of Prince Bismarck liver, bowels and kidneys. This celebrated from the Chancellorship and all the news papers, even those that were formerly his hitterest enemies, joined in a unanimous chorus of praise of the retired statesman.

They who reject suffering do not leve; for

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

The Loss Estimated at \$35,000.

QUEBEC, 4th .- Last Wednesday morning

at 1 15 fire broke out in Mr. Ephrem Duplessie' tannery, St. Etienne street, Levis, and spread with such rapidity that in a few minutes the whele building was in fiames. The fire speedily extended to the premises of Mr. Hubert Begin, butcher, and to the eutbuildings of Mr. S. Marceau, on the same street, and was threatening the dwelling house of Mr. L. Haroult when the firemen arrived, and it was saved with much difficulty. Mr. J. Demers' takery, on the other side of the tannery, was completely destroy ed. The flames fanued by a northeast wind spread rapidly over the northern half of the equare bounded by Cote des Marchands, St. Etlenne, Eden and St. George streets. Two dwellings on Eden street were burned to the ground with all their contents. One was occupied by Mme. Dument and the other by Mr. Demers. Around the corner the house of Mr. Bosse, laborer, was completely destroyed, and it was only by deluging them with water that the houses en the other side of the street were saved. A great number of wooden sheds and out-buildings in the centre of the hollow square by brick walls. The fire was not extinguished till nearly alx o'clock. The loss is estimated at \$35,000, on which there is hardly any insurance. The principal loss was in Mr. Dublessis' tannery. He loses \$11,000 of stock on which there is not a cent of insurance. The building, which Surgeens of Octario are engaged in working | was sweed by Mms. Wm. Carrier, was valued up the case with a view of preceeding against | at \$15,000, and insured to about half that

Expects a Storm.

LONDON, September 2.—The Times, Commenting upon the Trades Unions congress at Liverpool, doubts whether the public at large or even the mass of employers have yet realized the nature and scope of the assauls that is preparing upon industrial property and social prosperity. It says that untimely means are employed to check the violence that is now openly advocated the awakening will be rude indeed.

OF THE BED.

I was suffering from anxiety and palpitation of the heart for four years, so that I had to stay in bed in the month of March, but after taking three bottles of Pastor Keenig's Nerve Tonic I

was able to get up and tend to my household

duties again.

Holloway's Pills.—Important for the dellcate. It is difficult to determine which is the more trying to the human constitution, the damp, cold days of autumn and winter, er the keen, dry, easterly winds of spring. Throughout the seasons good health may be maintained by occasional doses of Holloway's Pills, which purify the blood and act as wholesome stimulants to the skie, stemach, medicine needs but a fair trial to convioce the a ling and desponding that it will restere and cheer them without danger, pain, or inconvenience. No family should be without a supply of Helloway's Pills and Ointment, as by a timely resourse to them the first erring

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Damaged by Water and Smoke

\$40,000 STOCK OF FRESH NEW SUITS, OVERCOATS, ETC.

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WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 10, 1890.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10th, St. Nicholas of Telentine, Confesser. THURSDAY, Sept. 11th, SS. Protus and

Hyacinth, Martyra.
FRIDAY, Sept. 12th, St. Guy, Conlessor. SATURDAY, Sept. 13th, St. Amatus, Bishop

and Confessor. SUNDAY, Sept. 14th (elxteenth after Pentecost)-Feast of Hely Name of Mary. MONDAY, Sept. 15th, St. Nicomedes, Mar-

tyr.
Tuesday, Sept. 16th, SS. Cernelius and Cyprian, Martyre.

The cable anneurous the death en Sunday last from paralysis of the Most Rav. John Pius Leahy, D. D., Bishop of Dremere. His Lordship was consecrated Oct. 1, 1854.

THE pasteral letter of His Grace Archblahop Tache of St. Bonliace, Manitoba, is a very able decument. He reviews the whole history of the Separate School question in Maniteba, and makes out a ornshing case against those who are rebbing the Cathelles of their cenetitutional rights. No one can read the able decument without coming to the cenclusien that nothing but the blindest fanaticism can be driving Mr. Martin and his celleagues in their mad course.

IT is to be heped that the Knights of Labor will premptly repudiate all association with the abeminable ontrage which nearly sent a number of helpless people who had no earthly connection with the recent difficulties to a sudden and cruel death. This ecourrence is a lamentable one at such a time and seems to justify the remarks of a Chicago paper, which says that if the Knights allew themselves to in their stock-in-trade would be gone. be misled by asses they had better disband lest they come such a position that they may sthaye to be dishanded.

THE decision of Chancellor Boyd, of Ontarie, to the effect that the power of pardening offences against previncial statutes is wasted in Lientanant Governors is important as practically asserting the Vice-regal representation of those officers. It is more than deubtful whether this can be maintained by the letter of the law and past discussions have made it clear that its spirit did not contemplate the creation of such a state of affairs. The result of an appeal to a higher tribunal, and no doubt the case will go ultimately to the Privy Council, will be watched with

MR. C. J. DONERTY, Q. C., and Mr. E. Barnard, Q.C., have expressed the opinion that the City of Montreal cannot legally cellect any water tax this year, much less carry into effect the terrors and threats held out to householders by that miscrable civic department. The opinion of these two learned nawyers is necessarily important, and it is to be heped that the Trades and Labor Council, which obtained it, will at once move for a writ of injunction to restrain the city from enforcing its collection. The decision of the Courts would satisfactorily settle the ques-

THE Kuights of labor and others have been helding a great meeting at Oltawa, relative to the public questions of the day. Such meetings, when contined to the subjects affeeting labor and labor organizations, are calculated to do good; but when every man In the congress desires to make a motion, and, that everything under the sun is dealt with, regardlass of its relevancy to the workingman's cause, the danger is that little heed will be paid to the recommendations and suggestions made to the local legislature and Dominion Parliament.

WE have repeatedly peinted out to the farmers of Canada that it should be countries other than the United States to which they should look to expert their preduce. Now we read in the Standard of Kingsten, Jamacla, the following significant words provoked by the McKinley b.Il:-

"Trade between the United States and Jamaica has increased greatly of late years, the principal benefit accruing to the United States. If the Americans persist in imposing a heavy duty on Jamaica sugar we have it in our power to retaliate by raising our import duties on American products. The foodstuffs we now get from the United States, we can obtain as cheaply and as conveniently from Canada. All, then, that remains to be done is to conclude preferential fiscal arrangements with Canada."

LORD HARTINGTON, who abandoned his eld chief, Mr. Gladatene, to lead the Unionist Liberals, is in a bad fix- He recently made whistle up the courage of his followers, and the Gladstenians were wasted, and would dem, and which would only be endured from lead them to disastor. He was ferced, hew. the highest and neblest of duty." New, Victoria Hall. Elequent speeches were described farms. The result will be that the business, on the 4th of November.

ever, to add :- "It could not be denied that Mr. Goldwin Smith, according to the pubthe snooss of the Parnellite tactice rendered Parliament impotent and made the Irish with even the Colonel, for we are told "he party more fermidable than it had ever been | went en te give some instances et the operain the days of O'Council or of Mitchell and Smith O'Brien." Very true; and then Lord Hartington enght to take into account, that | Canada through the operation of the early | tion to work more smoothly and efficaciously, public opinion in England has also become Jesuit missionaries." formidable in favor of justice to Ireland.

SEVERAL attempts have been made to induce Mr. Gladatene to visit Canada and the United States. It was fondly heped by many of the G.O.M.'s admirers that he might be induced to come across the seas, but there is now no chance whatever of that hope being realized. Mr. John Cameren, of the London Advertizer, publishes an extract from a letter addressed te him by Mr. Gladatene, to the following

"I regard with the greatest interest the condition and progress of Canada. I had to do with her affairs officially when she was in the trammels of administration from Downing street, and I belonged to the Cabinet which prepared the act and formed the plan for the erection of the Dominion. But I cannot hope to see that great territory, for my age, and still more, my engagements, utterly deable me from crossing the Aslantic. I shall be glad if you will make this known to all such as may feel an interest in the matter."

THE Montreal Daily Witness, with its outtemary fanaticism, has been making a great outory because the Hen. Mr. Dewdney, in referring to the Oka Indians, stated that no "Pretestant Indiana" could expect aid from the Government. This was a terrible entrage in the eyes of the Witness and its friends, and the minister was subjected to the grossest abuse and misrepresentation, so much so that he was under the necessity of putting himself right befere the public and explaining his true pesition. In a published letter he BAYS :---

"In my letter of the 25th June the term 'Protestant" was merely used to designate those Indians who voluntarily separated themselves from the Church of Rome and who have been at variance with the authorities of the Seminary. In consequence of the long continued, and sometimes bitter differences which have existed at Oka between the Indians and the owners of the Seigniory (which differences have existed only in the case of the Protestant Indians), and inasmuch as the highest legal authority is of opinion that the Indians have no ownership in any of the lands of the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, the Govern ment, in the interest of the Indians themselves, has long been anxious to see them securely placed among influences which are not antagon istic to their religious views; but it is clear that it cannot assist or protect those Indians who persist on remaining on land which does not belong to them, and over which the Goverument has no control.

The Government has afforded every facility for the settlement of the Oka Indians in the tewnship of Gibsen, and this, if taken proper advantage of, wenld settle the question. But the agitators, who live on such disputed points and relish them probably, de net want the matter settled. One of the chief items

Hon. Daniel Dougherty.

The lecture of Mr. Dougherty, at the Queen's Hall, on Tuesday evening, on the subject of "Oratory," was an unqualified success. The elequent lecturer was equal to \$11.60. In this the very important element whese minds they have distorted by misrephis reputation. We hope, however, that we may again have the pleasure of hearing the "Irishman's son," as he called himself, on some other subject. Now that Mr. Daugherty has made the acquaintance of our fellowcitizens, we feel satisfied that should be come again to speak ne public hall in the city would be large enough to hold the crewds | ally. The figures quoted are those of a that would flock to hear him,

In another column will be found a communication from Mr. J. J. Carran, M.P. centaining a suggestion as to the provisional reception of veluntary subscription of funds fer the relief of those in Ireland ever whose heads the famine-cloud is new lowering. The suggestion made by Mr. Curran comes at an epportune moment, because it follows clesely on our reception of the ansolicited donation acknwoledged claswhere, and some time after that acknowledgement was in type. We trust that his suggestion will be acted on. So far as THE TRUE WITNESS is concerned, we need only say that a subscription list is epened. The thanks of the community are due to the Hen. E. Murphy for his kindness in undertaking the task of treasurer in the dollars.

Caven and Smith.

Another attempt is being made, in the Prevince of Ontario, to revive the Canadian Knew-Nothing mevement, masquerading under the name of Equal Rights Association. What is described as the opening meeting of the season was held in Toronto some days ago, and it was the "Young Equal Rightors" who were supposed to come to the fore. Lo! and beheld, hewever, the youngest and most active members of the meeting seem to have | gates, clerical and lay, from every Province been Principal Caven and the Irrepressible in the Dominion assembled, and the amount Prefessor Geldwin Smith. The Globe and other Teronto papers give preminence to the the meetings were held, cannot be overspeeches delivered by the two brothers on estimated. The Rev. Father Dowd, Partir the occasion in question. As usual Geliwin of St. Patrick's, had prepared the church for Smith was a rampant biget. He simply went ever his eld harangue, professing liberality with his lips whilst fanaticism was eazing out of every pere. As an instance of the style of his speech, we quote his reference to the early Jesuit missionsries, who were enlegized on the floor of the House of Commens even by se arch a fanatic as Celonel | the high esteem in which the Church holds O'Brien. The fiery colonel felt compelled the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association was to say of the early Jesuits in Canada: "I plty the man who can read without emotion of the hardships, the trials and the sufferings endured by the Jesuits in their efforts to Obriguanize the heathen. It is hard for us, in these days of luxury and comfort, to a speech at York, in which he sought to realize what hardships and sufferings these men went through, sufferings which too eften gravely assured them that the exultations of met their only reward in a crewn of martyr. plished. On Thursday evening the delegates

Maked report of his speech, is at variance tions of the Jesuits, denying even that there had been on the whole much if any benefit te

There is just one grain of conselation left for the Prefessor, and he will find it, in having earned and secured the pity of Colonel O'Brien! Such is the fate of the trans-

Principal Caven having delivered himself f his everflow of sympathy for the peer Catholics, dealt with the question of Separate Schools in Ontarie. He wished all were placed on the same plane in the eyes of the law. Equal rights, in the fullest acceptance of the term, was his mette, and, ne doubt, every one expected that he was about to declare in favor of the undoubted rights of Catholic parents to educate their children according to the dictates of their conscience. Well, Principal Caven, it appears, is an Equal Righter, just up to a certain point, and there he draws the line, and that point happens to be the Separate school. He

It is true that we do not wish to have two sets of schools in the country, one for the Pro-testants and one for Roman Catholics. (Renewed cheers.) At least in saying so I speak for myself. I cannot venture to suppose that I am speaking for all the gentlemen in this room, because that question has not been long dis cussed. I speak for myself in asserting and most carnestly maintaining that it was a great blunder to give way to Separate Schools— (cheers)—and, moreover, whilst we must deal fairly and moderately, I would even say gently, with this very difficult question, we must head the Province in the right direction and look ward its continuation and extension. (Cheers.)

No deabt the cheers with which Principal Caven's remarks were greeted gave him very great pleasure; but would the reverend and learned Principal, or these whe cheered him, kindly inform an expectant public where the respect for equal rights for all comes in if Catholics are to be deprived of their Separate acheels?

The Price of Bread.

One of these periodical rises in the price of bread has just taken place in Montreal, to the great grief of those who have to buy much of that commodity for their families. The reason is not clear; of course the exouse is that the price of fleur has gone up. It is a remarkable thing that bread always goes up directly the bakers are able to say that there is a rice in flour, though it is equally remarkable that there is no prompt fall when the price per barrel decreases. But at the outside prices the exhibit is not an equitable one. If we allow \$6 per barrel for flour the product is 42 6 lb loaves and at \$2 50 per dozen these yield \$8 75. If we allow \$1 for the cost of production and incident la there is a margin worth \$7.50 a barrel, 63 four-pound loaves can be made at \$2.40 a dozen, realizing \$12.60. Allowing as before, Sl, there is a profit of t may be seen that the profits are certs all on one side. The remedy is to our mind net a difficult operation, and if every housewite made her own bread she would be better provided and save a considerable sum annujeutneyman baker.

The First Reply.

A month ago, and we have repeated our argument since, we urged the necessity of at once preparing an effective machinery for giving that relief to Iroland which, as we said at the time, would be needed in view of the failure of the petato crop. The need of prompt action in the direction of carrying our advice into effect is emphasized in an onexpected manner by the following generous letter sent to this office :-

ALMONTE, Feb. 4, 1880. To the Editor of THE TEUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR. - Seeing an account of the failure the potato crop in Ireland, and thinking that perhaps you would kindly receive subscrip-tions in aid of the poor there, I enclose ten

Yours sincerely, P. RALEIGH.

This is a good earnest of what will be the answer of Irish hearts when an appeal is formally made. Let the administrative machinery be prepared without delay.

The Grand Convention. . During the greater part of last week the C.M.B.A. held their grand convention in this city, and a more oreditable gathering it would be difficult to bring together. Doleof work done at the Cabinet de Lecture, where their reception in a manner worthy of the Irish Cathelics of Montreal and of the distinguished visitors. His Graco Archbishop Walsh of Toronto showed his high appreciation of the Association by coming to this city and participating in the convention. in a word, everything that could be done to mark done, and the whels proceedings were eminently successful. At the Grand Mass, Roy. Father Drummend preached an admirable discourse, taking as his text the title of the Society. Needless to say, the reverend and elequent Rectar of St. Mary's College was equal to the occasion. The sessions were long and much valuable work was accom-

made by Rev. Fathers Flannery, Brennan and other clergymen, also by Dr. McCabe, Grand President, Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Dowdel', Barrister, of Almente, etc. Apart from the amendments to the Constitution, which will enable the Associathe meeting itself will be productive of the the membership. Amongst our French Cansdian brethren the Seciety is fast taking root,

Labor Troubles.

Canada may well congratulate herself en

being free frem the labor troubles that afflict other communities at the present moment. There exists the most perfect harmony between capital and labor to-day throughout the Deminien, and the speech delivered by Mr. Beland, M.P.P., President of the Labor Confederation, at the Exhibition grounds on the first instant, was most reassuring for the future. He said it was, and would be, the aim of the association to consolidate the interests of employers and employed, as they were identical. This is comforting and full of premise for our people, more especially when the condition of affairs in other countries is taken into consideration. Germany and France as well as other countries of continental Europe have been convulsed by the the line. The great strike of the deck laborers in England is still fresh in the memories of our readers. The war between the Knights of Labor and the New York Central railway is not yet ever, and now there has been declared antiber gigantic war between masters and servants in Australia, which has assumed the hugest proportions, and the end and results of which no one can foresee. The reports of the strike reveal a determination to make a stand such as has never yet been attempted. The employers, on the one hand, are said to be banded tegether, even these not affected by the trouble, whilst the labor organizations of Great Britain, mindful of the generous aid given by Australian workingmen to their brethren in England a few menths ago, are said to be making common cause with the Australian strikers and giving, not merely sympathy, but large pecuniary aid to the movement. What will all this end in? Should the socialists get centrel and become masters of the situation the direct results may be anticipated. The true solution of all these treubles is to be found in the application of the principles of Christianity to the intercourse of employers and employed. The grasping spirit i slow. As a matter of fact some may, in view of the age makes the wealthy often forget of the events of the last few years, think it that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and that all men are brothers. On the other hand of \$7.75, not a bad profit. And of the very it must be conceded that very frequently men in the United States and the facts and figures best of bread in which the flour may be call of good will in the ranks of the workers are culated, mixed with finer refined flour as misled by designing disturbers, who hardly worth \$7.50 a barrel, 63 four-pound loaves ever work themselves, but manage to get a ever work themselves, but manage to get a comfertable living out of their credulous dupen, upon whom they have imposed, and of inaufficient baking is not considered. So resentation. No doubt the clergy will be called upon to use their influence in the a simple one. Baking and making bread is prevail the best results may be anticipated in Australia. In England the voice of Cardinal Manning procured for the tellers a marked improvement in their condition, and if the children of the Church at the Antipodes listen to her voice the dangers that menace the social fabric in that far-off land may be averted.

The U. S. Census. What the banshes-blue-rain party in

Canada will do when the census returns are completed in the United States it is hard to tell. The "loca-of-population" cry, as is well known, bas always been a favorite one with Sir Richard Cartwright and these who echo his doleful retrain. Now we are told from the United States that the census returns at present in progress of completion show that Illinois has lost a large proportion of its agricultural population, and that, though it shews a slight numerical increase, this is ewing wholly to the growth of that mischelveus phase of western development known as Chicago. All the middle western States in which large centralization of pepulation has occurred have either last population or barely held their own. Iswa has a small decrease of 200,000 to show since 1880, In connection with this particular loss the papers of a certain stamp loudly proclaim that the result is due to "prohibition." But this is more than doubtful. The working of "prohibition" in the United States has never been of a character either to encourage the friends of "prohibition" or to discourage tepers of the most approved order; certainly not to cause a national exodus. What "probition" failed to de in the Atlantic States it could hardly be expected to de in the west, But certainly no one yet ever had the temerity to attribute the depopulation of the New England States to "prohibition." Iowa has a week reed to rest on if im exodus has to be excused on this ground. Nebraska has lost since 1885 when a state ceasus was taken, though it shows an increase since the last Federal ceneus. This ville, 10 at St. Francis college, Richmond, 1— and an doubt to an unbealthy "boom"; making in all 116. Of the Montreal students which took place a few years ago. Next comes Kansas which also shows a heavy lesc. But it is in the Hastern States that the most discouraging results-according to the canon of our Canadian Cassaniras-are seen. The rural districts in New England make a remarkable and instructive exhibit. Nine towns in the Eastern States, we are told by a Connecticut paper of influence, show a marked decrease in population since the first census was taken a century ago. Vermont

and the rural sections of the middle and central states six or seven more. We have To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: very little doubt that the "patrictle" eppealtion in the House of Commons will not be very eager to point to these migrations as being indicative of evil. It is of course best results in bringing large accessions to only in Canada that an apparent obb and flew of pepulation means ruin, desciation, bad government, bad policy, and se-called liberaland seen we hope to see the C.M.B.A. one ism in prelonged opposition and enjoying the of the meet powerful, as it is already one of general condemnation of the people. In the most beneficent, institutions on this con- truth the less the opposition enlarges on what these American census returns will show the better for it, because the moral is show the better for it, because the moral is considerable amount of money would be certainly not one that it will find agree.

These returns will point no meral and adorn no takes wherewith the orators of the adorn no takes wherewith the orators of the spoken on this matter, would kindly consent to Cartwright party will be able to attempt to gammon rural electors. In certain cases a decreasing population is no sign of waning prosperity, nor is a slow and steady growth, such as is witnessed in Canada, anything other than a healthy sign. In the regions which the census returns of the United States will show a decrease the decrease it may be noted would be much greater if it was not fer an enormous immigration. The birth rate is almost nothing and the farmers have largely gone west. The lesson is significant. The Eastern States farmers have not been able to make enough out of their farm produce to live, and dependation by the native is the result while an hysterical attempt is being made to save the lands from becoming strikes that have been taken place all along a wilderness, by turning portions into vast game preserves for the sport of the American sristecracy and settling the balance with the humblest and poorest of the sweepings of the Continent of Europe. And yet the conspirators who are trying to bring about the extinction of Canada, tell their dupes that these same States in which the owners of the land could not make a fair living and from which they have beaten an impoverished retreat are vasts fields for the prefitable trade of Canadian farmers from which they are cruelly excluded by tariff laws. The falsity and the train was stopped for a danger signal south of stupidity of the centention are alike self old Troy, which is 500 yards south of New Ham-

six New England States will less six or seven

members of Congress at the next adjustment

French in English Schools.

ing and suffering and pauperlam, the inevit-

able accurges of large cities are on the in-

crease. Commerce and manufactures are

swelling and everproduction is the result,

The outcome of this will probably be the re-

turn of many of the Canadians who have gene

to the United States to work in the manu-

facturing and commercial centres of the

Union. Our pretective tariff diversifies

Canadian industries and with fast increasing

facilities for trade and the opening up of

new fields of commerce, Canada's growth

will be sure. It is little consequence if it is

has been now a little too rapid. In consider-

ing the question the movement of population

Mr. Paul de Caze made a statement sometime ago, about the number of English scheels in this Province, receiving aid from present crisis, and should their counsels | the local government, in which the French language is not taught. This occasioned a warm discussion in some of the French papers, especially those whose avocation cattle could be loaded as cheaply at Quebec as seems to be to stir up strile. The Montreal Gazette has published a very sensible article on the subject, from which we give the fellowing extract :

> That French is taught in 100 of our Protestant elementary schools seems to us not such bad showing when the payment of the teacher of those institutions is taken into account. I is not so very long since the French language was not taught in more than a dozen such schools. In the rural districts a large proportion of the elementary teachers are selected with a view to cheapness rather than acquirements. A great many of them, as is well known, can barely teach the rudiments of their mother tongue and those who have had any ex-perience of the pertunctory way in which English grammar and allied subjects are taught in some of the country districts will hardly wonder In all schools of all countries modern languages as well as Greek and Latin, are branches of higher education. The elementary school has really nothing to do with them. If, therefore. in 101 of the Protestant English speaking ele mentary schools of this province French is taught to a considerable number of pupils, we have reason to consider the fact full of promise and compared with a state of thing that we can

> all remember, extremely satisfactory. schools and academies and see how the teaching of French stands as compared with other branches of higher education taught in them We find that in such institutions in Montreal Quebec, Lennoxville, Richmond, Compton, and Stanstead, where 750 are learning English dic-tation, 776 English grammar, 603 Latin, and 206 Greek, there are 741 learning French. Again, in the rural high schools and Academies, where 1,177 are learning English dictation, 1,160 English grammar, 511 Latin, and 113 Greek, there are 951 studying French. And, lastly, in the model schools, while 1,347 are set down for dictation, 1,325 for English grammar and 271 for Latin, there are 1,167 studying French. We venture to say that in no country in the world is French accorded so prominent a place in schools where it is not the mother tongue of the pupils. We would like to compare this showing, for instance, with the schools in New England, the middle or the western states. Let us, meanwhile, see whether French has any rival in public favor in these higher class Eng-lish Protestant schools. Of course all the pupils learn Euglish. But in the model schools we find that, except French, no other modern language is taught. The same is true of the rural academies. In Montreal 105 pupils are studying German, at Bishop's college, Lennoxof German 45 attend the Girl's High school. Thus, while French at all these institutions of higher instruction is put practically on a par with English, only in a few of them is Gorman also taught. It is evident surely from this sumple reproduction of figures which anyone may consult in the superintendent's last report, that the enumeration of French students at English schools in this province has been gravely misunderstood and made the basis for conclusions that are out of harmony with facts.

Quebec Legislature.

The last Quebte Gazette contains a proclama

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Wise Suggestion.

SIR :- Your article of last week, on the impending famine in many districts of Ireland. was most timely. No doubt when the Iri h leaders, in Church and State, make an appeal to the friends of humanity, a generous response will be made from all quarters. It is evident that appeal will be put off as long as possible, great reluctance being manifested to once more ask relief for the sufferers in the old land.

From all accounts great distress will largely prevail. Permit me to suggest that if THE TRUE WITNESS and kindred papers in the Dominion, Withkis and kindred papers in an Dominion, such as the Irish Canadian, Catholic Review, Catholic Record, United Canada, Quebec Telegraph, and others, were to open subscription lists, a considerable amount of money would be act as general freaturer, thus adding another to the many patriotic services performed by him. This newspaper fund would in no way interiere with any organized efforts for raising money by societies or otherwise, should such be necessary

Should this suggestion meet with your approval please find my subscription of twenty dollars herewith.

Yours sincerely. J. J. CURRAN, M.P.

A Serious Strike.

On Monday afternoon a strike took place among the men employed on the Alian line wharves. The trouble was totally unexpected. Some eight days ago one of the men who had been regarded as a regular employe absented himself. His place on the gang to which he belonged was filled without anything being thought of the matter. On Monday the absentee returned and asked that his place should be given back to him. He was told that it had been supplied, and that his request could not be complied with. Almost immediately thereafter the men working on the two steamships then in port-the Corean and Sarmatian-quisted their posts and disappeared, Messrs, Neal & Neal, the contractors for loading the Allan vessels, say they make no difference between unionist men and non union men, and will re-sent the action of the men which they say is un-

More Train Wrecking.

called for and unjustified,

POUGHEREPISE, N.Y., Sept. 8 .- A desperate attempt was made to night to wreck the fast St. Louis and Chicago express, which leaves New York on the Central road at 6 p.m. The evident. At the same time the cities are fill- flagman discovered several ties standing endways in the culvert near old Troy, and when he took hold of one of them to remove it he was fired upon from the bushes on the east side of the track. Knowing that the fast express was nearly due he ran sonthward and set the danger signal, which stopped the train. She flagman said the ties stuck up above the rails and would have certainly thrown the train from the track. The fast train was composed of seven or eight sleeping cars, all full, two ordinary passenger coachs and a baggage car. There were eight ties placed alongside of the rail toward the south, so as to ditch the train.

A Shooting Accident.

RICHMOND, Que., September 8.-A shocking accident occured yesterday afternoon at King-sey, by which a young Englishman named William Kirkdell, in the employ of Mr. William Wentworth, came to his death. It appears that the young men went out for a walk, taking a loaded gun with him. When on the road ho was overtaken by a party of young people in a team. He asked for a ride and got into the lodging the contents under one of his ears. He died in a few minutes. It is supposed the child had struck the hammer of the gun with her foot. Deceased was about twenty-one and had no relatives in the country.

QUEBEC, September 8 .- Strong efforts are being made to obtain concessions on the part of the ship laborers here, and to induce them to remove existing difficulties, so that deals and at Montreal, and also to obtain increased railway facilities and accommodation so as to enable Quebec to compete with Montreal in the shipping trade. The following committee was appointed to expedite the scheme:—Mesars, Dobell, Chatcauvers, Price, Forsyth, Gourdeau, Martineau, Turner and Verret.

State Secrets.

BERLIN, September 8 .- Count Herbert Bismatch had a secreet meeting with Emperor William at Potsdam, just before the Emperor started for Kiel. Count Herbert promised to urge his influence with his father to induce him to cease his revelations and to return to friendly relations with His Majesty. The Emperor declared his readiness to resume friendly intercourse with the ex-chancellor, but a meeting between the two was postponed until the Emperor's return from Silesia.

A Sad Case.

Quebec, September 8.-Last night when Mr. Saussier, postmaster of St. Sauveur, returned from church, he found five letters stolen. His servant girl told him his son was the thief, and that she had tried to stop him. Detective Walsh was notified, and this afternoon captured the young man at Lirette. He acknowledged his guilt, and said the amount stolen was \$51, of which \$42 was found in his possession.

A Cardinal on Labor.

BRUSSEL, September 8. - In his letter to the Social Science congress, now in session at Liege, Cardinal Manning urged the establishment of an eight hour working day for miners, that no women be employed in mines, the ob-servance of Sunday by the workmen and the adoption of a sliding scale of wages.

FALL HATS.

ARE NOW SHOWING THE

LEADING STYLES

English and American Hats

ROBERTSON & CO.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

220 St. James Street,

OPPOSITE ALEXANDER'S.



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

LABOR IN COUNCIL.

Important Revolutions.

Double Grants for Schools Demanded-The Liquor Traffic Not Dealt With-Employment of Chadren.

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress was in session at Ontawa last week adjourning on Saturday after doing an immense amount of work. One of the chief resolutions was as

follows:
"Whereas it is desirable that there should be in all the provinces similar legislation affecting factories and workshops, regulating the hours of labor and the employment of females and young persons, and determining the liability of employers for injuries sustained by work-men while in their employ; whereas there is a men while in their employ; whereas there is a doubt as to whether the passage of such legislation is within the powers of the Dominion Government or the Provincial Legislatures; and, whereas, such doubt is used by the opponents of such legislation to prevent its introduction; therefore, resolved, that this Congress calls upon the Dominion Government to take calls upon the Dominion Government to take steps immediately to determine the question of jurisdiction, either by the preparation of a case on cases for submission to the highest legal tribunal, or in such manner as shall be deemed most satisfactory; that there should be enacted and enforced a Dominion Workshops enacted and enforced a Dominion Workshops regulation act, with proper inspectors; if the jurisdiction is provincial, then that each province pass such an act; that an employer's liability act be passed by the Dominion or by each of the provinces; that the contract system on all public works be abolished; that a federal law be passed appointing inspectors of gear and tackle, endorsing the use of union labels; that all improvements on land be assessed at 50 per cent. of their value; approving of Mr. H. H. Cook's bill for the licensing of gineers; that labor men adopt the practice of writing personal letters to members of all Parliaments: that the time has arrived for the Federal Government to assume possession of the railways, telegraphs and telephones of the country; that all land held for speculative purposes be taxed to its full value, and that im-provements made by labor be

HXEMPTED PROM TAXATION."

Other resolutions were passeed to the following effect—Concerning the rate of wages to be paid by a successful tenderer for the construcsion of national, provincial or municipal build-ings; that vessels navigating inland waters should be inspected; that Dominion, and provincial governments sive their printing contracts to offices where the typographical unions are recognized; that the Quibec Government bonus workingmen of that province settling on Crown lands that the Government should appoint female inspectors of factories and workshops where females are employed : protesting against Government employes being allowed to do catelde work while under salary; that pre-vincial printing bureaus he established to do all Government printing and to produce school books, to be supplied from of charge; opposing private bank charters and demanding a national currency; that the Dominion Government grant Canadian civizens free lands and advance tnem a small sum of money at low interest; demanding increased grants for public and separate schools; to adopt a free and compulsory education ; calling for a daw compaling employers to pay wages weekly and in Govern-ment money: That this Congress request the Quebec Legiclature to GIVE NO SUBSIDIES

to institutions making competition in the different trader : that the Government be requested to raise the duty on imported cigars; approving of the establishment of boards of arbitration to set le disputes between employés and employers : instructing the Executive Commiturge the Provincial Governments to make the following charges to the municipal fran-chise: The adoption of manhood suffrage for municipal election; the abolition of property qualification for municipal officers; that a legal half holiday be pur on the sastute book for election days; that Government be requested to pass a Sunday Observance act; to pecition the Provincial Government to pass laws regulating the erection and construction of scaffolds, and the appointment of inspectors to see that such is carried out; that the provincial electorate act be amended so as to grant the right of franchise to persons receiving a salary of \$300 per annum, as a step towards manhood suffrage; that in the opinion of the Congress intemperance is one of the greatest drawbacks to the prosperity and social standing of the young men of this country, therefore the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress calls upon all labor organizations throughout the country to use their influence in their respective localities in the direction of promoting and encouraging temperance; to peution Parliament to have an act passed making

UNLAWFUL FOR EMPLOYERS

to give piece work to their apprentices. Moved by W. Darlington, seconded by R. Keys, both of Montreal, "that this Congress is of the opinion that the people of Canada are cap ble of finding a man from amonget their number to perform the functions of Governor-General of Canada; therefore, be it resolved, that we demand on biball of this country, to hereafter elect our own Governor. The motion was carried on division, 38 voting for and 14

Revolutions were adopted to the effect that the Ontario Government be requested to make the chlowing charges; that the present Legislative grant to public, separate and night schools be doubled, and the municipal grant be equal to the Legislative grant; that in all municipalities outside of cities, towns and in-corporated villages, schools sections be as equally divide! as possible, and that a uniform levied for school purposes, and said school funds be equally divided amongst said sections; disapproving of the practice of importing alien labor and approving of the principle of the slien labor bill introduced by Mr. George Taylor, M.P., provided the bill is made applicable to all countries outside of Canada; calling on the federal Government to give to the printers, bookbinders and presemen employed in the Government Printing Bureau the same vacation as is given to proof-readers, ternslators, etc. A motion in favor of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic was laid on the table on divi-

A motion requesting the passage of an act prohibiting the employment of boys under six-teen and girls under eighteen at cigar-making, it being a trade most dangerous to the health, was referred to the executive of the Province of

OTHER PROLUTIONS

adopted were as follows: That the Government be petitioned to repeal the clause in the seaman's agreement act.

not allowing any appeal for a conviction for any offence charged thereunder and to grant instead the right of appeal in such cases.

"Whereas it is desirable that there should be

enacted and enforced a Dominion Factory Act, applicable alike to all the provinces, so that the employees of one section may be at no disadvantage as compared with the employees of another, and that such act should provide, amongst other things, for the sufficient protection of machinery, the erection of necessary fire escapes, chinery, the erection of necessary fire escapes, the provision of proper sanitary conveniences, the regulation of the laws of labor, of females, and young persons, and the appointment of both mate and female inspectors; therefore, be in resolved that this Congress demand of the Dominion Parliament the measure and ordered Dominion Parliament the passage and enforcement of such an ace; and oe it further resolved, that pending such action by the Deminion Parliament of the determination of the question of jurisdiction, this Congress demand of the several provincial legislatures the passage and enforcement of such acts in each of the pro-

vinces.
"That this Congress demand of the Dominion Government the passage of such legislation as will have the effect of prohibiting the importation into Cenada of Chinese labor, and of preventing the further admission of any of this un-desirable class of immigrants; that in the opinion of this Congress the employment of Chinese, laborers in mines should be prohibited by law, and a penalty of \$500 for each offence be enforced against owners of all mines in which such labor is employed."

Messrs, Thomas Salmon, H. Macbean, John Armstrong and A, B. Ingram were appointed a committee to interview the Dominion Govern-ment regarding the restriction of Chinese

immigration.
At 1.20 o'olock President Urbain Lafontaine, Montreal, was installed. Mr. Lafontaine and ex. President Carey made neat little apeeches. The Congress then adjourned, to meet at Quebec next year.

TRAIN WRECKING.

Narrow Escape of the Montreal and New Fork Express.

ALBANY, September 5 .- A successful attempt was made last night at train wrecking on the New York Central road, about four miles south of Greenbush. Luckily no loss of life or serious or Greenbuss. Luckity no loss of his or serious injury resulted. The second section of the Montreal sleeper out of New York, due here at 11.45 p.m., consisting of an engine and eight sleepers, filled with men, women and children, was derailed, but, barring the shaking up of the passengers, and the bruising of half a dozen or so, nothing more serious than the wrecking of the train resulted. The train was 25 minutes late and running 30 miles an hour at this point, and when the engine struck the obstruction on the track it was lifted upward into the air and the whole train was thrown from the track. The forward part of the engine was suspended in the air and it looked as though it would topple over into the ditch at any moment. The engineer and fireman both stuck to their posts. The first sleeper which contained twenty-two passengers.

SLID DOWN THE EMBANEMENT

and came to a standstill on its side. None of the passengers in this car were injured outside of a few bruises. The second coach fared worse than any, and landed in the ditch bottom side up. In this car was only one passenger, Miss Jenkins, of Brooklyn, the conductor and a porter. Miss Jenkins at first was thought to be beriously injured, but afterwards was found to be more frightened than hurt. The third car was thrown directly across the ditch at right angles with the track, and was at first taken for a bridge spanning the abyss. There were about eight passengers in this coach, making in all about 31 passengers who were so fortunately saved from instant death, and how to account for she escape of all was an enigms to those who viewed the wreck. The other five sleepers did not leave the road bed, but were lying colliquely across the north-bound track, while the fourth coach was suspended in the air over the ditch and held in place by its coupling and the resistance offered by the weight of the other three care. A number of the passengers were cut and bruised by the shattered car windows in their endeavors to extricate themselves from the

Superintendent Bissel then made an investigation as to the cause of the wreck and found rail jammed into the cattle guard where it was wedged with timbers and securely held by lates. The whole arrangement was placed in a slanting position so as to lift the train clear of The results showed that the judgment of the fiends who placed the obstruction on the track was unerring and their purpose was successfully accomplished. Continuing his investigation, Mr. Bissel found a similar obatraction placed on the south bound track a little way below where the other obstruction had been placed. This confirmed Mr. Bissel's opinion that the wrecking was the result of de iberate plans, laid by whom he knew not. He added that immediate efforts would be made and no stone left unturned to discover the per petrators of the dastardly outrage. Some arrests were subsequently made.

A Sleeping Girl.

MONCTON, Sept. 8.—Much curiosity is excited over the fact that Edna Simpena a young girl has been in a comatose state here ever since terday fortnight. She has never awakened during all that time, although once or twice without opening her eyes she muttered something about being hungry. Dr. Chandler adminish tered nourishment to her by artificial means and he said to day that her condition was more Electric shocks have been tried but without effect.

A Terrible Explosion.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., September 7 .- Last evening a premature blast in the Northern Pacific yards killed fifteen men and possibly more. The full extent of the disaster is not yet known. It was just before the hour of quitting work. A large torce of men was engaged in blasting out a huge rock pile in the Northern Pacific freight yards in the eastern part of the city. From 50 to seventy-five men were at work in the cut at the time. Some of the workmen were preparing blasts to be touched off workmen and teams had departed for the night. One blast had been prepared. In putting in the second it was exploded, the jar also touching off the first blast. Twenty five thousand cubic feet of rock was thrown over upon the unsuspecting mass of humanity with terrible results. Forey five are probably killed. Time only heightens the horrors wrought by the explosions. At 11 p.m. the men engaged in taking out the mangied victims were forced to desist, because among the rocks which were being carried away were five other blasts that might be exploded in the task of removing the mass of debris that burned the victims. Up to

that hour 18 bodies had been taken cut. There are yet 27 men unaccounted for, all of whom are probably buried beneath the mighty mass of rock. The fatality was terrible. The men were given not chance for life. It was either instant death or slight injury. There were about 200 pounds of grant powder in the blast. The accident was caused by some one's carelessness. The man in charge of the blast and three assistants were blown to atoms. There were many almost miraculous escapes from death.

Provincialism

TORONTO, September 7.—Judgment was given at Osgoode hall on Saturday by the Chancery Divisional court in the important ornstitutional case of the Attorney General for Canada vs. the Attorney General for Ontario The case came befare the court upon a demucrer by the defendan? to the statement of claim in an action brought under section 52, sub-section 2, of the Judicature act R.S.O., chap. 44. The action was brought for a deplaration that the Ontario act 57 Vict., chap. 5, is ultra vires, invalid and of no effect. The action question is entitled "An act representing the executive administration of laws of this province." was argued for the plaintiff that the power to commute and remite sentences is a part of the prerogative of the Crown and is always exercisdirectly by the Crown and is a power which the Lientenant Governor does not possess, and which the Legislature cannot give to him or any other person; that the perceptive of the Crown extends to all offences, not only to crimes but to matters made penal by provincial statutes; that the prerogative power is single and indivisible; that it cannot be encroached upon without express words of the Imperial legislature; the words must be clear or the inference must be irresistible; that the language of the British North America act does not confer this power upon the Ontario legis lature. The judgment of the court in favor of the constitutionality of the Ontario act was delivered by Mr. Chancellor Boyd.

Ohinese Immigration.

OTTAWA, Sept. 9.—This afternaon George Battley and H. Cowan, Vaccouver; T. Salmon, Nanaimo; H. McLean, London, Ont.: J. Ing-ram. St Thomas; and A. Macdonald, Ottawa, members of the Trades and Labor Congress, waited on Sir John blacdonald in regard to the question of Chinese immigration. to the question of Chinese immigration.

They maintained on the grounds of morality and for various other reasons the Chinese ought to be excluded altogether from entering Canada, and with the exception of the cannery firms, they held that the people of British Columbia were a unit against Chinese immigration. The \$50 poll tax was impracticable since those who desired cheap labor paid the amount for the incoming immigrant. Providing that exclusion was not granted then they asked that the present law be amended by imposing a penalty of \$500 on all mins owners who employed a Chinaman in their mines. This, they agued, would prevent mining disasters, caused by negligence on the part of Chinamen, and from which the province had suffered considerably during past years Sir John Macdonald replied that it would be usterly impossible for the Canadian parliament to pass a law excluding Chinese, because it would be a question of treaty arrangement, and the Imperial authorities would not sanc-tion it. Personally he believed it would be a great mistake, as the possibilities for trade with China were great and the chances of securing the same were good. Considering the action of the United States in excluding Chinamen, China might retaliate. In regard to imposing a penalty on mine owners for employing Ohinamen, he asked how it would be possible to allow them to work at one brauch of industry and exclude them from another. However, h would like that they would submit the evidence of the cases where the ignorance or negligence of Chinamen caused such disasters in mines as they referred to.

Cheap Postage.

OTTAWA, Sept. 8.-J Hanneker Heaton, M. P., Canterbury, Eng., arrived in Ottawa to day. Heaton's mission is to secure if possible the cooperation of the Dominion Government in the establishment of a penny postal service between this country and Great Britain, and ultimately between all English-speaking countries of the world. The object of his visit to Ottawa is to discover what attitude the Canadian ministers will take towards the project. Mr Heaton proposes that two cents paid in postage on this ide is to be regarded as equivalent to the English penny, but, as a beginning, expects that the three cent system will be adopted. The Australians are, in his opinion, ready to do their share in this great international enterprise. Mr. Heaton had an interview with the Postmaster General this afternoon.

Feels Hurt.

HALIFAX, September 4.—The friends of Hop. J. W. Longley, attorney general, are considerably exercised over his being black balted by the Halifax club for a second time. Unce before his name was withdrawn. His friends claim that some of the black beans cast yesterday were put in in mistake, and upon this ground the managing committee will hold another election. Longley's friends are very much exasperated and threaten a policy of re-

The Greater Contains the Less.

OTTAWA, Sept. 9th .- Wailpaper, it is said, was smuggled into St. Armand, Quebec, from the States without paying duty, and placed on the walls of a house belonging to a resident of that place. The customs officials, being unable to seize the pallpaper, have seized the whole

Naval Movements.

A section of the North American fleet. consisting of the "Bellerophon," flag ship, the corvette "Canada," and the gunboat "Thrush" have been at Quebec all last week, the officers and men being liberally entortained. On Mon-day Vice-Admiral Watson shifted his flag to the "Canada," and in company with the "Thrush" went on to Montreal, where they arrived on Tuesday at mid-day, the wharves being crowded with people to witness the berthing of the ships. Prince George of Wales was in comabins. mand of the gunboat, and on being recognized on the bridge was loudly cheered. The civilizata entertained the visitors to a ball and other en-

The Lacrosse Championship. In the championship match at Mantreal, last Saturday, the Montreal club bear the Ottawa's

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

tertainments.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890,

September 10, October 8, November 12, December 10. THIRD MONTHLY DRAWING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1890.

3134 PRIZES \$52,740.00.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$15,000.00

Ticket. 11 Tickets for

18 Ask for Circulars.

Prize worth \$15,000-\$15,000.00 5,000 - 5,009.00 2,500-- 2,500.00 1,250- 1,250,00 500- 1,000.00 250— 1,250.00 50— 1,250.00 25— 2,500.00 3,000.00 10- 5,000.00 Approximation Prizes. 25— 2,500.00 15— 1,500.00 10— 1,000.00 5— 4,995.00 5— 4,995.00 100 100 S. E. LEFERTRE, Manager, 31 St. James Street Montreal, Canada.

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3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00

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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

EUROPEAN.

Chatrian, the celebrated French novelist, is

President Carnot has recovered from his indisposition.

Bismarck has been ordered to the Riviera for change of air. Several cases of cholera are reported in Mad-

rid and Barcelona. London dock laborers have resolved to boy

oto Australian vessels. Four people were killed by the wrecking of a train near Calais, France.

Cholera kas broken out in a college for young ladios at Valencia, Spain. The third International Temperance Congress

ppened at Christiana last week. A St. Petersburg despatch says the Czar will

visit Constantinople in October. The Danube has overflowed in Upper Austria and the city of Linz is inundated.

The Austrian Government has suppressed the Irredentist Progress Society at Triste. Incendiaries caused several fires at once in Salonika last week, destroying 12,000 houses. The Temperance Congress at Christiana has

decided to form an International Abstinence League. The rise in the Elbe has flooded the Royal

Castle ac Pillnitz and the court has been transferred to Strehlen. The Trades Union Congress at Liverpool voted in favor of Parliament fixing the working

day at eight hours. Mr. Davite has sent half a million cabbage plants to districts in Ireland most affected by the potato blight.

Rochefort and Thiebaud had a duel Saturday morning, and Thiebaud was slightly wounded in the thigh.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, immediately on his arrival in Dublin, was served with a writ in the action of libel against him by Lord Salisoury. Lurgan, Ireland, was on Sunday a scene of

a furious contest between Nationalists and the Irish constabulary. Many crowns were cracked. The Labor party in Belgium has decided to declare a general strike on Sep ember 14th,

the day of the meeting of the Labor Congress. At the Trades and Labor Congress Liverpoo yesterday Burns received a despatch from Austr

lia saying the lock out at Melbourne has become general, and appealing for the men. Havor has been caused by floods in South Germany. The Lake of Constance is higher than it has been since 1770. Navigation is com-

oletely stopped traffic on the Ragatz Springs The captain of the barque Catherine Sudden, arrived at Port Townsend from Siberia, reports having witnessed borrible atrodities perpetrated by Russian soldiers on exiles in

Saghalien. As the train with Senor Canes del Castro, the Spanish prime minister, and his wife last week left Victoria a jeering and nooting mob made a rush for the premier's car and smashed in the

windows of his compartment with stones. The Hamburger Nachrichten says that Herr Abranyi, who resigned his seat in the Hun-garian Diet as the result of an indiscreet publication of an interview with Prince Bis marck, will be but in a lunatic asylum. The paper states that he is suffering from nervous

A movement of an international character to identify Catholicism with the improvement of the condition of the masses is making rapid pro gress in London and attracts increased attention. A number of the young Catholic leaders in France, Switzerland, Germany and Austria have just visited Rome and secured the adhesion of a large party at the Vatican.

The crews of the new Zealand Northern Steamship Company have struck. The steam ship service at Auckland is being gradually resumed. The number of applicants for work on the wharves ie increasing. Strikers who are caught molesting non union men are heavily fined and imprisoned. The Broken Hill mines have closed owing to the exhaustion of supplies.

Advices from Geneva say—Up to the end of last week Mr. Stanley's health had greatly im proved during his sojourn at Maloja, when he unfortunately, caught a chill, as the result of taking a long walk. Previously the bad weather had confined him to the house, where he spent several hours daily in preparing the lecture that he expects to deliver in America. Mr. Stan ev specifically denies the charges made by Emin Pasna, alleging bad treatment.

Henri Rochefort, in his answer to the challenge of Mr. Ciemenceau's newspaper declares that on the eve of the election Clemencean sent for him and asked him to help concoct some means to prevent Ferry getting into power. He desired this done at all hazards, whatever the cost might be. Clemenceau pro posed that if Ferry should defeat Carnot, Roobe fort should get the revolutionary party and the Blanquiets to make armed demonstrations at the principal points in Paris. Rochefore accordingly planned to make a seizure of the Hotel de

AMERICAN.

The Panama Railroad Company having agreed to pay at former wages, the strikers have returned to work. A decree of the Brazilian Government gua

rantees loans of the individual States to the amount of 50,000,000 milreis. A number of the largest manufacturing con cerns in the States have formed an altiance against strikes.

A hailstorm on Friday night caused gres damage to crops in the vicinity of Davil's Lake, North Dakota. The District Assembly of the Knights of

Railway strikers. Another terrible cyclone struck Parkers, W. Va., on Saturday. Four persons were reported

killed, and immense damage done to cattle, crops and buildings. The Vermont State elections, as previously

The second annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union of America was begun in Baston last Friday. President Thomas Mahoney, of Boston, presiding. About four thousand union carpenters are

now on strike in Chicago. Over 2,000 strikers bave been allowed to return to work for bosses paying 37½ cents per hour and allowing the S. At Fort Wayne, Ind., on Saturday,

prisoner suddenly struck down his gaoler and made his escape. Help was quickly at hand and the other prisoners were prevented from following.

are armed with revolvers and will deal sum- rotting.

marily with any who fastempt to beat them. The assuals or Snyder, on Thursday night, which is alleged to have been committed by a deputy sheriff, has led to this determination. In the Senate last Friday a communication from the Oswego Board of Trade contradicting

a statement of the Secretary of Agriculture on the subject of the production of barley, was presented by Mr. Evarts, who asked that it be printed in the Congressional Record A Missouri Pacific train on Sunday run into a bassenger car which was being run into the main track. There were but few passengers in the car, which was nearly demolished. William Whitsatt, of Lexington was killed; Mrs. Law, fatally injuried and her baby in-

stantly killed. The Albany canal tonnage from August 22 to The Arosay canal abrings from August 258,739 tons carried during the corresponding period last year, a decrease this year of 29,578 tons. There were 37,625 tons of ice, nearly all of which was destined for New York city, shipped by canal from Whitehall during the above pe-

ried this year. The President last week sent to Congress the ecommendations of the International American Conference touching international arbitration, with a letter of transmittal from Secretary Blaine, which says that the conference adopted three reports: -1, resommending a definite plan of arbitration for the settlement of differences between the American nations: 2, recommend ing the adoption of a similar plan by the nations of Europe: 3, declaring that the right of conquest could not be recegnized by the American nations. The President in his letter says:—
"The ratification of the treaties contemplated by these reports will constitute one of the hap-plest and most hopeful incidents in the history

CANADIAN.

of the western hemisphere.'

English important are enquiring after Canadian eggs.

The Marmora woollen mills were burned on Saturday coursing. The Dominion Cartridge company at Browns-

ourg is running extra time. Mr. W. H. Ponton registrar of the County of Hastings, died on Saturday.

Monsigner Gagnon has been named Chaplain of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec. A Hamilton workman named Bradley was killed by the caving in of a drain which he was

working. The building in Montreal occupied by Tees & Co. and Goldie & McCulloch was damaged by fire on Saturday.

Ira E. Martin, B.A., of Ottawa, hee been ap pointed professor of mathematics in the Royal Military College, Kingston. The Bank of Hamilton will issue \$250,000 of

new stock. The shareholders will be allotted one share to four of their stock. The Hon. Mr. Robidoux, Attorney General. left last week for Washington, in connection

with the extradition of Leda Lamontague. An inquest has been opened touching the death of Wm. Clark, who died at Guelph in consequence of being struck by a train.

Dr. Cassidy has been appointed chairman of the Provincial Board of Health, and Mr. R. A. Lyon, ex M. P.P., has been appointed registrar of East Algoma. The payment of another and final divi-dend of the defunct Central Bank, Toronto,

depends upon the results of some suits now before the courts. On Saturday last Mr. Wm. Donabus, doing business in Montreal for the past twenty years as a wholesale grocer, made an official abandon-

ment of his estate. Patrick O'Neil, the eldest resident of Toronto, fied last week, aged 10%. He had been here

fifty years and spoke fluglish very little, his language being Eres. Summonses have been assued for the prosecution of the Public Sensol boys, who trek part in the disturbance with the Teronto Separate

School pupils last week. A sturgeon, we phine Met pounds, and measuring 5 feet 5; inches was caught in the vicinity of Fort Coulonge last week. The head alone weighed 34 pounds. Miss Alice Smith, "Lewithers in the Burchell

case who was reported to have disappeared, is at Niagara Falls, Ont., and says she will be on hand to give her evidence. Some damaging evidence was given at the

inquest on Saturday evening concurning the death of Julia Kent, of Toronto, who was treated by a Christian Scientist. At the monthly inceding of the Young Irish-

men's L. and B. Association, Montreal, last week, resolutions of condoletics were passed on the death of John Boyle O'Reilly. Mr. T MacDutt, aged 70, of Montreal, who

was staying at Georget own with his son-in-law, Henry J. Mades, d. d. suddenly in an epshiptic fit at that place on Friday morning. Chinamen who passed through Monfreal in bond last week spoke very bitterly of being treated with such indignity, and said their Gov-ernment would be likely to recaliate.

The annual meeting of the Moneton, N B., Manufacturing Company was held last week. The mill was only running six months out of the twelve and the working loss is \$15,000. The Ontario Government, which has adver tised a sale of timber limits, makes it part of the regulation that the purchasers shall manu-

facture the timber taken from the limits within the province. The Government dry dock in Kingston in process of construction is progressing rapidly and promises to be a very solid work. The con tractor, Mr. Connolly, is pushing every part of the work along with the greatest vigor. Letters patent have been issued by the Pro-

rincial Government, incorporating the Independent Match Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000, and the Dominion Paper Company, with a capital stock of **\$**300,000.

The barn and out-buildings of Mr Wm Sandrick at Ingersoil, with all his season's crop, impliments and several pigs were burned last Tuerday. Loss, \$2,500, insured for \$800. The fire caught from a spark from the threshing ma

The American crator, the Hon. Mr. Dough arty and Mrs. Dougherty, visited Quebec last week, which they had not visited for thirly years. Before leaving, he called upon Mr Mercier. whose acquaintance he made at the Baltimore Catholic Congress. Mr. A. L. Light, Government inspector of

railways, returned last week from an official in epection of the Lake So. John railway, and expresses himself highly pleased with the work on the road. He was accompanied by Messes. Simon Peters, E. Beaudet and J. G. Scott, directors of the company, and Mr. Hoare, the engineer of the line. A railway mail clerk attached to the postal

car service on the Montreal and Island Pond route was, on Saturday, suspended by the P.O. Labor, Toronto, have issued an appeal to the inspector for having, a week ago, been under the public for funds to aid the New York Central influence of drink when on duty, in charge of the mails, A consequence of this misconduct was that the letter mails to and from several offices were delayed and the safety of registered letters endangered.

Hon. J. W. Longley, attorney general of Nova Scotia, was in Montreal on Saturday on his way back to Halifax. He was in high spirits made a gain of 42 seats, their total now being 90 in the Vermont State Assembly. He admitted that the prospects of its being adopted at the present session of Congress were not very bright, but, as he believed that the general sentiment of Congress was favorable to

reciprocity with Canada.

The Waterloo Advertiser says:—"From the 17th to 31st August the rain fall came within a fraction of 61 inches, the largest for sixteen years, August, 1888, not excepted. The farmers have found it impossible to make any progress with harvesting, and cut grain has lain soaking for several days till it has been almost destroyed Late grain has not ripened, and unless September should be dry and warm the injury will be most serious. Potatoes, which promised to be The non-union employes of the West Albany the biggest yield for years, are said to be

HUMORS. Pof the SKIN BLOOG Gured by

TIUMORS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN AND SCALP, the whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pinaply, blotchy, or copper-colored, with loss of hair, either simple, scrofulcus, hereditary, or contagious, are speedily, permanently, economically, and infallible dured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifler and Beautifler, and CUTICURA RESULVENT, the new Blood and skin Purifler and greatest or Humor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infaulible blood and skin puriflers, and daily effect more great cures of blood and skin diseases than all other remedies combined.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, 8.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

Send for " How to Cure Blood and Skin Diseases."

227 Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin that prevented by Cuticura Soar,

Backache, kidney pains, weakness are anormatism relieved in one minute by the celebrated Cericura Anti-Pain Plaster, 30c. Backache, kidney pains, weakness and rhou-

CASTOR-FLUID!

Registered—A delightfully refreshing pre-paration for the hair. Should be used daily Keeps the Scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for tamily. 25c. per bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

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LOW PRICES ; EASY TERMS

Write for Catalogues and mention this Journal.

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2268 St. Catherine st.

Fire Bugs in Strathroy. STRATHROY, Oat., September 6 -Incendiarism in our town has now become the business of some unknown fire field and he made two suc cessful nights of it. On Monday evening last flaires were discovered arising from an unoccu-pied house on Colborne street owned by Mr. Fitzpatrick. The brigade turned out promptly but owing to the headway made by the flames nothing could be done to save it. Loss about \$500; insured for \$400. Last night at 12 e'clock another fire alarm was sounded and flames were seen pouring from the front of a large frame building next to the Post office, known as Sandy Craig's carriage works, occu-pied by S. Carson, blacksmith, and owned by Mr. Seavitz The brigade soon had the fire under control, and no great damage was reported. About 3 o'block an alarm was given for fire in the same building, but in another part. The firemen were delayed by the hose being cub. The flames made rapid progress, quickly spreading to a large brick boarding house keen by Butler. Both buildings were completely destroyed, along with two other frame structures. Careon was insured for \$250 and Seavitz for

\$660. Dewar is supposed to be insured. Butler had no insurance. A Frencish Attempt.

Assasy, N.Y., September 4.—Superintendent Bassell said to sight that a dastardly attempt to wreck aportion of a freight train was made this afternoon at the Von Woort street crossing in this city. As the train was proceeding west at that point somebody succeeded in parsing the coupling of the econd rear car from the rest of the train. The two cars thus reparated gained speed as they rolled down the hill at this point. As they passed through the upper pars of the yard yard brakeman observed them and succeeded in boarder; them as they rolled on the upper railroad bridge and stopped them within hundred lect of the open draw. The draw had been opened to allow the passage of one of the Troy boats. Is was just passing through as the cars were brought to a standstill. Had the runaways continued on they would have plunged down on the vessel, which was freighted with human lives. Superintendent Brisseli said the company has at yet recived no. clue to the party who parted the coupling.

THE TRUE WITNESS has reached a high position in the ranks of Catholic journalism, not only in Canada, but throughout the United States and Europe. As an advertising medium for Catholic Publishing Houses, Echools, Convents, and general business, it is unex-

To Spy Out the Land.

OTTAWA, Sept. 8 .- John Spiers, of Glasgow. Scotland, one of the British tenant farmers' de legate:, has arrived in the city, en route to Manitoba and the Northwest, and had an interview with Hou. Mr. Carling in relation to the proposed route he should take. As the minister has received applications from bundreds of places and far more persons asking delegates to visit their particular localities, he considered it advicable to leave the matter to the discretion of the delegates themselves.

He Loves Peace.

London, September 4.—Prince Bismarck in receiving a deputation of Kissingen voterans yesterday said the inventions for making warfare were becoming more and more murderous.
No indemnity could compensate for the misery and expense caused by the new methods of warfare, therefore, happilly, every one thought well before beginning a war.

Regina and Prince Albert, N.W.T., are now



A NATURAL REMEDY

ness, Hysterics, St. Vita

Dance, Nervousness, My

pechondria, Melancholia,

inebriety, Sleeplessness.

Dizziness, Brain and Spine

Weakness,

EPILEPTIC SINCE CHILDHOOD.

TOM MOORE.

BY DANNEL O'CONNELL.

The legends were dim and forgotten;
Neglected the harp and unarrung.
And the sad, sweet lore of the nation
Grew strange on her children's tougue,
When out of the ranks of the people
Sprang a bard, like the firsh of a blade,
And the world according to the condensed. And the world stood passive and wondered, At the woird, sweet music he made.

As the west wind that breathes of the summer Wins the chilled bud to fragrance and bloom, So the strains of the God gifted comer, Won the genius of sorg from its tomb, From the old abbeys, ruined and heary, From the castles that frowned o'er the sea, He wove a romarce and a story, As he chanted the hymns of the free.

What pathes he wrong from that shattered, That time worn horp, when again He sweeps its strings, breathing of sorrow, Of love and oppression and pain—
Of pain and of passion the deepest—
Like wine in the ripeness of years,
The richer because of the glimpses

Of smiles through its burden of tears. It began, as the promise of dawning Empurples the clouds of the night, It grew till, like landscapes at noontide, The land was aglow with its light.
To day it is mellow and tender,
Half mirthful, half sad, and all pure, As it teaches the children of Ireland,

To be faithful and strong to endure.

In the far battle-fields of the stranger By the camp-fires of France and of Spain, On the eve of the morrow of danger, The bivouse rang with its strain. Now low, like the summer tides throbbing
On the beaches of Ireland, and then
Like the winter gales, raging and sobbing,
In the bearts of these strife-worn men.

Oh! bard of our own land, thy laurels Are brighter than ever to day, As we tread the dark pathway of sorrow And struggle towards liberty's ray. For the songs you have taught us have cheered

And when we have conquered, be sure The first toast, the first pledge of our freedom, Shall be to thy memory, Tom MOORE! San Francisco.

By JAMES MURPHY.

CHAPTER XXIII - (Continued.) "Hou must not travel so far again, dear. Your fragile form is not strong enough for these

long journeys."
"Do you know, Lady Mortimer," said
Agnese, as it occurred to her that this was a suitable time to carry out an idea which she had formed on her journey, "I fear it will be neces-eary for me to take a longer journey. I am

about to leave." "To leave," y dear Agnese," said the lady in great amazement. "Why? I thought you were perfectly satisfied with us."
"So I am, dear lady; you have been all so very kind and so very good to me. But I must go."

go."
"Must, Agnese! Why? What has happened to make you change your mind so suddenly?" "I cannot tell you, dearlady. My mind is

ill at case.

ill at ease."

"And when do you propose going?"

"To-morrow, if it would not inconvenience you, my lady."

"To-morrow! My dear, is very sudden. Where have arranged to go?"

"I don't know. I have not made up my mind. To France again, I think," said Agnese, bursting into a flood of teats.

"Agnese," said Lady Mortimer gravely and soothingly, "take care of what you are doing. This is a step you should not lightly or hastily take. And you must have taken it hastily. I beg you to pause and reflect over what you intend."

Lady Mortimer was not without knowing the Lady Mortimer was not without knowing the

effect produced on many of her aristocratic young visitors by the singular beauty and grace of her governess. But she had carefully watched over her as if she had been her own daughter, and noticed with much pleasure that to all the and notions paid her young girl had responded in nowise, accepting them with the same sense of dignity that she would from her own equals. Closely as she had watched her she could by no sign detect that she was in any degree im-pressed, or altered, or attracted by them. She was perfectly heart whole as far as she could

Yet what was the reason of this sudden change? Had any attachment been tormed without her knowing it? She could hardly believe so, and yet it must be. Else why this sudden resolution?

I hope she is not going to do anything foolish," thought Lady Mornmer as she glanced at the winsome fere which the looks of trouble and weariness only made the more interesting.
"Poor girl! I wish she would confide in me, That slender form is not calculated to bear much trouble. I do indeed hope she is going to do nothing foolish. Her kind and grave words to Agnese were

the outcome of these thoughts.

"Oh, my lady," said the troubled girl "I have shought over it, not for very long, but sufficiently to know that I must go—and at once. I cannot tell you why, but I must."

"Aggese, you ought to confide in me You are not all enough to know the world yet." said

are not old enough to know the world yet," said Lady Mortimer, now convinced that her suspicions were true, and marvelling much how any secret attachment could have been formed despite her vigilance. 'You should not leave the shelter of a home—and I trust this has been a home to you--"
" It has indeed, my lady," said Agnese,

wobbing. "Unless, indeed, you are going to your

frienda.

"I have no friends. my lady."

"No friends! I do not quite——"

"My lady, I cannot tell you more. Indeed I fainting terms. But it is necessary I should leave. It is her lips. ndeed, my lady. Some day I may tell you why hat I cannot now.

Agnese dear, take care that it be not too she presently opened her syes.

The speak as if it were your mother many on the speak as it is a speak as if it were your mother many on the speak as it is a speak late then. I speak as if it were your mother that spoke to you, and I would warn you again to beware. I have no right to search for your motives, but I know more of the world

There was so much that was solicitcus-with a kindly tenderness of upbraiding—in the lady's words that the governess was about to tell her the nature of the terror that was over her and to beg her protection. But the recollection of the hated guardian came to her with a feeling of loathing and repugnaace, and she felt that the could not go through with her painful story—that she could not open her heart to her and that flight would be preferable to the "I think you should go to the hotel and rest "I think you should go to the hotel and rest

pain it would cause her.
"Well, my dear, you can think over it. Don't do anything hastily. And, my dear, you look so very weary and tired that I think it would be better for you to retire to bed and rest yourself. You are much too tired for further

"I think I shall," said Agnese wearily.

Good night, my dear.

"Good night, my lady."

"Good night, my lady."

They parted—Agnese to retire to her own room, and Lady Mortimer to sit before the fading embers in perplexed thought.

What could be the motive operating in the ght's mind? Had she really formed, nuknown to her and to everyone in the house, some attachment which was thus hurrying her off so anddenly? No friends! Heaven help her! With her wondrous grace and beauty and inno-cence—thus rushing wildly into the seething vortex of the world. What was the secret movive awaying her ?—what impulse actuating her?

a sigh that had not a little trouble and a great deal of kindness in it, Lady Moremer touched the silver ball that stood on the table beside her to call her maid; then rose as the latter entered to attend her, and proceeded to her bed. She still hoped that the governess would change her mind; that the resolution she had taken would vanish as speedily as is was formed, and that she would remain.

The state of the s

But she was doomed to be disappointed; for in the morning Aguese, with a face that showed that but little sleep had crossed her eyelids during the night, was ready attired for travelling, with her trunks packed; and after many tears and embraces from her young pupils, was on the way to Dover mail station, whither she knew not — only filled with the one sole idea of escaping out of England—anywhere from Without making any attempt to see the guarthe near presence of the man she so dreaded and loathed.

At first she thought of going to London. She might see there some of her friends or former acquaintances at school, in her innocence of the world little knowing that she might as well exworld little knowing that she might as well expect to meet them on the Asiatic continent as in that wilderness of a city. On the other hand she reflected that it would be as painful to her to expose her position to them as to the kind lady whose manelon she had just left. Where upon she resolved to proceed to Dover and take the first packet to France. There she hoped to get some position as English governess in some French family. It was but a vague prospect, but anything was better than the chance of meeting again her guardian. The mere thought of him sent a shudder of terror, coupled with a feeling of loathing and repugcoupled with a feeling of loathing and repugnance, to her heart.

How weary and downhearted she was as the mail-coach bore her on! How black, and dismal, and despairing, seemed the world to her! With what sadness and weariness she lay back

in the carriage, gazing vacantly at the trees, and houses, and landscapes that flitted by!

And this, she thought, was the end of all these bright hopes that had been hers during her previous life. What would the fellowbrought them together, and what occasioned the manifest fear that grew into the girls eyes, until boarders think now of her whom they were wont to call "the princess" in admiration of her

wont to call "the princess" in admiration of her grace and beauty?

Carefully veiling her face, whose loveliness had now become her peril, she sat in lonely retirement in her place. The coach stopped at many posting-stations on the way; people got out and came in again; but still she remained unnoticed and unknown.

It was late when the mail arrived at the por the was late when the man arrived at the port whence the packet started for Calais. It had come to blow and rain heavily, for the great heat of many days had surcharged the atmosphere with accumulated vapours, which had now broken forth in storm and were descending in torrents. She stepped out of the coach One by one the hurrying passengers had picked up the covered vehicles on hire, and had wended on their several ways. There was not one remaining. Others, more vigorous and more active than she, had secured them.

How, in her kind, quiet, sad way, she envied those fortunate young ladies whom sue had seen depart, attended and protected and mainted upon he fathers, or brothers with any

waited upon by fathers or brothers with care and solicitude! What sad face had sent her into the world so lone and unprotected, so bereft of kindly sympathy and friendship!

That evening, instead of growing better. grew worse. The clouds lowered and darkened, the rain descended in torrents, and the lightning of

a summer's eve—brilliant and startling—flashed in red streaks across the sky.

The thunder pealed quite near, and reverberated along the roof of the posting-station in sonorous and affrighting echoes.

Agnese felt weak. She had been travelling a love time, and asker no refreshment in the

long time, and had taken no refreshment in the interval. She had never thought of it in her troubled, half-affrighted state of mind; and even if presented to her unsolicited she could not partake of it. But, whilst in the same state etill, the want of it began to tell on her slender form. She felb as if she were fainting. She was thirsty with her journey, and needed a drink. To relieve both she walked into the ladies' apartment, and had a glass of water. Returning again to her resting-place until such time as she could get a vehicle to bring her to the boat, she omitted to let down her veil. Per-haps it was that the suffocating air of the thunder laden afternoon induced her unconsciously

to keep it up.

She had scarcely resumed her lonely sea. when the bells rang and clamoured, and just then the London coach came in. Many persons descended, and not a few as they passed her paused in admiration of the beautiful face that controd itsulf to them marra as they walked more slowly and turned again disappeared from the Franch school? Where to look at her what could have brought one so to look at her what could have brought one so lovely sitting there all alone.

The young girl heeded them not. She was busy reflecting that whatever cabs had come to the station in the meantime would be again picked up by this influx of new passengers. The boat would be speedily going, and she was silently deploring her lassitude and want of energy and strength that she had not sought

From this reverse she was startled by a voice accosting her.
"What-Agnese! You here! Where did

you come from, or where have you been?"
She did not need to look up to know who it was that spoke. A deadly faintness came to her

heart. She sought to stand up, and put out her hand to her accester in the first whirlwind of fear; but the effort was too much for her, and she lay back in her seat swooning. "What is amiss with you, Agnese? Are you

ill? Rouse yourself, and speak to me."
"This young lady is very weak," said a lady who had stayed in her walk, attracted by the proceedings. "I saw her just now in the walk. proceedings. "I saw her just now in the walting room, and she appeared very ill. She is tired after much travelling, apparently." The lady had indeed seen the young girl take the glass of water, had noticed ber extreme

wearinees and her rare beauty, and etrongly attracted by both, had, with a kindly feeling, come to see after her.
"Are you a friend of hers?" was the next querry of the lady, as she noticed the great disparity that existed in the appearance of both.

"I am, madam; I am her guardian."
"Her guardian?" said the lady, with a little

astonishment. But then, remembering the condition of the young girl, she said:
"I shall bring her a glass of wine. She needs t J can see."

Returning almost immediately, she untied the fainting girl's bonnet and applied the glass to

Agnese's swoon was but temporary, or the stimulant had the required reviving effect, for

"Where a girl so weak as you are should not s. You are ill?" be. You are ill?"
"I am tired—exhausted."

"Then you should not be here. Have you anyone with you Captain Phil had walked some distance. Do you know that gentleman?" "He is—my—my guardian."
"Is he, my dear?" a ked the lady, noticing the look of horror that came into the invalid's eyes. Then to herself: "Then if he is, surely

"I think you should go to the hotel and rest. Are you going by the boat?'

'I don't know—that is, I cannot say.' "Cannot say, my dear," though the lady again; there must be something very strange though the lady in this.

"I think," said she, addressing Captain Phil as he approached, "this young lady is much too weak for further travelling. She should be brought to the botel and made to rest 'Very well," said Captain Phil, with as much

"Very we!!." said Captain Phil, with as much appearance of kindness as he could assume "What do you say, Agnesse?"
"Whatever you—wish," said the recovering girl weakly, whilst the same look of awe and despair grew again tubo her timid eyes.
"Would you like, my dear," said the lady, taking her hand, "that I should go with you and see you settled there? You want someone of your sex with you."

A faint pressure of the hand was all the reply youchsafed, for Agness seemed again on the point of yielding to her weakness.

motive swaying her?—what impulse actuating point of yielding to her weakness.

"I know, my dear—I know." Then, turning on that of a very dear and old friend."

"I know, my dear—I know." Then, turning on that of a very dear and old friend."

"You quive mystify me, Frank. What good enough to call my carriage—Mrs. they about, and how do they concern me?"

Neville's; you will find it outside. I was awaiting my nephew's coming, but he has not turned

up by that mail. Fortunately it is so in the present case, else I should not be here."

Captain Phil, not at all pleased with this interference, but careful to show no symptoms of his displeasure, did as he was directed, and to a few minutes the carriage containing the three

was being driven to the hotel.

There, having seen her in her own room, and

There, having seen her in her own room, and baving produced her the necessary refreshment, the lady left, merely saying:

"This is my card, my dear—Mrs. Neville, Portwik Hall, not many miles from here. I don't seek to interchange confidences, but if you should at any time need a friend write me a line. I shall be glad to receive it, and to see you."

dian. the lady left again.

"There is something curlous on foot here," said she musingly, as the carriage swept her on her way back to the station. "They are cartainly very different in manner and appearance and rank to be travelling together. She is so refined, so graceful, so beautiful; and hewell, there is some mystery in it. And she seems really in awe and terror of him. I wonder what relationship they hold to one another. der what relationship they hold to one another. Your girl! She seems too tragile and too re-

fined for overmuch travelling, and with that-that-guarian! I wish Frank were come. He would know how to solve this mystery better than I."

But the party for whom the lady had been waiting did not arrive by the next coach either, and that being the last for the afternoon the lady was fain to return to her residence again unattended. All the time, however, on her way home she was busy thinking over the pair whom she had so oddly been brought in contact with, and the more she thought over it the more she wondered what curious association

at last the annoyance she felt at her nephow's non-appearance was wholly merged and disap-peared in the mystery of the sojourners in the Boar's Head Hotel.

THE FLIGHT OF AGNESE. Frank Crossley had been dreamily musing of many things—had, indeed, been nodding asleep in the slumberous heat of the afternoon, when the bugle of the guard at starting roused him into activity, and he turned towards the window of the carriage to take an indolent glance

CHAPTER KXIV.

around. A carriage was passing from him some distance away. He glanced at it and was startled. His eye fell for a moment on a face of wondrous beauty. For a moment he could not remem-ber where he had seen it before, but bring ing his wandering gaze swiftly back again, the eyes of the fair owner met his with a look of recognition so bright, so glad, so radiant, that they immediately flashed recollection upon

him.
"Why, it is Agreese!" he exclaimed, as he leaped up to open the coach door and jump out. But both carriages were in opposite motion, and even now whilst he fumbled at the handle the

former had disappeared in the distance.

"Heavens and earth!" he exclaimed, "how unfortunate it was that I did not look around me sconer! But could it be she? Yes, surely It was. No one else could have that exquisite face. No one could see her eye once and not remember it again. What could have brought her there? Where could she have been going? What a prodigious fool I was not to have seen her a minutes earlier—only an instant! What a story to have to tell Charley Cantrell when next! write to him! I must see her—must know where she is, and what she is doing! I shall get out at the next inn and return. The next posting-station! Good heavens! With my luggage and all there is no chance of that. And it is more than an hour's journey away. Confound it all! Was there ever anything so

There was no belo for it. To return now with the evening falling and the carriage gone would be useless. Besides, there were so many private carriages bearing swiftly away the incoming passengers. How could be know here amongst them, or find out what direction she had taken? Impossible.

There was very little chance of slumber now for his excited brain, be the afternoon never so

With questions like these racing tumultuously through his head, repeating themselves unceasingly, he scarcely telt the time passing until

they made the next halt.

"I shall not go further this night," he blought. "I shall go back by the mail coach early in the morning and make inquiries about her. What a delightful piece of information to send Cantrell—if I should be successful!" He got down his luggage and put up at the

hotel. Crossley, young, vigorous, and enthusiastic, was not disposed to let the grass grow under his feet in quest of the fair girl in whom his absent

triend was more than interested. Accordingly, he was up besimes at his hotel, caught the morning coach on its way back to the station at which he had seen her. Surely

the postmaster or the booking clerk or the caclers would know something of her. There arrived, he put himself in communication with the postmastor, whose duty it was to see to she mooming and outgoing of the mail-coaches. The donceur of a sovereign was a key to the latter's information and local knowledge,

and served as an excellent introduction to the conversation that followed.

"I saw just as the mail was leaving for Exeter last evening," he said, "a young lady acquaintance of mine in a carriage leaving here, and I should be glad to learn where she lives.

The postmarter thought for a moment, but finally shook his head. He had not seen that particular young lady last evening, and as to a

oung lady, why, there were so many young lady passengers that—
"No, not many—none like her," Frank interrupts impatiently. Postmaster could not fail to know her. Postmaster cannot remember

"Porber will remember; someone will remember," urges Frank with the energy of one who will not be brooked.

Porter is called in. Hears statement made and question put. Thinks a little.
Ohyes, Porter knows—remembers now.

"That young girl is governess at Lady Mortimer's. Governess!" cried Frank. Are you

Porter is quite sure.
"Was there anyone with her?"
"No, she went alone. Went in Lady Morti-

mer's carriage, and by herself."
"Why, Lady Mortimer is a distant cousin of mine! Now that I romember, I had an invitation from her some weeks since to pass a few days at her place. What a thundering idiot I was again not to have accepted the invitation What sime does the next coach leave?

" Not for some hours. Two in the afternoon.

stationmaster replies to this latter question, wked half aloud. "I shall have lote of time to go to Brankholme and return in time."

A swift drive brought him there.

"Why, Frank, this is a rare visit," said Lady Mortimer when the first salutation was over. "And as welcome as it is unexpected. To what good fortune do we owe your agreeable presence now?"

"Truth is, Lady Mortimer," said Frank,
"my presence—will you excuse my candour? is not so much to pay a visit to yourself and charming family as to make inquiries." "We are grateful for whatever brings you. But inquiries, my dear Frank? What inquiries? "It is rather an awkward business to ex-

plain," said the young fellow, a little non-plussed. "In the first place, will you allow me to say they are not on my own account, but on boat of a very dear and old friend"

"You quive mystify me, Frank. What are 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spuri-

"There was, or is, a young lady in your

household-"
What do you say?" "There was, or is, a young lady in your household—a stranger to you, but a great triend of mine—rather, a great friend of a friend of mine."

"We have had no stranger-but a young lady who was governess."
That may be. Could I see her—speak with her-for a few minutes ?"

"I am arry you cannot, Frank. She left this morning. But perhaps she may not be the young lady whom you wish to see." "What sort of girl was she? And what was her name ?"

ner name:
"Very graceful and very, very handsome.
Unusually so, indeed. And, so far as we could
gather, not an English girl, though a long
time living in England. Her name was

Agnese."
"The same. Lady Mortimer, Pale olive complexion- like one come of a Southern race." "Yes: that is so ...

"Yes; that is so..?

"And so she has left," said Frank, in a tone of deep perplexity and disappointment. "Why did she leave, Lady Mortimer? Excuse me for asking the question, but I have excellent reasons for it—and where did she leave for?"

"I should answer your questions if I could have the state of t

most cheerfully, but I cannot. I neither know the reason why she left, nor where she went. Her resolution to depart was most suddenly formed, for she did not seem to have any intention of it yesterday. She appeared to be in distress and sorrow at going—why we could not learn, since she did not tell us. But here now seems to be some mystery in the case. Tell me what it is, Frank, for we are all deeply interested in her." interested in her.' "I believe there is, but I know nothing of it.
Only that she is, as I said before, a very dear friend of a dear friend of mine, and disappeared somewhat mysteriously from London some time ago, and from Paris later still. I should be

"You are a regular knight-errant of chivalry, Frank." I am much concerned about her, at any rate." said Frank Crossley after some deep re-

flection.
"Will you not stay with us to lunch?"
"Mostime "You must excuse me, Lady Mortimer, this time. I shall pay you a visit sooner or later, and enjoy your kind hospitality. But at pre-

and enjoy your kind hospitality. But at present I cannot."

"Well, good-bye, Frank," said the lady as the young fellow rose to go. "If you hear anything of Agnese let me know, for we were all deeply interested in her. I hope the poor girl is in no trouble—or being brought into no trouble."

"The provider is favor-it to be the traveler's favor-it to be all points in Minnesot and South Dako ta and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile free lands of the Milk trouble."

"I hope so most heartily," said Crossley, as he took his leave.

Arrived at the station, he could get no fur-ther intelligence. No one had seen her come or go. If she had taken a ticket it must have been with her veil down, and no notice was taken of her. So far the trace was lost, and very much disappointed he resumed the journey which he had interrupted the night before.

"How delighted he would have been to learn something of her whereabouts! to speak with her only for a second! to be able to communicate some intelligence to his friend in the distant land where he was located, no one but Frank Crossley himself knew! But she had vanished; there was no way open to him of tracing her; and so, making the best of his dis-appointment, he proceeded on his journey.

Arrived at the end thereof, he took a convey-ance and proceeded to the nouse of his aunt, the same lady whose kindly attention to the fugitive girl we have already narrated. There he trankly explained the reason of his

non-coming the previous afternoon.
"Why, Frank," said his aunt, "that must be the young lady whom I met whilst waiting for you yesterday evening."

And thereupon she told him of the incidents under the description in a lovelyland

It did not take long to impress upon his sunt the necessity for a further interview with her. The fact of her hurried flight, of her being again attended by this unprepossessing com panion, led not only Crossley, but also his aunt, to believe that the young girl was under some thrall or power of which they knew nothing, to have a controlly not haing worked for but which was certainly not being worked for

her good. The carriage was speedily harnessed, and was soon on its way to the town and to the hotel. heavy and warm.

"Where had she been? What brought her there—all alone, too? Had she been in England all the time? Why had she so suddenly was loud in praises of the young girl's beauty,

her grace, and her gentleness of manner. Further inquiries either at the posting station or at the ticket-office of the packet led to no result, and Frank was again disappointed. He felt angry with himself that he had been so unsuccessful, and that his own impetuousness had led to this result. If he had only come straight to his aunt's he should have assuredly met her. How unfortunate it was that he did not! He should then have known what secret terror-if any-possessed her that thus led to these frequent and mysterious disappearances. How delighted he should have been to communicate with his friend, and to give him the much desired information! But now all possibility

of that was lost. With such self-upbraidings as these, Frank Crossley passed the time on his return to his aunt's residence. As he reflected on the glance of pleased astonishment Agnese gave bim in the fleeting moment during which he had seen her, he felt convinced that she would have been

glad to see him and to speak with blm. His interest was so excited that, though he had intended to make a long stay, he could not rest until he had made a further search. He felt certain that her guardlan and herself had gone to London. He was quite convinced that they had not crossed the Channel to France. Tue weakness of the young girl as described by his aunt was almost sufficient to convince him

With an apology for his departure more or less satisfactory, he took the down coach next morning for the Metropolis—some vague hope resting in his heart that he might yet get bidings of her.

(To be continued.)

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OTTAWA, September 4.—Sir John Thomp

FATHER KOENIGS

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sie son was waited upon last Wednesday after noon by the executive committe of the trades congress, consisting of President Carey, Secretary Dower, Mesers. Urbain, Laientaine, R. J. Jobin, M. H. Brennen, Louis S. Bendreau, Charles Mareb, David R. Gibson and Joseph T. Orzier, in reference to the proceedings for conspiracy new being taken ageinst four union printers, late of the Mon-treal Herald staff. The Hon. Minister assured the delegates that if the defendants were prosecuted successfully under the censpiracy amendment to the cembines bill, the epirit of which exempts trades unions from its operations, the Department of Justice would see that the case was carried to the highest courts in the land. As it was not olear, however, that the proceedings were being taken under this Act, Sir John Thompson requested the delegates to instruct the defendants counsel to submit a written statement of the grounds of action to the department. The trial of the parries referred to commence this day week in Montreal.

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General Manager.

A HORRID PRACTICE.

Next to the woman who wears a lownecked dress, I think I despise the woman whe carries a deg. My dear, these wemen will be the death of me yet. I cannot endure them. If I could, without causing remark, whenever I met a weman carrying a dog I should shake her with all my strength. Carrying a deg ! when you haven't ambition or force enough to make your own bed. Carrying a dog ! when the world is full of orphan bables, when chil iren are being beaten te deat1 by human fiends every day. Carrying a deg when there is net an hour in the day but some mether is laying away ent ef her arms her beautiful first bors, and mourning to think how lenely her darling must be even in beaven without her. Make and enforce a liw that to carry a dog is a finable effence, Mr. Mayor, and I will swing my bat for you next election day .- Chicago Herald.

MR. GLADSTONE'S OPINION.

In the course of some remarks made to the Burlington High School children recently, Mr. Gladstene alladed to the type of "Grenadier Women," as fellaws :

"I de not believe in the unsexed woman caline woman The destiny of the advanced woman is doubtful. The blue stecking, the and fry in boiling fat. business woman, and the female politician is a superfluity." He referred to the saloon raiders as unlevely, called the political reformers his " shricking staters." and number ed the "female bull-fighters and female leaguers" among the intelerable evils of society. His observation led him to believe that "the greatest need of the world is home women and home girls to make that sacred spot beautiful, wholesome, levely." He thought the world too big and tee bad for anyone club, one organization or one community to reform. Home is a little place and there a good woman can make a heaven, rear this wise old parliamentarian said, shaning Mrs. Gladstene, who listened attentively and think that saything which attempts or affects hash, to be served on toast. te altar fundamentally the relation which the Almighty Himself has estatlished, the dewemen out of their own sphere, would ever encceed.

A lady now in London, who was a guest at this delightful garnering, is slyly stealing the epinions of Mr. Giadetone on the woman question, which she will publish when she comes back. Some of his views are most discorraging. He has "the great sat admiration for the woman who has done semething in any line provided she kept away from the pablic," but has yet to meet the heroine of a esteer who is not brazen or tiresome. "It is not her fauit," he says, "but the result of continuination; no encloan allow the street crowd without losing some of the sweetness we prize in women " He taluke that the gain that comes from the outer world, from the shop, the restrum, and the public procession is more than overpowered by the loss of modesty, gentleness, faith, and womanly dig-When asked what woman should do he said : "Marry, make homes, mind their ohildren, keep the honeymeon from eclipse, and keep off the atreets. Any referms they want to make should be made through the husband." When told that all women could not marry, he said-"It is their own fault then. A sweet woman cannot be resisted.' which means that too many of our girls are being educated and trained on a wrong

THE KITCHEN.

To bell meat put it into boiling water; bring the water quickly to the beil again and keep it so for ten minutes; then lower the temperature so that it bubles or simmers only. The true temperature for boiling meat is to have the water at 170 degrees. Keep It there till the meat is changed from

In making meat atews there is a combina-tion of soup-making and boiling. Take the inferior parts of the meat and cut into pieces an : bell at 170 degrees if possible till tender. Half an hour pefere serving season it in any

Ne mode of cooking meat has so many variations as stews and ragents. The flavor of meat being used to season vagetables of every sort, also doughs as in dumplings, or in the crust of meat ple.

WITH POTATOES.

One half hour before the most is done lay en top of it peeled petatues, all of the same Mize, and serve when done with the meat and

MEAT PIE.

When the meat is cooked tender, thicken the gravy and pour ail into a pie or pudding | 3,740 annually. dish. Cover with a common pie crust or one of mashed potatoes, and bake half an hour. You may also mix sliced raw potatoes with the staw in layers.

POTATO CRUST.

One cup of mashed potatoes, one egg, two tablespeone butter, one cup milk, salt. Baat together till amouth, then work in enough finr so that you can roll it out. It should be half an inch thick, and as soft as you can

FLAVORS FOR STEWS.

Stews are variously flavored; enlon, salt and pepper are always in place. A little

licious flaver, or even a sablespeonfal of vinegar may be used. Any herbs, a piece of oarret, a clove or a bit of garlic may be used for variety. Cataup is also good as flavor.

Add to meat when tender one quart tematoes to two pounds meat. Thicken with flour and stew five minutes.

CORNED BEEF.

Wash it well, put in plenty of cold water an i bring it slewly to the simmering peint. Cook three or four hours. Turnips or cab-bage are most often eaten with corn beel. They should not be boiled with the mean but la a separate pot.

BERF LIVER.

If from a good animal, beef liver is eften is tender as calf's liver. It is best broiled. Soak an hour in celd water, wipe dry, slice and dip in melted fat. Breil slewly till thoroughly done; then salt and butter. When pre-pared as above for b oiling the slices of liver may be fried in a pan with a little beef fat. This gives an opportunity for more flavors, as onions may be tried with it, a little vinegar added to the jaices that fry out, may be thickened and used as gravy. If the liver is not quite tender it can be made into a stew, er it may be chopped fine, mixed with bread crumbs and egg, and baked half an hour.

BEEF'S HEART.

If fire is no object you may boil a beel's heart but it will take all day. Put in cold water, bring it slowly to a simmering point and keep it there. Next day it may be stuffed with well sessened bread crumbs and baked three quarters of an hour.

Cut in strips, seak in salt and vinegar half a day, wipe dry and fry in hard lard. It may also be stewed. RR-COOKING BREF.

To serve a roast beef the second time Heat the gravy, put the reast in it; after trimming it into shape again cover closely and put into a hot even for ten minutes or less, according to size of place. Or, cut in slices and lay in het gravy only long enough to heat them through. HASH.

Being effull flavor, such meat may be chepped and mixed with from one third to one-half as much chapped or mashed petatoes, bread crumbs or belled rice. These mixtures may be warmed as hash or made into cakes or balls to be fried en a griddle or in beiling

Mix the chepped meat with petatees, bread crumbs or rice as above, add salt and pepper and make quite meist with water or seap. Put a good piece of butter or beef fat into the spider, and when it is not put in the hash. Cover and let it steam, then remove forms on the bettem. Or, stir till het and dish immediately.

HASH BALLS.

"I de not believe in the unsexed woman into little cakes; dust with flour and fry to a upon it.
and I am not in sympathy with the mast nice brown in a little beef dripping on a griddle. Or, egg and bread crumb the balls,

RE COOKING SOUP MEAT.

This meat, though made tender by long cooking, has given much of its flavor to the soup. It has not to the same degree, however, lost its nutritive value; if we can make it taste good again, both palate and stemach. will approve it. It will not do to mix this meat with natural substances like potatees and bread. It needs addition rather than aubstraction. In any case first chop the meat fine.

PRESSED SOUP MEAT.

Season the chopped beef well with salt and a threes and reign a goddess. In cencluding pepper, and some other addition as celery sait or nutmeg, or some of the sweet herba his eyes with his hand and looking towards Meisten with sonp or stock, pack in a square, deep tin, and place in the oven for a short applanded with approving smiles; "I cannot time. To be aliced cold or warmed as meat

MEAT CROQUETTES.

When so good a dieh as this can be made etitation and capacities, or which draw out of soup meat it is worth a little trouble. Take two cups of the chapped beef, one tablespoon butter, one tablespoon flour, one egg, half of a lemon er one tablespoon vinegar, a few gratings of nutmeg and half a cup of stock or milk. Cook the flour in the butter and add the stock or mik and seasoning, then the beef, and cook, stirring all the time till the mass cleaves from the side of the kettle. Let it get cold, then make into little egg shaped balls; let them dry a little, roll in beaten egg and bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat. To vary-add one third as much chopped salt or fresh pork as you have meat. -Prize Essay on Cooking of the American Health Association.

SANITARY NOTES.

HEARTBURN.

That phase of indigestion known as heartburn may be relieved instantly by drinking a little cold water in which half a tempooniul of table salt has been dissolved.

POISON.

The simple rule when pelson has been swallewed is to get it out of the stomach as quickly as possible. Mustard and salt are very good emetics, and they are always obtainable. Put a teaspoonful in a glass of water and let the person swallow it immediately. The dese should be repeated in five minutes if vomiting does not set in. The whites of two or three eggs should be given after vemiting.

DRAW THE LINE,

Dr. Eles of Boston, says that when a little wine means too much wine, the only safe course is total abstinence. Between a little and too much there is a danger line that the mederate drinker frequently approaches with-out knowledge to himself. Man addicted to drink gradually throws off the restraints with which education, habits, conscience and timidity surround him, and then a lower nature and the baser passions assert themselves. Hence the drunkard is truly assigned as one who is truly designated, as one who is brut l zid.

AND MORTALITY DOES NOT LESSEN.

Medicine has a strange fascination for the youth of the United States Whereas Germany, with a population of 45,000,000, can do with 30,000 doctors, or one to 1,500 of the population, graduating 935 annually, and France, with a population of 38,000 000, with 11,995, or one to 8,167, graduating 624 annually, the United States, with a population of 60 000,000 has 100,000 doctors, and graduates

SQUINTING.

A cure for squinning, which is not so unsightly as the method at present adoptedblack geggles with a hole in the centre-is highly recommended. Let the person afflicted take any pair of spectacles that suit his sight, or even plain glass, and in the centre of one lens let him gum a small blue or black wafer about the size of a 10 cent piece. The result is that the double image vanishes and the eye, without fatigue or heat, is forced to look straight, and with time and patience is cured.

CONSUMPTION'S VICTIMS. In a paper on Tuberculosis in Belgium,

lemon julce added as it is served gives a de. MM. Destrée and Galimaerts come to the put near the house and my farmer's wife and already opticians are at work on a lens

tions, that, in comparing the mertality from consumption, of bachelors, married men and widewers, the last are very much more sub-ject to this disease than either of the ether classes. The same statement holds good for all ages, and it is, they say, also true that widews are more liable than single women to die of phthisis. The authors do not think this is to be explained except by direct contagion of wife to husband or husband to wife. They cannot think irregularities and excesses indulged in by widowers can be answerails for it, for advanced age does not seem to make any difference. They would ascribe it te infection occurring during married life, the disease claiming its second victim some time after the death of the first.

DUTTERMILK IN VOMITING. Dr. Stauley M. Ward writes in the Thera peutic Gazette that be has found fresh but:ermilk very serviceable in relieving vemiting of various forms, even at times the vemiting of pregnancy. The remedy is administered ice celd, in deses of about half a teaspoonful repeated every fifteen or twenty minutes. In the case of children with cholers infantum he has often succeeded in quieting the stemach by interdicting everything else and using a few drops of fresh ice-cold buttermilk at intervals varying in length according to the severity of the case, PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

In a circular on Precaution against Consumption, published by the State of Board of Health of Pennsylvania, the following advice is given: "The duster, and especially that petont distributor of germs, the feather-duster, should never be used in the room habita-

ally econpled by a censumptive. The fivor, woodwork, and furniture should be wiped with a damp cloth. The patient's clothing should be kept by itself, and thoroughly belied when washed. It need hardly be said that the room should be ventilated as theroughly as is consistert with the maintenance of a proper temperature."

A HINT FOR EANDSMEN.

A French military surgeon has been mak ing researches en wind instruments which had been used by phthisical bandemen, and warns musicians of the importance of alsinfection. He recommends that instruments should be filled with a five-per-cent. solution of carbelle acid, or, in the case of metallic instrument, that they should be dipped into beiling water. These precautions are of the utmest impertance when phthisical persons have used the instruments; for it ase found in such cases that liquids used to wash them out presented a virulence similar to that of a pure culture of taberculesis. Fortunately, the danger is small as long as the interior is thethe cover and let dry out while a brewn crust | reughly moist, which, of course, it usually ie; but when an instrument has been lying by for some time, so that the interior has become dry, there is real danger of air containing dried germs of the disease being drawn Make not quite as moist as fer hash; form | into the lungs of the person who next plays

THE FARM.

NUMBER OF PLANTS PRODUCED FROM ONE OUNCE OF SEED.

Asparagus, about 500; breccoli, about 2,000; cabbage, about 2,000; cauliflower, about 2,000; celory, about 3,000; egg plant, about 1,000; endire, about 3,000; kule, about 2 000; leek, about 1 000; lettuce, about 3,000; pepper, about 1,000; temato, about 2,000; sage, about 1 000; thyme,

PACKING FGGS.

It is no uncommon occurrence in cities to see a gracer unpacking eggs, many of which have been broken, thus distinguring many others. This is a matter to which these who are sending eggs long distances to market able mat risk and should always be sweet and ary. Put three inches of this at the bot tom of the pickage, then a layer of eggs with no: touching the side by an inch or more; then put on several inches of packing, pressing down gently with a follower; remove all but an inch in depth of the package and put in anoth-r layer of eggs in the same way as the first, taking care that the packing is pressed between the ends of the eggs and the side of the package, and so continue unt i the last layer is in, which should be covered with at least two incomes of packing and an inch of hay, and the cover of the package pressed down clearly. Eggs packed in this way can be transported long distances without injury;

CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

J. B. H. writes Orange Judd Farmer :- I scatter pulverized hen droppings on my plant beds and behold the bugs immediately took French leave. A short time after a rainfall. I dispovered that the hen manure not only acted as a bug exterminator, but that it also preved to be a fertilizar of great worth, aiding the growth of plants to a wonderful degree. In subsequent trisis on different kinds of vines, choumbers, squasher, etc., the same desirable effect obtained in both particulars. As a big exterminator this remedy has never tailed me, and as a fertil zer it has no coul. I would suggert that gardeners, having a henhouse, provide a good-sized key or watertight barrel or a tab, and keep it nearly filled with hen droppings. Cover them with water occasionally and stir with a stout stick, to thoroughly mix before using it.

WEEVIL IN CORN.

A Tex in recommends the following method of keeping weevil out of the corn crib: Make a bring of one bushel of coarse salt and twenty-five gallens of Water. Boil half an hour, then add a quarter of a pound of saltpetre. Claan the crib of all corn, shucks and When the first load of new corn is put in sprinkle well with the brine, using a broom or bundle of shucks.

SWAMP, LAND AND MUCK.

Mr. Niles of Wellington Unt., writing in the Country Gentleman on the above subject says, with reference to 150 acres of cedar swamp swied by him. "Three years age I the land new pave about 100 acres under cultivation. The stumps are easily pulled, esprobably if the brush is burned at the proper time, or when soil is dry enough to burn off about three inches of the top woody substance. This leaves the samps on top of the muck ; they are then very easily turned over, piled and burned. I have grown on this ground very nice winter wheat, and seeded with timethy, and this season have the finest stand of timethy in this part of the country. I find that barley, short-strawed peas and fedder corn do nicely on this soil. This season I set out a vegetable garden as an experiment, and to-day have about two sores of as fine cabbage, cauliflewer, beete, turnips, mangolds, celery, beans, carrots and onlone, as will be found anywhere. It cost me about \$1,200 to drain this swamp, and it does the work effectively. Regarding the use of muck for top dressing, last fail I drew six wagon loads of muck, and during the winter threw on it about 15 bushels of ashes, and two or

conclusion, as the result of their investiga. | tarew on it all the sespends from the house. | greater than all three of these lenses, which This spring these ingredients were theroughly mixed, turning them over several times. It was my desire to plant corn on a place of about two scree that was very much imporlahed. I had my men get too ison in good order, nicely maked out, not just before planting put a tescapitit of ones muck thix-ture in every hill; then planted the corp, using a planter. The result has automored me. I have now as fine a piece of corn as I have seen in a long time, with the exception of a courle of rows in which I did not put the fertilizer; these are small and sickly.

REMEDIES FOR BLIGHT.

Crude carpolic acid made into an emulsion with sear, and diluted in proportion of one cunce of acid to a gallon of water, has been highly recommended. Iron chips, fillings, old pieces of stove-pipe or refuse iron; the refuse of a blacksmith shap, seem to and to the vigor of a pear tree. Causes the fruit to grew larger, and gives it a beautiful color. Copperas (sulphate of iron) and dissolved salspetre has been used with beneficial effect. increase their fruitfulness. Six pounds of sulphur and a half bushel of lime, dissolved in eight gallons of boiling water, has been used with good effect at the Experimental Gardens of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The application was made two or three times during the growing season. In one of the reports of the American Pomological Spolety, the committee on the cause of pear olight said-"Peculiar methods of culture undoubtedly influence the cause of blight but upon this there exists a wide range of opinion. Clean culture and repeated stirring of the sell, while it may in many instances be conducive to mest beneficial results, will ofcen cause a total destruction of a pear orchard. In seasons of zymotic fangeld or bright blight highly cultivated trees fall early victims to the scourge, while those cultivated in grass, with an annual top dressing of manure, usually escape the centagion.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

THE LAST OF THE ELEPHANTS It is estimated that there are fewer than 10,000 whid elephants left in all the countries on the globe, and that five of these will be killed off where one is born. It is a matter of only a few years when the last one must

APPLICATION OF THE TELEPHONE TO DOGS

Most Manchester readers will know Traffora Park, but few, we think, have any idea of the magnificent kennols there. Sir Hum-phrey de Trafford built there keonels in a very elaborate tiple, surpassing in their general structure, completiness, comfort, and anitary arrangements any erected elsewhere. They are a lasting proof of how great a love Sir Humphrey has for his canine friends, and now how zealous he le for their welfare. Built up close to the kennels is the kennel min's house. With kindly thoughtluiness for his servants, Sir Humphery has litted up this house with a cort of tel phone arrangement, connecting it with each kennel; by means of this the kennelmin can, in case the dogs ere nelsy at night, speak to them without l:aving his room.

THE KANGAROUS FLASH JUMPS.

When brought to bay, the kangaree jumps like a fish for the nunter's chest and tries to crush it in with his forefeet. To prevent this, each man wears across his breast a two or three-last thick mattleg. Armed with a spear, with a club assachment at the other end, they ride upon ewift horses into a hord. With the agility and equipoles of circuriders, they stand erect upon their herses and use their spears and clubs. The kaugareo is able to jump clear over a horse. As the game is bagged it is skinned, and the skin is should give the closest at ention. Never use istretened on the ground and pegged down to chaff. Oats are good, but rather coally. Fine prevent shrinkage. Ine firsh furnishes most on nay or arraw are the best and most avail for the camp. Each man places has private mark upon his booty, and when they have 100 aciece they return back to civilization. There are twenty varieties of kangaroes, among the end towards the side of the package, but them the blue, red Wallaby, black, gray, and forester, the latter furnishing the heat leather. af it lives mainly in wooded sections. When the shipping ports are reached the hunters dispose of the skins by auction to the highest bidders, the sains being now in constant demand. Kingaroo hunters make large profits. One man is known to have cleared 4.500 dola, free of living expenses, in a single year.

THE WONDERS OF THE TELESCOPE.

The progress of astronmy depends on two things—lustruments and men who use them, Gableo created the astronomy of observation by constructing his telescope which he pointed towards the heavens and by letting the world know what he had discovered through it. Bat for Galileo and his lavert . gating, inquiring, independent mind the telescope invented before his time would have done nething. But, on the other hand, without that lavention Galileo would have discovered neither the mountains in the moom nor the stars in the Milky way, nor any other of the great discoveries for watch the world is indebted to him. In one word, he would not have trasformed the science of astrone-

According to the value of the man so la the value of his instrument. But if men capable of using instruments are necessary, instrumente are also necessary. S.r William Here. ohel, Schroeter, Francoofer, Arage, Lassel, Dawee, Lord Ross, Warren, De La Rue, Seochi, Carrington, Huggins, Hall, Burnham, Jamesen, Schlaparelli, Pickering and their rivals in astronomical observations only made their brilliant discoveries because they had at their disposslinstruments of greater perfection than those used by their predecessors. We are just now traversing a great epoch in the history of science. After remaining atationary during more than half a coutury, the science and the art of optics are at present making great and majustic atrides forward. Three great telescopes have recently been

specessially constructed the like of which would have seemed a fantastic dream to our predecessors. All three of them were con-structed in 1886. One at the Observatory commenced cutting the timber and clearing of Nice has a free opening of 74 centimetres and a length of 18 metrie; the second at the Observatory of Bonlkous, Russia, has the same diameter, but a semewhat smaller opening, which, by reason of the character of tne mounting, only measure 70 centimetres in a little shorter focal distauce and in length 15 metres ; taird at the observatory of Mount Hamilton, California, has for its objective a lens with an opening of 97 centimetres and a fecal distance and length of 15 metres. These magnificent instruments, we see, from the very fact of their successful construction, have proved that it suffices to be bold in order to succeed and have demenstrated that we should not be satisfied with them; that it is possible to go even further. Is it not a natural ambition for an astronomer to penetrate further and further into the depthe of the infinite, and above all else to determine the nature of other worlde? To lift up a corner of the veil that hides from us the immense mystery of creation.

It is hardly four years since the instruments

three bushels of hen droppings. This was of which we have spoken were completed.

will have a diameter of more than a metre. The lens of the Observatory of Mount Hamil ton measure 36 mobes, or 91 centimeter, of free aperture. Now a lens of 40 inches, or 1 metre diameter, is desired, and is being con-structed. The objective is composed, as every one knows, of two lenses, one of flint the ctaer of crown glass, juxtaposed, mutual ly completing each other by their optic properties, producing as perfect achromatism as is possible.

The objective lens is being made for the University of Cal formia and for the Ooser vatory of Mount Wilson, not far from Les Angeles, where Mr. Pickering has recently obtained some expellent photographs of the me a, S.turn and Mars. On one of these later, a neavy fall of sunw lap arcelved, which 11-24 hours covered, on the planet Mais, an expent of parface as vant as the area of the Ushed States. It is easy to understand that mos of intelligence and feeling, who understand the true grandeur of humanity, should take a deep interest in such progress as this Applied in season it will promote healthy keenly. Astronomers are in the position of Moses when he was within eight of the prom

For example, we have Mare before our eyes. All the observations made thus far long up to thank that this planet must be inhautted as is our own, and, pernaps, oven better lausbited. We see in it comments, seas, coasts, capso boys, rivers, waters, snows and clouds. We witness all the effects produced by the ceasons. We see distinctly reculines lines extending from seas to e.a., and, patting them in communication, which seem to be canals. Is has even been thought that crilliant points, geometrically makinged have been observed, which may be bit adea as sign. I from that glanet to our. How, then, is it possible not to wish for complete conquest and to attain at last to a solution of the enigma?

Well, now, if that of jectica leas of farty inches is calt and successfully completed a new and gigantic stride forward can be made It is no longer anything more than a question of meney to conet un an quatorial telescope with a drameter of one metro and fifty centl m tres and a length of twenty-five metres, make avrec in a cupola larger than the dome of the Paris Pantheen, anti with a magniff ng power of four or even five thousan:

To what unexpected discoveries would this suprame effort of your great nineteenth ce stury lead? This is a question which it is impossible to answer, but we have the right to dwell on the word "unexpected." It must net be forgotten that it was when searching for the limits of the colors in the solar succ trum that Fraunhofer discovered apoc rum analysis, and that it was while sacking the parallax of the stars that Sr William Herschel discovered the orbits of double stars, and it was when socking for Asia that Caristopher Columbus discovered America.

In any event, such a telescope will enable as to see for the first time the seventeenth magnitude stars which must be scattered over the depth of heaven in a carpet of SIS 000,000 stars, while the moon will be prought, so to spoak, within touching distance. - Camille Flammanton, in Paris

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

COLL-McSweeney .- August 4, at St. Saviour's, Dublia, by the Rev. C. H. Condon, O.P., Mr. Caseles Coll, Londonderry, late of Australia, to Kate McS concey second daughter of Jonn McS.veeney, Esq., Rissmore, Coshel, Co. Tipperary.

CLANAGAN-SHERIDAN -Angust 6, at the Pre-Cathedral, Daulin, by the Rev. Nimelas C. Healy, Timothy Flanagan, Bank of Ireland, Castlenar, to Mary Frances (Ma.), eller daughter of Joseph Speridan, of Spea cer Psry, Co. Mayo.

MCLAUGHLIN-MCJABE-Agust 6, at St Kavin's, Davie, oy the Rev. J. Baxter. C.C., Piter McCaughlin, Inland Rev, enue. Workshop to Sarah, Cauchter of the late Loomas McCabs, Baillehoro', County Cavar.

PCROXLEY-FLYNN-August 5, at Saint Agatha's Church, Angustus O'Crowley, there eldest son of Jeremian O'Crowley, Cork, to Mary Anno (Mainte) Flyno, youngest daughter of the late Denis Flyon, Waterford.

IWOMEY-GAYNOR .. Ang G. at the Pro-Cathedrai, Doblin, by the Rav. J. O Kueife, T. M. Twomey, of New York, to Katte, second daughter of Lake Gaynor, of 29 Hardwicke street, Dablia,

DIED

ATKINSON-August 6, at her residence, Bloomfield Cottages, S. O. R., Annle, the beloved wife of Thomas H. Atzinson, aged 4S years. BYRNE-August 10, at Clonmel, Wm. John,

the beloved and only son of Mrs. Marianne Byrne. DONNELLY-August 6, at Dublin, Jesephine Mary, infant daughter of Maryanne and

Jerome Donnelly, aged 11 menths. Dillon-July 31, at the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Ballinasioe, Sarah Dillon(in religion Stater Mary Catherine), nione to late Rev. Archdeacon Dillon, B. Ilinashoe, and eleter to the late Mrs. Pelly, Guity-

maiden. Affney-August 6, at St. Helen's, Malanide, Michael, eldest son of Thomas Gailney, aged 28 years. GAFFNEY-August 9 at Malabide, Thomas

Gaffney, aged 73 years. HART-Auguste 12, at Rathkenny, Mrs. Maryanne Hart, slater to Rav. Richard Kelen, F.P., Kilman, R. I. P. Kelly-August 11, at Dublin, Elizaboth, widow of Wm. Kelly, and daughter of the 1sts George Watson, J. P., of Garry Ken-

nedy, County Tipperary. KEANY—At Tebawn, Dowra, County Cavan, of paralysis, John Keany, aged 74 years, father of the Rov. Timothy Keany, C. C., Lower Drummredly.

MALONE-August 5, at the Meath Hospital,

Patrick Malone, formerly of Dandrum, at

an advanced age. NoLAN-August 8, at Dablin, Patrick Nolan. PURFIELD-August S, at Balbriggan, Michael

Parfield, aged 45 years, sitter a short illness. REYNOLDS-August 5, at O'dtown, Margaret Raymoids, aged 43 years. Rourke-August 8, at Fitzwilliam lane,

Michael Rourke, aged SO years. SHANAHAN.—At the Huspice, Haroidscross, William Shanahan, son of Martin Scanahan, late of Castl stown-Geoghegan, County Westmeath. TROY-August 8, at the residence of George

Ross, Blessington, Mary Troy, after a long illnoss. R.I.P. WALKER-August 4, at No. 6 Lainster at leet, North, Sarab, the beloved wife of William

Walker, late of Kingsend Coastguard Station. R I.P.

WILKINSON-August 7, at Kilcarty, Kilmessan, Mrs. Margaret Wilkinson, relict of the late Richard Wilkinson, aged 82 years. I them immediate relief.

STRENGTHYTA A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfatting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.

Avoid unskilful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal Svo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. II. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLEB MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEARODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Muss., to whom all No. 4 Buifinch St., Boston, Muss., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lottery Companyo Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational an Charitable purposes, its frauchise made a part the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over-whelming popular vote, and

To continue until

January 1st, 1895.

Its Mammoth drawings take place semi-annually (June and december), and its Grand single number beawings take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS

For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes. Attraced as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith loward ali parties, and we authorize th Company to use this certificate, with lac-similenof ou signatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay a Prices drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisings Nat'l Bh PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Avicans Nat'l Bank.

CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank. GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,

Tuesday, OCTOBUR 14, 1890. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each Haives \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PHIZES LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is. \$300,000

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is. 100,000

1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is. 50,000

1 PRIZE OF 55,000 is. 50,000

2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are. 20,000

2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are. 25,000

25 PRIZES OF 1,00 are. 25,000

26 PRIZES OF 5,000 are. 50,000

27 PRIZES OF 1,00 are. 50,000

28 PRIZES OF 300 are. 50,000

200 PRIZES OF 500 are. 50,000

100 PRIZES OF 300 are. 50,000

100,000 BENISS ROLLAMIZORGIA
 100 Prizes of
 3500 are
 \$50,000

 100 do
 300 arc
 30,000

 100 do
 200 are
 20,000
 TLEMINAL PRIESS.

NOTE .- Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en-AGENTS WANTED.

3,134 Prizes, amounting to\$1,054,800

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, exearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Munder. store rapid return mall delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your children.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN,

New Orleans, La. or M. A DAUPHIN,

Washington, D.C. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY OBDER issues by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draff or Postal Note. Address Registered Letters con-

REW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La. REMEMBER that the paymen) of Prizes is GUARANTEPO BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Origins, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, boware of all initiations or ancountous schemes.

a taining Currency to

REMEMBER that the present charter of The Louisians state fotoery tompany, which the SUPREME COURT OF THE U.S. has decided to be a CONTRACT with the State of Louisiana and part of the Constitution of the State, DDES NOT expire UNTIL THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1895.

THEST OF JANUARY, 1895.

The Legislature of Louisiana, which "djourned on the 19th of July of this year, has ordered an AMEND-MENT to the Constitution of the State to be submitted to the Propie at an election in 1852, which will carry the charter of THE LOUISIAN STAIL LOTTERY COMPANY up to the year MINETGEN HUNDRED AND MINETGEN.

DRUNKARDS

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

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

On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

PFIEL & CO.,

TO PARENTS.

156 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa

Never neglect the health of your Childre during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhea, or Teething Pains, use LB. CODERRE'S INFANTS' STEUP, and you will give

BAKING POWDER IS PURE,

Will do MORE WORK for SAME COST than any other composed of equally safe Ingredients.

McLaren's Cook's friend THE ONLY GENUINE

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

This is one of the little games with which ene may begin the evening at a party, or the first recreation at a new school, or any other eccasion when young folks are present to be gills in a fish. The weight is about fitteen tiff and awkward. The persons present stand | hundred pounds, and twelve men and a block er ait in a row, and a number is given to each and tackle were used to lead it and unload it and he retains it throughout the game. Then the leader says : "The Prince of Paris lest his bat, new

whe's te blame but Number 9, sir?" Number Nine asks-" Me, sir ?" Leader answers-"You, sir !" Number Nine says—"Not I, sir!"
Leader asks—"Who, then, sir!"
Number Nine answers—"Number Three,

Number three asks-" Me, sir ?" Leader answers-"You sir !"

Number Three says—" Net I, !"
And the fermula is continued; a failure to respend at ence or correctly, is sufficient cause for the leader to demand that the delinquent go to the feet ; the succeeding numbers move up. As the objective point for each one is the head of the class, those who retain high pesitions soon become targets for the shots of their less fortunate competitors. After the company have become somewhat familiar with the questions and answers, the leader may, at option, change the wording of his question, thus making it more difficult to render the cerrect answers, which must be given in their proper order, as stated, no matter what the questions asked by the leader may be. The interest can be greatly increased by providing a suitable prize for the successful head scholar.

USEFULNESS.

There are few qualities more valuable to the pessesser or more highly appreciated than that of usefulness. The useful boy is a treasure at home; a help to fatuer and mether, a counseller to brothers and sisters, and s trusted companien. Usefulness implies industry, reliability, intelligence, capacity, control, and these are the foundations of a successful life. The useful boy sees opportunities that others neglect. He is attentive to little things. He is carolini of his employ-er's interests. He puts conscience into his duty, and is sure, sooner or later, to attract the attention of those placed above him. He is thus always in direct line of promotion, and advancement is seldom long deferred. If he cultivates his gift, and grows to be a usaful man, his possibilities for good will be greatly enlarged. He will be consulted by his employers, for they will have confidence in his judgment, added responsibilities will be committed to him, and he is then well started en the road of a higher promotion and honor. A MAGNETIC PLANT.

There has been discovered in the forests of India a strange plant which possesses to a Baycott was heard of beyond the classic provery high degree of astenishing magnetic cinots of Ballinrobe. It was in Dublin, bepewers. It has been named the Philotacca for the 'Liberator' enjoyed his title or his electrica. The hand which breaks a leaf from this plant receives immediately a shock equal to that which is preduced by an induction ceil. At a distance of six yards a magnetic needle is affected by it, and will be deranged if brenght near. The energy of this singular those murdereus eld days. One who escaped influence varies with the heur of the day. his aim was a man who he really meant to All-powerful about two o'clock in the afterneen, it is absolutely annulled during the land covered The O'Gorman with a night. At times of storm its intensity angiged deadly aim at the head, and was himself ments to striking propertiens. During caln the plant seems to succumb, and bends its head during a thunder shower. It remains there without force or virtue, even if one should shelter it with an umbreils. No shock is felt at that time in breaking the leaves, and the needle is unaffected beside it. One never by sny chance sees birds er insects alight on the electric plant; an instinct seems to warn them that they will find certain death

A STRANGE BAIT.

"Wanted, fat bables for crecedile balt; will be brought heme alive." "When I first sap this advertisement in a Ceylon newspaper," said Richard Kinghern, "I thought it was a joke. Afterwards I learned that it other tale, which will show how boycetting was by this means that the crocodile hunters secured their bait. It is no trouble for an English crocodile hunter to get these little children. The Ceylon parents have full confidence in Englishmen, and they will rent ent their babies to be used for crecodiles bait for a small sum. The Ceylon crecediles are lazler than any other and are harder to get. They lie for hours perfectly motionless, basking in the sun. Hardly anything can stir them. But when tempted by a fat Ceylon baby placed on the banks of the stream they shake off their ennui, and their mouths water for a delicate mersel of brown baby. The crocedile gathers himself together and starts out for the infant. When he gets about half way up the bank the hunter, concealed be-bind some reeds. opens fire and gets his game. Then the baby is taken home to its leving parents, to be used for the same purpose next day. The sportsman secures skin and the head of the crocedile, and the natives are given the rest of the carcass I've shot everything, from the little prairie degs to grizzly bears; but for excitement, orecodile shooting, with bables for bait, is

CHEATIEG A DOG.

There is something in the intelligence of the shepherd dogs that seems to put this and that together, and then act upon conclusions, just as if they walked upright like beys. A shepherd ence said to his dog, which was stretched in a cezy corner before the fire, "I am thinking, sir, the cow is in the potatoes.' Though he purposely laid on the words, the deg, which had seemed asleep, get quickly up, and, leaping through an open window, sorambled up the turf roof of the house, whence he could ovorleok the field. But the cow was not in sight, as the shepherd well knew; and the deg, descending, ran into the farm-yard, to make sure of the animal's whereabouts. Finding the cow there, the deg tretted back to the house, and took his place on the hearth. After a while the shep-herd, in a quiet tene, repeated what he had said before; and again, with ready ebedience,

the deg went out to seek the cow. When he had once more stretched himself before the fire the shopherd uttered for the third time his words of warning. Then it was worth a gold pen to see the dog's expression. He got up, wagged his tail, and with a gleam of humor in his eyes, leeked at the shepherd, as if to say, "My master, you're merry!" Nor did he offer to go out; but, when his marter and a visitor present laughed, he gave a grewl of satisfaction and returned to his

MONSTER DEVIL FISH.

There was a great deal of curiosity exhibited yesterday on the arrival of the devil fish captured on Friday in the bay, says the Mobile Register. The immense fish, lying on the barge Cora at the foot of Eslava street, was visited by hundreds of white and colored persons and all were greatly astenished at its immessesize. The ourless object was laid upside dewn and had the appearance of an immense bat with sutspreading wings. It measured about fourteen feet from tip to tip or sideways, and from head to tall eight feet. Its immense mouth was two feet wide, and instead of teeth there was a rough covering over the lips. It appeared to have only a backbone, the rest of the fish being blubbery, like the seal, and of a dark color. Two immense eyes were seen just under two flakes a feet and a half long that projected from the head. On the under side were a half dezen openings on each side of the centre, which furnished the lungs with air, and acted as frem a dray. This peculiar fish is demmon te the bay, numerous small ones having been caught ever the bay during the present sum-mer. It is properly called the devil fish and member of the ray species, of which the sting ray of the bay is a member.

THE MISCHIEP THEY DID. There are a couple of boys up in one of the suburbs who have to add to their prayers a special thanksgiving that so far they have escaped falling into my hands. They shot forty birds the other day for a wager of a dollar. The average song bird sings from sixty to a hundred notes a day. These little savage, then, have robbed the "fine ear of nature" of some thousands of her choicest melodies per day for the rest of the season. They have taken just so much from the charm of the first hour of the dawn, when, with a whisper and a twitter fine as silk, the waking bird salutes the day. They have robbed the twillight of its broading melodies of vesper peace. They have taken from the landscape the swift dart of feathered wings, when the background of blue lake and leafy dolls are ready and waiting for them. Boys, if you live long enough to counteract the ignorant training of your home life you will learn that he who unnecessarily robs the world of one atom of its beauty, or wantonly adds by even so little to the great sob of sorrow that sounds so wefully, although dumb to human sare, from brute creation, is a vandal and a beast. To be manly and courageous is ever to be tender-hearted and mercilal. The greatest are the kindest, the "bravest are the cenderest," the most considerate are the noblest .-Beadsman in Chicago Herald.

SHARK KILLING.

A couple of boys captured a shark weigh ing 400 pounds off South Stamford, Conn., the other day. The boys were out with : beat and seine. Suddenly, well up in the coarse sedge, they saw a monster fish of some sort. They didn't try the seine business on him—that was usuless. But they so munaged with boat and bushes that the big fish seemed afraid to try to reach deeper water and the falling tide finally left him aground. Then the boys out with jack knives and went at the fish in regular harpoon style and soen had him in such shape that he wouldn't kick. The fish was just thirteen feet long.

Boycotting Before Boycott. "I am old enough," writes G. ds B. to the World, "to remember a case of boycotting which occurred many years before Cantal then winging his man, though I have heard him deny that he killed more than two in kill, and who must have meant to kill him, deadly aim at the head, and was himself spared the loss of his brains at the cost only of a finger of his pistel-hand, luckily ornamented by a ring on which The O'German's bullet struck, cannoning away from its onward course in the direction of the head. So funnily circumstantial does this sound that the anecdete might almost remind one of the encounter between Sir Peter Teazle and Charles Surface, when Sir Peter's shet grazed a little bronze Shakespeare on the mantelpiece, and, glancing off at a right angle, wounded the postman at the door as he was about to deliver a double letter from Northamptenshire. The O'Gorman stery is, bowever, that venerable Repealer's own, and is, I need not say, quite authentic. But te an was practised beneficially in pre-Boycett times. It was after O'Connell's election reverse, attributable, as was suppesed, to Mr. Guinness's defection, that The O'German thus addressed the crowd in front of the hustings :- 'Mind me, beys, ye'll never drink another drop of Guinness's porter.' These terrible words spoke the doom, as everyone thought, of the brewery which supplied all the Dublin shebeens, but had then ne ether than a local sale, and was scarcely known sutside the county. Struck with despair by The O'Gorman's pitiless inhibition, the partners were on the point of ordering that every cask should be emptied in the Life fey, when an enterprising shipper offered to take all the porter at a price, and hence the beginning and rapid rise of the expert trade, by which Lerd Ardilaun's predecessers acquired a celessal fortune."

"

The most economic and at the same time the most effectual stomachic, and aid to digestion.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS owe their popularity to the most important qualities which any medicinal proparations could have: an efficacy at all times certain, the absence of any dangerous ingredient and a moderate price,

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS consist of a combination in exact proportions of a large number of roots and barks, highly valuable, on account of their medicinal virtues, as tonics, stomachies, digestives and carminatives.

HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA and GENERAL LANGUOR, are most frequently the result of derangement of the stomach, and in such cases the INDIGENOUS BITTERS never fail to afford prompt relief, and most frequently even a perfect cure.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS are sold in retail, in all respectable Drug Stores in the Dominion, in 25 cts. boxes only, containing sufficient quantity to make three or four 3 half pint bottles.

S. LACHANCE

SOLE PROPRIETOR:

DRUGGIST.

1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET. MONTREAL.

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian,

PLUMBER. GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER,

117 College Street. Telephone 2582

Bermuda Bottled. "You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsi-

ble for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

SCOTT'S OF PURE NORWEGIAN

COD LIVER OIL. I sometimes call it Bermuda Bot-tled, and many cases of

CORSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough

or Severe Cold Or Severe Cold
I have Curen with it; and the
advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another
thing which commends it is the
stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains.
You will find it for sale at your
Druggist's, in claiman wrapper, he
sure you get the gamine."
Scott at Hower, Ballanda SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Off for Rome.

OTTAWA, September 8. - Archbishop Duhamel and Vicar-General Routhier leave for Rome on Monday next. Their mission is in connection with the division of the Montreal and Ottawa diocese and the appointment of new bisbops.

Walking Over Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., September 6.—The l great Blondin and all other tight rope walkers and Niagara cranks have been outdone by the for the 'Liberator' enjoyed his title or his 'rint.' The O'Gorman Mahon was at the afternoon, who walked a cable seven eights of time his heachman and fire-eater, fighting an inch in diameter stretched across the Nin duels in the cause of Repeal, and now and gara gorge, between the Suspension and cantilever bridges in the presence of 8,000 people When about a quarter of the distance was pass ed when he stood on one foot, holding the other out almost horizontal with his body, and wav-ing his right hand to the pale faced spectators, after which he kept on his perilous way till the centre was reached, when he sat down and threw both legs over his balance pole, which was resting on the wire, and stretched out at full length of his back on the wire, crossing his feet and folding his arms on his breast. He afterwards returned after performing several mancuvres. He said the only trouble he experienced was with the vibration of the cable at the centre, and said the cause was the sand bags not being properly adjusted. Dixon was born in New York, is of Irish parentage and prior to his residence in Toronto lived in Clarks-burg, Ont. The wire Dixon walked to-day is the same as the celebrated "Steve Peer" walked on June 22nd, 1887, and below which the lifeess body of Peer was found a week later, it being supposed that he had fallen while attemptng to walk while intoxicated after dark. Prof. Delone, a well known rope walker, attempted to walk the cable the same summer, but after walking out some thirty feet slid down a rope and took the first train for parts unknown.

> The Clergy, and our readers in general, are respectfully requested to forward us for publication reports of proceedings of interest to the Church and education that may take place in their respective localities.

Prince Edward Island crops are so far very

Bears are reported killing the sheep in Gren-

COLONIZATION

Under the Patrowage of the Rev. Father Labelle. Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 39 Vict., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D

The Thirty-eighth Monthly Drawing will take place WEDNESDAY. Sept. 17th, 1890, at 2 o'clock p.m.

PRIZES VALUE \$50,000. CAPITAL PRIZE, One Real Estate worth \$5.000

						OF PA			
1	Real	Estate	worth	1			\$	5,000.00	 \$5 000.00
	41	41	66				:	2,000.00	 2 000 00
ī	46	44	61					1,000 00	 1,000,00
	- 44		£ £		. 			500 00	 2,000.00
10	Real	Estate	8					300 00	 3,000.00
30	Furn	itare S	9ta					200 00	 6 000,00
60	61							100 00	 6,000 00
200									
100	Silve	r Wat	ohes					10.00	 10,000.00
100	Tolle	t Seta.						5 00	 5,000 00
107	Prize	e wort	h						 \$50,000.00

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR

It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 p. c. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized. Drawings on the Third Wednesday of every month.

A. A. AUDET, Secretary. Offices: 19 St. James Street, Montreal, Can.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

FLOUR -Receipts during the past week were large, and the shipments to Newfoundland heavy. The market during the week has been scarcely The market during the week has been acarcely as firm, the sharp decline in Chicago wheat having produced an easier feeling. Ontario millers, however, still trying to force an advance here, alleging that they have to pay from 970 to \$1.00 per tuebel for their wheat, and that at these figures present flour values here will not cover cost. City strong bakers is quoted at \$6.00 still, with sales reported to yesterday at that figure. It was also stated that a little outling had been going on and that \$6.00 had been shaded, but as the guilt cannot be brought home to the perpetrators of this breach of faith. been shaded, but as the guilt caunot be brought home to the perpetrators of this breach of faith, we retain last week's figures. Sales of winter patents have been made at \$5,55 to \$5,65, and spring patents have changed hands at \$6.30 to \$6,35. A fair turnover is reported in atraight roller, sales of which have transpired at \$5,00 to \$5,05, with the inside figure shaded for a round quantity. Last week we stated that Quebec was well filled up with strong bakers, and in confirmation of this we learn that a large Quebec dealer has been trying to unload about 2,000 to 3,000 bbls in this market.

large Quebec dealer has been trying to unload about 2,000 to 3,000 bbls in this market.

Patent winter, \$5.55 to \$5.90; Patent spring, \$4.30 to \$6.45; Straight roller, \$5.00 to \$5.05; Extra, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Superfine, \$3.80 to \$4.50; Fine, \$3.30 to \$4.00; City Strong Bakers, \$6.00 to \$0.00; Strong Bakers, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Ontario bags—superfine, \$1.65 to \$2.10; Ontario bags—fine, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Ontario bags—extra, \$2.20 to 2.55.

OATHEAL &C.—The sale is reported of 50 bbls of ordinary standard at \$4.75 but smaller quantities are quoted at \$4.85 and granulated at

\$5 to \$5.15.

Brans — The market continues very firm at \$15 to \$16 per ton. Shorts are firm at \$17 to \$18 and moullie at \$21 to \$23 per ton.

WHEAT .- The market here has a purely nominal status, and no spot transactions are expected for some time. It was reported in some of the papers that two cars of new Manitoba wheat had been recently received at Port Arthur, and that it graded No. 1 hard. Well, the facts of the case are that two cars of old No 1 hard were shipped from the interior to Port Arthur, and being such a splendid sample a good opportunithe new crop. The Chicago wheat market closed weak and 3c lower on the week at \$1,021

December.
Conn—Receipts for the week 39,760 hushels. Prices remain as at last weeks quotations 63 to

Pras — Market quiet, A lot of about 1000 quarters of blue peas were exported during the week and a free movement in the same direction is looked for during the fall. We quote 78c to 80c per 66 lbs affact.

et has been easier with a drooping tendency. Sales of Lower Canada, at 38c in car lots having been effected. Quotations 38c to 40c her 32 158 for Lower Canada and 41c to 42c for Upper Bankey.-Receipts for week 500 bushels

last week 750 bushels. Good malting grades are quoted at 65c to 70c. Feed barley 50c to EUCKWHEAT.—Quotabions are nominal at 52c

per bushel.
Malt.—Market stendy at 85c to 95c in bond.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, Erc.—The Customs has put little extra pressure on the provision trade which is calling forth considerable protest, and one of the parties concerned has gone, or is going, up to Ottawa to interview the Minister. It seems quito a large quantity of Chicago pork has been sold to arrive in Montreal on the basis of a \$3 duty per barrel. For some reason the Customs people now want to exact \$6, hence

the trouble.

The market is quiet at \$17 to \$17.50 per bb. for American clear and Canadian short cut. \$18 being reported for small lots. Lard has been in request at 82c to 82c per lb in pails. For

in request at ege to only per lb in pairs. For over its mission week. ... 4672 2336 516 56 at 12c to 13c. The receipts of pork were 603 bbls, against 1,586 last week. We quote:—

Oanada short out clear, per bbl, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$17.00 to \$17.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl. \$17.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; 12cd beeves met with good demand. Sheep Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9tc to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8tc to 8tc; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 12c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb. 51c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 4,255 packages against 3,017 packages for the week previous. The market keeps firm on choice labe made creamery, and sales have been made of round lots of August at 18c to 18]c, one lot of fancy bringing 19c. Earlier qualities are quoted 16½c to 17½c. Several factorymen have been in the city during the past few days offering their August make at 19a without finding buyers. On the other hand, it is said that 19c would be paid for a car load. In dairy butter there have been sales of several lots of Eastern Townships at 15c to 17c. In Western several round lots have been taken for Newfoundland at 13½ to 14c.

Uresmery, August, 18s to 19c; do June and July, 16c to 17c; Eastern Townships, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, 15c to 17c; Western, 13c to

CHEESE.-The market continues firm with an upward bendency in prices. There has been considerable business during the week at pretty full prices, the largest transaction being that of the Allan Grove combination, consisting of bethe Alian Grove and 6,000 boxes, the terms of which were private, but it is understood that the figure was in the vicinity of 95c. We quote 95c to 95c for finest colored, 95c to 95c for finest white. Sales have been made at 95c for finest white. colored Western August, and at 920 to 93c for finest white. Under priced goods range from 7% up to 8%c. At the Brockville market to-day the offerings were 6,900 boxes, of which 3,500 sold at 93.16c to 9tc. The New York market has taken a sudden spurt upwards of about ic per lb.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs. - The receipts have been large during the past few days, and supplies are increasing rapidly in the country the grain being ripe, and the hens are making, hay while the sun shines. The receipts from some sections have increased from 15 packages to 40 packages a day of late. Sales have been made at 164c to 17c and round lots at 16c per dozen. The McKinley bill still haugs fire, and dealers begin to pay very little attention to it.

BEANS.—The market continues firm at the advance quoted last week, and we retain our quotations as follows :- Good to choice white mediums. \$1.80 to \$2 per bushel. The market in the west is very firm, and present stocks in this city could not be replaced at the prices now HONEY,-Several lots of choice Ontario white

clover honey have been received, sales of which have been made at 160 to 17c per section of 1 nound. Dark buckwheat honey sells at 13c to 14c per lb. Strain honey meets with rather slow enquiry, and last sales were reported at 90 to 100 per lb in 5 and 100 lb. tins.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP—There is little or nothing doing in these lines. Some few sales

are made in a jobbing way at 71c to 80; syrup 60c to 65c per tin, and 51c to 55c in wood.

HAY—Receipts continue fairly up to average demand We quote \$7.50 to \$9.00 per ton for good to choice pressed hay in rounds loss, poorer quality from \$6.50 to \$7.00.

Hors.—On the basis of late sales of choice early kinds of 1890 hops for export, prices here are quoted at 37½c to 42c but in order to lead to further business, it is said the above prices would need to be shaded. A lot of 6 bales was offered in the Dundes district at 40s, but the holder, it is said failed to draw bid. Brewers here are using their 1889 crop of German and English hops, are not in the market at present.

A further los of new Prince Edward county A further 103 or new France Luweru councy hops has been sold to a western buyer on private terms, but said to be in the neighborhood of 55c.

Last year's growth is quoted at 20c to 25, and older hops at 8c to 15c, as to quality.

FRUITS, &o.

APPLES.-Receipts of Fall stock have been in excess of requirements. Sales of Choice Alexander have been made at \$2.50 per bbl. Good to fine Duchess have sold \$4.75 to \$3. Less deairable stock has brought \$2 to \$2.50 per brl. No winter stock as yet received,
DRIED APPLES—The advance in price is still

well maintained, we quote 70 to 71c.

EVAPORATED APPLES—Market very firm at

EVAPORATED APPLES—Market very firm at the late advance, we quote 14c to 14½ per bl. GRAPES—Receipts of blue varieties have been liberal. Sales at 5½c to 6½c per lb. Almeria grapes have sold from \$4 to \$5 per keg. Tokays \$3 to \$4 per box.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT—Receipts light owing to the large requirements of the western Fairs. Peas have been in good demand, sales \$5 to \$5.50 per box. Beurre Hardy \$4 to \$5. Plums \$2.50 per box. Peaches \$2 50 to \$3.

BANANAS—Receipts continue liberal, but the demand is scarcely as brisk and sales have been

demand is scarcely as brisk and sales have been made all the way from 50c to \$1.25 per bunch.

made all the way from 50c to \$1.25 per bunch. Extras \$1.50.

PEARS—A few Sikle pears have been received and sold at \$4 per case.

PLUMS—The receipts of Canadian Plums have been good, with sales of Green and Blue at \$1 to \$1.25 per basket.

ORANGES—Jamaica oranges are selling at \$8

to \$8.50 per orl.
LEMONS—The market is quite but steady, with Business at \$7.00 to \$8 per box. CABBAGES—The market is well supplied and protestions range from \$2 50 to \$3 per 100. POTATOES—The early varieties are in very large supply and sales have been made as low as 40c to 50c per bag.

LEATHER AND HIDES.

Latest business shows that there is no batement to the firm feeling which actuates holders at present, and the firmness is evidently no temporary affair, but has come to stay. This is evidenced by the trading that has been done. Quite a business has been done in staple lines during the week. Sales of sele are reported at outside figures and Ne. 2 B A Spanish is queted firm at 192 to 20c, while upper is in the same way, sales of waxed light being made at higher figures, 320 te 350, while medium and heavy are quoted firm at 27s to 32s. Buff is firm at 124s to 144s, and French imitation culfekins are 5c higher for the outside figure at 80c.

The bide market has been characterized by a fairly active business during the wesk on a firm basis, but the impression is that the market will steady itself, and the trade do not look for any further advance. There has OAIS—Receipts were 7,934 bushels this week been business during the week in car lets of as against 10,378 bushels last week. The mark- western at ock, Toronto Ne. I changing hands at Siz, while local green hides are firm at the recent advance with light stocks. A sale of 1,000 sides African sun dried hides is also reported at 121 ..

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE,

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Sept. 6 1890, 116; Lett over from previous week, 14; total for week, 130; shipped during week, 25; left for city, 24; sales for week, 3; on hand for sale, 11.

Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported

tock at these stables for week and shipped by Stowart, Chesley, Ont.; 10 to Gamble Orr, Chesley, Ont.; 5 to J. C. Johnson, Manilla, Ont. Ex SS. Sarmatian, 4 horses, 66 ponies to Ross Eartlot, Chicago, Ill.; 3 horses to Mr. Wille, Montana.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock at these yards for

week ending Sept. 6, were as follows:-Cattle. Sheep, Hoge. Calves. 3022 1736 516 56 516

Over from last week. 1650 600 516 56

and Hogs were in good demand. Hogs scarce but not much changed in prices We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle export, nonwing as being tair values: Cattle export, 4c to 5c; Butchers' good, 4c to 4½c; Butchers' med., 3½c to 4c Butchers' culls, 3c to 5½c; Sheep, 4c to 4½c; Hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Calves, \$4.00 to \$10.00.

THE CROPS

The Monthly bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, Quebec, has been issued by the Secretary Mr. Leclere. It states that there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the crop during August, and with a few more days of good weather, we may expect a further improvement. The haying season is now over, and the crop seems better than was expected The new meadows have given an excellent yield which more than compensated the comparatively small crop on old meadows. Barley and oats have greatly improved since our last report and the crop will not fall so short as we feared. Peas and potatoes are very promising and the root crop is reported in an excellent appearance. Fruits are scarce, and below the average crop. The general summary is as follows :- Hay, above average; wheat, gord appearance; barley, above average; buckwheat, good; rye, good; Peas, good; Indian corn, good; patatoes, good; roote, good; tobacco, good; Culture for Silos, good; fruits, ander average.

Success always attends our preparation for emoving the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use and costs, including a box of contement, only \$150. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blemtsnes, as well as tooth ache and come, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin s freshmess and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is in-fallible. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

Dame Ve R. Desmarais & Lacroix (jr.) Fils

1263 Mignonne street, cor St. Elizabeth Montreal.

Running Away with an Officer. HALIFAX. September 7.—Early in the season

Captain Bishel, of the French fishing schooner Marie, destroyed the gear of a Newfoundland fisherman at Port Aubasque. Refusing make good the damage, he was sued and indg-ment given by default. Constable Wilcox boarded the Marie to serve the writ, when Captain Bishel hoisted sail and carried the policeman off to sea. Recently the Marie gol into port on the French shore. Captain Bishel was then taken prisoner, tried before a Supreme Court judge and sentenced to three months jail with hard labor for kidnapping the constable.

The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, which is part of the Consti-tutions of the State, and by decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is an inviolable contract between the State and The Louisiana State Lottery Company, will remain Louisiana State Lottery Company, will remain in force, under any circumstances, five years longer, or until 1895. The Louisiana Legislature, which adjourned the other day, voted, by two thirds majority in each House, to let the people decide whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1919. The general impression is that the people will favor continuance.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FANOY MATERIALS used for milinery trimmings, selling at 25c per yard, worth \$2.00 per yard at S Careley's.

LADIES', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S straw hats at half price at S. Careley's.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT of new flowers just

put to stock at S. Carsley's. HORTICULTURAL SHOW at S. Carsley's. Ad-

mission free,
READ S. CARSLEY'S advertisement in today's flar.

CALL AT ONCE at S. Carsley's, and secure some of the novelties in dress goods before the choice is gone.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

DO NOT BE AFRAID. Ladies need not be atraid of having to wait on Saturdays, as there will be in future always a double or if needs be-a triple staff in that department on that day,

LADIES' KID GLOVE NOVELTIES LADIES' KID GLOVE NOVELTIES

S. CARSLEY.

SUEDE MOUSQUTAIRE FOR EVENING WEAR SUEDE MOUSQUTAIRE FOR STREET WEAR

SUEDE MOUSQUTAIRE WITH LACE TOPS SUEDE MOUSQUTAIRE

OPERA SHADES The popularity of these gloves is increasing every season. The latest shades in plain and S. CARSLEY.

FOR PERFECT FITTING FOK PERFECT FITTING FOR FINEST FINISHED FOR FINEST FINISHED FOR LARGEST ASSORTMENT FOR LARGEST ASSURTMENT

OF LADIES' KID GLOVES OF LADIES' KID GLOVES FOR THE BEST KID GLOVES IN THE WORLD. TRY S. CARSLEY'S TRY S. CARSLEY'S

New Embroidered Robes for Evening Wear.

LADIES' KID GLOVES. 4-Buston Tans and Black, Embroidered Backs, 15c.

4-Button Perfect Fitting Gloves, 65c. 4-Stud Fine Kid Gloves, Embroidered Backs, 75c.

4-Buston Ideal Kid Gloves, \$1.10. 4-Stud Embroidered Back, Stylish Glove, \$1.35, 4-Button, the best Kid Glove in the world

The latest novelty Suede Mousquaire Rid Glove with Lace Top. Just received. S. CARSLEY,

Mail orders promptly filled,

made ; for sale only at

NEW FRILLINGS NEW FRILLINGS IN ALL COLORS. FRYNCH WOVE CORSETS FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.

Celebrated for symmetry of mould, perfect fitting, comfort to wearer, and durability. The C. B. Corset is the best Satesn Corset

S. CARSLEY S.

BOYS' CLOTHING. DO NOT BE AFRAID. Ladies need not be afraid of having to wait on Saturdays, as there will be in future always

a double, or if needs be a triple staff in that department on that day, S. CARSLEY.

Choice Shades in Dress Coods.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS The povelties in Dress Trimming for coming season surpass any previous year. The

most fashionable is THE PERSIAN TRIMMING THE PERSIAN TRIMMING All hand made, of the richest silk, and in effective patterns, shades match dress materials.

S. CARSLEY.

New Fall Dress Goods Received. STEEL TRIMMING STEEL TRIMMING

Ranks among the first favorities; the patterns for Fall wear are very becoming. JET TRIMMING JET TEIMMING In high class Jet, made in most elaborate patterms, point being among the most popular.

S. CARSLEY.

A rich assortment.

Mail orders carefully filled. GREAM AND GOLD TRIMMINGS OREAM AND GOLD TRIMMINGS In a variety of New Patterns and at popular

BLACK AND GOLD TRIMMINGS BLACK AND GOLD TRIMMINGS In Zouave patterns, with collar and caffs to

SILK AND JET FRINGES SILK AND JET FRINGES A very handsome stock of the latest patterns. S. CARSLEY.

New and Handsame Shades in Plush. The Most Fashionaple Article of Dress The Most Fashionable Article of Dress In Paris, London and the Continent is

FEATHER BOAS FEATHER BOAS Made of Real Ostrich Feathers, curled and plain, 3 yards long in Light Natural, Dark Natural, Gray and Black. An assortment just received.

S. CARSLEY, Ask your grocer for TETLEY'S TEA. CARSLEY & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS.

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

Clapperton's Spool Cotton never breaks, never knots, never ravels, and every speci is warranted 300 yards. Always ask for

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775, 1777, NOTRE DAME STREET

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