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VOL. XL., NO. 50.

### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

## ROME.

A Threatening State of Society.

The Roman Correspondence of the Western Watchman says :- It would be premature to say are on the eve of revolution. the bell-hounds of religious hate have already drawn blood. In Italy blood is settling and refreshing, it quenches tather than atimulates appetite. A man named Lettl has just been tried for a doed of bleed in Leghorn. As yet his example has been tried for a doed of bleed in Leghorn. As yet his example has a defeat by the narrow majority of four. It blood is settling and refreshing, it quenches net been contagious, although as I shall tell you, the genuine breed is not far in the rear. Lotti was ence a good boy. He went to Mass, learned his cateohism and ebeyed his parents. Fraemasonry netted him when yet young, and in proof of the good results of the young, and in prost of the good results of the new connection, he has been twelve times at the tread-mill. His hatred of priests intensified with his misfortunes. One day he told a weman he was burning for some bleedy dead.

Here, throw yourself from a femith story window," she replied. "No, it is not my own, it's a priest's blood I thirst for. At the same time he showed a st letto bidden up his sleeve. It was broad day light. The population was setir and the streets were crowded. The vice rector of the Seminary was returning from a walk. Lottl saw him, walked rapidly up behind him and plunged the dagger deep into his chest. He was taken almost redhanded. He did not know the priest, neither dld the priest knew him. For a long time his viotim hovered between life and death. At the trial it was proved that Letti is not mad, nor even excitable. Cold, black, deadly hate alone for religion and it. ministers, was the mainspring of his crime. He was condemned to thirty years peral servitude, and his only regret, he said, was that the dagger had not reached the heart. Thirty years! and he only tried to kill a pricet, is the doleful recel ention of his friends. Faithful ailies in the same calling are net wanting, but the moment has not arrived. Meanwhile a young generation of assassins is in training. Five students of the English college were attacked by roughs in the neighborhood of Brune's statue. They were pelted with stenes, petatoes, and the were petted with stenes, petatoes, and the garbage lying en the market place. A representation has been made by Lerd Dufferin to the authorities, but nothing will come of it. Outside the walls a cleric cannot walk in safety. Sincethrowing is the ordinary occupation of grown youthe out of Crispl's school. Were it merely the mischlevens exuberance of youth, it were pardonable. But in aim and intentit the doting mether, exchanguishes natural afwere paradenaule. Due in sime and inventor for faction, erases conjugal love, blots out fil al Papal Bull broke into Mrs. Victor china pantry, no Catholic could venture abroad without being halled by a volley of stones to the shorus of "Roman nose and condle mout"—" To hell with the Pepe." Some moral assassins too are closing issue with the Pope. The Rassegna Nationale has The Diplomacy of Lee XIII." an essay on The author calls himself a leyal son of the Church, just as Victor Emmanuel did the day betere he hembarded Rome. He pays cer-

WISDOM AND MODERATION

eivity.

tain importment compliments to the ac-

ef the Pope only te strike in mere deadly when he blames the toelish persistence of Leo XIII in the matter of the Temporal power. Testamelli, a deputy, assumes the same attitude in a pamphlet, " The Pope the Enemy of Raligien and Country-Italy aught to Defend Herself," These writers have three strings to their bow. Europe has undergone a radical change with regard to the Peps. The great powers have recognized Italian unity, it is therefore, then folly for the Pope to protest. Conclusion one : The Pope is a feel. An alteration in the present sad cenditien of the Church in Italy is impossible while relations are strained between Quirinal and Vatican. Italy desires conciliation, the Valican refuses. For the sake of a few pait y acres of land the Pope allows have: to be wrought in the feld. Religious sentiment is dying. Infidelity is rampant. Concluden two: The Pope is a hireling, not a paster of souls. To bring back the Temperal Power, Italian unity must be snivered. Force must be employed. The enemies of Italy must be invited to crush h r. The evertures of the Pope to fereign powers tend to this end. He ocquettes with France. Plays with Austria. He "looks firward to the help of the German Emperer te ameliorate his position in Rome," Con-clusion three, the Pope is a Traiter. Bleedy war is the mest formidable of the trie. Italians are not a martial race. A dagger in ste dark is more to their kidney, than firt! ouffe. The aroma of ceffee is more grateful than the smell of pewder. Then who ever heard of their fighting for faith? They would not excrises a cent for it, much less die. He must be an enemy who weuld hazard a religious war. With such a spectre " leyal sens " can work up volcanees of ire against the patient and peaceful Leo. Oriepi has insured a millentum for one

noted family of assausing. He proposes to buy up Caprers and make the ashes of Garibaldi a menument of glery, Caprera la a worthless rock, It would not feed a valture. When Garibaldi was exiled there; he received support from the State. His friends in England helped him to eke out existence. During the France-German war he jalued Bourbaki and was paymenter to the transtireurs. Then he returned to Caprers the presented the baskets in turn to all tio military chest was forty thousand do live people. The service ever, the farmers escool short, but I is at the island was easier. When he died the State doled each of his family two thousand dollars a year, Crispi offers ninety thousand dollars for the tomb and the of cattle, and of certain properties which had home. But the family is medest, though peer. It will accept seventy thousand and mething.

A'ter luncheen on Pentecest a mest interpretable with a vengeance. No wander Italian A long procession, made up of the inhabitants of it and have patriots are lasty. And yet every week in af the commune—the men wearing their best of privation."

the Official Gazette sceres of peer peasants are clethes, the young girls garlanded and dressed seld out by the State and driven from their homes, te exile or to death because they cannot pay the seemingly paltry sums of three or four france taxes to the exchequer!

#### AROHBISHOP WALSH.

Consures Irish Members of Parliament,

The following is the full text of the letter of Archbishep Walah upon the absence of certain Irish members from divisions in the of the Freeman's Journal be said :- I have would furthermore seem that fer its escape the Ministry is indebted to the fact that a censiderable number of our Irish representatives the long line resumed its march, a chorus of were absent from their posts. If all this be seems twenty male roless chanting the Magnitrue, a grave crisis has arisen in the public affairs of our country. The country I trust, will call the absenteer, every man of them, to account. The crisis has not come on our representatives without the fu lest notice. Last week more than once the Ministry escaped defeat by majorities then regarded as exceedingly narrow—majorities of between 30 and 40 votes. Two or three days age the majority was brought down to 29. On all these cocasions Irish members who ought to have been at their peats were absent from thom. It was plain to every one that some most critical division might take place this evening, the leans of which might depend upon the presence er absence of our representatives. Notwithstanding all this it would now seem that a number of those representatives were absent from their posts, and that by their absence they saved the Ministry from a crushing defeat. For my part, I foel bound to lise net a moment in stating that if a satisfactory explanation be not forthcoming for what has occurred-I do not care who the absentees may be-I shall find it hard to place any further trust in the action of the present Irish Parliamentary party. I remain dear Sir, most faithfully yours, WILLIAM J. WALSH, Archbishop of Dublia."

The names of members who failed to attend on former divisions have been put into a black list, and new four who were absent last night without explanation are pilloried in the Press. They are the following: -Mr. Mulhallen Marum, Mr. Justin Hundy M'Carthy, Mr. W. J. Reynolds, and Mr.

#### Intemperance. Intemperance cuts down youth in its vigor

manhood in its strangth, and age in its weak-

ness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves

attachment, blights paternal hope, and brings down mourning age in serrow to the and especially angels and men, to share in grave. It produces weakness, not strength; some way His glory and happiness. Why? sickness, not health; death, not life. It Out of love. And when they lost His favor makes wives widews, children orpans, and friendship by disobelience, He had no fathers fiends, and all of them paupers and need to restore them to their termer state. boggars. It feeds rheumatism, nurses gout | Yet He did .t, and in a way in which we canwelcomes epidemics, invites cholers, imports not fail to recognize His infinite love. Our pestilence, and embraces consumption. It Blessed Lord has taught us that agreater love covers the hand with idleness, poverty, die hath no man than that he lay down his I fo ease and orime. It fills your julis, supplies for his friend. Almighty God, in the form of your slmshouses, and demands your asylume. It engenders controversies, festers quarrols, friends, but enemies, in order to make them and cherishes riots. It crowds your penit intearies, and furnishes the victims for your sonfields. It is the life blood of the gambler, the aliment of the courterfeiter, the prop of the highwayman, and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, and esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligation, reverences fraud, and honors infamy. It defames benevelence, hates love, scorns virtue, and slan ders innocence. It incites the father to butcher his helplass offspring, belps the husband to massaore his wife, and aids the child to grind the parrioldal axe. It burns up man and consumes woman, detests life, curses This he said not from anything in himself, Ged, and despises heaven. It suborns with but through the love of Ged he felt he nosses, nurses perjury, defiles the jury-box, and stains the judicial ermine. Headbes veters, disqualifies votes, cerrupts enotions, malintan and institutions. pollutes our institutions, and endangers our government. It degrades the citizen, de-bases the legislater, disheners the statesman, and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; terrer, not mafety; despair, not hope; misery, net happiness. And with the malevelence of a flend it calmly surveys its frightful desciations; and insatiated with househeld of the faith. Catholics receive in havon, it poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins baptism this precious gift. The Sacrament, morals, blights confidence, slays reputation, and wipes out national honor, then curres the world and laughe at its ruje.

#### Pentecost at St. Quentin.

The beautiful day of Pentecest was spent in the charming rural commune of St. Quentin. The fine old church, near by my best's residence, has been restored with great taste and good sense. It was crowded at early Mass with the farmers and their families,many of the men wearing their blouses, but all well-to-de; for this region is one of the richest and best cultivated districts of Neuthern France. The service was celebrated with much simplicity, but with no lack of due ceremeny; the singing was excellent; and the pricet's hemily, a brief and very good discourse on the spirit of Christian charity, was listened to with great attintion-

The pretty custom prevails here, as in Normandy, of handing about in the congregation, at a certain point in the service, a basket of bread. Two gravely courteous old peasants and chatted together in groups in the churchyard and about the porch ; and I heard much talk of the entlook for the crops, of the price resently changed hands; of politics, next to

ed around the commune. It was the English beating of the bounds without the heating, and with the old religious rites. In the midst of the procession, which extended per-haps a quarter of a mile, the parish priest walked alone, under an embroidered canepy berne up by young villagers. Acceptes, with lighted candles, meved on either side of the canepy. Before it was berne a white silk banner of the (Blessed ) Virgin, and behind House of Commons. Writing to the Editor it a banner embroidered in gold. All the park and grounds of M. Labitte lying within ter of M. Labitte. Here the precession paused; a brief service was performed, and then

> Nothing could exceed the unaffected sim-plicity and seriemenss of the people of both sexes and of all ages. The day was one of those perfect days, which, as Mr. Lewell sayr, come to the world in June if ever they come at all; and as the long line wound its way around the fills, green with the proppering creps, beneath the erchards and the groves and between the fragrant hedgerows, the silvery chiming of the bells in the old church alternated with the far-off chanting of the cheristers; and the fitful breeze brought us, from time to time, the grave, deep voice of the priest reciting, as he moved the ancient prayers of hope and of thansk giving.

> It was interesting to remember that, under the first French attempt at a republic, this lovely rural apportance would have been as impossible as it would be to-day under the rule of the Mahdi in the Soudan; and also te reflat that France is governed to-day by men who dream of making it thus impossible once more .- " France and the Republic," William Henry Hurlbert.

#### A SHORT SERMON.

Preached on the Feast of the Most Precious Blood by a Paullet Father.

The Feart of the Most Frecious Blood of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Crist, my dear bretnren, brings befere us in the most feroible manner pessible the intialte lave of God. For what, my brethren, compelled (if we may use the word ) God the Father to give up His only Son to die for us? Love. What induced God the Son to leave the bosom of Bis Father and the dignity and joys of Paradise to offer Himself as a sacrifice for our sine? Love

man, has "laid down" His life not only for His friends.

Yes, my brethren, God Himself has set the example and given the lesson of leve which we must learn, and that thoroughly, if we wish to be like Him. Ged is love, as the Apostle tells us, and those who love partake in the nature of Ged. It makes them Gedlike, it ennebles them, it purges away all the dross and imperfections belonging to our fallen nature, it makes them equal to the angels and gives them a foretaste of paradice. Love is the mest potent influence in heaven and carth. It is irresistible. St. Paul, speeking of himself, says, "I can do all things." had.

But, my brethren, how much of this love de we see in the world? Are we ready to sacrifice ourselves and all we hold dear for the benefit of our neighbor?

I am afraid these questions cannot receive satisfactory answers. The explanation is that we have not got the leve of God in our hearts. at least, not in the measure we should have. New this virtue belongs especially to the as well as the other spiritual helps that our holy religion effers us, are all for the purpose of keeping alive and increasing this baptis-mal gift. Hence it fellows that from Cathe-lies a larger display is expected than from the

rest of mankind. Ah! my brethren, the world would be varily better in every way; life would be truly worth living; the burdens we have to carry would not be so heavy; the joys we semetimes experience would be sweeter and more enduring, if leve was oftmer met

matn. Therefore, my brethren, strive to possess this mest excellent of virtues, and when once obtained, instead of leaving it die from want of use, exercise it daily, for only by a constant exercise can it grow and be made strong.

#### A Dark Prospect.

Notwithstanding the great and ever increase ing number of converts in England, Cardinal Manning has little hope that England will ever again be brought back to Catholic unity. In a recent interview he said: "I know no example in Christian history in which a whole people having once been robbed of faith hate ever renaving one seem whole. The return of Arian nations, as Lombardy and Spain, to Catholic unity is no example. But I have an unchange-able hope that Christianity and the Casholic

#### IRISH NOTES:

Rems of Interest from the Previnces of the

The directors of the Michelstewn and Fermoy Ratiway have re-elected the Very Ray, Dean O'Regan Chairman of the Com-

Mr. Charles O'Brien, LL.B., a Cork man, has wen a thirty-guines scholarship in com-men and criminal law at the Middle Temple,

Bridget Cleary, a native of Gree, eight miles from K-lrush, died recently at the age of 111 years. She was strong and healthy up to short time before her death.

Father Davis, P.P., Baltimere, will vacate his house and place it at the disposal of the Bareness Burdett-Coutts and husband during their stay in Baltimore this summer.

The Executive Committee of the Lord Ardilaun Memorial has resolved that the memorial should take the form of a statue of Lord Ardilann to be erected in Stephen's Green Park.

The tenants on the Devon estates in Limerick have been formally notified that they will be allowed a reduction of fifteen per cent, on their rents, provided they are paid before the 19th August.

A shot was fired into the house of a farmer named William Fitzgibben, of Kilfenora, Cerefin, on Sunday night, June 15. The bullet lodged in the bed in which Fitzgibben was slooping. Fitzgibben has been soting as 1 and baliff recently.

A large shark was captured off Blackrock the other day. It is seldom that the capture of a fish of this description in Dublin bay has been noted, though on the contuern and west ern cenate sharks of enormous size have not unirequently been taken.

Nettoe is given in the Dublin Gazette that thirteen tenants on the estate of Lord Castleinstances the purchase money was over £1.000.

It is rumered that Sir Rowland Blennerbasset is about to be appointed president of the Queen's College, Cork in the place of the late Dr. Sullivan. Sir Rowland is a Oatholio. He was educated at Stonyhurst and Christ's, Oxford. He sat as M. P. for Galway from 1865 to 1874, and for county Kerry from 1880 to 1885 He is a Liberal-Unionist, and about 50 years old.

Mr. Sm th Barry has served write on the tenants of the Defence Committee at New Ged has no need of creatures. He is entirely | Tipperary for an injunction to compel them sufficient for Himself. He made creatures, to remove the large market which they have erected in the new town, and which is intended for the evicted shapkeepers. Mr. Smith-Barry alleges that the market is built on land of which he helds a lease. The committee will coutest the claim.

> ige and 40th of his sacred ministry. His funeral took place on June 18 and tended by a large gathering of his fellow priests, both from the discoss of Killsion and from the Aroudiocese of Cashel, as well as by a very great congregation of the laity. The bishop of the diocess, the Most Rev. Dr. McRedmend, presided.

> Mr. Frederick H.beon, sub-sheriff for country Limerick, with bailiffs and police, went to Croagh West the ether day to sviot a tenant named Michael Lepihan, at the suit of his landlord, Rev. Mr. Waller Thu hence was cleared up, doors and windows, and when the balliffs had forced an entrance they found the sole eccupant of the premises to be a dead goat. The eviction was carried out, the ballifis removing the caroase of the gest

At an important centerence of Mattenal School Teachers in Balfast resolutions were adopted demanding substantial increases of the class salarios of teachers; asking the Government to allocate the Irish portion of the probate duties to the purposes of National tion in Ireland, as her been dens in Soctiand; expressing an epinion that the Government sught to allegate part of the Ohurch Surplus to the same purpose; asking the Government to increase the amount of the loan for teachers' residences and extend the time of repayment; suggesting a modification of the present results system; and de-claring their belief that the time has come for introducing some form of compulsory eduestion into Ireland.

The Archbishep of Dablin continues his protest against the over-riding of Irish opinion, Protestant and Catholic, in the matter of primary education by English officials and Castle beards. - Un Friday week he laid the foundation stone, in one of the poerest districts of the city, of a school, eunded and endowed by some generous Cathelios, as a practical protest against the abaurd interference of the Government with the ireedom of the moral training given in our primary schools. In his speech on the opposion he once more adverted to the aband tyranny of imposing the restraints of the mixed system on the schools, Protestant and Oatholic, which are purely denominational. There are schools in Dublin, attended by 25,000 Catholic children, where they cannot be freely taught the rudiments of their faith, although not a child of another religion enters their decre.

The selection of Mr. J. Rechfor Magnire for the Nationalist coat of North Donegal, in the reom of Mr. J. E. O'Doherty resigned, adds an interesting item to the study of "Parnellite personnel." It will add another tie to the new friendliness between Home Rule and academic culture, and at the same time to the union between Home Rule and

autset of the enterprise in Matabeleland got Mr. Maguire over to South Africa to work in that cause. Mr. Maguire did good service in connection with the Matabele consession, by which he is pretty certain to have profited, and new he is coming ever to be the second Heme Rule member drawnfrom the entourage of the king of Colenial Home Ruisse. Person ally, Mr. Maguire is a handsome, fair faced, agreeable, popular, and cultivated gentleman, who looks about twenty five, speaks with aristecratic deliberation and a touch of I ziness, but who strikes you on better acquaint ance (se say all bis friends) as a very clover fellow, a very good fellow, and a fellow who does not know the nature of fear. Mr. Maguire is a nephew of Mrs. Alexander, wife of the Protestant blahop of Derry. It is hardly necessary to add that he is a Protestant

#### FIVE MINUTES SERMON.

Be sober and watch, because your adversary, the devil, as a rearing lion goath about, seeking whom he may devour.—Epistle of the Day.

I need not tell you, dear brethren, that there is nothing more contrary to the spirit of our hely religion than melanchely. The Church weuld not have her children longfaced and mepleb, eschewing all pleasure as a thing sinful, nor would she have them unhappy by depriving them of what is good and forbidding what is incrent, but like a wise mether, she permits, nay, sanctions, harmless amusements, knowing that this, far from being an impediment to us in our efforts after hollness, is rather a help.

But, unfortunately, all pleasure are no inc-

cert. There are some which are sinful-very sinful—and which, instead of alding us by begetting a hely gladness fil us with remores and reb the soul of the grace of God, which is the prizeiple of all our joy. Such pleasures as these the Church ferbids; such as these she would have us avoid, and she warns us that they come not from God, but town, in the Queen's County, have bought their heldings for £14,817. In one case, that our ruin. It is with regret that we say it, of John Bowe, the purchase money paid by still we say it with truth, that of late years their heldings for £14,817. In one case, want of John Bows, the purchase mency paid by still we say it with truth, that it is a very dangezous sort of amusement bas taken more or list hold upon numbers of our young more or list hold upon numbers of our young of summer, it may not be amiss to a word or two about a certain sort of "pionics,"

It is hard to conceive how a young man or weman, who wishes to be deemed respectable, or even to preserve self-respect, can attend any of those moon light gatherings known as picalos, festivals, etc. (Jall them by what neme you please, as a whole they are bad. The places where these meetings are held, the persons whom you cannot avoid coming in contact with, make them dangerous at least, and very frequently a real occasion of ain. How can a young girl know the character of their lives now totals ferty. Many thrill-ter of him with whom she is dancing? She has been introduced, to be sure, but what of are reported. Town Clerk Ellion and his two that? Does she feel quite certain that she may not be subjected to insult or worse? Is she satisfied that her mother would be pleased to see her with her present companions? Is she not engaged in a dance which berders on immodesty? Take care, my good girl; you have taken your first downward step to-Rev. P. McGrath, P.P., Silvermines, Tip. have taken your first downward step to-perary, died recently in the 70th year of his at such a "fertival" as this again, if you value your good name.

Nor can young men attend these "meon-light rural gatherings" without endangering their fame and interests. A pure woman will not marry a man who consorts with bad characters. She will not trust herself to the tender mercies of one who reaches home in the early morning in a half or wholly drunken state. She cannot look forward to a happy life with one of this character, and she wil not encourage his attentions. Employers are not over-auxious to have in their service those who come to their occupations with evident marks of debauckery. They believe that young men of this sort are not officient, and they believe so rightly; they think that these are not a together tractwo.thy; that they are censtantly exposing themselves to danger and theft. It dees not pay, young man, to go to "moon-light plonics." It is not to your interest, either temperal or spiritual. De not be carried away with the idea that you can be dissipated with impunity. "Be seber and watch" yourselves, remembering that great riches," and certainly to be preferred to the gress pleasures of "moon-light" orgies.

PAULIST.

How the Catholic Church Suffers From Intemperance.

If intemperance had not been the prevailing vice in America during the last torty years the membership of the Catholic Church would be larger by several millions whilst her receipts for charitable and educational purposes would be more than doubled. Penal and electrosynary institutions would not shelter the remnants of thousands of her families dismembered by alcohol. There is some reason why a large number of Catholic young ladies marry non-Catholics, or never marry at all; they have learned from their older sisters that the hope for something botter beyond the grave is the only support to a woman who is doomed to physical and mental torture during the natural term of her husband's dissipated life. It is doubtful if a mother's fortitude and endurance can be put to a stronger test than to be obliged to fighe single handed against starvation, whilst shielding here children from the brutalities of a drunken parent. Such a woman hardly ever manifest her bitter anguished, except, perhaps, to a spiritual adviser, who can do little else for her than counsel patience and resignation. Her virtue and her sufferings are not known to the world. Even her own child-ren, whom the sottish behavior of a drunken parent has prejudiced against all the surroundings of home, are soon eager to leave her. They gladly embrace the first opportunity to cast their lot among strangers. The Cashelle Church cannot refuse to give hearty support to a move-ment which is destined to deliver from misery a able hope that Christianity and the Cashons to Faith, which is its perfection, will continue to spread indefinitely among the English; because they never rejected the faith, but were robbed of it and have been born innocently into a state of privation."

the celenies. Mr. Magnirs is ancient Fellow helpless infants—if it is not too late—it and continue to spread indefinitely among the English; because of All Souls, or rather was, for he has new mon of alcohol has not already buried its crooked at the later of the product of th numerous class of virtuous mothers and their helpless infants—if it is not too late—if the de-

#### TERRIBLE ACCIDENT

At a Nova Scotian Ferry Wharf.

Fatal Results of an Attempt to Beard, a Boat-Four Drewned and Many-Sthers Narrawly Escape.

HALIFAX, July 11 .-- A fatal accident eccurred here to-day. A ferry atsamer brought from New York to run between Helifax and Dartmenth arrived, and there was a rush of people to getten beard. About 100 of the people steed on a ferry briege supported by two chains used some times to take trams from ferry beats about to lay up. In order to make the bridge perfectly safe and passable it was necessary that the end pretrading from the wharf should rest on the vessel's deck. The ferward part of the Annex was a few feet from the edge of the bridge, and many persons, all man, of course, learned the deck, but as they did so the crowd in the rear pressed forward, with the result that at five o'clock the chains supporting the bridge gave wan under the weight, and nearly one hundred people, including women and children, were precipitated into the water. Not only these on the bridge, but others behind nearly a forward water also faced area thereto. pushing forward were also ferced everbeard. Then there was the wildest confusion, screaming, shouting and struggling, and the cries of some of those struggling in the dock were heartrending. There was a quantity of losse timbers on the whari, and some of it was thrown to those struggling in the water, while life preservers from the steamer were also thrown among the struggling mass in great numbers. A raft was brought to the dock immediately, and by it the greatest part of those in the water were seconed.

The list of drowned, whose bodies have

been recovered, is as follows:

Ella Sinnot, aged 17; Peter Boyle, aged 60, leaves a large family; John Bowdie, aged 8; Bassle Foster, aged 22. Among the names of those reacted were Edward Foster, is ther of the girl who was drowned; Town Clerk Alfred Elisot and two children; Mrs. Alexander Waddell with a child in her arms; Mrs. Henry Silver. Mrs. William Breadhurst, Michael Lawlor, Mrs. Logan's baby, Mrs. Isenor, James Settle Grace and Hattle Leadley, Ettle Carcol, Lizzle Mackenzle, Mise Faiconer, Mise Mumford, Annie Garrison, Annie Wilson and Francis Murray. It is believed that the number of bedies recovered represents the full lies of the victorian of the catastrophe. ims of the oatastrophe. Divers engaged all day have failed to recever any more bedies. The number of bedies taken out of the water and who had an exceedingly narrow escape little boys went down together. But the beys

MINDFUL OF WHAT THEIR FATHER SAID

kept still and were seen helped ashore. Mrs James Warner went down close to the wharf. and a young man, looking over from one of the cross timbers, saw a hand rise from the water. He grasped it, and just then her husband looked over and seemed parelyzed, as he exclaimed, " My God, save my wife," Mrs. Logan, wife of the engineer on board the Annex, who has been absent four weeks. Mrs. Silver was with her, and Mrs. Logan handed her the baby to held while she went on board, Mrs. Silver was pushed in during the surging and fell with the baby tightly clasped in her arms close by the ride of the wharf where the heavy mooring chain was banging to the water. She se'zed the chain and with the baby clasped to her breast held on heroically, with many others olinging to hor, till Constable Burbridge got the baby from her and then helped the struggling youngster and terrified women to the willing hands above, thus relieving Mrs. Silver, whese nerve and strength in helding on to the chain while fifteen or mere clang to her no doubt saved them from death. The evidence given at the inquest showed that the people laughed at the efficials who pleaded with them to keep back, but that they burst open the gates and rushed down the wharf. The story generally current is that an unknown tall alim man said he would lewer the bridge and that he proceeded to do so and the weight of humanity on the bridge teck the holsting wheel handles out of his hand and the chains ran out slowly at first but increased in rapidity till the weight of the people and its increasing velocity snapped the chains. A broken link of half an inch of galvan'zed iron chain was picked up about fifty fort from the bridge entaids the gate and has every appearance of being a part of the helating chains of the bridge. It is clean anapped just round the turn of one side, while at the middle of the other end it is also broken, but shows signs of a flaw. These chales were only intended to carry the weight of the bridge and were simply for lowering the outward and till it is safely restad on the boat. Mr. Hall wis standing about midway on the bridge when it started to go down. He put his arm around Mrs. Logan and put her on the wharf, and turned about for Mrs. Siver and the child, but they were teo far down, and he got hold of the capstan and the wharf and assisted others. The bridge started like an elevator from the top of a ten storey building and went down about the same speed.

The trunk of a rosebush at Ventura, Cal., is said to be three feet in circumstance, and the first branch it throws out is twenty one inches in circumference. It runs over a lattice work, and since trimming covers a space of 1,200 square feet. It yields thousands of flowers.

A railroad is to be built from Archangel to Vologda to unite the extreme habitable north of the Russian empire with the interior. The contractors are merchants of Vologda, who carry on a large business with the natives of Archangel.

The latest Russian railway company has pure; a full outfit of Pullman care.

paid.

### CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Rems Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

At the time when we seem to be almost forsaken by God it is our own fault if we are not nearest Him.

The cross is the only ladder to Paradise; without the cross the ascent to heaven is altogether impossible.—St. Rose. If there be a visible Church, it is the

Church of Rome ; and if there be a dogmatio religious truth, it is the Catholic faith. Contrition, contrition, and always con-trition. It is our hope for the past, our wat:hword for the present, our safeguard for

the untried fature. As St. Peter went down to Our Blessed ford upon the water, simply trusting in His power, so must we draw near to Him in our sine, simply trusting in His leve.

To sense the visible Church is a society of men ; to intellect an organized and historical kingdom; to faith it is the heavenly court en earth, the beginning of the new creation af God.

When Ged causes us to undertake semething difficult, or exposes us to any suffering in His service or for Hisglory, His Providence has it in view to sessist and defend us, -St. Vincent de Paul.

He is Thy best servant who desires not so much to hear from Thee what may be con-fermable to his own will; but rather to conform his will to whatever he may hear from Theo. -St. Augustine.

If Ged were our last end, and His love our dearest desire, all our natural affections would be calmly and securely centred in Him, while these which are imperiest and incrdinate would find ne place in our hearts.

A heart which seeks to know and love God will find Him in everything; but the heart which is wilfully blinded by the world and its attractions can not discern Him even in the greatest and most magnificent of His oreat ons.

It needs the advent of that dread visitant Death to make us understand that we ought te make good haste and leve well those whem we de leve, if we would not have them pass away from us ferever befere we have leved them enough,-Paul Bourget.

It is probable that the Sisters will be restored to their place in the public hespitals ei Paris. Medical men, irrespective el re-ligion, have never ceased to protest against their expulsion; besides, lay nurses have been found more expensive and etherwise

seriously objectionable. the Chapel of the Grotto, which for a considerable space of time served as the dwelling place of the Holy Family after their flight from the persecution of Herod. For the first time in twenty years the Copts have authorized Catholic priests to celebrate Mass

therein. The medel of the statues of SS. Cyril and Methedius, destined to adorn the new chapel is already approved; the expense is estimated at 25,000 tire. Bushop Strommayer has himself subscribed 2,000 fiorins, and the remainder of the sum has been cellected amid the episoepal colleagues of the Slav prelate and the faithful of their respective dio-COBOS.

The efficial organ of statistics in Prussis states that since 1867 the Catholic population of that country has increased much more rapidly than the Protestant population, owing te the greater number of births among Catho-lice and to Protestant emigration. If it were net for the less occasioned by mixed marriager, the increase among the Cathelle population would be even more remarkable,

A definitive vote on the heroic quality of the virtues of the Venerable Jeanne de Lestennao, foundress of the Order of Daughters of Mary in the Discose of Bordeaux, France, was taken at the Congregation of Ritos assembled in the Vatican June 17. | Amengat these present were the Cardinal Prefect and the other Cardinals of the Congregation, and the prelates and officials concerned in the

It is untrue, as was reported, that the Hely See proposes to transfer the primatial dignity from the See of Gnessu-Pesen to that of Uracew, the titular of which Mgr. Dunajewnki, is raised to the cardinalate, at the express desire, it is affirmed, of the Emperer of Austra. The dignity of primate is now purely henerary, and it has no longer the prerogative of crewning the Kings of

The Right Rev. William Fitzgerald, Bishop of Rom, arrived in Rome June 10, coming from Paris, where a visitation was made to the Irish College in that city, and staying at Oberammergan. The Bishop has taken up his residence at the house of the Irish Augusticians at San Carlo al Corso, and is the guest of Prior Glynn, who is a friend of his of many years' standing. To-day the Bishop and the Prior dined at the Irish Cellege, on the invitation of the venerable

Mgr. Kirby, rector of that institution. Man cannot de without religion. Those whe try to take it away from us endeaver to put semething else in its place. The Positivist and the Agnestic would destroy Christianity if they could. But the former gives us Nature for a Ged; the latter offers us the Usknewable, Nature—that Is, Hu-manity—is a very human Ged; and the Ugknowable spelled with a capital U may look yary learned, yet cannot be the object of reieus wership, for man cannot adere that which he has no means of knowing to be worthy of his veneration. - -

The difficulties raised by the Italian Government to the transfer of the marbles conatisating the alter for Mgr. Weedleck's Cathedral have been amounted away. Lord Cathedral have been ameethed away. Lord
Dufferin, the British Ambassador to the
Court of the Quistinal, addressed a very dipSemanticulatter to Signer Zanardell, Minister of Grace and Justice, nurging upon him the a how in Tokio, where a Japanese was giving and ebseryests of the game as far less represent the conduction of the working classes are perpriety of allowing, without let or him. Blevestigsästter (to:Signer Zanardell, Minister

drawe these marbles to be sent to the des-thation and applied to their o ginal use. The Italian Minister, where morts have for years been employed to dinert from their original uses church and convents and alters, and all thir gt else belonging to werahip, appears to have been conquered by the implied compliment in the Ambassader's letter, and has given orders that the marbles that ence fermed the altar of the Convest of St. Catherine of Sieus shall be allewed to leave Italy. Evidently, the Italian authorities are glad to be so easily delivered from the consequences of their foolish zeal in this

### YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

SUITABILITY.

If all the chairs were rockers, And caria were connes gay-How awkward at the table ! How queer on market-day!

If every gown were silken,
Or else of finest lace—
How would we look, what would we wear,
At many a time and place?

If every day were festive And full of mirth and play— What would become of all the work And all the workers-say ?

-Haiper's Young People.

A DOG STORY FOR THE BOYS. Oge day Prince was told to go to the weeds where the man had been chopping, and to bring heme the axe. He was gone a long time, much to the surprise of all; for when Prince had an errand to do, he never played by the way. Finally, he returned, dragging with him a heavy beetle. I suppose that very few city boys, and net all country beys, knew what a "bestle" is. It is a ponderous weeden mallet, for driving the steel wedges used in the splitting logs. Of course everybody thought it very atrange that he should have brought this instead of an axe; and Prince himself looked at his master evidently very tired, and very much

worried, and saying as plainly as looks, could, that their was semething to explain. So the men hurried down to the woods for a solution of the mystery. There they found the axe deeply set in the end of a leg. Peer Prince had actually almost gnawed the handle off in his efforts to get the axe. Finding this impessible, he had brought the beetle instead, thinking, perhaps, it might do. Faithful old Prince! There is some-

thing very touching in this attempt to de his A HARD SCHOOL.

An African traveller, writing in St. Nichelas, tells this story of going to school with a

tribe, the Ba-Bangi, for teachers.

The idea securred to me, he says, of utilizing my new friends by obtaining from them, word by word, the peculiar dialect to enrich my vecabulary. When the natives saw that I was anxious to learn their language, they evid. ently turned over in their minds the fact that I was from a new country, and would have some strange tales to tell when I was able to make myself understood. They, therefore, teck the greatest interest in teaching me the words they thought would be mest useful to

One man, for instance, would enter the hut, raise his finger up to his eye, and ingul:e by signs whether I knew the native name for that ergan. If I shook my head to signify ignoranec, he would pronounce the name very dis-tinctly, and had to repeat it until my pre-nunciation satisfied him. He would then point in succession to his nose, ear, menth, etc., and endeavor by constant repetitions to their expulsion; besides, lay nurses have impress their names on my memory. When the lessen was concluded, he would gravely seriously objectionable.

It is announced from Egypt that the Copts with our "Gued-bye for the present," and de-Cairo have opened to Cathello pilgrims part with the air of one who had acquitted and in 1597 Clement VIII. where the nominary of the Crosses which the contract of the Crosses himself of a duty he owed to society, -only to reappear on the following day with a fresh string of names for me to commit to memory. After a while, my friends discovering that when I heard a new word I immediately made a note of it, the more intelligent among them would come into my room when they had any information to give, plok up my note-book, and, handing me my pencil, insist en my writing down in their presence all they told me. If suspicien was aroused that I was trying to shirk my duty in this matier, they would request me to read aloud the different words with which they had furnished

But this means, I soon had a large stook of neuns at my command, and by attentively listening to the conversation around me, I added to these a few useful verbs, and acquired some knewledge of the fermation of entences. Ne tutors could be more gratified in the progress of a pupil.

I very soon passed from halting sentences to easy conversations. And from the moment that I was able to explain myself in simple language, and understand the questions addressed to me in return, I ceased to feel lonely or isolated, or to look upon my neighbors altogether as strangers.

POISON IVY.

There need be no trouble in identifying the pelson ivy in any of its forms. The hairy trunk will often serve us, but there are two other features which are of much mere value. First let us remember that its leaves are always grouped in threes, wintever the eut-lines of their more or less wavy margins. In some sections the plant is always called the three-leaved ivy?

Four things needed to be committed to memery, says Harper's Young People, to insure safety against our peison sumachs :

1. The three-leaved by is dangerous. 2. The fire-leaved is harmless. 3. The poisen sumach have white berries.

4. No red berried sumach is poisonous Both the polson lyy and the polson sumsch though unlike in appearance of follage, have similar white berries growing, in small slen-der clusters from the axile of the leaves. In all other sumachs the berries are red and in close bunches at the ends of the branches and, far from being dangereus; yield a fresty-looking acid which is most agreeable to the taste and whelesome withal. simple precepts fixed in the mind no one need fear the dangers of the thickets.

A USEPUL HINT.

Young women should conquer the timidity they feel the mement they set feet in a rewbeat, Some good earsman will show you how to alt in a boat and how to row with one ear and then with two. He will teach you the strokes and other matters necessary to be acquired. Enjoy your rewing as you would your bath or your breakfast, because it is good for the body and helps, as does all physical exercise, to preleng life. Swimming, girls take to even better than beys, and are much more graceful; and every gir, should, if possible, understand this most

with screbatto feats. At the end of each trick, the saller said: 'Now isn's that clever' Wender what ha'll do next?"

The parret heard this exclamation so oftm that he picked it up off-hand, and as it ware.

Presently the Japanese tried to keep in the
air a number of hamboo atloks ignited at
both ends, but having his attention distracted by a mevement in the andience, he allowed ane of the sticks to drop.

Unfortunately it fell upon a heap of fire-orackers, bomba, etc., which expleded, blew out the walls, blew off the roof, scattered the audience in all directions, and send the parret, minne ite tail, feathers and one eye, about one hundred yards. As the bird came down with a flep it shricked : "Wasn't that clever ? Wonder what he'll de next?'

THE WEST INDIES

As a Field for Canadian Manufacturing and Agricultural ladustrics.

OTTAWA, July 10:-It is stated officially, here that Canadians have applied for difty. thousand cubic feet of space for the international exhibition there to be opened January 27th, 1891. The Jamaican press is advecating reciprocity with Canada on the lines submitted some years age by a deputation to Canada consisting of the Attorney-General, the Collector-General of Customs a member of the Legislative Council and certain represeniatives of the mercantile interests. It was however pointed out by the Imperial authorition that any special arrangement for the benefits of Jamaica to the detriment of the ful without dispetien, grove and religious sther West India Islands; could not be permitted and this caused so great az excitement that an agitation is favor of a confederacy of the West India islands with Canada was set on feet but without success. There is an immense trade open to Canadians in the West Indies If they cheese to grasp the opportunity and the farmers of the country would do well to communicate with the department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, as to the conditions under which they can exhibit their preducte,

ANOINA,

Primitive Oratorian. A selamn tridue has just been concluded by the Oraterians in hener of the above, the

only disciple of St. Philip on whom, with the exception of the Blessod Sabastian Valise, this dignity has been conferred. Blessed Ancina was born in Fessano, in Piedmont, in the North of Italy, on Ostober 19th, 1545. His childheed was holy, and he began from his earliest years to devote all his spare time to prayer. He had great talents, and was carefully instructed both in science and religlen. He was educated at the Universities of Montpeller and Padus, and afterwards ontered the medical profession at Turin. In t'ile compation he was distinguished for his onarity to the poor. One day, when he was 27 years of age, the "Dies Ira," sung at Requiem Mass, revealed to him the vanity of earthly things, and he went to Rome to seek a more perfect life. While in do as to his future, he entered the Church of the Orstory, and made the acquaintance of St. Philip, by whose advice he entered the cengregation in 1578, being then thirty-three. His first care was to acquire thoroughly the spirit of the Institute, to follow in all things the common way, to be a burden to nene, but, on the contrary, to lighten, as far as in him lay, the burdens of ethers. By this means he became universally leved. In 1586 he was sent to Naples to help the newlyfounded community. He laboured there unwearedly for ten years, exerting himself especially in favour of young men, whom he won in numbers to God. His charity to all in want was extreme, and he was known by the name of Pater Pauperum, the Father of the peer. In 1596, the promotion of Baronina to the Cardinalate led to his re-call to Rome, the devastated by the Swiss heretics, but he fled from Rome, and remained in hiding until that danger, as he deemed it, had passed away. But he could not long ignore the Pontiff's expressed wish, and in 1602 he was conscorated Bishep at the same time as his intimate friend, St. Francis de Sales. After one year of his pastoral care Saluzzo became Catholic in faith and morals, St. Francis has left in writing a record of the visit paid to the holy Bishep: "Among all the holy and emiaent men whom I met in Rome the virtnes of Ancina shone conspecious. He had that sincere leve of God and his neighbour in which we see not a single thought of self, an exaltation of soul only to be sound in the mest perfect. Aithough a mest devoted sen of his own congregation of the Oratory he was accustomed to praise the manner of life of all kinds of religious communities as warmly as if he himself had been a member of such In 1603, I visited him in his discess, and I could not help remarking the reverence and leve his flock bere him. Nor can I express their enthusiastic kindness to me as their paster's friend." When the two holy man parted Blessed Ancina said to St. Francis, as play upon his name, tu vere sal es, and the mint replied, in reference to Juvenel's disconres, "immo" tu sal et lux, ego vero reque sal, requelux.

But the real of the Blessed Juvenal made him enemies; a meak when he had repreved for his sundalous life found means to administer to him a poisoned drought in the re-fectory, and he died after some days of acute suffering on Angust Sl.t, 1604. The saint well knew his murderer and every circum atimos necessary to convict him but his charity forbad even his name to be mention-His Chapter, fellowed his example, would not permit any steps to be taken to discover the crime, and hence the Blessed Javenal has lest the the earthly glory of the martyr's crown, although he reigns in heaven with those who shed their bleed for Ohrlet,

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

Cardinal Cibbons upon the Proper Obier vance of the First Day of the Week. A discussion is in progress in Baltimore as to the proper way to keep Sunday and Car-dinal Gibbens on being asked for his decision

: biez 'I think that Sunday should be first of all a day devoted to religious worship, and second to invocent and healthful recreation, as being the enly day in which the great masses of people have time to seek relexation from their work. The danger is in the excess either way, and I entirely agree with Dr. Wlad in deprecating the cleaning of our art galleries, libraries, etc., absolutely to the public. Presupposing that a certain pertion f the day is set apart for religious exercises, I think that any recreation that will contribute to the physicial, mental and moral benefit and enjoyment of the masses should be encouraged. I think that baseball is a game that is in conflict with the quiet decorum and tranquility that abould characterize

WHEN SUFFERING FROM THE DEBILITATING EFFECTS OF THE HEAT,

KEEP UP YOUR STRENGTH BY TAKING

## JOHNSTON'S FLUID BE Exercise I HE CHEKING CREAT STRENGTH CIVER

pulpit on the Lord's day unjust and uncharifable statements about their neighbor. Christian Sanday is not to be con sunded with the Jewish or even with 'as Paritan sabbath. It prescribes the golden mean be-tween rigid sabbatarianism on the one hand and lax indulgence on the other. little doubt that the revulsion fu public senti-ment from a rigorous to a loose observe to ef the Lord's day can be ascribed to the sincere but misguided zeel of the Puritans, who confounded the Christ's a Nand y with one Jewish Sabbath, and impress restraints on the people which were plot warranted by the Gospel dispensation. The Lord's day to the Christian heart is always a day of joy. The church desires us on that day to be cheerwithout walness and melanchely, She fer-bids, indeed, all unnecessary servile works on that day; but, as the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath, she allows such work whenever charity or necessity may demand it. As it is a day consecrated not only to religion, but to relaxation of mind and body, she permits us to spend a pertien of it is innecent recreation.

#### SANITARY NOTES.

The Newly Beatified Bishop of Saluzzo a Hints and Facts Belating to Hygjene in Town and Connery.

A JUST OBSERVATION.

The man who remains abatemieus where no liquer is to be had does not deserve much credit, but the man who is temperate when the sparkling champagne stands beside his plats merits our approbation.

A STRANGE ACCIDENT. Dath semetimes seizes his viotims in most queer and unexpected ways, but a stranger accident than one that happened not long age in this city has at I tem been recorded. A lidy who had been suffering for several years from pulmonary trouble had been advised to try inhalations of hot air, and had purchased an apparatus for that purpose. In this apparatus is a thermometer, by means of which the patient is enabled to tell when the temperature is at the required height for the inhalations. Une day the lady noticed a peculiar dryness of the throat coming on during the inhelation, but did not think much about it until it began to grow very uncomfertable. Then she inspected the ap paratus, and found that there was a white pewder in the inhaling tube. Removing this, she resumed the inhalations, but was seen obliged to desist on account of a sudden illness. This increased, and in spite of treatment the lady died the fellowing day. Examination of the apparatus showed that the thermometer had breken, and the mercury falling out had been volatilized by the great heat and had caused fatal mercurial peison-

THE MOOR-BATH A HUMBUG.

in Germany, and various are the virtues ascribed to them. Dr. Jacob, of Cudowa, now declares they have no particular merit of any kind. A bath centaining clay mud, and therefore devoid of the suppesed chemically irritating substances in a moor-bath, has exactly the same effect. Dr. Jacob considers that the cencent:ated essence of moer, kept at certain bathing establishment, is uttarly useless, and the result of superstition. - British Medical Journal.

BITES OF INSECTS. Vinegar often relieves at once the irritation

lent remedy. Oalon juice rubbed on a or bee sting gives prompt relief, THE RISE OF DYSPEPSIA. It seems a truism to say that the dyspepela ef adultheed is formed in oblidheed; yet, the parents that appreciate the priceless bless ing of a sound digestion for their children enficiently to intelligently regulate their diet through the years of their early growth are

none too many. The foundation of the habit of overcating is laid in childhood, and it is unquestionably true that nearly all parsons eat much in excess of what they should. An eminent British physician is quoted as saying

that "one-fourth of what we sat goes to she

tain life, while three-fourths go to imperil is." —The Babyhood. CERTAIN WARFINGS.

When following out the directions of a physician be particular even in what you may consider little things,—little only when you de net see the reason for them. For instance, he will direct you to give but one teaspoonful of medicine at a time, and not more or less. nor of sener, because he knows that a larger or analler dese, and given in different intervals from these ordered, would not produce the desired effect or he will direct you, when prescribing some powders, to administer them in augar and water or with some farinaceous drink, and not with lemenade or preserves ; because he knews that the acid, centained thereis, would decompose the medicine and destroy its action ; or he directs you to keep from the patient this or that kind of food, and t) apply a certain diet; because in this particular disease the chance of recevery depends not on drugs, but almost entirely on the faithfainess with regard to diet, in those to whem is entrusted the nursing of the sick; or the physician will warn you net to administer any other medicine without his knowledge, because it may interfere with or counteract his treatment, and any apparently trifling deviation from his direction may pretract illness er desirey the chance of recevery.

In the House of Commons last week the Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith stated that in view of the late period of the session the Government had decided not to proceed with the standing order relating to the postponement of the considerasion of bills from one session to another. It had also decided to drop the Irish Land Purchase bill and the Tithes bill during the present session, but to again introduce them at the next session, which would open in November. In conclusion Mr. Smith said he trusted that beTHE HOSPITAL

In Ancient and Modern Times-Strictly one of the ffults of Christianity.

Igst tutions for the pare and ours of the Wounded and the slok were in existence in India as early as the fifth century before Christ. In the island of Caylon, King Pandukabhaye, according to the English Orientalist Turneur, had in that dim feretime founded a hospital in his palace Anaradhapura and one of his successors, Datthagamini, who reigned in the second century before Christ, could beast on his death-bed that he had established sick-houses in sighteen localities, and equipped them with a medical staff and all the remedial agents then in use. Even before him, the Buddhist King Asoka, as the German scholar Buhler has recently shown, erected infirmaries, not for men merely, but also for the lewer animals; and in those Institutions, consultations were held, medicines prescribed or dispensed as in a "polyclinique" of the medern day. King Aseka (263—226 B. C.) was animated more by philanthropy than by leve of solence, and seems to have soted in the spirit of the beautiful Indian proverb: "Is a man ill? The physician is his father. Does he recover? The physician is his friend. Is he convalescent and fully restored to health? The physician is his

But while the Baddhiets had their heapitals, the Greeks their latreia, maintained at the public cest, and Romans their valetudinaria for slaves and soldlers; while even the Mexicans, according to Prescott, had in-firmaries which exerted the praise of the Spanish invador—all this merely illustrates Virohow's induction that every civilization which, up to a certain standard, softens the modus vivends and establishes a limited form of society, comes eventually to found asylums for the reception and treatment of the sick. Hospitals, however, in the medern sense, are the outgrowth of Christianity, and of Oblistianity alone, which has the incon-tutable merit of having 'fanned into a spiritual flame to speak of self-sacrific ing benevolence smoldering in the darkness, and of having dene what no ether religion, ne political er social power had effected either in kind of degree for humanity. The humanity idea which inspired Christianity alone explains the marvelone progress made by it in the first centuries. The philanthre-pic heroes of Pagan antiquity were isolated, and left no enduring results. Christanity, on the other hand, combined into system the humane effort: of individuals, and gave to charity a working organization. If antiquity saw in the slave a useful animal endowed with speech, Christianity, though it could not at once abeliah slavery,

REVEALED THE DIGNITY OF MANHOOD.

inherent in the slave. Sympathy with the oppressed, relief of the poor and helpless, care and cure of the sick—such was the teaching of the Cross, whose votaries gave up their substance, oft in their lives, to the needy and affi cted. According to Eusebius, the Church in Rome supported daily fifteen hundred paupers, and in An-Many have wondered at the general fondness for meer baths, eften called mud-baths, in Germany, and various are the virtues (from 370 te 379 A.D.), founded an institution in size like a small town, where patients, as well as paupers, were put under the care of physicians and qualified attendants; and St. Gregory of Nazlanzen eulegizes this Institu tion as "the treasure house of plety, where sickness becomes a school of wisdom and produced by the bites of mosquitees and other insects. Ammenia diluted is also an excel-

misery is transformed into a blessing." Edesse, in 375, contained a hospital with three hundred dermitories, and on the model of these sprang up other infirmaries in Asia Minor, as well as in Alexandria and Constantinople. In Rome says St. Jerome, the first Christian hospital was that founded by the Widew Fabiola at the close of the fourth century, and that patrician lady's example was fellowed by others of her order till, in the provinces, in Gaul and Spalu, as in Italy, infirmaries and poer-houses multi-plied through the empire. In these days, the tendance of the sick was conlinuationally declared to be a "God-pleasing work," and as Fablela lifted patients out of bed in her arms and the Empress Placilla Augusta did menial's work in the city bospitals, so during the periodic recurrence of plagues and epidemice on a year scale, the down-stricken were nursed and the dead buried by devotees of the Church, without distinction of class or oreed. Even Julian, termed the Apeat to, expressed his admiration of the fellowers of Christ, and by their success in making converti, was moved to sreet and support heapltale at his ewn expense. The foundation of the medern system of care and cure of the sick in special houses was now laid, and fortunately for humanity, medicine had taken such a start as enabled her to entgrow the abuses which the gradually degenerating church was weaving round these institutions. Had the monastic orders been unchecked by scientific evolution, the efficiency of heapitals would have been amothered by superstitious ritual and saint-worship; and the study of Nature's laws at the guide to rational treat-ment wenli have succumbed to faith in charms, in amulets and miracles. From the epprehrium she would certainly have brought on her own charitable leundations. Ohristianity has been saved by medical science, thanks to which she new enjoys all the credit

A Noteworthy Speech.

of having created and organized the hospital system of modern civilization untarnished by

the abuses which were rapidly making that system less of a blessing than a curse,

LONDON, July 11 .- Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons, this evening, made the closing speech in the debate on the vote for Mr. Ballour's salary as Chief Secretary for Ireland. He made suggestions, which he said would aid Mr. Ballour in settling the land problem in Ireland. He thought Mr. Balfour relied too implicitly upon the advice of effete and rotten Castle officials. He said he spoke in the interests of peace and justice. Mr. Balfour thanked Mr. Parnell for the mederation of his speech and premised to consider the matter. The Parnellites engaged in an animated conversation upon the moderation of Mesers. Parnell and Balfour-and allowed the vete for the oblef secretary's office to be passed without challenging a divi-

Dejeode Pasha has definitely been appointed Governor of Orete by the Turkish Govern

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should keep a box of MoGALE's PILLS in the house. They are carefully proposed from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE HVERYWHERE -25 cents per

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APOLIERAE CRETILLO, Intervenor.

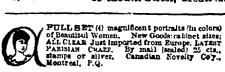
Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per cent. of the value of all the tickets in Prizes—a larger portion than is given by any other lottery.

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## STORY OF OLD CANADA.

"The Soldiers of the Blessed Virgin."

An Old Tale Betold of the Pioneers the Dominion-Dollard's Heroism.

Villemarie, City of Mary, better known as Montreal, was planted by one of the most hely men of his time in the very heart of the American wilderness. It was in ne sudden outburst of plous enthusiasm that the venerable priest, John James Oller, founder of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, planned this city, and gethered around him a company to carry out his Christian project. Its aim was purely religions; it was to be a mission outpost, to diffuse the light of Uhristianity; and the site was selected, not near the existing settlements, but far away in the parts still held by ments, out far away in the parts will held by the red-men. On the island whence Cartler had leeked for and wide ever the glerious landscape, and given the name of Ment-real to its wooded height; where a seething rapid barred the course of navigation; its . ppesite bank washed by the rapid Ostawa, the great highway to the West here was the spot selected for a city especially devoted to the honor of the Biessad Virgin. The whole project was a work of devetion. Pious motives inspired the members of the Company of Men'real. A spirit of devotion animated the brave Paul de Chemedey, Sleur de Malsonneuve. sent out to found the set lement; Mile. Mance, who went to catablish a hospital, and Margaret Bourgeoys to teach. Around these tures great figures of the early settlement of Montreal group the first colenists, all selected for their exemplary and moral liver, their courage, endurance, and plous trust in Providence. No purer er more religious body of actilers ever set out for the New World. Had they been led by a hope of acquiring fortunes, of enjoying greater free-dem from restraint, they would never have persevered. Their metive was supernatural, and nothing could deant or discourage them. Oa the 14th of October, 1642, Malsonneuve resched Montreal Island, and took possession for the Cempany. Attempts had been made to detain the settlers

#### NEAR QUEBEC,

and the rashness of settling two hundred miles farther up the river, where it would be impossible to aid them in the hour of danger, was set before them with all the aid of elequence. But Malacanceave had the spirit of a flace designated, and there alone would be pitch his tint. Yet it was an undertaking fraught with peril, that needed a stout heart. The Mohawk, the fierce Oneida, the crafty Quondaga, with the Cayugas and S neoas, who had been supplied with firearms and ammunition by the Datch of New Nather land, had already made such havon among other Indian tribes that they felt able to cope with the French, and were ready to attack the feeble settlements in Canada. Less than three months before Maisenneuve arrived, a firt ils of Huren cances on its way to the West had been stracked by the Mchawks at Lake St. Peter, much nearer Quebec ; many of the Hurona were killed, captured and tortured; and the Jesuit, Father Jogues, with his comrades, Rane Gouril and William Couture, had been led away to endure all the tortures of Indian ingenuity-mutilation, starvation, and insult. Before Maisonneuve att foot on Montreal Island, Rens Goup I had already fallen bentath the deadly tomahawk of one of his capters. After wintering near Quebac, the settlers, on the 18th of May, 1643, reached the spot selected, where the little river St, Pierre flowed into the lordly St. Lawrence. All knelt to thank God for His protection. An aitar was set up, and aderned by the deft hands of Madame de la mont intuned the Veni Orentor, and offered the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. The Blessed Pettrie and Mile Sacrament remained exposed throughout the day, while around it the plous settlers reared their tents and landed their goods. Then Malsonneuve felled the first tree to clear the place for the settlement; maple and elm and hickory were soon tettering, while stordy arms lopped of the branches and fashioned pallsades to surround shelr homes. Before the short Canadian summer had ended other settlers came with cannon and small-arms log cabins and a chapel were reared, prevision made for the coming winter, and

#### SIGN OF REDEMPTION

was planted on the neighboring mountain,-Malsonneuve himself bearing the cross to the

Montreal was but a menth old when party of Irequeis, led by treacherous Hurons, surprised some of the settlers sawing the trees into planks. Some were killed and scalped; some carried away to die amid the tortures in which Iroqueis cruelty exhausted their peril was now clear. Every man was the enemy. At last Maisonneuve led thirty toward a spot designated by Pilotte. A desperate centest ensued. The men of Mentreal fought desperately against a force ten times their ewn. Some fell gieriously, making the grasped him by the threat. Before his sinewy hand could close in a death grip, however, Paul Chemedey's clubbed pistol. crushed his skull, and he fell gasping. His dismayed braves bore him away, and she little band of French entered the pallsades of Villemarie. Then all was war and rumor of war. If, during a gleam of peace, Father Jegues came for a time to Villemarie, where all looked reverently on his mutilated hands and the shattered frame that enshrined his dauntless spirit, they saw him depart for the banks of the Mohiwk never to return. Then runners, coming by the pertages of the Ol-tawa, told of the desolation of the Huron country by the Iroquels; fugitives came from uland towns, few survivors of powerful bands, who related the story of butchery and cenfligration, of martyred missionary, and a nation southered to the winds. That the petty band of clients of Mary at Villemarie could check the fury of the Ireques, before which thirty thousand Hurens had yielded, seemed impossible to mere human reasoning; but the settlers were strong in the protection of the

#### QUEEN OF HEAVEN.

trenchment with trees near the paliside. D.liard strengthened his defences with earth and steenes. He had just completed the rattle of muskery was heard in the to.

Lavigne, a brave servant of Many when the Onendagas made an assent. Lavigue, a brave servant of Mary, rushed on alone to aid his temperane; and, cutting his ; way to their side, helped them to keep the human tigers at bay. Then out from the paliesdes came stent Le Moyne with a brave of Christianity and Civilization in band. They mut an Iroquels velley without wounded. Again they recelled, and prepared flinching; then poured in a well-aimed fire, for a third a wall. This time they were and charged so desperately that the enemy roused to fary at the sign; of their fallen fied, leaving twenty five or thirty on the fill,—a thing seldom seen, as they carried off their sign at all risks. Next to Maison menve, the great Indian fighter of Montreal was Lambert Closse. He was to Canada what Miles Standish and Daniel Boone were to the English settlements. His name is not borns by towns or forts, -there seems to be nothing in Canada to commemerate the old here of many a stubborn fight; but the Canadians had their own way of henering their worthles. They henered their patron saints. You will find a St. Lambert street in Mentreal; a Peint St. Lambert on the opposite shere of the river. These names are really given to keep alive the fame of the prewess of the stout, staunch Cathelic sel-dier, Lambert Clesse. As the month of July, 1650, was wearing away, a band of Irequois stele up to attack the Hetel Disu, which was held by this brave man and thirteen valiant comrades. The battle lasted from dawn to dusk. When the day was closing in, Archambault, one of the soldiers of Mary's city, loaded for the third time a cannon which had dene good service. Again it belched out its flames, sending its shrapnel among the beleaguering force; but it burst, and the flying fragments spread such terror among the Indian foe that they fled, having lost terribly in the fruitless attack. Within the Hotel Diev, however, Closse and his men

#### DYING ARCHAMBAULT:

gathered around the

for a fragment of the old piece had struck him. and he was the only one who fell on the French side in the long day's fight.

Soen after, the enemy again prowled around the City of Mary. The slarm was given by the bounds. Major Close saliled out with twonly four men. Three pushed on ahead, cautiously as accum-men well versed in woodcraft. No enemy could be seen. One sprang on a fellen tree to get a better view; then the Indians rose, and a dezen rifles oevered him. He simed at the chief; both fired at the same instant, and both fell pierced through the heart. One of the scouts day ted to an old hut, and the Indians endeavored to out off Closse's retreat. Warned by a cry from the house, he draw his men tegether and out his way through the quence. But Maisonneuve nate to Canada, not a soldier; he had been sent to Canada, not to select a spot, but to plant a settlement at made and they corly prepared to hold out.

Not a shot was wested but every Indian. Not a shot was wested but every Indian. advanced paid the penalty with his life. At last the brave men began to feel faint for want of foed, and their ammunicien ran low. They slackened their fire. The Indiana made a rusb, with yells of t lumph; but a general discharge sent them flying back in dismay, and in the confusion a brave seldier dashed out and reached the town. He was seen on his way back with a reinforcement—neme provisions, two field-pieces, with grape and ca tridges. The ground helped the relieving party; for they approached under cover of a ravine, and suddenly opened fire on the Indians. The Irequels did not break, and, though Major Closse sellied out, they kept up the fight, and the relieving party reached the old house with great difficulty. Before the vigorous fire poured on them, however, even Mehawk ceurage qualled at last. The Iroquois party retreated, with balf their number killed or wounded. It was the bloodiest fight in the Mohawk annals. They referred to it in later days as the "time when we were all killed," Closse last but one man. Before the year closed four men were be sleged in Point St. Charles by a large body of Indians. Major Clouse tried to reach them unperceived, with twenty men; but the quick eye of the Indian detected the party. Feur of Mary's City men fell before the volley of the enemy. Giving them

#### TIME TO RELOAD.

Closse rushed on them, telling each of his troop to plok out a man ; and sixteen irequois dropped. Then he charged with pistois and as many more were out down. It was to much : the Indians broke and ran, pursued by the French sword in hand. So close a slege did the Indians keep up that a sleep sent from Quebec would not appreach the little city, because they saw no sign of life, and floated down the river to report that Mentreel had perished. Such was Montreal-isolated, constantly in a state of slege, to far from Quebec te be relieved er alded in the hour of peril. But her brave some did not falter; mone thought of abandoning their settlement or describing the City of Mary; in the face of constant danger, they cultivated their fields, traded with the upper Indians, kept up all the exercises of religion,-Mile, Mance attending the slok, Margaret Bourgeoys teaching the young. Up to this time almost every man was a soldier. All were servants of its powers of luventien. The magnitude of Mary, fighting to defend her city. But in 1653 seventy-two of the bravest-in honer of the en the alert. The famous bleedhound Pilette seventy-two years our Blessad Lady passed made the rounds at night, and, when the on earth—were enrolled as the "Soldiers of scented an Indian, came bounding through the Blessed Virgin." The Governor of Ment-the darkness to warn the settlers. As the real, Maisenneuve himself, was the commanalarms became frequent, she soldiers of der. Each week he appeinted seven to be Mary's city wished to sally out and attack the patrol of the week. One of these Militia of the Blessed Virgin went out each day as a scent, to reconneitre. He set out, prepared to die, after confession and receiving Holy Communion. It was his perilous task to skirt around the line of oultivated lands, and covered the rear, keeping the Irequots at in the fields. Though many of Mary's militia bay, till his pistol-missed-fire. In an instant the gigantic Indian chief sprang on him and grasped him by the threat References. en the least indication of the presence of In-Sister who wrote the annals of the Hetel-Dien, "they felt a bely confidence that if they iell in the discharge of this duty she would

escort their soul to heaven."
Our Lady's Militia had serious work before them. Attack followed attack. At last, in 1660, the largest force ever sent against Canada: by the Irequelt for wat announced by Indian scents. A brave young man, Adam Dellard, Sieur des: Ormeaux, prepesed to go out with a small body of picked men, like a feriora bope, and sell his life so dearly as to discencert the enemy. A little

BAND OF VOLUNTEERS stepped to his side. Fertified by the Sacraments, pledging himself to fight to the last, he salled forth with fifteen or sixteen companions, and routed one Iroquela party with some loss. Encouraged by this victory, he set out with another detachment to the number of seventeen. On May 1, 1660, they reached the Long Sault on the Ottawa, and took post in an eld palisade fort. They were seen jeined by a party of Hurens and another of Algenquin, and prepared to receive the enemy. At last two cances appreached. They landed to receive a murderous volley. Sattlers were constantly surprised. Thee, falling into an Irequels ambuscade, out through and dashed into the open deer of the hospital, where Mile. Mance was alone, and prayer before their evening meal, that they need the place, but dreve of inadherely time teeming the pallsade before the were need of the type of our frontiers monner the enemy with less. In 1651 four men, restantly given have before them, and threw up an in-

d back by the deadly fire from within.

Relying for a second charge, their sterming party advanced with yells of defiance; but he was strown with their dead and nd was strewn with their dead and braves on the pale sade. They same on I ke madmen, determined at all hazards to set the They same on I ke palisade on fire, and drive Doulard and his party out. Again were they repulsed. As army of five hund sed In quiels awaited them at Sorel river. A chilly runn's was send to summon these to crust the handle of Mary's seldiery. The besieged were suffering from thirts. They had no supply of water | and, thires. as their kettles had been left sutside, brave sallies to the river side gave them but a scaut supply. Alarmed at the prespect before them the Hurons surrounded to the enemy. Dollard remained, with only twenty-one men, camly awaiting the final attack. The woods at least resounded with yells and war cries, that told only too well the arrival of the larger Ircquois force. Attacks were then made on the palicade on all side but they WERE STEADILY REPUISED.

Resorting at last to stratagem, the Indians out down a large tree, which in its fall damaged the paleade; but it did not cause a bread large enough. Finally, after a week's in-effectual effort, a party of the Indians formed a protecting frame of timbers, and, pushing this before them, reached the pelisade un scattered. Olimbing despartely up, they attempted to enter the fort, but were cut down one after another by the French, till the sucseeding warriors actually climbed over the pile of dead to reach the brave garrisen, Dollard, as a last resource, filled a heavy plece with powder and balls, and, lighting the match, threw it over the palicade. Unfortunately it caught in a branch and fell inside to do its work of death. Belore long the Irequeis poured over the palitade and burst in the door. At this moment Dollard fell fighting like a here. He comrades did not faiter. Every man fought till he was out down. Then the Irequois hunted among the elain to find some at least sufficently alive to torture. Only one bad the least spark of life, and on him they wreaked their long, orne vengeance. The names of Dollard and his sixteen comrades stand on the annals of Canada like the bravest immertalized by epic bards of Greece. The Ircquois had indeed carried the little fort, but the loss in their two bands was so fearful that they had abandoned their campaign, and Canada was saved. The self-deveted soldiers of Mary's city had offered themselves for their brethren, and the offering was accepted by Heaven. In time the state of slege was renewed; men Iwo good priests, covering the retreat of mon Canada reckons the Rev. Messrs. Lemaitre and Vignal among her martyrs of charity. In February, 1652, Major Classe, hearing of an Indian attack on the men working in the

SALLIED OUT WITH A SMALL FORCE. After a long battle Closse, though he dislodged the Indians and drove them from point to point, failed to rout them. Three of bis men were killed, eight mere were taken by a sudden mevement of the Indians, and he was let almost alone. He fought sinclehanded till his pistol became useless, and he fall dead under the volleys poured upon him Thus died the bero of Canada, after exposing his life a thousand times for the good of the caleny. A few months after OCCURRED THE BRILLIANT FIGHT

at St. Mary's, where a little party of French in a palisade beld out till Picoté de Beleatre came up with his men from the fert named belfry, giving the alarm of the approach of Temple, a very red hardship to some of the enemy by the cound of their bell. In all them.—Speciator. the operations of the long struggle Montreal's main dependence was on the Soldiers of the Blessed Virgin. In 1663 the corps was reorganized, and named "Militia of the Hele Pamily, Jean', Mary and Joseph,"—the de-vition to the Holy Family and a confraternity having been established at Montreal with great profit to souls. Major Zuchary Dupuls was the commander-a worthy successor of Lambert Closse; and the force was of six men, under a corporal selected for his courage and prudence. Many a family in Mentreal still points to the name of an ancestor in the original roster of the Mil tia of

worth transcribing :-"Whereas this island belongs to the Blessed Virgin, we deem it our duty to invite and exhert all who are zealous in her service to assemble together in squads of seven men; and, after electing a corporal by a majority of votes, to re-port to us to be enrolled in our garrison, and as such obey our orders for the preservation of this country. We promise, on our side, that in all dangers that may arise in military operations, the interest of every individual shall be dear to us, and that we shall be ready to drop from the rell these who give their names, whenever they require it. We order Sieur Dapule, majer, to enter shis order in the proper office, with the names of all whe shall be enrolled, to stand as a mark of honor, as they expose their lives for the interest of Our Lady and the public welfare.

This bedy was singularly protected. For three years it was constantly in service, and formed the real protection of Villemarie; yet in all that time it lost only five killed and three captured by the enemy. One taken by the Iroqueis raised his seul in prayer to Our Lady, putting all hope of his deliverance in her intercession with God. He was hurried off toward the Mehawk country, and at night was securely bound. In the darkness an Algorquin war party surrounded the Irequois camp and attacked it furiously. A fierce struggle ensued between the Algorquin chief and the Mehawk leader, who was a noted brave; but the Algenquin out him down. Most of the Mohawks fell, and the Seldier of the Holy Family, fettered to the ground, beheld the struggle, unable to aid his resours. When the Mohawks were all killed, routed or taken, he was discovered by the Algon-quins, and, on his calling out that he was a Frenchman, he was delivered from his bends. These were seen cut, and, felling on his kness, he peured forth a fervent prayer of thanksgiving. On his return to Mentreal, when he recounted his deliverance, all shared his jey; and, as Father Lalemant tells us. "he was not ungratiful for the benefit. He could not speak of the Blessed Virgin without bursting into tears, and preclaimed censtantly the wenders she had wrought in his deliver-

steadfast because they fingered beads as well as triggers, or because they knot at the tribunal of pozanoe as well as to aim at an Irequois brave. - Dr. John Gilmary Shea.

#### The Crucifizion.

Painters and carvers differ largely in their representation of our Lord's Crucifizion. In the matter of His nalling to the cross, for instance, some represent the blessed feet fastened separately; others represent them one upon the other plerced by a single nail. Mgr. X Barbier de Montault's "Traite Pratique de la Construction" preneunces in favor of the former. He quotes St. Gregory of Tours (sixth century) and Pope Innecent III. (thirteenth), who declare that the number was feur; "Clay-dominicorum per was feur; "Clay-dominicorum quod quatuour fuerint, i me est ratie; duo spant affixi in palmis et due in plantis' (Gregor, Turonen. De Gler, Martyr, c. vi.) -"Fnerupt clavi quatuer, quibus manus confixe aut et pedes sfixi (innecent III. Sermo de uno Martyr). Il a fort nets he quotes St. Oyprien in his sermen en the Lord's Passion speaking of the "nails" that pierced the feet, "Clavis sacros pedes terebrantibus." He continues : Texts are in accord with menuments in affirming this incenographic law, already laid down by M. Didron, namely, that down to the thirteenth century the nails are four in number, but from that on only three are weed. It is even curious to learn, he continues, from a Bishep of Galicia, living at the time of the change, that it was the Albigenses whe, among other inconegraphic nevelties, imagined and had adepted crucifixes with three nails. The erigin alone, netoriously heretical, should henceforth cause such eracifixes to be excluded frem our churches. The Mensigner blames Mary of Agreds and eays the Koman Inquisition also blamed her for preneuncing in favor of three nalls, centrary to the soundest and most venerable tradition. At the end of the thirteenth century, however, the new order of things was so far accepted that James of Varagine speaks in his "Golden Legend" of one feet being placed over the other, and both pierced by a large

#### The Turk in Jerusalem.

One of the earliest convictions impressed upon the mind of the traveller to Palestine is that the Turk is a nulsance. The gigantic absurdity, to call it nothing mere, of leaving all these hely places, the centre of veneration to all Christendom, in Mehammedan hands, produces a natural feeling of irritation, which is constantly freshened and revived by some vexatious regulation or piece of official redtapeism, causing the most peaceable pligrim to regret that the period of holy wars is past, and consider seriously the advisability of presching a crusade himselt on his return from the parts of the infidel. It is sufficient fel! day by day, in spite of the courage to talk with any resident who has ever had and devotedness of the Seldiers of Our Lady. any serious business with that hopeless government-especially these who are trying to working in the fields, paid the penalty; and introduce any kind of progress or improve Canada reckons the Rev. Messrs. Lemaltre ment in Palestine to find a good, selid foundation for this feeling against the Turkish rulers; the ordinary traveller is exasper ated by their mere presence. Here we find, in the first place, the unspeakable Turk occupying for his own purposes the site of the Temple, and raising beautiful buildings thereupon for his own wership. This, we consider, is bad enough, but when he comes to delebrating his own religious festivals there, and consequently excluding all but Mohammedans from the whole area during the time that we are at Jerusalem, the enor-mity is still more remarkable. This is not even a coincidence. The benighted paynim does not want for worldly wisdom, and having no confidence whatever in the decirine of peace on earth and good will toward men, as understood by enthusiastic pilgrims, he has established a feast of his own which attracts a sufficient number of Mohammedans to counterbalance the Christians. To these letter in honor of the Blessed Virgin, and charged | the whole of the Barem-esh Sherif is closed. so impetuously that the Indian assailants and many poor pligrims who cannot afferd to fied. These were the days when the nuns of stay long at Jerusalem are obliged to ge the Hotel Dieu acted as sentinels in their away without having eeen the place of the

#### Remarkable Conversions.

An extraordinary and perhaps unprecedented scene was witnessed, towards the close of last menth, at the little country chapel at Ballleaskeagh, near Geleen, in the extreme West of the County Oork. The Protestant families of Teormare attended Mass in a body, and afterwards made a public divided into twenty squads, -each consisting renunciation of their creed as a protest against the prosecution of the Rev. J. J. Crowley, C.C., who had been served with three summonses under the Orimes Act for "intimidating" the Rav. E. Roply, rector, the Holy Family. The call of Governor Toormore, and Sergeant Rourke, Damnanus. Maisonneuve, which led to its fermation, is If "intimidation" be of offence, the fifty families who have thus 'verted, should be included in the summenses; for nothing is more likely to intimidate the rector and his cereligions to than to see the Protestants—and Irish Protestants, mind yev, as yet untenched by the Ritualists and Remanisersjoining the Cathelio Church en masse. What weeping and walling and gnashing of teeth there must be in the councils of the Irish Oburch Missions. What vigorous efforts will have to be made, what a liberal expenditure of the big brquest they have lately get. What a skilful and advoit use of all the wily artifices of the presslytisers will be required in order to entrap a corresponding number for these lost sheep ! The cause of this exedus from the Protestant Church is the eviction of an eld Pretestant named Balley and his family, tenants of some globe lands near the rectory, and the imprisonment of another Protestant tenant named James Doneyan, fer allowing a hut to be erected on his helding immediately opposite the rectery gate for the accomposation of the former. One of the Pretestant secessionists, described as a gentleman of position and education, after Mass addressed the people, saying he had been contemplating this change of religion for some time, but that recent occurances had hastenad the event. The others gave similar reasons -Irish correspondence of Catholic Review (Liverpoel.

### "La Grippe" or Lightning

Catarrh. Mr. EDITOR .- "La grippe," or Rusian in MR. hillfore.— Is grippe, or relievant in fluenzs, as it is termed, is in reality an epidemic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightering catarrh." from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country. Allow us to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough the fact of the ordinary rold in head one trass: Daim, as were so being a morough cure for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most servere cases of "la grippe" or Russian in-fluenza," as it will effectually clear the massi passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull, oppressive headache accompanying the disease. No family should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head and Baim in the house, as cold in the head and Catarrh are peculiarly liable to attack people at this season of the year, and Rasal Baim is the only prompt and speedy ours for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and agreeable. If you cannot get it at your dealers it will be sent post free on receipt of price (60 cents and \$1 per boitle) by addressing.

HULPORD & O...

Exploration of the past free on processing the contract of the cents and \$1 per boitle) by addressing.

LAVO. Of SOURS

settlement will or ought to take. As for informing Mr. Blaine that if any British sealing vessel should be seized in Behring sea it would be released by ferce, I can only say that I have not been made the bearer of any such message. I am not aware of the existence of any direumstances that would require or justify the delivery of such an intimation. I do not know what orders may have been given to the revenue cutters Rush and Corwin, but I have not been put in possession of anything that would lead me to suppose that any erders given to the commanders of its revenue vessels by the Department of the Treasury would be of a character to call for chaervation or remenstrance by my government. I believe it is true that the vessels of Her Majesty's Pacific (quadron have been ordered to rendezvous at Esquimait, where, as elsewhere, they are, I dout t not, prepared to defend the honor of the flig, but I neither know of ner anticipate any occasion for their doing so in Behring sea. I have not heard that the Government of the Un.t.d States are forming any squadren of war ships in that sea, and the mere sending of revenue cutters to perferm, as I presume, the duties ordinary o such vessels is certainly not an occasion for a naval demonstration on our nart. That is all I can say on the matter at present.

with this matter the administration is both anneyed and embarrased by the flood of these false publications, alleging an impanding orisis in the Bebring Sea question and the delivery of throatening notes by the British Minister to Scoretary Blaine. As the language of Sir Julian Pauncefote this evening plainly manifest, there is no orisis and there has been no augry correspondence, nor is either the one or the other to be expected. At the time a few days ago, when President Harrison interfered in the negetiations, Mr. Blaine and Sir. Julian had just passed the point where the fermer had hopelessly failed to convince the latter that we had right to follow out seeds from the Pribylov Sea and there pretect them against everybedy The matter immediately in hand was the suggestion by Sir Julian that pending further exploitation of the apparently interminable question of law, they should come to

SOME TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT to keep matters tranquil in Behring Sea till the sealing season of this year should be at an end. Mr. Blaine was disposed to meet the views of Her Majesty's representatives en this intermediate question, but he had neither occasion ner opportunity to come to any feous, since the President decided for him that the only transullizing arrangement that the law permitted was a strict application to the disputed waters of the statutery provisions applicable to the jurisdictional waters near the shore. It was not intended that this determination should be known till the revenue outters were in the sea and had demolished a British scaler or two, but by some inadvertence the contents of the draft letter of Instructions to the outters at San Francisco were made prematurely public. Shortly after this the British Minister is understood to have ceased his efforts to effect an arrangement with Mr. Blaine and Lerd Salisbury preceeded to deal with the matter directly. This he did by ordering a concentration of British war ships at Equimanit and by causing it to be known through other than diplomatio channels that Great Britain would offer as prompt and energetic a physical resistance to the search of British vessels on the high som as the United States have hitherto eet the fashlen of doing. At this stage the personality of the President disappeared from the field of negotiation and Mr. Blaine again came to the frent from his temperary absouration. As there is a possibility that the very peculiar episode now alluded to may become in time the subject of congressional enquiry, as incident to the administration of the Seal Islands since the new lessess took charge, there is a reticence on the part at these whe know the facts to say much about them. One consequence of Lord Salisbury's preliminary warlike measures is likely to be an early publication of the diplematic cerrespendence en the Behring Sea question in the form of a British blue beek, which will necessitate similar action by our own govern

Mr. Blaine is about to submit the correcpondence between Great Britain and the United States on the subject. It will include Mr. Blaine's answer to Lord Salisbury, who claimed that the United States had ignored and reversed the historic position of the United States, as expecuaded and successfully maintained against Russia by John Quincy Adams when Storetary of State; Mr. Biaine replied with force and feeling in a long note to the British Minister at the beginning of the present menth.

The whole dispute, Mr. Blaine sums up. in was was expressly termed the inverter seal for ten years only, and in this phrase "Interior seal" is the only reference to Beliring Sea, Mr. Blaine contends.

#### A FALSE RUMOR

The Behring Sea Negotiations

said to Have Beacked a Point Borderiug on Mostilities-Sir Julian Pauncefote Speaks Out.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A series of highly celered authles on the Behring sea negotiations have been published in certain paperhere and telegraphed to Canada where they have been reprinted in sensational papers. It was stated that the negotiations were abruptly broken off and that the British oruleers had orders to protect the scalers, Sir Julian Pannosfots, the British Minister at Washington, was seen and stated in reference to the rumor :-- I cannot imagine how such an article came to be published. I have not received any instructions to break off negatiations on the Behring sea quartion."On the contrary I have received authority to remove the legation and such of its archives as are necessary to the business in hand to Manchester by the Sea, as I have heretefore teld yeu, in order that I may be near to Mr. Blaine during the remainder of the summer and continue negotiations with him. I really know of no reason why the negotiations should be either suspended or broken off. I presume that both sides are a little disar-pointed that they have not moved a little faster, but diplomatists should be the last persons to grow impatient. Only say that I am hepeful and not altegether dissatisfied with the present situation of the question. There are twe alternative lines on which a settlement might be reached—one, an agreement et a permanent character for a close sealing season within Behring ten; the other a determination of the legal questions under-lying whatseever rights the United States may

#### PAM NOT TREE TO SAY

at this moment which direction the Enal

A wall informed writer says: In connection Islands into the distant waters of Behring

was ever excessive claims by Russia on the mainland and in the "great ocean" itself. In the settlement of the dispute England and the United States accepted a right of fishing in what was expressly termed "the interior

sent to Dengress for publication, and of the fact that the negotiations are still in an unsettled though pregressive state, it is not thought that the Scoretary will accompany the correspondence by any argumentative, prophetic or conmendatory report. The papers are expected to go to th for transmission to Congress, with a simp and formal letter of submission.

#### An Accommodating Oracle.

A representative High Churchman, the Rev. Berdmore Compton, presching at All Saint's, Margaret-street. London, recently put the principle of modern Angilcanism into a nutsbell. "Catholic authority," said, "depends upon history." For the old almple Protestant idea of "the Bible and the Bible only," Anglicans would substitute "The Bible and the degrees of certain early Counoils, and the writings of the Fathers." This theory is, beth in principle and practice, quite as truly Protestant as the other dectrine. The appeal to each man's private judgment on the meaning of what history tells us was the ancient dectrine of the Church. Nay, if pessible, the new guide is more deceptive, more objectionable, than the old. The text of Scripture is settled, if its meaning is not settled; but in many cases the very text of the Fathers is dembtful. Again, Scripture is not of great extent, and it is accessible; but centroversellets like Dr. Littledale have shown only two well, that by picking here, and cheesing there, queting certain words and suppressing others the Fathers may be made to say anything whatever. When we remember, also, that Anglicans, if confronted with an inconvenient quetation about the headship of the Pope, need only reply that the Fathers were not infailible, we see what a very accommedating authority they have chosen for themselves. Semething which has no pewer te act, an eracle, the dead letter et a book, is the enly authority they will recognise; and that is the same thing as ne authority at all .- Catholic Review.

### RECOMMENDS IT TO ALL SUFFERERS.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 1888. Our daughter had twitching on the left side our dauguer ned swisching on one lett site since she was six months old, which increased in spite of conculting several physicians so that it resembled fits after several years. We gave her but 3 bottles of Koenig's Nerve Tonic, which removed all symptoms of the disease. She is well now and we can recommend this remedy to all sufferers of nervous disease.

NIC KRAMER,

Resturant 1113 N. 3d St.

The universal law for all and in all cases is the law of truth. Without truth there is no confidence of man in man, without the confidence, no society; without society man cannot live. The liar uses the mark of truth to cover his cheat; he caricatures truth by a lie; like the devil, he is aping God, imitating good by sin, all the while owning up the great law of truth, but refusing to apply it to himself. No man ever told a lie for its own sake : lovariably some real or imaginary self-advantige is the motive.

Dr. Peters, the German explorer, has reached the Zanzibar coast from the interior of Africa.



CATARRH

A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, GLEANSING, HEALING. Instant Relief, Permanent Cure. Fallure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasat. Bat. Ba warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nasat. Bat. is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, peat paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1.00) by addressing

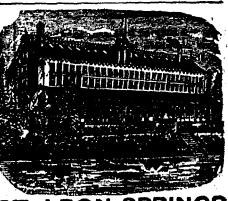
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This celebrated picture was painted by the noted French artist. Jean Francois Millett, and the American Art Society paid \$115,000.00 for it, making it the highest priced picture ever sold.

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Bend 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

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ST. LEON, QUE. This celebrated establishms t, one of the most delightful and agreeable summer resorts on the continent, will be open to the public on the lest June. The numerous tourists who visit this beautiful spot annually will find it this year under the new management, more stractive than ever. The proprietors will space no effort in catering to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests.

To sufferers from Ehestmatigm, Keuralgia, Indigention, General Debility, etc., etc., the Bailne Springs in connection with this hoteloffer a sure cure.

Coaches will be in waiting for guests at Loniseville on the arrival of all trains from hottreal and Quebes. For terms apply to THE ST. LHON WINNELL WATER CO., 54 Victoria Equare, sole proprietors of the famous St. Leon Bilineral Water for sale throughout the entire Dominion.

M. A. THOMAS, Hotel Manager.

#### BRODIE & HARVIE'S

SELF-RAISING FLOUR

'Interior seas" is the only reference to Behr.

Ing See, Mr. Blaine contends.

In view of the limited terms of the resolution under which the correspondence is to be

taken under which the correspondence is to be

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

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WEDNESDAY.....JULY 16, 1890.

300 CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEENESDAY, July 16, Our Lady of Mount Oarmel. THURSDAY, July 17, St. Alexis, Conf.

FRIDAY, July 18, St. Frederick, Bp. and Martyr. SATURDAY, July 19, St. Vincent of Paul. SUNDAY, July 20, eighth after Pents.

cost. St. Jarome Emilian, Conf.
Monday, July 21, St. Praxedes, Virgin. TUESDAY, July 22, St. Mary Magdalen,

A locomotive for British Columbia was being hoisted into a vessel at San Francisco the other day, when the rope broke and the machine fell into the bay. It weighed sixty five tons and sank so far in the mud that it could not be found the next day.

The moral of this would seem to be that British Columbians should buy their locomotives in their own country which they can easily do. Perhaps this accident will teach them a lesson.

CANADA is happily rid of the American boodlers, but their return to New York does not ap-Pear to be very welcome, and District Attorney Fellows is being warmly denounced in several papers for allowing them to return unmolested. But it is not easy to see what that officer could do. There unfortunately appears no sufficient evidence to convict them, and in former trials the testimony of the two approvers proved of no avail.

ONE of the most humiliating spectacles presented by the recent election in Gaspee was the presence there of a host of Irish Catholic spouters, energetically working to defeat the Hon. Mr. Flynn. It was bad enough in all conscience, that the whole army of so-called nationalists, from the Premier downward, should have flooded the country for the purpose of defeating our able, eloquent and most valued fellew-country man.

THE defeat of the Hon. E. J. Flynn in Game was only a natural result of several manifest causes. Very strong inducements, indeed, must payment of doctors or other legitimate purhave been necessary to convince the electors of purposes. In this country we believe there is Mr. Flynn and to elect Mr. Achille Carrier in his place. The quality of representation was evidently overcome by the quantity of "argument" poured out by the band of governmental missionaries. Mr. Flynn is however too valuable a man to be long out of public life. His absence from the Legislature will certainly cause a great sigh of relief to go up from the Government benches.

THE uncertainties of the law have recently been brought into some prominence by an interesting case tried in London. The proprietors of " Eno's Fruit Salt" sued Mr. Dunn, a Canadian, for breach of the law of trade marks by advertising what he termed " Dunn's Fruit Salt Baking Powder" and adopting the term se a trade mark. In the first case a judge held that it was an infringement. In appeal one judge said that it was and two that it was not. use at all except to make a guard for Old Tear. Taken to the House of Lords three of the law Lords held that it was an infringement of Eno's rights, and two, the Lord Chancellor and Lord Morris, held a contrary opinion. If shere was any further appeal possible it would the part of the New York bull dog and the be interesting to note the result. Without considering the legal aspects of the case common sense leads to the conclusion that Mr. Dunn has been rather hardly dealt with unless by some prompt use of this legal advertising he reads benefit.

Among that body of Irishmen, to whom reference has elsewhere been made, engaged in opposing the return of the Hon. Mr. Flynn in Gaspé was Mr. H. J. Cloran, of this city. It would be well for that gentleman to explain in what capacity he appeared during the election, Was it as the Premdent of the St. Patrick's Society or as the ex-President of the Land League? If, as holding either or both these positions Ms. Cloran undertook to champion the cause of a Premier who refuses the Irisis a representative in the Cabinet, Irishmen may reasonably resent his conduct and repudiate it and availed himself of governmental generosity whose candidature he was opposing.

#### Wanted a Leader.

The Liberal party is at present a very divided impessible to believe he would do so after the latest changes in tactice and arms of foreign gross treachery of which he was the victim a few armies as well as his own, and come fresh from

years ago. Who then can the Liberals accept as leader ? The Boanerges from Whent is known to have ambition but he can be put saide. So and skilled professional. It matters nothing if can the well meaning but forward member for he be a Canadian, and eartainly, all things Eigin. So can the irrepressible Mr. Davies: being equal, is would be better that he should Rumor, however, has it that there is a little plot on foot to make Sir Richard Cartwright There will be plenty of eligible candidates soon, leader. The disastrone financial mismanagement of that gentleman still lives in the memory of the people. His maladroit mixing and muddling of figures showing silver and black sides of the shield according to necessity brought the country not only into disrepute but to the brink of ruin. - Under such a leader any party would go hopslessly to disaster. For the sake of the Conservative cause it is to be hoped the attempts to place him at the head of the Oppo- edness as one drawn from the Imperial army. sition will be successful.

#### The Reported Outrage at Quebec.

The story of the girl at Quebec, which appears elsowhere, does not reflect much credit on the civic or military administration of that place. Not long ago the Hon. John Hearn pointed out in the Quebec city council that in the days when the port was full of shipping and foreign sailors, and there was a strong Imperial garrison on the station, there was less crime and fewer police than at present. It is hard to believe that the alleged offence could be committed within the precincts of a squad of militia and not brought home to the criminals and punished. The force now occupying the sometime famous fortress consists so largely of administration that its diminutive following ought surely to be kept within observation. If such an outrage had been committed when a large garrison was in Quebec the oulprits would have been in irons within twenty-four hours. The Quebec Eclegraph very properly calls in question the motives of mock philanthropists who are indirectly responsible for the orime inasmuch as they sent this girl from England to Canada to take her chances. Certainly they should be followed up. But the crime and its punishment belongs to Quebec and until the latter is awarded the shame belongs to the city. The victim might have been a life long resident of the place and what then?

#### Child Insurance.

What seems to be assuming the dimensions of a great evil and a national shame is attracting no small attention in England just at present. In that country the practice of insuring the lives of children has long prevailed, and there are now, it is alleged, more than half a million juvenile lives insured. This is done under legal supervision and control the limit of insurance of a five year old child being thirty dollars, and from five to ten years fifty dollars. It is hard to believe that these small sums would be a temptation to parents to commit child murder, but if the eloquent Dr. McGee, the Anglican Bishop of Peterborough, is to be balieved, most serious results follow the practice. In the House of Lords recently that bishop brought the matter very seriously before the government and a committee has been appointed to examine it. There seems good reason to believe that monsters in human form insure infantile lives and then contribute in some way or another to their deaths in order to obtain the miserable pittance for which they are insured. It is probable that the practice will be probibled by law or else the sum insured be applied, under supervision of the State, to the very listle child insurance carried on, but it is said to be on the increase. Some stringent legislation should be adopted here to govern

#### A Good Decision.

Not long ago one of the New York comic papers contained a picture representing three figures. One was the collector of an "installment plan " house, the second a sharp witted lady, the third an active and very unaimiable looking bull dog. In front of the latter was a patent paver-collapsing-extra-strong-self-adjustable-wire mattrass," carefully placed against a recess. The dialogue was to the effect that as | plains :the last ten cents installment had not been paid on the mattrage the visitor had authority (per agreement) to remove it. On which the complacent housekeeper replied that he might do it that the dirty old mattrass had proved of no em. Probably if the cartoonist had continued his illustrations be would have made an equally clever termination to his commencement. Is seems, however, that in Canada the law plays person unwittingly deluded into signing documents they do not understand will, in the future, be thankful for a judgment given in the Montreal Superior Court to the effect that any agreement by which installment plan sellers claim the right to enter houses to take away goods on which a portion of the unpaid balance is owing, is null and void. There is a great deal of wrong doing connected with this system of selling. How hardly it oftentimes presses on the poor was brought into prominence before the labor commission notably in connection with sewing machines. The present judgment may be a step in the direction of putting a stop to a great svil.

The Command of the Militia. Speculation is rife as to who is to be the successor of Sir F. Middleton as commander-inso far as their nationality is concerned. If Mr. shief of the Militia. Some more enthusiastic Cloran merely took a jaunt as a private citizen than wise zealots are clamoring for what they term a "Canadian officer," and there seems to it is, we presume, solely his own affair, but his be an impression in certain quarters that there course is none the less unbecoming in view of is a statute on the books forbidding any Canathe nationality and position of the gentleman dian from holding the position. This is not the case. The Militia Act says :- "There shall be appointed an officer who holds the rank of colonel, or superior rank thereto, in Her Majesty's regular army, who shall be charged under the orders of Her Majesty with the one on the question of a leader in the House of military command and descipline of the militia, Commens. Mr. Blake, the most brilliant and and shall be paid at the rate of \$4,000 per nfluential perhaps, declines to lead. For some annum in full of all pay and allowance." The reasons the courteous and silver tongued Mr. reason of this is obvious. Military science to-Laurier does not give satisfaction to all. This day is very progressive. Scarcely a week leaves the Liberals in a dilemma for their passes without changes, and it is therefore depleted ranks, numerically as well as intellect. manifestly desirable that the officer commanding mally, offer hardly any choice. Mr. Mackenzie the forces should be as far as possible abreast of man lead his party no more and if he could it is the times. He should be acquainted with the

the camps and the presence of large armed forces. He should be, in short an advanced be. But as present it is hard to see the man, as the brilliant graduates of the Royal Military College rise in rank. Meantime, the arrangement made in the Militia Act is certainly the best. To appoint a militia officer would be the signal for the disunion of the force. Jealousy would begin and distrust end the work. La Presse very sensibly points out that a commander selected primus inter pares could not act with the same independence or disinterest-We feel confident that the opinion of the militia force is enerall against an change.

#### Parnell's Latest Speech.

The telegraphic despatches inform us that on the vote for the allowance to the Chief Secretary's office, which was allowed to pass without division, Mr. Parnell made a speech, remarkable for its ability and moderation. He made suggestions, we are informed, which, he said, would aid Mr. Balfour in settling the land question in Ireland. He told the Chief Secretary that he relied too much on the information supplied by the effete and rotten Castle officials, and stated that he spoke in the interests of peace and justice. In reply Mr. Balfour thanked Mr. Parnell for the moderation of his speech and promised that his suggestions would receive every consideration. This will be startling news for many, but for those who have watched the career of the great Irish chieftsin it will be not at all surprising. Parnell is not a party politician, in the sense of being identified, with either Conservatives or Liberals in England. He has always made it clear that he is working for the interests of Ireland. He is not a factions oppositionist, unless obstruction be absolutely necessary to bring a government to its senses. He converted Gladstone, and possibly may yet perform the political miracle of opening Balfour's eyes to the true state and urgent needs of Ireland; and it would not surprise us were Balfour the persecutor to become the ardent supporter of a generous measure of Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone, too, time and again stated that he would hail with satisfaction a government bill granting to the sister isle her legislative independence and give it his warmest support. It is hardly likely that the present Coercionist Government will be allowed to remain long enough in power to do justice to Ireland in the matter of Home Rule; but, as Mr. Parnell pointed out some time ago in one of his remarkable addresses, anything that can he done to facilitate the settlement of the land question in that country will pave the way for the measure most dear to Irish hearts. He showed that the land question would present obstacles to Mr. Gladstone were he again in power, and it is part of a well settled policy of the Irish leader to assist in any manner that will remove this burning question from the political arena, and leave the way clear for dealing, in a just and generous manner, with the granting of a parliament in College Green. A statesman less astute, and more vindictive than Parnell, might refuse to co-operate with the man, who had used every means to destroy him. Parnell thinks not of himself nor his personal grievances, but how he can best serve the land he loves so well, and whose people in return trust him so implicitly. The importance of Mr. Parnell's latest speech may be gathered from the fact that after its delivery an animated held, which resulted in no opposition being of fered to the item under discussion.

#### The Germans Agitated.

The Germans seem to be suddenly stricken with the idea that England has got the better of them in the Heligoland-African arrangement. At first the delight at obtaining the island blinded them to everything else, but the fact is beginning to dawn on them that John Bull has made a hard bargain.

The Reichsbote, a Conservative print, ex-

"The cession of Heligoland by Lord Salisbury is by no means a special proof of his friendship for Germany; rather the contrary. In lieu of this island England has received a new Heligoland of immense value in the shape of Zuzi-bar, which forms the ohlef emporium of the African trade. . . . It is a bitter refiscition that England only talks to us of mutual friendshin when she wishes to exact sacrifices from

Prince Bismarck's organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten, says :-

"Germany's position in the North Se comes enhanced by the acquisition of an island which has no value in England. Disadvantage from the island accruss to a third Power, which always deserves to be closely watched by us, and that is France. From this point of view England has done Germany a real service, and we wish to acknowledge it."

Other papers complain that the cession of vast tracts of territory in Africa in too large a price to pay for the little island in the North Sea and the protectorate of Zanzibar, the key of Eastern Africa.

#### Ireland's Prospects.

Some time ago the Irish Parliamentary party. wishing to take part in the silver jubilee of His Eminence Cardinal Manning, presented him with an address of felicitation and thanks for his efforts on behalf of Ireland. The document was signed by Parnell and every member of his party. Mr. Sexton, M.P., read the address on behalf of the deputation. This presentation called forth from His Eminence a most a remarkable reply. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to speak of the present condition of the Green Isle as compared with what it was only a few years ago, and the picture is one of such interest that we feel it will be of interest to our readers to reproduce the aloquent remarks of England's greatest prelate and Ireland's warmest friend in that country. Ha

"My present feeling is one of the most pro-Gound hope (hear, hear). I say at this moment —and I not only say it, but I feel it—that freland has entered into the most intimate and cordial union with the English people (hear, hear). I touch it with my hand, and if I know anything, I know the people of England. I know the working people of England, and I know that at this moment the hearts of the workingmen of England have turned to Ireland in true and profound sympathy (applause)
Well, now, I remember saying to Cardinal
Cullen some things which I do not think he parts of Western Ireland.

liked (laughter) I said to him that Ireland liked (laughter) I said to numrithat rethind was never so much united in her people as it is at this day. Ireland has never been one people —one in nation—as it is at this day. The Iriah people never possessed, since the days of their confiscation, so much of the soil of Ireland for their own as they do at this day. They never possessed to much sides the days of their utter possessed to much sides the days of their utter possessed to ranch sides the days of their utter spoliation. There never was a public opinion in Ireland till this time. There never were municipalities over the face of the country. There were never newspapers to teach the minds and the will of the people as at this time (hear, hear). Gentlemen, has not Ireland advantages. vanced in every respect which can note true progress? (Hear, hear.) More than that—was there ever a time when Ireland had cut a har-poon into England as at this day? (Hear, hear, and laughter) You have a million of your people in England, and are they not the centre of industry? Have you not influence over all the English Press, both provincial and in London, beyond anything you ever had before? Have you not in the Imperial Parliament at this moment a representation that Ireland never had until this day? Is not that true! (Appliance.) Then why should we be downhearted? (Hear, hear.) I was under the gallery of the House of Commons when Mr. Gladstone introduced his two bills. Now I make a frank confession to you—I did not like his Home Ruls Bill, but I did like 150 millions of money (laughter) I had not the slightest hear, and laughter ) You have a militon of of money (laughter ) I had not the slightes remorse or computation, or compassion in taking that. For three hundred years England has drained Ireland, and when any statesman thinks it fit to tilt the stream and turn back again what England can do for Ire-land is ought to be done (hear, hear). I am an English taxpayer and abould there-fore have so pay my share (hear, hear), When Mr. Gladatone had finished his speech on the introduction of these bills I came out and I found myself surrounded by the Irish members. I do not know whether any persons present stood around me, but I think it was Mr. O'Connor who asked me what I thought. I said, I think, this in substance-" You have everything —I do not say in the form—as to the form I know nothing, the form will take its shaps hereafter, but the substance is inevitable; but," I said, "not one of you must go away from Westminster" (a laugh) I say that here now. Not one of you must go from Westminster (hear, hear). Some newspaper writer, who did not show any great breadth of head, said, "Oh, this is because the Cardinal wants the vote of the Irish members about education." Well, now, I thank you for what you have done on this subject, and what you did last session about the Technical Education Bill, and I thank especially those who sat till a late hour in the morning in order to vote for that bill. No, it was not because of the question of educa-tion, much as I think that is of vital importance to our country. But my reason was this:
it was an Imperial question, and not a foot of
the Irish members must be lifted from the floor
of the House of Cummons (hear, hear). I do not know that I ought to go on much further in

The main objection to Mr. Gladetone's Home Rule bill, the withdrawal of the Irish members from the House of Commons need no longer stand in the way. The great majority of the Irish people will be satisfied with a national parliament fer Ireland, whilst still sending representatives to the English parliament, where they will have their voice on Imperial affairs. The eminent Cardinal, by his reply to the Irish party, has given new hope and more fervent aspiration to the Irish people, at home and abrord.

#### AN OLD "REBEL" SPEAKS.

#### Mr. Charles Durand, of Toronto, on the Efforts of Equatriolic Canadians.

Mr. Charles Durand, of Turonto, has published a very suggestive letter reviewing those unpatriotic comparisons made at times by interested persons between Canada and the United States. Mr. Durand has the right to speak, and with emphasis, as he was one of those who were sentenced to death in 1837 in the great contest which obtained responsible government for this country. He writes to the Empire as follows :-

win Smith's Bustander for July, induces me to send you these few remarks on our trade and our politics as compared with the United States. You know how apt many Canadians are, especially those who belong to the com mercial union stripe, to underrate everything Canadian—to depreciate all of our affairs and future prospects. Now, whilst every one gives the professor credit for great love for Eogland standing by herself, and for shrewdness and learning for his general remarks on passing events, still we cannot but lament his leaning constantly to the notion that our fate is to be annexed to the American States, that there is no other fate for us, and, indeed, for his remarks generally favoring the auperior enter-prise and thrift of the Americans. I deny this position, I deny his references, and any super-iority on the part of Americans over us. And what has always surprised me most is that the professor cannot see if the British provinces were to fall under the control of the Americans that England's prestige and power would fall in Europe, that the control of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans would come under the power of a country although not necessarily hostile England yet one to be secretly hostile-politically and commercially. It would take several generations to do away with the hostile feelings arising out of the revolutionary war, the way of 1812 and the late civil war. Human nature cannot be suddenly changed. The moment the Maritime provinces, Newfoundland, and the great Northwest territories, entered into the American union England's power would cease as a first-class nation.

I note that the professor says at page 309 of his July number that the Supreme Court at Wash. ington is not sound and not just in its decisions. He also save that the senate is time-serving many prominent senators and politicians cor rupt in their movements to get the Silver bill enseted—"an Act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon," compelling the people to take silver as their standard coin in place of gold. He 'the members of congress most active in pushing this compulsion to extremity are some of them largely interested in silver mines and are thus using their official positions for purposes of the "most sordid character."—Bystander, page 313. Well, what are we to gain by uniting with such sordid characters? Is Ottawa worse than this? Is it not known that Washingto has now become the atena of selfish legislation : the place where needy, unprincipled politicians long to spend their time, eating up the money of the nation, and where immoral women and men love to congregate? Wonderful patriotism is this We are told we must do away with our custom we are still we must do away with the custom houses and have commercial union with these people. Why not say at once have an-nexation? We are told by Mr. Erastus Wiman, who is every whit (although calling himself a Canadian) an American in heart soul and inte-rests, that we will be ruined unless we yield our commercial rights to the Americans. The professor supplements this view by telling us of our land going down 30 per cent, all over Ontario, because we won't yelld our commerce to the Americans (see Bystander, page 315), and the picture it draws of our distressed condition? I deny that land has gone down 30 per cent, and assert that land in the United State (in the older States has gone down more than ours has, As for our population leaving for the States, it may be true of French Quebec, but our Ontario people go to the North West and still remain Canadians. We are not in toe deleful position put by the Bystander. We want time and careful legislation in our country, not our union with the American States. We want more patriotism among all sections of the

The potato blight has appeared in several

Cominion.

BOOK NOTICES.

PETERBOROUGH, by William Stebbing (Men of Action Series). London: Macmillan & Co. Montreal: Drysdale's, St. James

The career of Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, is not as generally studied as is deserves to b. Save in more elabo ated works of history his name receives bare mention. On the pages of the histories more generally read and put in the hands of youth, no adequate idea is conveyed of the prominent part he bore in public affairs for many years. He was a politi-cal enigma, but in the light of experience his character presents many features which are worthy of study to day, if only as they indicate that the theories of many, so called, re-formers and "advanced thinkers" of our own age are merely very second hand. It was Peter-borough who, on being asked by the Prince de Cellamere, "Sacre ton les Rois-referring to the English-replied," Out monsteur, on les sacre et on les massacre aussi." It was a cen-tury before the French learned to follow their bad example. In 1693 he posed as a "radical reformer," with a bill for triennial parliaments, and so "advanced" was he that his utter ances have the ring of the Bradlaughs and Holyokes of the present day neither more or less. A prince of intriguers, hated by Jacobites and Orangemen alternately, a brilliant warrior, now imprisoned in the Tower, now basking in the smiles of kings; now posing as a preacher of the Lord and avowing himself a sceptic at the same time, and exhibiting an extraordinary mass of conflicting characters, the question may become necessary to postpone well be asked of him, as it is in this volume, the Pilgrimage to a later date, "was he an impostor?" But that he was in srnth a genius is best proved by his career in due notice of which will be Spain. Relieved to some extent from the influences which shackled his movements in the given next week. state affairs of his own country, he made short work of those impeding him in his Catalonian Barcelons was a bold first of war. Determination and diplomacy seem to have been his project to compare the state of the s weapons. After leaving Marlborough's camp he writes:—"I have put down all my enemies except lies, and those I have papers enough with me to deleat. A Macchiavel, tempered by the spirit of a Cassandra, Peterborough been termed. Be it as it may, in the study of his life we have to deal with the associate of James I., William of Orange, Swift and Dryden; the rival of Marlborough, a man of the v ry utmost prominence in court and field, and yet, whether from malice, truth or force of cirsumetances, one whose true position in history is still regarded as problematical as the sphinz But of the interest which surrounds it and of the greatness of the events with which his life was associated, there can be no doabt, and Mr. Stebbing's book is a very useful, though brief,

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, July, 1890, The July number of this valuable serial opens

with the reply of the Rt Hou. A. J Balfour to Mr. Parnell's article which has already appeared in the same magazine. This article is skilfully written, but in effect adds nothing to what the Chief Secretary and others have stated again and again. It will be dealt with separately in these columns. Sir Charles Dilke replies to some of the Canadian and United States critics of his recent book "Problems of Greater Britain," notably Mr. Goldwin Smith, and as is well known the latter critic when criticised is often found to have many vulnerable points. Mr. Elbridge Gerry exposes the great evil consequent on the employment of children in theatres, an unfortunate fact which admits of no denial. Hard work when sleep should be had, nervous strain, and a demoral izing life generally can, as Mr. Gerry truly points out, only result ultimately in the physical and moral destruction of the poor little creatures used as a show by lessees. But the remedy less with the public. Mr. Carnegie "sums up" the tariff discussion but without adding anything new to the controversy or say ing anything likely to change an opinion. Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., contributes an article on the Prince of Wales, which seems to indicate that he has had opportunities of watching that future monarch and that he is a very able astute and statesmantike man and likely to be what many of the smaller class of critic have asserted be would not be, a wise and judicious King. One passage is worth quoting, "When Lord Randolph Churchill lacely entertained him to dinner one of the guests invited to meet him was a "whip" of the Irish Home Rule party. Of course every one knows that no one invites a guest to meet the Prince of Wales without making sure that the Prince is not unwilling to meet that great and therefore I take it that the paragraphs in the society pap ve describing that little dinner did really tell something of a certain puone impossante doubt Mr. Justin McCareby fully understands something of a certain public importance. the significance of the circumstance. number is generally interesting.

MODERN NOVELS AND NOVELISTS -A book of

No greater danger lies in the way of the young than the mass of trash and pernicious matter put before them disguised as books. Its volume is enormous and it is a matter for wonder who can be found to write it. But it is written, and what is worse, printed, and what is worser too often read. No better guide for those who desire to avoid taking up the intellectual prizen to which we have referred could be found than this little book of Mr. Egan. He states in his preface that he " i anxious that his young friends-wandering in particularly pleasant and attractive—shall have a guide who will warn them against the weeds growing among the flowers of the fictive art and who will also in a critical, botanical way dissect the highest products of the gardener's work. This guide—the author humbly offers bimself for that position—wants to teach one lesson thoroughly: that thoughtless and indiscriminate novel reading is to the soul what opinion is to all the faculties." Then follow some more masterly criticisms of the modern novels which cannot but be read with profit. The book is a most useful one. It is dedicated to Archbishop Corrigan.

PRACTICAL SANITABY AND ECONOMIC COOKING for persons of moderate means. By Mrs. Hisman Abel, American Public Health

This is the prize essay in the Lamb series which gained the first premium of \$500. In addition to a number of maful recipes, it enters into the chemistry of food, explains the pro-perties of what is eaten and drunk and the ac-tion thereof on the human body. It is a scien tific cookery book; but, while extremely scien tific, is at the same time so simple that it will sducate as well as interest the cook who studies it. It should be given in the public schools. Cooking is one of the neglected arts.

#### Sunday Amusements.

On Sunday Cure Sentenue spoke at Notre Dame Church on Sunday Amusements. "I am not giving you my opinion." said the speaker, "but I am repeating to you the teaching of His Grace Archbishop Fabre, His Eminence Cardinal Gibbone and of the Catholic Church generally." nal Gibbone and of the Cabholic Untren generally. Sunday, according to us, is a day of rest; it is the Lord's day." The speaker then proceeded to explain that Sunday must be spent by Catholics by hearing mass devoutly and by devotions and prayers. After that Catholics should visit their friends in a quiet manner and amone themselves without noise or disturbance to other. They need not expand at home beto others. They need not remain at home between their four walls and mope, nor for that read novels, good or bad. But what Catholics are not allowed to do is to go to obstreporous amusements. He advised his congregation most urgently not to join in such amusements. Sohmer Park or the Island, though he had nothing to say against them as places of amusement, still they were not the proper places to go to on Sundays, owing to the crowds which gathered there and the dissipation which was likely to result from such crowds.

## Irish Catholic Pilgrimage

The Steamer Three Rivers. which had been chartered for the above Pilgrimage for July 26th, not being available, owing to an accident to the machinery of the Steamer Quebec, necessitating the substitution of the Three Rivers on the regular line between Montreal and Quebec, it has become necessary to postpone

for instance. In olden times and among punish them. In connection with this the cure re-lated how a poor widow who lost has only child. in the deare of placing comething on its grave, put on it the child's toy cradle, dolls and other playthings as the was too poor to buy flowers. Would it not have been a crime, he saked, to steal those from the grave, though of little value ?

#### OBITUARY.

Francois Antoine Chartier Alfred La Rocque, generally known as Alfred LaRocque, senior, died at his residence, Montreal, on Sunday, at noon. The deceased was one of the best known French Canadian citizens of Montreal and closely connected with many local interests. He was born on September 14, 1819, at what was called "Pres de ville." He was closely connected with the business interests of the city. For some time he was Postmaster and he founded, with Bishop Bourges, the City and Dustrict Savings Bank. His charities were very extensive. His death was very sudden.

Mr. J. S. Honey, deputy prothonotary of the Superior Court, died, after a brief illness, on Tuesday, in Montreal, aged 78 years. The deceased had been a valued officer of the courts since the year 1832.

#### POSTPONEMENT

#### of the Irish Catholic Pilgrimage to 5t Anna de Beampre.

The annual Irish Catholic Pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre, under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers, which was to have taken place on Saturday July 26th, has been postponed, in consequence of an accident so the machinery of the seamer Quebec, necessitating the substitution of the Three Rivers in its place on the regular line between Montreal and Que-bec. The latter steamer had been chartered for the pligrimage but is not available for the 26th, and notice will be given next week of the date to which it has been necessary to postpone

#### GOOD ST. ANNE.

#### A Statue Breeted in St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, as a Thank Offering.

A statue of Ste. Anne was blessed by Rev. Father Tougin at St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, after High Mass last Sunday morning. The statue is the gift of one of the parishioners during a pilgrimage to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

On the occasion Rev. James Callaghan preached a sermon on See. Anne and the devo-sion which Casholic; should have for her because she was the mother of the Immaculate Conception, and the grandmother of our Lord. In the Province of Quebes, moreover, there was a special motive for this devotion, as Pope Pius IX advised that the whole province be dedicated to modern criticisms by Maurice Francis
Egan, A. M. New York: William H.
Sadlier, Barolay street. 750. bection A nine days' devotion to the Sainte will begin next Friday in St. Patrick's Church.

#### The Gaspa Election.

OURBEO. July 15.-A despatch from Gaspe places Carrier's m jurity at 343, but LElecteur claims to have a later despatch putting its figure at 396 Of this Mr. Carrier got 163 on the Magdalen Islands.

#### The European War Cloud.

BERLIN, July 13.-Emperor William on Thursday sent a despatch to Chancellor Von Caprivi announcing his intention to shorten his voyage to Norway and return to Kiel on July 21. The gravity of the situation in the Balkans and the increased prospect of trouble with France over the English agreement makes necessary the Emperor's presence. Although the prospect of a permanent peace in Europe begins to be doubtful, official confidence remains streng in the continuance of repose for some time to come. Even the probable addication of Prince Ferdinard, with a sequent revolution in Bulgaria, will not be allowed to involve an immediate European war. Meinten ance of peace according to the official view, is certain until after the conference; between Emperor William and the Ozar at St. Petersburg when the resources of diplomacy will be exhaust ed in a final effort to harmonize Austrian and Russian relations in the Balkan peninsula.

#### A Sensible Suggestion.

LONDON, July 14.-Mr. Parnell has proposed. in Parliament a measure providing for the ap-pointment of a board of arbitration for the settlements of disputes between landlords and tenante in Ireland. Such a measure, he said, could be quickly passed, and the board could make enquiries and effect an equitable settlement in the cases of the tenants on the thirteen or fourteen estates where the plan of campaign is still in operation.

#### A Petrified Body.

KINGSTON, July 15.—A few weeks ago a Montreal lady visited St. Mary's Cemetery (Catholic) and went to that portion where the swamp was. She discovered a coffic, a portion of the lid of which had been removed, exposing of the lid of which had been removed, exposing the face and part of the body of a woman. Examination proved that the action of the water had petrified the body. The features were perfect with the exception of the nose, the end of which was gone. The graveyard was visited by a large number last Sunday, but the body had been semoved.

The Emperor of China has a curious way of expressing his gratitude for the services of a decess:d Minister who has faithfully served him. In the issue hi she Pekin Official Journal go to on Sundays, owing to the crowds which gathere and the dissipation which was likely to result from such crowds.

As for the Cometery, the cure said that he was pained to find that there are people who profane it by stealing flowers from the graves life.



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

#### NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

#### EUROPEAN.

A great storm in Galicia, lasting forty-eight hours, devasted the crops over an area of 2,000 gquire miles.

The French board of health declares there has not been a single case of cholers in France this summer.

Tae Rome Riforma denies that there have been negotiations for the cession of Zeila to Italy by England.

The police strike in London collapsed; some of the men were punished, and the force generally returned to duty.

The Turkish public prosecutor at Constantinople has appealed against the acquittai of Moussa Bey and a new trial has been ordered.

Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor, M.P., has finally severed his connection with the London Star and bidden farewell to his co-workers on

The French traveller Bonvolet, accompanied by Prince Henry of Orleans, has crossed Thibet and arrived at Tataten, in the province of Se-

the paper.

It is reported that a girl shot M. Stambuloff, the Bulgarian prime minister, with a revolver at Sona The report comes by way of Bucharest

In the Imperial Parliament a committee has adopted a proposal to prolong bills from session to session. The Liberal minority protested and withdraw from the committee.

Michel Eyrand and Gabrielle Bombard were confronted at the scene of the murder of Gouffe in Paris. They adhered to their statements as to how the murder was committed.

A Paris despatch says the people will con voke a meeting of bishops and cardinals at Rome in the spring to consider the condition of

Baron Wissmann says the missions in Africa deserve precedence as a civilizing character; but the enormous sums expended by the British missions are out of proportion to the results

Lord Rosebery has resigned as chairman of the County Council of London. The candidates for the vacancy thus created are Lord Ripon and Sir John Lubbock. Lord Ripon is an ex-Viceroy of India.

A deputation of postmen visited Postmaster General Raikes on Saturday and submitted the claims of the letter carriers. The Postmaster-General assured the deputation that he would cousider the claims and if any grieyances existed he would seek to remedy the

Intelligence has reached Dublin of a horrible affair at Ballyneale. A man named John Hart living at the place, murdered his mother and then chopped her body to pieces. When the crime was discovered Hart was found lying beside the remains eating a portion of

The President of the Argentine Republic has authorized the issue of \$00,000,000 for the purpose of relieving the financial situation. The rejection of the preposed sterling ioan has caused great excitament on the Bourse in Par State and Argenting to 202 The premium on gold has been advanced to 202

A terrific cyclone has prevailed in Muscat and the adjacent country. Great damage was done in the city and surrounding country. Many houses in the town and on the plantations were demolished. The loss of life was appalling. Reports thus far received show that over 700 persons were killed.

The Turkish Government has sent a new note to the British Government, demanding that it fix a date upon which Egypt will be evacuated by the British troops without the right of again occupying the country. The Government is unable to give any pledges in contradict the state of nection with the subject.

The delegates appointed by the Government of Newfoundland to lay before the home Government the claims of Newfoundland in the fishery matter sailed from Liverpool for S:. John's, Nfid., on Wednesday last. The delegates expressed their conviction that the fishery dispute would be satisfactorily settled.

The French newspapers of Russia expres much satisfaction at the sentences imposed by the French court upon the Mihiliate arrested in Paris for plotting against the life of the Czar. They declare that the conviction and imprison-ment of these Nihiliate is an important element in the rapproachment between France and Rus

Despatches and letters from Cnina to Paris Despatches and letters included influenza report an extraordinary epidemic of influenza which has epread with terrible rapidity.

The property of the property while has spread with section throughout the Empire. Hall the population of Prkin and of several other large cities have been attacked by the malady. A large number of cases prove fatal. Trade is suspended and

public business interrupted, The Greenland seal and whale fishery is al most a total failure, the ice having been very heavy round the Dundee and Peterhead ships for nearly six weeks. The Baltic brought in only six seals to Dundee. Her capital reports that the Polar Star had only 3 bottlenose whales and 30 seals; the Active, 700 seals; the Earl of Mer, 200 seals; the Traveller, 70 seals; the Hope, 200 seals; the Eclipse, 17 bottlenose

whales, and the Windward no hing. In the House of Commons Mr. Graham M.P., asked the Government what truth there was in the reports that insubordination prevailed in the Grenadler Guards. Mr. San-hope, secretary of state for war, stated that the reports were much exaggerated. There was some dissatisfaction, he said, on the battalion being ordered to parade on the 7th, For a short time the men failed to appear but eventually the battalion paraded for daty and marched in perfect order to perform the duties assigned

Bismarck complains of the cowardice of the German press. "The Post and Cologne Gazette." he said, "which formerly were in constant communication with me, now fice from me as from a pervious. He expressed the greatest confidence in Dr. Miquel. He believed Dr. Miquel had nothing to do wish the Emperor's

declare against workmen, but in this hope he was deceived. Nebody ventured to oppose or draw attention to the decrees, which were eventually passed wishout his vote or counterdensture.

Balgium will lean the Congo State 25,000,000 france, of which 5,000,000 france will be advanced immediately and 2,000,000,000 france will by advanced annually for ten years, the loan to be free from interest. Six months from the expiration of the ten years B lgium can annex the Congo State and all its properties and rights in Congo State and all its properties and rights in conformity with the acts signed in Berlin February 26, 1885, and in Brussels on July 1, 1890, Belgium assuming all responsibility toward other parties, and King Leopold renouncing his claims for indemnity for sacrifices made by him. If on the expiration of the term Belgium does not desire to annex the Congo State the loan will bear interest at 3½ per cente, and repayment can be demanded on the expiration of a further ten years. The bill was referred to a committee. King Leopold has be questhed his entire rights in the Congo State to Belgium, under date August 11, 1888,

#### AMERICAN.

It has been decided that Chinese cannot claim the eight of habeas corpus in the United

The Louisiana Lottery bill will have to be depided in the courts. Wyoming territory has been raised to the

port ion of a State.

Telegrams from San Salvador indicate that civil war is close at hand in Central America. The Government has appointed three veter-inary surgeons to be stationed in England to examine American cattle imported.

The great Louisville & Nashville railway strike inaugurated by the switchmen at Rouisville, Ky., is off, mutual concession being made on both sides.

A great fire which broke out in the planeing mili of Atkinson & Co., Philade phia, on Sun-day morning destroyed property to the extent of \$600,000.

A Chicago paper says the Chicago Stock Yards will henceforth be controlled by the Vanderbilts, and the concern is to be capi-talized for \$22,000,000 and the stock placed upon the market. It is understood Chaucey M. Depew will be president of the company.

Archibald McDonald, who has committed many burglaries in St. Lawrence county, and who is wanted in Canada for murder, has re-cently been confined in the Canton jail awaiting trial for burglary. He was so desperate that he has been compelled to wear a ball and chain. Last Thursday he escaped.

The coroner's jury in the Dunbar Pe., Hill Farm mine case was rendered on Friday. Robert Lang, superistendent, was held to be criminally responsible for the deaths of Daniel Shearing and David Hay by ordering them to open the drill hole, from which the fatal gas escaped, in an unlawful manner.

It is claimed in Chicago that the Canadian Pacific has made a twenty seven cent rate on dressed beef to New York, and has entered into a contract with the "Big Four" for five years, guaranteeing a maximum rate of thirty five and a minimum rate of thirty cents on dressed beef, which eccounts for the refusal of the Lake Sucre to allow the Grand Trunk a three cent differential, as it would be compelled to allow the Canadian Pacific the same.

New York detectives are on the track of a new and dagerous counterfeit two-dollar United States silver certificate that has made its ap the Church and the question of his successor.

The Berlin North German Gazette says that though Baron Wissmann is ill and requires a period of reet, he has not resigned his position as Imperial German Commissioner to Fast bottom of the bill, is not crossed.

Alderman Michael Duffy of New York, has brought suit against John Keenau, who has just returned from Canada, to recover \$40,000 the balance of \$50,000 which he claims was the balance of \$50,000 which he claims was promised for his vote in favor of granting a charter to the Broadway railroad. Duffy has confessed that he was in the "combine" of aldermen bribed to vote for the Broadway railroad franchise, and has testified against several of his co council

A special train on the Southern Central N.Y. ran over a carriage containing five ladies near Oswego on Thursday. Mrs. Cleveland, widow of ex. Sheriff Cleveland, of Tinga county; Mrs. James Shay and Mrs. A. Whitmarsh were instantly killed. They were thrown fifty feet from the train by the force of the collision. Mrs. Brahan and Mrs. Van Duzer were caught on the pilot of the locomotive and carried some distance, They were back thought they will recover. They were badly injured, but it is

#### CANADIAN.

Winnipeg's deaths so far this month have been but two.

The street railway at St. John, N.B., is about to be driven by electric force.

The return of Mr, R Tooley, M.P.P., for Middlesex East, Ont., has been protested.

The old house on St. Louis et , Quebec, where the body of General Montgomery was laid out in 1776, is being pulled down by the proprietor, Mr. O. Baillarge.

Br. O'Reilly, Inspector of Prisons, who was making an official visit to Rockwood Asylum, Kingston, Ontario, was stricken by paralysis on Friday and died on Sunday.

The Cornwall's defeated the Shamrocks at the lacrosse champion match on Saturday by five to four. The game was hotly contested, but the innings were short, the longest being 18

Captain Smith, R. N., Halifax, N. S., and Colonel Anderson of Quebec, have gone on a voyage of exploration of the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the Government steamer Na-

Of the thirty candidates for cadetships in the Royal Military college sixteen have passed. Ten of these hail from Cutario, five from the Maritime provinces, and one from Quebec, viz , F.C. Heneker, of Sherbrooke.

Sir Charles Tupper has notified the Dominion Government that the steamer St. Pancras, from New York, had an animal on board suffering from pleuro-pneumonie, and that the whole consignment of 662 cattle was at once

The funeral of Jacques Routhier, one of the pioneer farmers of St. Sylvestre, Que., took place last week, and was attended by his eleven children, and the greater number of his eighty-six grand-children. The descendants of this patriarch comprise also fourteen great grand-children. Mr. Routhier died from the effects of

The Government has decided to increase the annual supply of ball ammunition to city corps to 40 rounds. Bural corps not ordered out for annual drill will receive 20 rounds for target practice upon the report of D. A G's, that it will be put to a bona fide use. Rural corps ordered to camp will expend 30 rounds of ball in camp,

Great activity prevails in the gold mines of Nova Scotia. At Mount Uniacke, Waverly and Oldham rich and extensive strikes have been made. At Montague and Rawdon the mines are opening up new and important features. tures, and all over the eastern prating of the province there is a good deal of prospecting going forward. In Queen's county matters are n a healthy condition.

The superintendent of Sable Island reports to the Marine and Fisheries department that on the morning of May 20th a square rigged yessel was observed ashore on the northeast har at the Bable Islands. It had been foggy all the morn ing, and when it lifted she was seen by those on the island. Word was at once sent to the main station and the life boat was sent off in the direction of the vessel, but no trace of her could be found, except some oil on the water.

General Sir Frederick Middleton has written labor edicts. He himself had modified the original far-reaching draft of the decree of the presses in the first flace his acknowledgement Emperor. He had also suggested the intermediate in which they have always restant labor conference hoping that it would pended to the call of duty, for the interest they

take in their work, for the efficiency, descipline and for their reception and treatment of him. He assures them that he shall always look for ward to their fulfilness of the great future before them with intense interest.

The officers of the 8th Regiment of Cavalry, misled by false telegrams from Montreal as to the reception of the toast of the Queen at the Mercier banquet, passed certain condemnatory resolutions. This being condemned by the subhorities as contravening the Queen's regulations which forbid the militia from taking part in politics has caused Col. Demville to declare that the resolutions were not political but ex-pressed a proper national sentiment only.

Le Courier du Canada, commencing upon the alleged kidnapping of Senator Pelletier, denies that any one touched his sacred person. It says that when he arrived at St. Anne station asys that when he arrived at St. Anne station he dropped among a group of electors who wanted to set what kind of work he was going to do during the night before the polling. Annoyed by the presence of so many people Mr. Pelletier became timid and demanded hospitality from a Mr. Potvin, who lives opposite the depot. The electors accompanied him there and waited to see what direction he would take in order to follow him and neutralize the magnet. order to follow him and neutralize the magne-tism which flows from his person in election simes. Had Mr. Pelletier wished to go out no one would have prevented him. That is the whole of the abominable crims that was com-mitted at St. Anne. This is not the first time The same thing happened to Mr. Senecal at St. Hyacluthe at the election of Mr. Mercler as solicitor general in 1830. Six more of the persons in this case have given themselves up and bail has been accepted.

#### A CYCLONE'S BLAST.

Prightful Storm in Minnesota Carries Death and Destruction Before it.

St. Paul, July 15.—A terrible cyclone struck the vicinity of St. Paul on Sunday causing a trightful loss of life and destroying property to a large amount. At first it was reported that four lives had been lost had lake McCarron; Mrs. J. H. Schurmair and Rev. Mr. Phaefler, of Brennan, Texas, who was visiting them; George Miller of the First National Bank of this city; "Pete," Mr. Schurmair's driver, whose are was unknown, and many others. whose name was unknown, and many others injured. But later reports brought a different and terrible tale. It appears that a steamer left Red Wing, Minn., on Sunday with 250 passet-gers on board, bound for Lake City. At several small towns along the shore of Lake Pepin enough people were taken on board to make about 350 were the best reached its destination. A barger was in tow which carried 100 of this number. Laste in the afternoon the party reembarked for homeward and were in the middle of the Lake off Lake City when the cyclone struck the boats. They became unmanageable at once. The barge was cut loose and after an hour the Sea Wing drifted to shore and sank with about twenty persons on board. The others were drowned. One of the militiamen on the shore of the lake, named Perry, of St. Paul, saved fifteen or sixteen lives. Sixty five bodies have been ident: field and it is expected that 150 lives have been lost. There were some nar/ow escapes. Two boys were in the water for aix hours kept up by life preservers. The watches on the bodies of the dead indicate that the fatal occurrence took place between 8 pm. and 880. The path of the cyclons has not up to Tuesday night been fully examined but it is feared that a much greater loss of life will be proved.

#### An Unpleasant Discovery.

QUEBRC, July 14.—The papers here state that a case of leprosy has been discovered on the Island of Anticosti. Some time ago in Acadian family came to reside at English Bay, on the south coast of the island, and the fatter recently died of leprosy. The case is most serious, as the family is large, several of the cirls being of marriageable a. . It is said that girls being of marriageable a o. It is said that Rev. Mr. Thiboutot, a missionary at Anticosti, has made a report to the Government on the subject. Mr. Pope, guardian of the South Point lighthouse, who is at present at Ottawa, will also draw the attention of the authorities to the matter.

#### An Important Arrest.

ties as a witness against her blother, who is charged with having murdered her bushand at Wolfestown, Que., and then burning the house down. The crime was a most revolving one in every respect. Thrice the trial of the brother has had to be postponed at Sherbrooke, Que, owing to the inability of the Crown prosecutors to produce this woman. She will be held for extradition.

#### Protection versus Free Trade.

LONDON, July 11.-Mr. Vincent asked in the house of Commons to day whether in view of the free market accorded to American imports in Great Britain, while the heavy duties im-posed on British goods in the United States have nearly extinguished the national debt of that country, the British Government would invite the United States Government to refrain from passing the probibitory tariff bill now before Congress and instead, adopt a measure giving fair commercial reciprocity. Sir James Fergusson replied that no such representations were likely to be successful. Mr. Vincent then asked if the Government knew what action Germany proposed to take in response to the appeals of German traders regarding the effect of the new American tariff? Could not advantare he taken of the present friendly relations to develop free trade between England and Germany se well as between Great Britain and the colonies as a set off against the hostile tariff n America? Sir James Fergusson replied that he had reason to believe that the German Government did not intend to take action at present. He said it would be inconsistent with the fi-cal policy of Eugland to take the joint measures which Mr. Vincent suggested.

An Ugiy S ory from Quebec.

QUEERC, July 10.—An immigrant girl lately arrived from the old country has complained that she was outraged by men attached to the Cavalry school here. She says that the came

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PIANOS AND ORGANS

she was discovered about 4 o'clock yesterday morning by a sentry, who opened a barn and told her to sleep there. She went in and was immedistely followed by the soldier who, she alleges, committed a criminal assault upon her. Then he went out and locked the door and shortly atterwards three more soldiers came in and two of them held her down while the third assaulted her. She resisted violently until she lost consher. She resisted violently until she lost consciousness. In the morning she was found, still unconscious, and the police were notified. They sent for a doctor, who said the girl was in an epileptic fit, and advised that she should be left as she was until she recovered. This was done, and the girl was allowed to go when she came to hersenses. Yesterday afternoon, however, the police found her on the Esplauade and arrested her as a vsgrant. Chief Vohl does not believe that the girl has been outraged, and believe that, the girl has been outraged, and there are indeed some rather improbable state ments in her story; but a thorough investiga-tion proves that her story is only too true. The

son proves that her story is only too true. The unfortunate girl gives her name as Alice Ansell, 2l years old, a native of Birmingham. The girl was sent to jail; and no charitable institution opened its doors.

Three soldiers of the Royal School of Cavalry are now under arrest. They are accused by the unfortunate girl of having assaulted her. Their names are Joseph Oisel, of St. Hyacinthe, and Royal and Hunt

#### The Beauport Inquest.

QUEBEO, July 14.—On Saturday morning Dr. Belleau, district coroner, proceeded to Beau port asylum and held an inquest on the body of Marceline Jobin, an innate of that institu tion, who was found dead about two weeks on the floor of her sleeping spartment, and was buried before an inquest was held. Coroner Belleau examined a number of witnesses, including the asylum physicians, and it was secretained that the woman died from fatty

legeneration of the bears.

It was also shown that, by a letter written by the Attorney General in the month of Decem ber last, the asylum authorities were permitted to bury deceased patients under their cars without informing the coroner or holding an inquest unless there were suspicious circum stances. In consequence of this fact, Coroner Belleau exonerated the arrium authorities from any blame in not having notified him in order that an inquest might be held.

#### A Strange Suicide.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 14.—A man committed suicide by leaping over Niagara Falls at Prospect Point on Monday. It is said that the suicide was Alexander Whippert of Buffalo.

#### Sauce for the Goose.

LONDON, July 15, -The English Cabinet has discovered that the same agreement which bound England and France to respect the independence of Zanzibar also required these two countries not to interfere with one independence of Madagascar. Notwithstanding this, France has violated the agreement by establishing a nas violated the agreement by saturating a protectorate over Madagascar against the content of the native rulers, and England, it is claimed, has an equal right to establish a protectorate over Nanzibar.

#### Mr Parneil's Recent Speech.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Yates' letter to the Tribune says that Mr. Parnell's speech on Fri-BOSTON, July 13.—The police of this city day created dismay among the Radical ranks. have made an arrest which will probably lead It was a direct invitation to the Chief Irish justice after many months' delays. They have been for long wanted by the Caudian authorities as a witness against her hackbox. the Opposition will be so much wasted energy Sir William Vernon Harcourt's contenance was a study during the delivery of Mr. Parnell's speech. If ever anger, disgust and disappointment were legibly written on the human face, it was on the countenance of the member for Derby. Mr. Parnell's moderation was mainly due to the financial state of the League. New T pperary and the Ponsonby estate cost the League £50,000, and the dram still continues. America refuses to contribute to such playthings as New Tipperary and the Largue. Conse

quently there is nearly an end of it. When the history of the expenditure on the plan of campaign comes to be known, it will, I think, be found that the Pernellite lawyers have not done badly. Parnell's speech gave deep offence to his own party. Mesers. Dillon and Healy detest moderation, and the compliments which the Ohlef Secretary for Ironand gave to the speech of Mr Parnell only rendered it more distanteful to the latter's followers. It was for the purpose of showing they had no sympathy with the moderate courses of their leader that Mr. Healy got up a violent scene later on in the evening, when he hurled a dis-charge of Billingsgate at Mr. Balfour.

### A Canadian in Africa.

The mission on which Captain Mackay, the The mission on which Captain Mackay, the young Canadian officer of the Royal Engineers, has been sent to Africa, is attracting a great deal of attention in military circles in England. Captain Mackay is one of the most envied men in the service. A number of brother officers saw Mackay off for the Dark Continent, and all the group officers envisaged their disappointment. young officers expressed their disappointment at not being able to accompany the C madian. Mackay was in good spirits and looked forward with apparent pleasure to the three years he expected to be in Africa surveying the boun-daries between the British and Portuguese and arrived from the old country has complained that she was outraged by men attatched to the Cavalry school here. She says that the came feeling at the time of Markay's departure, out from England six weeks ago, but lost her situation a week ago on her employers discovering that she was subject to epileptic fats. On Tuesday night her money being gone, the sent her trunk to a police station and went to sleep in a field in the rear of cavalry quarters. Here

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

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warches in interest. Mackay was selected for the command of the expedition by reason of his services under Sir Charles Warren in Bechusnaland, and in the survey of some of the west coast territory. Capt. Mackay is the ron of Mr. Mackey, ex Deputy Warden o: St. Viacent de Paul Peuitentiary.

#### Where Tasso Died.

Upon the Janiculum, about half-way up the slope, stand the Caurch and Convent of San Oacirlo, at right angles to each ether, and with a pertion common to both. Upon the wel, under the portico attached to the convent, are three freecose by D menichler, care fully protected by a covering of glass, representing the Biplism, Flagelistion, and Temptation of S. Jerome, But the great and absorbing interest of this church and convent is derived from their association with

The great poot, in the spring of the year 1595, was attacked by a serious illness, which he felt would be fatal, and he desired tha his is t breath might be drawn in the sacred retreats of this convent. He brought with him a frame promaturely ill, and a heart broken by the weight of the burden of 1 fe and his greating to the monks who helped bim from his carriage was comprised in the simple words: "I am some to die among you." He lingered but a few weeks, soothed by friendly offices and nursed with tender care, his time principally eccupied in those devotional exercises so congenial to his reli-

glone sensibility.

The close of his life of struggle and sorrow was tracquil and peaceful. The clouds were lifted up at sunset, and his great "orb of song" sank to his rest in unshadowed glory. A small slab, set into the pavement of the church, near the entrance, and containing a brisf Latin inscription, marks the spit where his remains were laid. And what need is there of any more? Why lavish the luxury of architecture and sculpture upon a n m which is its own monument ? In the I brary are some interesting memorials of him: a mask in wax, moulded from a plaster out taken after deat1—the features sunken and wasted, but the brow noble and intellectu ! -un autograph letter, an inkstand, a girdle, and a sert of a wase which once b l ngel to him. The windows of the reom in which be died were also pointed out.

The garden in the rear is a specious on olosure, planted with cake and cypresses with plate and beds of homelier vegetables In one cerner is a semicircular range of seate. out in the living turi, where the Arcadian Ausdemy sometimes held their sessions, and where occasionally, I believe, a religious fratarnity still meets. A more attract ve fraternity still meets. A more attractive abandoned in consequence of doubts as to levels place of gathering can hardly be imagined; and fears of an inunuation. Napoleon I, seems for it commands an enchanting view, fitted to anggest peetion! Images or awaken devotional feeling. Near it was once a venerable oak, known all over Rome as Tasso's oak, and held in due honor accordingly. It was blown down a few years ago, but not ensirely destroyed; for when I saw it there were some vigorous shoots prowing out of the shattered stump. - "Six Months in Italy." Hillard.

#### Hot Summers.

It will perhaps assuage the discomforts of the It will perhaps assuage the discomforts of the summer to read some past experiences with heat, compiled by a German statistican. In the year 627 she springs were dried up and men fainted with the heat. In 879 is was impossible to work in the open fields. In the year 993 the nuts on the trees were "roasted" as if in a baker's oven! In 1000 the rivers in France. dried up, and the stench from the dried fi b dried up, and the stench iron the dried in building to the tails in Oldside and Quebec, and other matter brought a pestilence into the land. The heat in the year 1014 of dried up the rivers and the brooks in Aleace Lorraine. The Ruine was dried up in the year 1132. In the year 1152 the heat was so great that eggs could be cooked in the saud. In 1227 it was recorded that many men and animals came by their death through the interest heat. In the year death through the intense heat. In the year 1203 the waters of the Rhine and the Danube were partially dried up, and people passed over as dry land. In 1550 a great drought swept consed volume from the nature of the Letters of through Europe. In 1614 in France, and even grant through Europe. died up. Not less hot were the years 1640, 1379, and 1701. In the year 1715 from the month of March till October not a drop of rain fell; the temperature rose 38° Resumm, and in favored places the fruit trees blossomed a second time. Extraordinary hot were the years an hot that the places of amusement had to be

At the semi-annual meeting of the Winnibeg Board of Trade last Tuesday, the Itllox. ing Boards of Examiners were elected : Grain, Mitchell, Biwlf, McGaw, Spink; Flour and Meal, Col. McMillan, Splak, Tnompson, An derson; Hides and Lostier, Hutchings, Johnson, Bawlf, G. Ragher, Orenbrugge. The Bard of Grain Examiners for the year ending June 30 last reported that 3396 cars of what containing 2,207,400 bushels had been the lare Errl "knew all about it," and had inspected in Winipeg.

An eight-wheeled railroad church has just been finished at Tiffes in the factory of the Transcaucasian Railway Company for use along the line. It is surmounted by a cross at one end and at the other there is a handsome beliry with three bells. Besides the church proper it has apartments for the priest. It can comfort-ably seat seventy persons. The altar is made of carved cak and all the church furniture was made in St. Petersburg.

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#### THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

EDITED BY JOHN IVEAGH.

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

THE HIGHEST SPIRE.

M. O'HARA -The highest church spire is that on Cologue Cathedral, 541 feet.

THE SUEZ CANAL. A. h. -There was a water way between the

Red Sea and Mediterranean several conturies before the Christian era in the for a long period. The historian Diodorus states it was to have been active in its revival, though it was not for many years later his project was at LANGUAGE OF THE HELIGOLANDERS.

M .- The people living on the island of Heli-

goland ar: Frisians, and it is said by some phi-lologists that their language is the last spoken remnant of the aucient Anglo-Saxon. The Barque tongue is the oldest known language.

It is precitar in that it apparently has relationsh to with the Mongol, North American and African languages, and cannot be classed with any Inde U trop an or Semitic tengues. DUINK IN CANADA. Attricted.—We are not aware of any yearly examination record of the "results of drink" in the country. In 1875 a committee of the House of Commens reported that out of 29,279 com-mitments to the faile in Ostario and Quebec,

"Letters of Janus" are still something like the story of the "Man in the Iron Mask," surrounded with mystery, and to a great extent it is this in patery alone which keeps alive the inwere partially dried up, and people passed over to the many and and an interpretation for. The crops were burnt up in the year to them. They were simply a hitter at lack on the summer retire of the day—1767 to as dry land. In 1550 a great drought swent 1772—a task now performed with a much in Junius continues their great attraction, Grace den are of the English language. A modern critic has east of doubles: "The amount of his dibneares et egelword in commence bearlagel he was not a lawyer. Unarreteristics of he style are energy, prestly, the two-ty, and the striking en pryment of metapher. The principal dressback to the erry ment of such telents applied in so cond a caree is the writer's rancour and ferocity and his asp reions in private chaand fercomy and his separation, if excessive, may inster. Yet this indignation, if excessive, may still have their house. This solution, however, depends partly on the solution of another enigm.—the mystery of their authorship Lord. Maraul y in his famous e-say reas me out in a stated that all river ation as to the an horship of "Junin-" was wrong, and that as soon as one person interested was dead he intended to write a parmiblet explaining the entire "mys-bary." In L rd Albermark's 'Fitty Years of My Life" he advances a possible theory. He olds that the letters are the result af a cullection of matter written up by one person. He thinks that the Live of bear ergraved on the earlier numbers with the motto. "Nos numerus sumus," indicates a plurality of authors. He adds: "Throughout the book George Grenville is spoken of in terms which neither his talents nor his conduct entitle him. He was the originator of the letters, and employed Mr. Charles Lloyd, his former secretary, a squib writer of Lloyd, his former secretary, s squib writer of the day, to convey the material to Mr., afterwards Sir Philip Francis, who dressed them up in his own language. After Grenville's death Lord Temple continued to supply material to Erancis until seventeen days of Lloyd's death. After that no letter appeared." Lord Hardwicke's observation concerning the last person interested, and the various stories which seem to have gained currency at the time the letters appeared, give some weight to the Albertarle

> bheory. A Newspaper Difficulty.

Quite an important question and one affecting all trades unionists have arisen out of the unfortunate strike of the printers on the Montreal Herald. The management of that paper caused the arrest of four members of the local Typo-graphical Union (including the President), charging them with having entered into a con-spiracy on the 26th day of June last to entice and induce one John Stephens, a printer in the employ of the Herald company, to quit the employment of that paper. As an induce-ment to do so it is alleged that they gave him free admission into the Typographical Union and provided him with \$35 and a ticket from Montreal to Boston to enable him to leave the city. They are also charged wish offering on the 30th of June last to give one W. H. Greenway a free membership in the union, \$5 per work as long as he was out of employment and a free ticket to any place in Ontario or Manicoba, to which he might wish to go, as an inducement to leave the Herald's employ. The accused Mesers. W. Kidd, Rennie, Read and Beattie, were formally committed for trial by Mr. Desnoyers on Monday, the magistrate holding that a prima facie can had been proved.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN Write for Catalogue and Prices

BY ANGELIQUE DE LANDE. . T.

She knelt before the alter rail One fair, sweet morn in May, In snowy robes and spotless veil,-Mar First Communion day. And thus she prayed : "O dearest Lord,

All that Thou givest me I give to the poor suffering soul Farthest away from Thee !"

On her pure heart the Sacred Host
Rested in calm content,
While brightly glowed the beacen lamp.
That guards the Sacrament.
And still she prayed: "O dearest Lord,
All that Thou givest me

II.

I freely give to the poor soul Farthest away from Thee!"

At midnight, 'neath the watchful stars Asleep Teresa lay, When suddenly her little room Shone brighter than the day; And at her side, in silvery robes, A beauteous vision smiled, With radiant face and upward glance

And voice and aspect mild.

Thus spoke the vision : 'Little one. My time of pain is o'er,-I go with Mary and her Son To dwell for evermore; Thy prayers from purgatory's chains Have set my spirit free, Henceforth before our Father's Face

I will remember thee.' -Ave Maria.

CHAPTER X .- Continued.

Was there no defence? "Defence? No. What defence could there be? Fancy a hand of armed desperadoes bursting into a quiet city at midnight, and what little chance there was of defence in the glare of the burning houses and the thrusts of the villains' daggers, Riot and murder held eway during the night,"

They got off with the plunder ?"

"They did-of course." " And he of whom you speak !"

"He was one of the most recklesss and active of the plandering desperadees. He was recegnized some months afterwards at Lims, where he had come with ethers in a small beat for provisions, was arrested, and sentenced to be hung in the ruined palace; and was hung. The very same man, as far as

" But that is not the most singular part of it. Some years after, at Vera Cruz, a passenger came en board, shipping for London. It roas the same man!

A roar of laughter burst frem the two young students at this statement. The skipper, in no wise effended thereat, nor seeming to take in bad part their incredulity, said quietly:

'You do not seem to believe it, nor do I swonder that you do not. But it is true-abselutely and perfectly true.'

The skipper speke se quietly, but so eriously and gravely, and manifestly with finally?" asked Crossley, as his friend resuch a belief in the truth of his own state-inped into a profound reverse, ment, that good taste constrained both young "That is another of the edd things conmen to assume a belief in it, at any rate, pessibility. " Did you ask about their transaction?

"No. I thought it as well to keep clear of all knowledge of it. Swarthy Bill..." "Who ?" asked Charles auddenly, "Swarthy Bill-that was the name he went

zne,"

44 I don't suppose you ever heard it befere. It is not, as you may observe, a common one. At any rate, as I was saying, Swarthy Bill was much too ugly a custemer to make delicate inquiries of, and I forbers doing so. As to giving him up for trial again, the thing was not to be thought of, nor even if I had a notion of that kind—which I had not—would notion of that kind—which I had not—would box," said Cressley, laughing. "Some my orew, all English sailors, permit it. But strange genii must be lecked up in it." there he was-alive and well as when he had sailed with me in the Mentezuma, as when he had steed fronting me on the scaffold platform in the gleaming hot sun of Lima, waiting to be hanged. What could I make of

"What did you make of it?"

"Nothing."
"Ner to this day!"

at Lima privately, without saying what I mains." and seen, or giving my reasons. But the only information I could gather was what I his cwn property than that of others," ob-had previously known myself. The man had served Charles. "That burning of the been hung, and that was pretty much what anybedy knew. Who had taken the bedy away, or who had buried it or cut it down, was a matter quite beyond the cognizance of any person—authority or otherwise—

"Well, it is a remarkably ourlous stery," a sert of brown study ever it."

"No; It is not that exactly," said Cantrell. "I was wendering where I had heard that name before. Swarthy Bill! It is quite familiar to me as a name I must have somewhere heard-as a thing one hears and remembers from childhood-something like that, but certainly quite familiar to me."

"Never mind, Charley. Don't think of him longer, or you may dream of him, too. Where are we new ! We must be nearing

London.

"Yes; se we are," said the Captain. "I wish we could see this beautiful mermaid we have snatched from the waves. Uon't yeu, Charley ! I think we both may lay claim to that generous effort. You must not claim all the merit."

"I should like to-to-see her, if she were sufficiently recevered," said Charley, pausing, with a strange feeling, born of his dreams, ceming ever him; "to express our pleasure that she has recovered from—the effects—of

"That will do, Charley. So far, the sentence is well turned -very well turned. Truth is," said Oressley in mock confidence to the Oaptain, "we should like to see this graceful apparition, to see what sho is like. It she be beautiful, as the stewardess says, we shall dream dreams of her; if not she shall be clean out of our heads half an hour after we itand. We must leave it in your hands to accomplish that result."

"You must have all the help I can efford, id the Captain laughingly; "consistent, batis, with good taste and the necessities of

replicality."

The pulled the bell-repe that hung at the cold of his observable. In specific to the call h stewarden appeared.

How is your patient?"

Quite well, sir."

"Quita recovered ?"

"Yes, etc. Quite." "Would you cenvey this message to her ! The young gentlemen who were the means of to come, rescuing her from the water are about to merely inform her of their departure-delicately, you knew."

In a few minutes there came again a soft tap at the cabin-deer. "Oeme in, Mrs. de Naive," said the Cap-

But instead of the face of the creele stewardess, there appeared quite anctherand an unexpected one. For a face of striking beauty appeared therest-such a one as at sistible sweetness; and a graceful and flexible form entered.

The exceeding grace and beauty of her appearance could not have, if they needed it, a bet or foil than the stewarders that entered with her, and introduced her to the Captain. The swarthy face and thick lips of the one showed eff to perfection the rare and delicate leveliness of the other; and Cantrall's heart throbbed as he looked at the living presence of her whom he had so strangely seen in his dream.

"I am come to thank you, sir, for your kindness, and these young gentlemen for risk-

ing their lives in my behalt."
"As to kindness," said the skipper heartily, as he rese from his chair on the appearance of the beautiful visien, "it is but poor recom- suppose." pease for the danger you were placed in-unwittingly-through us. I am giad that you have so quickly recevered, and hope that no bad effects will remain."

from the water. I hope you are nene the worse for your acoldent.

"Ob, not the least," said the young lady with such a bewitching smile and distracting blush of confusion that for the moment Orossley found himself inclining to wish that the Most-zums might enddenly sink in order that there might be another chance for res-

Culng her from the waters.

With a few more words of thanks the beautiful form was gone. Before they were well awars of it, she had glided from them, en the apartment-the sort of gleem that yeu ?" follows the withdrawal of something bright and beautiful.

A small scrap of paper had accidentally dropped from her breast, which Charles, after a glance at it, placed in his pocket. It merely contained a pencilled address.

"It puzzles me how I should have dreams I could make out, who had some years before been washed from our decks."

"He had a rather eventful time of it," observed Crossley humorously.

"Did you never see her before your

dream ?" said the skipper banteringly. "Never before. Once since; and so strangely did the sight of her affect me, that for some time I felt as if I should swoon. "Well, it is edd," the Captain remarked,

etill incredulou ly.
"Nearly as edd as the adventures of your friend, Swarthy Bill," remarked Cressley laughingly.

"I see you don't believe my story," said the Captain. "But it is true, every werd of

"And what became of Swarthy Bill

nected with him. He salled with us fer some time. He left—no one knew how or where. Perhaps he scented danger somehow. But it was quite apparent that he left hurriedly-or perhaps fell everboard—for an iron box a title and estates in dispute—going a-beg-which he prized very much, and kept most ging, in fact, for an owner; and as our family carefully looked up in his room, was left be-bind. If he had not left he would be a mail of the had not left he would be a mail of the had not left he would be a mail of the had not left he would be a mail of the had not left he would be a mail of the had not left he would be a mail of the had not left he would be a mail of the had not left he would be a mail of the had not left he would be a mail of the had not left he would be a mail of the had not left he would be a mail of the had not left he would be a mail of the had not left he would be a mail of the had not left he would be a mail of the had not left he would be a mail of the had not left he would be a mail of the work of aind. If he had not left hurrledly Where did I hear that name before ! I am cenvinced, have taken it away with pendered Cantrell. It is quite familiar to him. For he seemed to attach immense imoverboard, gone ashore there."

"You never saw him afterwards?" "No, never. He never reappeared afterwards. Which makes me think he must have in some way been lost off the vessel." "I should like to see what is in that

"Seme loot or prize-meney, no deabt," said Cantrell, dropping into the conversation

out of his thinking meed. "I den't know," said the Captain. "It is still en board this vessel, hidden away seme-where in the held. We never could tell when he might turn up to claim it, and be was not the etyle of character that would take rifling of his preperty very quietly if he "No, nor to this day. I made inquiries did. But he never did, and there it re-

"He appeared to have a greater regard for palene-

"My reading of the estimable gentleman's character weuld be quite the reverse," interrupted Crossley. "He seems to me to have had a much greater interest in, and liking for, other people's valuables than his own. Fer he seemed to be fend of taking and said Cressley. "You see, Charley here is so keeping theirs, but did not keep his much affected with it that he has fallen into own. By the way, Charley, as we are near-By the way, Charley, as we are nearing London, and as it will take some time a warping the ship into the decks, I vote we leave now. Your elothes will be quite iry by this, and our little boat will readily run us ashore."

" Yes, I quite agree with you," said Cantrell, rising and making preparations to leave.

" Well, gentlemen, I bope to have the pleasure of meeting you again. My ship's name is Mentezuma, and my swn, Moreno—Captain Mereno, at your service. I shall be here for some weeks unleading, and any time that you favor me with a call, I shall be glad to see you. If not here, I shall be in the city, at the office of Mesers, Camden and

Lewis, who are----"Whe? Do you know that firm?" asked Cantrell eagerly.

"Oh yes," said Moreno; "they are our London agents. They are the largest pro-prietors in the mines. The carge is consigned to them in the first instance for disposal," " Silver mines—you say ?"

"Yes, the richest silver mines in Pernthe great mines of L. Mendoza." Upon my word," said Charles. "I should

not wonder if this were another curious coin-"Indeed. De you know anything of these mines ?"

"" Well, no; not exactly yet," said Cantrell; "but I should not be surprised if I knew semething more of them before long. I am about to be appointed secretary to the company—resident secretary there. I am quite sure these must be the mines."

"I shall be delighted to hear it, leaving surprise out of the question."

en yeur return journey."

seeing you be'h here again whonever yez get free enough from the delights of London life

They slipped down the side of the yessel leave. She might, perhaps, wish to see them after a cordial good-bye, and gained their or thank them. Don't put it so to her— beat, whence they police rapidly up the river to the class where they had embarked,
"I say, Onaries," said Frank, as they preceeded to thread their way through the streets, "we have done our budiness very stupidly. We should have get that young

lady's name and address."
"I think I have both," said his friend. taking from his pecket the alip of paper. "This she dropped from her dress as she left Captain Merene's cabin. "Agnese"-there once attracts all behelders - a face full of irre- seems to be no name but Aguese - Chillicomb Ladies' School."

"I knew it," said Oresaley; "some consine of mine have been there."

"A high-class school?" "Ob, very. None but the daughters of the aristogracy go there."
"I wonder who she can be!" said Cantrell.

'What an exquisitely beautiful girl she is !" "And what a strange companion she has! What a regular ogre he is! I wonder what relationship he can bear to her."
"Considering the appearance of the two, I

should say none at all. "Then, what brings him in such close con nection with her?" queried Crossley.
"Heaven knews. It is a most incongra-

eus association. A guardian et some kind, I "It must be that. Though who would dream of putting such a girl under the guard-isuship of a bideous-leoking egre like him is

mere than I can imagine." "As for us," said Crossley, seeing that "If this address is correct, and I am cor-Charley did not speak, and feeling that it tain it is, I shall very shortly find out," was imcumbent on him to say some. Cantrell resolved in his own mind. "There "we cannot congratulate ourselves is something very strange in the fact that I sufficiently on being in time—te—te should have dreamt of her in such a curious prevent anything disastrous happening.

My friend here, Mr. Charles Cantrell, was start the first time I saw her; and that I way; that she should have given me such a pointed leve might urge men to ! start the first time I saw her; and that I "I sell with Morene in a few days, Frank fortunate enough to be the one to resome you | should be the fertunate means of rer ming her from the Thames waters. It seems to me as if there were something like destiny in it."

must had some curious experiences In his time. That was an odd stery about Swarthy ill-was it not ?"

"Very. He must have been rather a rough outstomer."

"I should think so. One of those reckless corsairs and freebesters the foreign naval wars developed. Here we are. This is our lightly and easily and gracefully as a flitting hetel. Let us have some supper and a cigar, sunbeam. A gloom seemed to have settled and then to bed. I feel awfully tired—don't

> "Very, I feel perfectly fatigued and atlff."

> > CHAPTER XI.

THE STUDENTS FALL IN LOVE-AGNESE.

What with the fatigue of rowing and the etiffness of his joints, preduced by his sudden immersion in the water, Charles Cautrell slept long into the following merning.

He was awoke by the touch of a hand on his shoulder. It was Crossley, fully drassed, standing beside him with a letter in his band. "Charley," said he, "I must be eff for ome days. I am going away presently.

"This is a very sudden notion," said Charley in surprise. "What is hurrying you away new? There is nothing amis, I hepe." "No, there is nothing amiss. I am going

"To Ireland! "Yes; the fact is, there is a lawsuit or something like that in our family, and I am from the narrow district lying between it and going-I have been asked by my aunt-to go ver and see about it. She is going there today, and I am going with her."

'An unpleasant errand,' observed Charley. "I am very serry yeu are going. It must be such a werry to yeu."
"Well, no; net in this case. There are

"Lucky fellow, you, Frank, in that case !" him. For he seemed to attach immense importance to it. We touched at only one difficulty. The late Lord Glenhelme disapport, and he must have, if he did not fall peared many years ago; and there has been Alquarra and the deady poison af Guayaquil no heriter to his title or estates. Whether he is alive or dead ne one can say, but the presumption is that he has been long since

dead. At any rate, as an aunt of mine had the misfertune to marry him, we claim the property, failing other heirs." 'Glenhelme ! I never heard the name." "If you were in Ireland you would have heard it often enough. It's quite a house-hold story there—the story of the missing lord. Anyhow, I'm geing to look after it,

and shall be some days, perhaps weeks, away. I shall see you when I resurn." "If I am here," said Charles with a smile. "I may be on the way to Peru by that time."

"You are determined on going, then?"
"Wby, yes, I think se- I don't see anything else for me to do." Well, I shall be back before you leave.

Meantime, Charley, leek up our beautiful dream fairy, and see what she is like. And look up the Ogre and see what he is like. See if she be not a beautiful princess in the thrall of another Beast. I shall be quite uneasy until I learn the ins and outs of the mat-And new, Charley, I'm off. Geed-bye

till our meeting."
"Good bye; and I hope to see you winning the earldem. Frank, Earl of Giembelme, would have a handsome sound." "So it would, Charley; ner should I ob-

ject to the bread estates either, little as their ists preprieter seemed to care for them." He was gone, and his morry voice hummin an air from the opers, as he descended the stairs, was in Charley Cantroll's car as he lay-

thinking.
"You're a lucky fellow, Frank," he thought with a slight touch of depressed spirits; "the world opens very pleasantly for you. wonder what evil genius threw my future into such uncertainty! Well, there is no use in fretting over it. It won't mend matters much. It is time for me to be up and etirring.

The future time spent in Lenden may be best summed up in a letter which Charles addressed to his friend some three weeks aiter :

"I have finally closed with the offer of Mr. The disagreeable sick headache, and foul Lewie. I have accepted the secretaryship, stemach, so frequently complained of, can be and shall sail with Morene almost before this speedily relieved by a single doze of McGalle's le ter reaches you. I am sorry you cannet be back in time to see me before I go; but it cannot be helped.

"But it is not so much to tell you of this I write as of other things. Frank, I have seen and spoken with Agnese-anyone so beautiful, so charming, so interesting, so lovable, I have never met before, ner indeed could I realize it until now. I am afraid, Frank, that she has hepelossly wound herself around my heart.

"I called at the Ladies' Cellege the morning after you went. It is exquisitely situated and embesomed in woods that slope to the Thames. Judge of my surprise and delight as I was passing through there on my way to the mansion, to hear a silvery laugh, and, is not at all unlikely that I may be with you leek of welcome in her flashing eyes behind look of welcome in her flashing eyes behind book agent. Employer.—Why not? "At me! I need not tell you what rapture it was the first house I tried I showed the lady the "Nothing in the world would give me to me to see her, to walk with her, to see the book, and—""Then what ?" "She showed me greater pleasure," said Morene heartly, light in her blue syes, and to hear the music the deer."

But in any case ht me have the hener of | of her soft, low voice. Frank, it was heaven! And I am sure it was as much so to her as to me. Every day found me there after that; and every day found her eagerly watching for my ceming. The fact was that we fell in love with one another; and the hours we spect rambling about on the greensward under the trees by the river banks were mements snatch-

ed from Paradice. "But it was too happy to last. Geing one day to the usual trysting-place, she was not there. I made bil!—for a shadow of fear and disappointment fell over me—to call at the school for her. I found to my great dismay she had leit Her guardlan er whatever he is—the Ogre—had taken her away that merning; nor was there any account as to where she went, or why she had been taken Judge of my pain of mind—judge of my serrowin heart! No inquiries could find her—her history seemed to be quite lost. You remember we saw them one time at the office of the bankers. I made inquiries there as to who this man was or is; but they could not, or at any rate did not, give me any information. And the werst of it is, Frank, that in those moments of happiness, of supreme happiness, that I passed in her presence, I quits forget to ask her about him-or, indeed, to ask her about herself. Although we pledged our treth to one another, and broke a ring between us, her history and career is as much a mystery to me new as beiers. Stapid, wasn't it? But really in the light of her presence, in the surpassing charm of her manner, in the entrancing beauty that surrounded her, I had no ears, no eyes for anytaing but hereelf.

"Frank, it seems to me that the Ogra must have seen us together, and dreading our love for each ather, must have swept her away to some place of greater concealment, leaving no trace behind. I am heartbroken, Frank; and the world is decelate to me. I never befere knew what despair was-what disap-

It is the best thing for me to do; for I should, I think, go mad if I were to remain here in this lenely condition of irresolution and "Say, Charley," said Crossley, breaking in despair. But I shall leave to your friendship, on the thread of his reflections, "Moreno Frank, the task of tracing her up for me. Do everything you can to see where she has been conveyed to, and if you find it out, see that protection is extended to her. I much befear me of this man. I am puzzled to know in what position he stands to her-whether he is her father, her uncle, her guardian, or

what. "I don't knew how long I may be away. dear Frank—perhaps for years; but, wanting given points. some information of her, I seem to be going into exile. Do search her out for me, and put us in communication. My mind will be a terture to me until I hear from her. And the chiefest regret I experience at leaving way has over England is that I leave it without being able to bid her farewell, or to renew the dear promises we made one another. What a disappointed life mine has been-with hopes only raised to be shattered again !

"I hope your suit for the earldom will be successful, and that I shall have the pleasure when I next stand on English soil of shaking hands with Frank, Earl of Glenbolme. "Dan't forget the commission I entrust to your hands, dear Frank, and oblige your faithful friend,

" OHARLES CANTRELL."

CHAPTER XIL

AMID THE SILVER MINES OF PERU.

High up in the mountains that had shut out the great eastern basin of the Amszon the Pacific are the silver mines of La Mendezs.

They had been worked for centuries. Long before the astonished eyes of Columbus and his party had fallen on the wonder-ful land shrouded for thousands of years from the knewledge of Europe—lying as if hidden in miste, unknewn and unheard ef-beyond the boundary of the limitless herizon, they had been hellowed and delved. The rich shrines that graced the temples of Mexice and the lamps of the marble palaces of Lima were fermed from It. Deep dewa in the bowels of the mountain the early Indian miners had found their way in relentless pursult of the precious metal.

(To be continued.)

WORTH TRYING.

De not be discouraged because other remedies have failed you. Mr. Hugh Ryan says:— For Cold in the Head and Catarrh, Nasal Balm is the best remedy I ever tried, and I have tried many.

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Successor of MDMR. DESMARAIR, No. 1268 Mignonne st., corner St. Elizabeth st.

"I wender if Mr. Goedkatch will come this evening? said Susie to her father. "I hepe not," replied her father. "Why, lather, what can you mean?" "I am not prepared to return that money I berrowed of him yet. I want a few days more."

TO THE DEAR. A person ourse of Dealness and noises in the head of 28 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FRES to any person who applies to Nicholson, 80 St. John street,

Will.-You have a treasure in your wife, Bill. Bill. - I have more than that. I have treammer.

Butternut Pills. "Are any of your steries in book form,

Scribe ?" Scribe (a young writer) .- Yes in-

deed. Wife, please get my scrap books. FITS. All Fitz stopped free, by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$3.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 981 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

Tom.—Now tell me, Jack, dld Jehusen really say I was crazy? Jack.—No; he didn't. Tem.—Ab, I thought so. Jack.—Let me finish. He didn't use the past tense at all.

Agent.-I den't think I'll succeed as a

A COPY OF THAT BIBLE.

Worth its Weight in Gold-Je Wa Trying to Buy it from the Vations Library.

The Paris Press publishes the fellowing ourlous announcement, namely: "The Vatican Library possesses a Hebrew Bible of inestimable value. In 1515, the Jews made to Pope Julius II. an offer to purchase it at its weight in gold. The weight being 325 pounds, the amount professed was 500 000 france. But nothing came of the offer at that time. Recently, several well known Jews assembled at the Grand-Vefour to treat of the acquisition of this to them meet precious veluma. They decided to make an effer of one million france to Lee XIII." The Borgia Museum of the Propaganda has received from the Vice-Prefect Apostelic of Tripoli, two fictile vases, one figured, and the other aderned with beautiful designs; several phials covered with silvery leading; two small figures and two lanterns, in terra cetta; and various specimens of spenges of diverse species, one of which of spheroidal form and it il adherent to a piece of reck. Another interesting gift to this Museum was a cepy of the life of an ancient Missienary-Rev. Fra Paeline di San Bartelomes, Discoloed Carmelite, the intimate friend of Cardinal Stephen Borgia, and the compiler of a detailed blegraphy of that erudite Prince of the Church, who preceded him to the temb. Professor evend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for Text, the translator of the anonymous Latin life of Fra Paeline, has enriched the volume of the KOENIG MEDICINE ille of Fra Paeline, has enriched the volume with an exhaustive preface and numerous erudite notes, relative to the Acia et Gesta of that indefatigable and polyglet Missionary of Propaganda, his journeys and his correspendence with most of the noted scholars of his time. His two great works—" Musel Bergiani Velitris Cedices Manuscripti," and "Travels in the East Indies," have immer-talized his name. He died in the early part of the present century.

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Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest;
to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offeres choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is

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route to Alaska, Ohina and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Scattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a life time once made through the won-derfulscenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificence of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realise the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the reached by the St Paul, Minneapolis & Mani-

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BEST OF ALL

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"It is a great pleasure to the undersigned to whom the above circumstances are well known, to certify to the truth of the facts as stated above.

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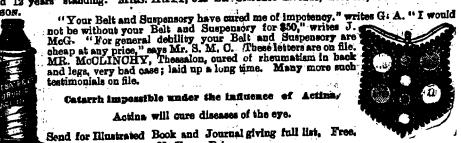
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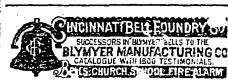
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## FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

HOW TO THIM A HAT.

For trimming hats the volves or silk rosettes are much in vogue. They are easily made—after one knows how. You must conclude how large a rosetty yeu want, and widen or narrow your material to suit the size. The rosette meet faucled is just about the size of a rose, and the material, out on the size of a rose, and the material, out on the bias, is fulled to be an luch wide. The strip is then gathered and drawn into shape, strip is then gathered and drawn into shaps, it being fattened in that way on a circle of stiff net. Sew it securely and do not attempt to plait it to shape—it must be gathered. One, two or three resettes are used and the number usually decides the siz). Au eight of a yard of velvet, out on the blas, will make one medium-sized resett, and this seems to be that best liked. Amateurs usually err in evertrimming a hat or a bennet ; se as straw ones are not as treublesome to arrange as those of velvet, do not commit this fault. If you cannot see the really good this fault. It you cannot see the really good styles in any other way, then look at them it the milliours window. Read her art and, marking it, learn and outwardly amitate, Chapeaux "just tessed" tegether "ways look what they are, and the one to which proper consideration and time has been shown is the one that approaches the nearest to being a love of a boungt."-Ladies' Home Jour-

BEDROOM PLOORS.

An old housekeeper mays she never covers the entire surface of her bedroem floors, by which plan she can have the cerners kept scrupulously free from dust, and she says one can make the margin look well and last a long time by first cleaning it nicely and then putting on a heavy coat of lineed oil, which she follows, after the ell has thoroughly dried, with two cest; of brown shellad varnish. Renewating the bedsteads, bureaus varnism. Assurating and accessories of cleaning house, and a great advantage to all housewives who desire to combine common and perfection.

WEDDING BINGS,

There have been various explunations given There have seen various expansations given of the origin of wedding rings. One writer says the ring was audiently a seal by which all orders were signed, and trings of value secured; and therefore the delivery of it was a sign that the person to whom it was given was admitted into the highest triendship and trust. Another regarded the ring frem its shape and pertability as a pledge of sincere affection, and some authorities say that it was originally a piedge of the woman's dowry, or regard it simply as the token of the mutual bondage to each other, into which marriage brings husband and wife. It would appear that wedding rings were wern by the Jews prior to the Christian era. That they were in use among the Romans, we knew both from Pliny and Tertulian. Pliny tells us that in his time they were of Iron, but Tertullian hints that in former ages they were of gold. The ring has been much used as betrethals as well as at weddings, and in many parts of Europe the husband as well as the wife wears a wodding ring. The left hand was chosen to show the wife's submission; and the third finger either because a small vein was supposed to run from it direct to the heart, or because the thumb and first two fingers represent the Trinity.

TABLE DECORATION.

The rose is the flower of the moment, and the color schemes are carried out in plak er crimson or yellew roses, fresh and fragrant, with dewdrops glistening upon them, the latter a result of a spray of rosewater just before the dinner is anneunced. For et menets and plak roses tied with ribbens of corresponding tints decorate dainty ten tables in harmonleus union with reyal Dresden china and figure pieces of the dalicate Watteau type. In the centre of the round tables one sees a sedgy bed of fine grasses, fringed with maiden-hair ferns, from which roses and lilies of the valley apring, as if growing amid the feathery green. Son or yellow iris, intermingled with white glidioli; or daleies, half closed, massed about a centre of yellow buttercups, on a puckeredup bed of moss green velvet, make a daint, spring centrepiece for a yellow dinner. Rib. bons or trails of green carried from one corner of a square table to the other, cressing in the centre beneath tall candelabra with flower arrangements in the angles, form a rather unique effect, which has the charm of novelty. Stanley's return has brought everything African into prominence on the continent, and just now the whim is fer fringes of elepent or Kaffir grasses and Kuyana reeds, blended with African strawberries er borders of the allver tree leaves painted with flowers .- The Housekeeper.

A GOOD COMPLEXION. Here is the advice a wise woman ence gave to a girl friend who came to her for advice about her complexion : "I went once to a dector to consult him about a slight eruption en my face, and what do you think he told me? That it was probably swing to dirt.! I dirty I with my cold baths in the morning? I was furious, but when he explained himself was forced to acknowledge that he might be right. He seld: "In the first place a good right. He said: In the man pi too a good many people de not use seep on their inces, claiming that it injures the skin. Now, soap is absolutely necessary to remove the suidations of the skin, and the face certainly his more of these than the handele said as good. castile scap will not hurt any face. Then most of you fill a basin with water, soap yoursolves, and wash and rinas in its Why, dez's you see that you are washing in the dirt you try to remove? And very little of it does come off, but, mingled with resap suds, stays on to dry and irritate the skin. The way to do is to soap and wash yourself in the first basinful, rinse out your washrag then in a fresh basinful without seap, and rinse in still a third water. By this time you will be nearly clean. Never wash just before being exthe matter over. The advice was all I had fer my three dollar visit, and I finally concluded that I might as well take it. In a week there was a decided difference, and peorly began to remark the imprevement in my complexies. The first few trials left me feeling as if I had been flayed, but the akin gradually gained the allky texture peculiar to bables. I told a number of wemen of tals simple remedy, and it never failed in any oue to de good.

SOPA PILLOW COVERS.

Take a piece of brown linen, a little larger than the cushien, and turn a hem two inches deep. Stitch it around three times. Mark the hem out in blocks and out out every . t ier ene. Button hole around each one that is left, using brown linen thread. Saw lace usder the blocks, making it slightly full. Above the three rews of stitching out slashes in groups of two, an inch apart; make the slashes long enough to allow ribbon an inch and a quarter wide to run through. The center may be ornamented with stohing or left plain.

A SIDEBOARD CLOTE.

A handsome cloth for a sidebeard is made of white linen-decorated with Russian embroidery. Shades of blue and red are used in this embroidery, with shader of solide for the high lights. It is very interesting work,

an artist's eye. The cloth in question is finished with deep, pointed scallops all around it. A geometrical design fellows the curves of the scallops on one side, and is straight on the other, ferming a border three inches deep. A large design representing a square with one corner pointing toward the centre of the cloth is worked on each end. This design appears to be edged with pointed scalleps, and has a border like the border on the cleth. The centre of the design is marked off inte squeres, in each of which is worked a star. The work is done mosily in crossatitch and a very lace-like open work, in which are used some of the stitches for drawn

there are four hours a night make period, taking ne food. These retire to their period, taking ne food. These retire to their readure, no man or woman ever yet kept dalthy in body and mind for a number of years with less than seven hours' sleep. Americans need more sleep than they are getting. This lack makes them so nervous and the insane asylums so pepulous. If you can get to bed early, then rise early. If you cannot get to bed till late, then rise late. It may be as Christian for one man to rise at eight as it is for another to rice at five. I counsel my readers to get up when they are rested. But les the reusing-bell be rung at least thirty minutes before your public appearance. Physicians say that a sudden jump out of bed gives irregular motion to the pulse. It takes hours to get over a toe sudden rising.
Give us time, after you call us to rell over, gaze at the world full in the face, and look before we leap.—Ladies' Home Journal.

> HOUSEHOLD, VALUE OF SALADS.

M. Henri de Vilmoria, President of the Betsuical Society of France, recently lectured before the Reyal Herticultual Society on the subject of salads. He speke of the nutritive value of salads due to the potash salls, which, though present in vegetables generally, are eliminated in the precess of cooking. These are some of the plants he enumerated as being used in France fer salads: lettuce, corn-salad, common chicory, barbe de capucin, curled and Batavian en-dives, dandellen in its several forms of grees, watercresses, pursiane in small quantities, blanched salsify tops, Brussels obicory, the roots of colorisc, rampion and radish, the bulbs of starchys, the stalks of celery, the flowers of asstration and succes, the fruit of capsions and tomate, and, in the south of France, rocket, pieridium and Spanish enions. Various herbs are added to a French salad to garnish and flavor it—obervil, obives, shallot and borage flavors. In addition, many boiled vegetables are dressed with vineger and oil. The lecturer exhibited specimens of dandellon, barbs de capucin, and without, both varieties of chicories, which he commenced to the notice of gardeners as most useful and paistable.

#### DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

. METEOBITES,

Meteorites are particularly interesting because they comprise the only material coming to us from outer space. In consequence of the striking phenomena resulting from their rapid passage through our atmosphere, making them appear like ba'l; of fire visible at great distances, somet'mes exploding with such violence as to be taken for earthquakes, tielr falls have been not ced and recorded since the earlies times. The accounts, however, were so imbued with superstitions, and so distorted by the terrified condition of the narrators, that in most cases the witnesses of the event were laughed at for their supposed delusions, and it was not till the beginning esent century that men of soleno are chosen as a bed for the golden of daffodils | and people in general began to give credit to

auch reperte. The earliest authentle records of stones falling from the sky are to be found in the Chinese annals, which go back to 644 B. C., and between that time and 333 A. D. Blot has traced sixteen distinct occurrences. Europe a meteorite is said to have fallen in Crete as far back as 1478 B. C., but Greek history cannot be depended upon for events earlier tran 700 B. C. A more probable fall, in 705 B.C., is mentioned by Pintarch; while Livy, in his History of Rome, gives an account of a shower of stones which fell on the Alban Mount about 652 B C., and which so impressed the senate that they decreed a nine days' selemn festival .- Popular Science Monthly.

THE PALACE OF WATERS.

The "Palace of Waters" was found to exist beneath Constantinopie not more than sixty years ago by the fall ng in of some of its arches. The reef of this enermens of ters, which is formed of massive arches, is supported by magnificent marble columns about ten feet spart. Twe Englishmen have at emptid to explore this mysterious lake. The first of trees at: empt; was made in 1880 by a traveller, who induced a boatman to accompany him. They never returned, and, it is presumed, either perished in a current of foul air or, bewildered among the columns, died miserably of hunger. The second explorer tied one end of a quantity of and rowed in a straight line for two hours; he saw, however, nething but avenues of tions, and lost himself in the darkness. After this attempt the boat was removed, and no ene is now allowed on the water. By the ground giving way in different parts of Constantinople, it has been found that this marvellous lake atretones many square miles beneath the city, but nothing definite is known of its extent on history. of its extent or blatery.

WATCHES, The swerd "watch" is derived from a Saxen word signifying to wake. Watches were at first called clocks and had weights. The earliest known use of the modern name occurs in a record of 1242, which mentions that Edward I. had "onne larum" or watch of iron, the case being also of iron gilt, with two plummets of lead. The first great improvement, the substitution of a spring, was about 1650. The earliest spring was not colled, but formed of a straight piece of steel. Rarly watches had only one hand, and required winding twice a day. The dials were of silver or brass; the cases had no orystals, but opened at the back, and were 4 or 5 inches in diameter. A plain watch cost the equivalent of £350 in our currency, and after one was ordered it took a year to make it. There is a watch in a Swiss museum only tures sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inserted in the top of a pencil case. Its hands indicate not only hours, minutes, and seconds, but also the day of the month. It is a relic of old times, when watches were inserted in anuff-boxes, shirt studs, bracelits, and finger rings. Many were fantastic, oval, ectangular, cruciform, or in the shape of pears, melens, tulips, or coffins.

and very beautiful when done by one having amply verified in accial as well as political life. But, strange to say, according to trus' worthy evidence, several species of birds per sees a consciousness of impending danger, like that which is here attributed to the familiar redect. In 1884, during an outbreak of cholera in Marseilles, all the swal lows and sparrows disappeared from the town, and did not even return in the following year. On the other hand, large numbers of crows were seen in the a reets. The same thing has also been observed in Oalro, Alexandria, and other towns in Northern Africa during the prevalence of the above epidemic.

HYBERNATING ANIMALS

Some of the animals which hibernate, or retire to winter quarters, lay up a supply of There is not one man or woman in type in a state differing but little from ordinary thousand who can afford to do without seven sleep, from which they occasionally awake winter quarters provided with a due supply of latty mait;, a consequence of the abundant aupply of foed they have been able to procure during the preceding months. This serves as a reservoir of nourishment adequate to the supply of the small expenditure that takes place during their torpid state. On the return of spring they are aroused from their lathargy, their fat boing greatly dim-inished. In animals thus circumstanced, voluntary motion is altogether suspended; so also is the process of digestion ; several of the secretions are suppressed, the senses are scaled up, and the circulation greatly dim-inlahed is rapidity. The hamster, the pulse of which beats 150 per minute in a state of activity, has it reduced to fifteen in its torpid condition. The dormouse, whose pulse is so rapid as scarcely to be counted when in its ordinary state, has it reduced to the same low standard when torpid.

> A LIGHT SUBSTANCE. A new element named "damaria" is said to have been discovered in the orater of an extinct volcane in Damarsland. It is reperted to have an atomic weight of only 0.5, or half that of hydrogen, and, therefore, it is the lightest known substance.

CARBON IN RAILS.

Experiments made in Sweden by M. Sandberg on the strength of iron rails during the winter have shown that steel rail; centaining ever 4 per cent. of carbon are apt to break in cold weather. In fact, the result of his investigations points to the use of rails having less carbons in countries as celd in winter as Nerway and Sweden.

LIGHTNING STROKES.

A statistical investigation of lightning at:okes in central Germany, covering a period of twenty-six years, has been recently carried ont by Herr Kastner. The number of cases has increased about 129 per cent, and last year (1889) it amounted to 1.145. The author distinguishes four thunderstorm paths. The starting points of all these are in hills, and in their course the woodless districts and fist country, river valleys and lew meadew ground about lakes seem specially liable. while the weeded and hilly parts generally The hettest menths (June, and especially July) and the holt ist hours of the day, or those immediately following them (3 to 4 p. m.) show the mest lightning strokes.

A LETTER CARRIER'S STRIKE.

The London Postmen in Various Metropo litan Districts Strike Work.

LONDON, July 9 .- The letter carriers at tached to the central office struck to-day. Delegates were appointed by the carriers to interview Postmaster Gaueral Raikes and ! y the grievances of the men before him, Peu ing a reply from the Postmatter-General th carriers connected with the central offic. struck, and all mail deliveries in the district covered by them were suspended. When the delegation arrived at the office of the Postmaster General they found he was absent. They saw the Sub Controller, however, and demands of the formed them he was powerless to reply on his own responsibility. The deputation infermed the men of the resul', and the carriers decided to resume work until they could receive a reply from Postmaster-General Raikes. The carriers attached to the Eastern Central Post Office struck this afternoon There is much excitement about the head office of the Eletern Control district, which is situated in Whitehapel road, and the police are guarding the building. One hundred postmen concerned in an attack upon blacklege have bren diamissed. Five thousand persons att nied a postmens' meeting in Clerkenwell green t is evening. The Pestmen's Union has decided to strike in the morning unless blacklege are dismissed.

#### HUMOROUS PARAGRAPHS.

THE MEAN THING!

"I'll be a sister to you, John," said she,

And then he rose and kissed her.
"I've always felt I'd like," said he,
"To have an elder sister."

A BRIGHT YOUNGSTEE. " Mamma, what's twins?" saked the smallest child.

"I know," replied an elder one before the mether could answer. "Twins is two hables just the same age; three babies are triplits, four are quadrupeds, and five are centipedes. -New York Sun.

NOT HIS FAULT.

"It is not my fault," observed the struggling butcher, as he weiged twelve sunces of bone to the two pounds of atmk, " if I can't make both ends meat,"

TRUE PARISIAN POLITENESS.

In the year 1900. Executioner (politily showing the con-demned man the electric chair in which he is about to explate his orimes)—Be seated, sir, if you plasse. The condemned (a well bred person)—After

A TERRIBLE TALE.

you, sir,

A little girl at Massilien drank a pint of coal ell. The dector thought she would die, until one of them hit on a happy expedient. They slipped a yard of candlewick dewn into the oil, lit the upper end, and during the evening she lighted the reem nicely and then went to bed all right,

Advices received at Constantinople say a number of Armenian peasants at Alikiles, who failed to pay their taxes, were burned alive by Turkish seaplichs. The authorities of Trebizond Turkish seaplichs. The authorities of Trenizond have sent 26,000 cases of parafine to Dersun for the purpose of firing an extensive and dense forest which is likely to serve at a refuge for Armenians if pursued by Turkish troops. The school at Erzmoum, which was the scene of the recent disorder, has been removed to Kharpout. It has been a political hot

They were ruled out on the ground that the control of the control

### FARM AND GARDEN.

BOUND STICK FOR 'AOVEN.

I assue you that the round-stok cure for hoven will save the few every time, It ts so simple that peo so can scarcely believe it; and yet a piece, of breem handle for a bt, and two we' twine strings to hold it in the mouth, Fill drive any man with a nose out of the y'...d where the cow is. You would not ho'... the tick long, I assue you. There is as need of putting a kuife inte a cow's side. Open the mouth and the part up gas will es. cape. - Root's Gleanings.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATORS

There seems to be a tendency to re boom the het water incubators. They will meet with a sale, in consequence, twice as large as heretofore, and will, without a doubt, prove themselves to be the best and safest methods of incubation. During the pat season in Hammonton those who used het water machines as a rule produced the best chicks. Hot water machines are new manufactured at a cheaper rate than they can be home-made, and if rightly managed will not cost any more labor than many of the so-called incubators.—Germantown Telegraph. TO KILL SOREL. The Country Gentleman, advising a correct pondent as to the treatment of land affected

by sorrel, says that in some particular locali-ties, where the exhaustion of the land and what is termed "sour soil" (xi.t, a dressing of lime, sometimes a heavy dressing, has proved of great advantage in destroying it. For exhaustion, apply barn manure to make it rioner. In some places land plaster has been found a useful sid. In applying the lime, slake it to powder, and apply it even and broadcast, at the rate of thirty or forty bushels per acre, or with a reduced or in-creased quantity as the land appears to demand it.

Prof. A. J. Cook says in the N. Y. Tribune: A correspondent dug the soil away from close about peach trees, four or gve inches deep, and poured a pail of beiling hot water in each belo. I should expect this would, as he said it did, destroy the borers, and I am sure it would not harm the trees. I suppose it would pay to do it in September and again in May-just as we dig out the borers in both of these months. I think it would be as effective as the digging out method, but expect I could dig them out quicker and obsaper. The cosing gum reveals their whereabouts so quickly that to dig them out is not difficult or tedious. It has also been said of late that we may prevent the work of the borer by keeping the meth frem egg-laying, or, if the eggs are laid, by preventing the berers from get ng to the trees. This should be done by the middle of July for Michigan and central New York, and two es three months earlier for New Jersey and The earth is drawn away from the base of the tree four or five inches deep, the base wrapped closely with heavy paper, held in place by crowding the earth back anugly about it. This seems reasonable. I hope peach growers will try both of the above plans and report.

A CURE FOR ONION MAGGOTS.

A Naw York onion-grower tells the Rural New Yorker :- " Last season I was troubled a good deal with the onion maggots, I told the boys to dig up every enion that was wilted and kill the worm; but the pests got the start of us, so I gave the boys two cents for every good-sized toad they would bring me.

Well, the result was a multitude of toads. We carried them out on the hed and let them loose, and as a resu't found no more wilted onions that season."

BLACK KNOT.

Recent experiments in treating the black wart or black knot of the plan have been made with linseed oil, turpentine and kerosene, applied with a email brush as soon as the warts begin to appear. All these remedies have been found effectual, but in seme hy the exses lujury was done to the trees passive use of turpentine and kerosene. trees should be examined at least three times uring the summer, and in each case just enough of the liquid should be applied to saturate the warts.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS VS. LEGHORNS.

A lidy who seems well posted on the chicken business says; "One would think that the size of a fowl would be some in lex to his appetite, but I really believe a Lighorn weighing three or four pounds will consume twice as much feed in the course of a day as a Plymonth of seven or eight. The lively little Brownies take such a wonderful amoun of exercise, they can fly like birds and spend their whole time, when not on the nest, poking their inquisitive little bills into everything, searching, ne doubt, for that variety
of food which their great egg production
demands. Still, I think, they are prompted
by curiosity as well as hunger, for I frequently see one walking back and forth on the bare reef or the comb of a house, fully sixteen feet from the the ground. Though this breed by centional discouragement has become what is termed a non-sitter, yet when domesticated on the farm, giving a wide range, and net fed on stimulating, egg-preducing foods, the henz will gradually return to their origional habite. I have never allowed a pure Lighern to sit, though they semetimes show a great desire to de se, but many of the half-breeds make excellent breeders and methers."

SALT AS A PERTILIZER.

"Salt is good." It is good for land. It is really a fertilizer, as it supplies seds and chlerine, which is found in every plant. It is found in all crops. It discourages fungi which infest the most valuable crops, as range smuts etc., and it discourages insects which damage the rects of plants. It has a remark able affect upon grass and clever, at times doubling the yield. One of the best and mest prespectous farmers applies 1,000 lbs. of It every year to his pastures and meadews, and although be sells at times more than \$500 per sore of market creps from a part of his farm he avers that his grass pays him more profit to the acre than his melons, osbbages or tomatees. Any farmer that is troubled with seab en his potatees should try a liberal sprinkling of salt along the rows befere dropping the seed.

WEED KILLERS.

No creps hold there ewn against weeds better than millet or Hungarian grass, and especially the latter, the frequent mewings benefiting the crep and lessenion the number of weeds. As the seeds soon germinate and the plants grow rapidly, especially during the warm days, they seen take full pessessing of the ground and crewd down the weeds. A crop of Hungarian grass will clean a piece of land of weeds as well as though cultivation had been given, and if, after the final mow-ing, the crop be turned under and a dressing of lime applied to the plewed sell the labor of cultivating the land the following season will be materially lessened, while the land will be fit for almost any kind of crep.

A NICE POINT.

term "one" did not comprehend heliers.
M. Queen brought suit in the Division Court for damages, and recovered, the judgo deciding that the helfers were eligible for entry, and being superior animals would have taken the prize. A letter was read from Professor Chaw recommending an appeal from his honor's judgment. It was finally decided to move for a new triel, and Mr. W. A. Mo-Less, counsel for the club, who was present was instructed to take the necessary proceed-



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#### MARRIED.

DEVLIN-BOYLIN-Arthur Joseph, oldest som of the late Barnard Davlin, Shelbourne road, Da'l'n, to Annie, daughter of the Ive Patrick Boylin, Tahart, Kingscourt Co., Cavan.

DOORLY-LANGAN-Denis, second son of Terence Doorly, Cloghan, King's Co., to Mary Teresa, youngest daughter of the late Francis Largan, Aughafin, Edgeworthstown.

HBBONS-DIVIN-John Gibbons, of London-derry, to Cassir, eldest daughter of Neil Divin, Letterkenny.

KAVANAGH—CONNOLLY—Captain J. Kava-nagh, of Arklow, to Bridget Mary, second daughter of Michael O'Connolly, Great Brunswick street, Dublia.

MAGILLAN - DONNELLY - At Greencastle, Charles McGillan, Toronto, Canada, to Miss Mary Donnelly, Greenoutle, Co. Тугопе.

MCGINTY-KILLAGHER-Michael McGinty draper, Ballybofey, to Mary Ellen Killagher, second daughter of Patrick Killagher, Caytoon, Co. Rescommon.

#### DIED.

BYRNE-At Ballengulli, Co. Wickliw, Mrs. Mary Byrne, wife of Michael Byrne, 52 years.

CONWAY—At Broughderg, Co. Tyrone, Henry Conway, nephew of the late Rev. Robert Conway, 40 years. Pavenny—At Swilly, John Devenny, 63

YEATS.

years.

Duigan.—At 41 Ship at., Bilfast, Catherine
Mary, wife of Rodolphus Duigan, late of 3
Parnell street, Wexford.

Fletcher.—At Garronmaconly, Queen's Co.,
Mary, relict of the late Robert Fletcher. FOALE-The son of Terence Foale, Inland

Revenue, Garrycastle. Johnson-At John street, Londonderry, Sarah Johnson, daughter of the late James

KELLY - At Clenagh Castle, Co. Clare, Jane Kully, of Lodge, Sixmilebridge, 82 years.
KENNY - At Ball moar, John Kenny, late of Ballywilliam, Birr.
McCarriy—At 75 Upper Coomee, Dublin,
Timothy McCarthy, late of Cloyne, Co.

Cork. McDonagii - At Lettermack, Cumber

Claudy, Francis McDonagh, 72 years. O'KANE—At Luit, Donemana, Catherine, wife of Prancis O'Kane, 56 years. McLaughlin—A: Exterlin, Catherine, wife

of William McLaughlin, National Teacher,

Tooban. McLoughlin-At the Convent of Mary of the Immaculate Conception, Hull, Annie ('n religion Sister Mary Claver), youngest: daughter of John McLoughlin, merchant, Strand, Darry. McMahon—At Cormeon House, Ballybay,

Anna Maria, daughter of the late Bernard Monahon, Bailybay.

Moone—At Oli Boley, James Moore, late of North Main street, Wexford, 60 years.

MURRHY—At Mill House, Borris, Oo. Carlow,

James Murphy.
O Donkery-At Kerry keel, John O'Doherty, j ... butcher, of Londonderry, 30 years. O'NEILL -At The Folly, Wexford, Michael, second son of Henry O'Nelli, 21 years.

QUINN-At Tubbercurry, Bridget, wife of D minick Q dan, 45 years. Rain—At the Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cross, Patrick Reid, son of John Reid, 139

Townsend street, Dublin. RECHD -At 78 Lower Gardiner stacet, Dublin, John Joseph Roohe, eldest son of the

1 t) Michael Roche, of Grange, Co. Carlow. Shea-At Clougharragh, Thomas Shea, 79 SLANE-At Efficeahlan, Broughders, widow

Jane Slane, eister in-law of the Very Kev. Father Slane, P.P., Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone, 98 years.

#### SUNSTROKE.

Some Useful Hints for Those Who Work in Danger of Being Overcome by Heat-

Sunstroke is one of the afflictions to which: humanity is liable in summer during the hottest of the weather. Heat and moisture together seem to he the conditions mest favorable to its occurrence, for moisture in warm weather provents the radiation of heat from the body, and thermal fever, or eunstroke, as it is called, is probably an over heating of the blood, producing chemical or fermentive changes in it which are inimical to health and even to life. When, therefore, curing the heated term, one who has been exposed to the sun's heated rays in a humid at nosphere begins to suffer from a headache giddiness, nausea and disturbance of sight accompanied with sudden and great prestra tion of the physical forces, sunstroke is pre bably imminent.

If such a one is wise, he will, when the symptoms above given manifest themselves, immediately seek a cool place and make use of some simple restoratives, such as aromatic ammenia, etc., and he may avoid further trouble; but if he persists with his husiness, he will doubtless soon become very ill, which timess generally takes the form of heat exhaustion, heat apoplexy, or genuine sun-

stroke, the thermio fever of some writers.

Those who are exhausted by the heat have a cool, moist skin, a rapid, weak pulse and respiration movement, and the pupil of the eye is dilated. In fact, the symptoms are those of collapse. These patients will pre-bably recover premptly, an event which may be hastened by the use of tonic and restorative treatment. Those whe suffer from heat apoplexy frequently become unconscious at the outset. The heart and breathing ap-paratus are not markedly disturbed and the pupil may be permal, but unconscieusmess deepens and the case runs on to a fatal termination.

An artery has been broken in the brain. and the poured-out blood pressing on the nerve centers, brings about the fatal event. A treatment calculated to draw the bloom from the brain to the extremities, hot foot baths, bleedings, etc., premises to be the most useful in tuch cases. The thermin fever pat ent is unaconscious and convelied, and his body temperature may be 108 degrees Fahrenheit—that is above 10 degrees normal. The skin of this patient feels as though it would burn your hand when laid thereon. In this case the thorough and prompt application of cold is needed. Ice to the head and cold water to the body generally will be in erder. Medical advice and assistance should be promptly had in either of the two cases referred to. Complete recevery from sunstroke is rare, the brain being permanently crippled or affected in many cases. Residence in a cold climate, it is said, affords most hope for such patients.

Salf-depial is one of the surest staffs on the narrow and rugged way of virtue.

The Gospel proclaims the dignity of labor. Judged by its standard, every honest employment le houorable, how menial soever is be.—Cardinal Gibbons,

# 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,

## Latest Notes from

The Cholera-The Burizell Case.

LONDON, July 15.—The utmost care is still exercised at the southern ports of France to guard against the introduction of cholers. A disinfecting apparatus has been established at Cette and at Ville Franche de Confert. The parcel past hastween Spring and Portson. parcel post between Spain and Portugal has been suspended for the present. All parcels from France for Portugal will now be sent by

sea to Liabon.

A Madrid special says the cholers is spreading to more towns in the province of Valencia.

There were 35 new cases and 10 deaths reported There were 35 new cases and 10 deaths reported to-day, one death occurring in the city of Valencis. The authorities of Castello De Rugat concealed the fact that the disease raged there for a fortnight. Fifty cases occurred at that place, seventeen of which proved fatal. The fact that the disease prevailed was concealed to avoid the isolation of the place. A supplicious case has been received at a hearing. suspicious case has been received at a hospital in Madrid.

Concerning the difference between Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, and Dr. Burtzell a despatch from Rome says of the decree issued by the Pope on that subject that it is absolutely sweeping in its denunciation of Dr. Burtzell. It condemns the rabellious pastor of Buttzell. It condemns the rebellious pastor of Epiphany to acknowledge his submission to the Archbishop, to write a complete apology, and send it on at once to the Propaganda Fides. This powerful tribunal will then decide whether or not Dr. Burtzell cau be appointed to officiate in any place Archbishop Corrigan may choose to designate as the future home of the priest, and whether the retraction and apology are sufficient, whether he has actually made the present wows of submission to the Archbishop. necessary vows of submission to the Archbishop.
There is no truth in the report that the decree
vests the Archbishop with authority to discipline five other priests of New York. The Hudson priests mentioned in the rumor is not even under Archbishop Corrigan's jurisdiction; but it is evident this decree is fully intended to to serve as a warning to any of the priests in America who desire or feel in duty bound to follow the footsteps of Dr. Burtzell, and that is definite so far as the Archbishop's power is con-cerned. Whether the ecclesiastical law or the laws of the Propaganda Fides are or not at variance with each other is another question. The decree of Propaganda was referred to the Pape for his sanction, and he gave it last Sunday. Archbishop Corrigan is in Milan. He gues thence to Verona, from there to Munich. He will attend the Passion Play in Oberammergau. From there he will go to Vienna, and gradually make his way to Paris and Havre, from which port he will sail in the first week in September for America. He is accompanied by his secretary, Dr. McDonnell.

The official statistics of the Prassian harvest made a favorable showing.

John Ralfa, a botaniat who was well known in America, died yesterday at Penzance. The towns of Uciany and Schwierzen, in

Russia, have been nearly destroyed by incendiary fires. The Rome Opinione says England has assured Italy that she does not intend to abandon her

rights in Tunis. The Freemen's Journal says O'Donovan Rossa's period of outlawry will expire this winter, and he will visit Oork in January.

Forty-four deaths from cholers have occured among the members of a battalion of Ghoorkas stationed at Dharmsaia in the

As a result of Admiral Lang's resignation, the Chinese Government declares that never again will it entrust real authority in the navy to any

In the House of Commons to day Sir James Fergusson declined to make any statement regarding the Behring sea question in view of the present state of the negociations on that subrelating to the Behring sea troubles would soon be laid before the Parliament.

Among those who attended Mr. Stanley's wedding reception Saturday was a wealthy widow named Hatchard. While there she stole several silver spoons from the room in which the wedding gifts were displayed. She was seen by a detective on duty in the room and was arrested. This morning she was sensenced to two weeks' imprisonment.

It is stated that the Liberal leaders are willing to agree to a curtailment of the debate on the address from the Throne and to allow the Land Purchase bill to pass its second reading practically without debate, if the Government will postpone the reassembling of Parliament until Jaruary. The ministers are agreeable but at is feared that the Radicals cannot be relied on to carry out this programme.

The Lindon Standard correspondent at Madrid reports an interview with Senator Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Prime Minister, in which he said that foreign influence had nothing to do with the recent ministerial crisis in Spain. It was due, he said, to incapacity of the Liverale. The Prime Minister stated that he was in favor of a moderate protective policy and a renewal of the treaties of commerce which ex-

When President Carnot was about to enter the Elyses Palace on Monday evening on his return from Longohamps a man standing near by fired a revolver in the air. He was promptly arrested. He said he was a chemist and the author of many inventions. He had been out of employment for some time and wished to attract the attention of the President and pub-lic to his case. The police say the cevolver was oaded with blank catridges.

#### Mr. Blaine in American Trade.

WASHINGTON. July 15 -Mr. Blaine has addressed a letter to Sensour Fry in opposition to the admission of sugar duty free to the union. He concludes. I do not doubt that in many respects the tar ff bill pending in the Senate 18 a just measure and that most of its provisions are in accordance with the wise policy of probection. But there is not a section or a line in the entire bill that will open a market for an other bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork. other bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork.

If sugar is now placed on the free list without exacting important trade concessions in return we shall close the duer of a profitable reciprocity against curselves. I think you wil find some valuable hints on this subject in the President's brief message of June 19, with as much in utical wisdom as was ever stated in so shorts a space. Our foreign market for breadstoff; as space. Our foreign market for breadstoff; whilst of the wheat provided and close the close of the past week were always on hand all sorts of Boots, for foreign market for breadstoff; whilst of the wheat always on hand all sorts of Boots, for foreign market for breadstoff; whilst of the wheat provided and the past week were always on hand all sorts of Boots, for foreign market for breadstoff; whilst of the wheat provided and the past week were always on hand all sorts of Boots, for foreign market for breadstoff; whilst of the wheat provided as figh as 80c afloat, per 66 lbs.

India and No. I Manitoba Hard is quoted at 50 close, on hand 10

Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported during the past week were founded as figh as 80c afloat for the wheat of a week 29; left for city 82; sales 5; on hand 10

Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported during the past week were founded as figh as 80c afloat for the structure of the state of the state of the past week were for a provided as figh as 80c afloat, per 60 by the state of the st

in the markets of Europe. It becomes us, therefore, so use every opportunity for the extension of our market in both of the American continents. With nearly \$100,000,000 worth of continents. With nearly \$100,000,000 worth of sugar seeking our market every year we shall prove ourselves most unskilled legislators it we do not secure a large field for the sale and consump ion of our breadstuffs and provisions. The late conference of American republics proved the existence of a common desire for closer relations. Our Congress should take up the work which the International cunference left. Our field of commercial development and progress lies south of us."

#### Over Two Million of Dollars.

The Grand Semi-Annual Drawing of The Louisiania State Lottery took place at New Orlsans, June 17, 1890, when over \$2,000,000 was scattered breadcast. Ticket No. 59,843 drew the First Capital Prize of \$600,000 is was sold in fortieths at \$1 00 each—One went to Martin H. Simensen, 412 W. 50.h St., New York Oity; one to Ois Andersen, 259 W. Eris St., Unicage, Ille.; one to M. Conroy, Stamford, Conn.; one to Herbert E. Todd, Lynn, Mass.; one to Morris Rosenthal, Heusten, Tex; one to Houten National Bank, Heuston, Tex; one to Houten National Bank, Heuston, Tex; one to Wilson C Rich, Beston, Mass; one to W. E. Spangenberg, 206 La Salle S., Obloago, Ille.; one to Jes. Huggard, Bridgepert, Conn.; two te P. H. Gilbert, cerner Dilman and Prat: St., Philadelphie, Pa., two to E. Mitchell, 14 Main St., East, Hamilton, Ont., Canada; one collected for a pation of Wolls, Farge & Oe.'s Express, etc., etc. Ticket No. 92 201 grew the Second Capital Lrize of \$208 000. Ticket No. 90 207 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$100,000
Ticket No. 77,535 drew the Fourth Capital
Prize of \$50,000. Tickets Nos. 62,493 and
94,115 drew the two Flith Capital Prizes of \$20,000 each. The Supreme Court of the United State has decided that The Louisians State Lottery Company has centract with the State of Louisiana which does not expire un-

RAILWAY.

SEASIDE, WHITE MOUNTAINS AND ST. LAWRENCE RESORTS.

800 a.m.-Train leaving Montreal daily, except Sunday, has elegant Buffet Parlor Car to Gorham, Portland and Old Orchard Beach, Sleeping Car to Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, St. Flavie, Little Metis, Metapedia,

Halifax, &c.

10 15 p m.—Train leaving Montreal daily, except Sunday, has Sleeping Cars to Gorham, Portland, Old Orchard Beach, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, St. Flavie, Little Metis, Metapedia, Dalhousie, &c.

VESTIBULED TRAIN—This magnificent train leaves Montreal avent Standay at 100

train leaves Montreal every Saturday at 100 pm. (berths may be taken at any hour Friday evening) Returning, leaves Portland every Sunday until August 31st, inclusive, at 7 p.m., reaching Montreal 8 30 a.m. Monday. No extra charge by this train beyond the usual

Pullman fare.

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

and Balmoral Hotels. JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager,

> I took Cold. I took Sick.

I take My Meals, I take My Rest, AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE

ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, For Soott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda Not only cured My Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT

ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING FLESH ON MY BONES AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK."

Scott's Emulsion is put up only in Salmon color wrappers. Sold by all Druggists at 500, and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.



liness Detected at Eyesight.

**EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE** Office Hours from 9 a, m to 8, p. m. Cloud on sunday.

CERTIFICATE.

For about two months may two children were Several physicians were called in, but could not effect a cure. Finally I was induced to place my children under Madame Demarais & Lacroix's tr-atment, and in two months they were completely cured. To day my children are in the bast health. Anyone having children suffering from the same disease are welcome to call at my house and I shall be pleased to give



## SEY'S

Dr. SEY'S REMEDY, the Great French Remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Affections, Constipation and all diseases of the stomach, lever and bowels.

Dg. SEY'S REMEDY is composed of the purest aromatics which stimulate the digestive organs, and which, far from weakening like most medicines, impars tone to, and strengthen the system. Further it contains a substance which acts directly on the bowels, so that in small doses, it prevents and cures constipation, and in larger doses it acts as one of the best purgatives.

It is important to note that Dr. Sey's Revery can be taken in any dose without disturbing the habits or regime of those who take it.

Sold by all Druggists, \$1.00 per Bottle.

## S. LACHANCE

SOLE PROPRIETOR

1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET. Y MONTREAL.

### JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian

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

117 College Street. Telephone 2582

Stanley's Wedding.

London, July 12 -The marriage of Mr. Henry M. Stanley and Miss Dorothy Tennant took place in Westminster Abbey this after neen. Mr. Stapley entered the Abbey at 1.50. He walked erect up to the transept, shewing ne signs of his illness, and took a seat near the alter. He were a frock coat with a white flower in the button hole and waite kid gleves. Count D'Arche, the re-presentative of King Leepoid of Balgiam, and the green's best man, Mr. Myers, a brother-in-law of Miss Tennant, and Dr. Parke, Mr. A. M. Jephsen, Capt. Nelson and Lieute. Stairs and Bonny, who were with Mr. Stanley on his last expedition into Africa, grouped themselves around Mr. Stanley. Five minutes later Miss Tennant, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Charles Combe Tennant, extered the Abbey and walked with stately grace along the alale. Her train was norme by two of her nephews, dressed as pages. Their cestumes were of the time of Charles I, and consisted of white satin cavalier suits with large white hats ornamented with ostrich plumes. The brides maids were Miss Sylvia Myers, the bride's niece, and Miss Finlay. While moving to-ward the altar the bride stopped, broke the line of the procession and walked slowly to the tablet under which lies the dust of Livingstene and placed thereon a wreath of white flowers in the centre of which was a scarlet letter "L." Mr. Stanley has not recovered from his recent indisposition. The display of homage to the great explorer and the, perhaps too, early leaving a sick bed in order te prevent an heur's postponement of the wedding ceremony, preved no light ordeal te the strength of Mr. Stanley. His weak-ness from the malady under which he was ness from the malady under which he was suffering was noticeable to many of the distinguished attendants at Westminster Abbry yesterday, but it was very happily remarked track \$8 to \$9; ordinary \$6 to \$7.50. yesterday, but it was very happily remarked, as Dr. Park had already said, tha Stanley's illness was of a temporary character altogether. Mr. Stanley was on Sunday confined to his bed at Mitchel court. He has been overwhilmed with notes and tele-

### COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

grams of congratulation on his marriage.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week were 8692 bbls, against 11336 bbls for the week previous. Quite an improvement is noted in the demand, both in export and local account, and if the advance in foreign markets is main tained an advance of 10c to 15c per bbl will take place in this market. Oity strong bakers' is firm at \$5.25 with higher prices looked for. Straight rollers have sold at \$4.85 to \$4.90 on brack, with higher prices paid for broken lots. There has been more enquiry for low grades in hage, sales of several car loads being reported, 2nd more is wanted. Further advices have ... ting rust in wheat in quite a number of sec-tions. In order districts the outlook is good.

tions. In order districts the outlook is good. Western millers are saking 10c to 15c per bb! more for their straight rollers.

Patent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Patent spring, \$5.55 to \$5.80; Straight roller, \$4.80 to \$5.00; Extrs, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Superfine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Fine, \$3.25 to \$4.00; City Strong Bakers, \$0.00 to \$5.25; Ontario bags—superfine, \$2.00 to \$5.25; Ontario bags—superfine, \$2.00 to \$2,10; Ontario bags—fine, \$1.45 to \$1.55; Ontario bags—extrs, \$2.25 to 2.32.

Oathmall &c. — Market continues fairly

OATMEAL, &c - Market continues fairly OATMEAL, &c. — Market continues fairly steady, although some dealers complain of prices being shaded. We quote: Standard in bbls at \$4.50 to \$4.60 and granulated at \$4.65 to \$4.75. Bags are quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.25 for Standard. Rolled cats \$4.50 to \$4.75, and \$2.20 to \$2.30 in bags. Pearl barley \$6.00 to \$6.25 per brl, and pot barley \$4.00 to \$4.25. Split peas \$4.00 to \$4.25.

peas \$4.00 to \$4.25.

COEN.—Receipts during the past week were \$12,942 bushels, against 124.798 bushels for the pravious. In sympathy with the advance in the west prices here have risen to 51½c to 52½c in car lots, duty paid. Our last week's quotation should have read "duty paid" instead of the head." "In bond."

BRAN &c. There is a small movement in bran at about last week prices, which we quote at \$14 00 to \$15,00 per ton. Shorts, \$16.00 to \$18.00 as to quality, and Moulie \$22.00 for finest.

nnest.

Oars—Receipts during the past week were
34,913 bushels, against 71,234 bushels for the
week previous. The quiet feeling in case re'ported by us last week has been emphasized by iower prices sales of Lower Canada having be male at 390 to 40c. A barge load of 9,000 bushels of cats was purchased a few days ago, but when it was unloaded into warehouse it was jound to be heated when the buyer refused

but holders say they will not sceept the low prices offered. Buyers bid 53c to 54cc, but ellers ask 55c to £6s.

PROVISIONS.

POSE, LARD, Ero.—Receipts during the past week were 590 bbls. A fair business has been done since our lass issue in Canada snore out, done since our last issue in Uanada snore out, which has sold at \$17.50 so \$16, as to size of lot, and Obicago short cut clear has been placed at \$16.50 to \$17. In lard there have been placed of Causada refinek in pails at 80 to 820 per 10, according to 52; of lot. Sincked means are ateady under a fair demand. We quote prices at follows:

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 3,306 page, against 3,488 page, for the week previous. There is some enquiry for finest June creamery for export, but business is checked through holders asking more than our rent market values. A round lot of June creamers of the state of the stat ery was offered here a few days and, and, although 17c2 was bid, it was refused. In Eastern Townships and Morrisburg, a fair business is reported in jobbing selections at 16c to 17c, whilst smal lots of selected western are selling at 14c to 15c. Buyers for the Lower Ports and Newfoundland are looking for a few round lots of selected Western, but all they want to pay isl51c. The butter, however, cannot be bought in the West low enough to admit of accepting such a low rate. Mixed and white butter still drags, although offered at very low

Oresmery, 17c to 18c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 17c; Morrisburg, 16c to 17c; Western, 12c to 15c; Old butter, 8c to 10c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

DRIED APPLES.—Market quiet, prices ateady at 50 to 6c. A car lot changed hands during the week at 5c.

EVAPORATED APPLES .- Prices steady and unchanged at 12c to 12he per lb.
PINE APPLES.—Market quiet at from 12c to

25c each.

Eggs—At the beginning of the week there was a decided improvement and better figures were obtained, but owing to a stackened exquiry prices are easier at 12½, and we quote 12c to 12½c, a round lot changing hands at the outside rate. Advices from New York state that it is expected that the McKinkey bill will become law

on August 1st.

OHEERE,—An easier feeling has been developed in the cheese market, although there is very little change in prices as yet. For instance, if a buyer wanted a line of finest Western colored, it would be difficult to secure it under \$2c, whilst if the same lot were offered for sale it would be hard work to get over 8gc.

The drop in the public cable of 6d to 43s has also produced an unsettled and weaker feeling, but it is a question if prices will go much lower. Still there is undoubtedly an immense make to come forward, and lower prices may have to be accepted to work it off. The market closes in a very sick predicament and prices are more or very sick predicament and prices are more or less nominal at 8gc to 8gc for finest colored and 8gc to 8gc for tinest white. In underpriced goods a lot of 500 boxes of colored French was sold to-day at 8gc and a lot of white at 7gc.

Finest White, 8gl to 8gc; Finest Colored, 8gc to 8gc; Medium, 7gc to 8gc.

Brans.—Country advices generally report the prospects for the bean crop as poor. The

the prospects for the bean crop as poor. The market under these circumstances remains firm with fair demand at our last week's quotations: \$1 70 to \$1 85 in jobbing lots; old stock, \$1 50 BERSWAX - Little business doing; prices un

hanged: 24c to 25c per lb.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—Market quiet Round lots, 7c to 7sc per lb; jobbing lots, 7sc to 8c; syrup, 60c to 75c per tin, and 5tc to 5sc in wood. Hors-Market firm with prices firmer of

atronger foreign advices. Choice Canadian, 18c to 19s per lb; fair to good, 14s to 16c. Old stock, 5e to 10c.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLIE. - A car of new apples in barrels is expected in a few days. A few boxes apples were received by express and sold at \$4.25 to 5.50. The advices received from the United States ed far report very short crop prospects.

LEMONS.—Sales in cases at \$10.00. In boxes \$4.75 to \$5 for good, down to \$3 for poor.

OBANGES.—Jamaics oranges have arrived and sold at \$9 to \$10 per bri.

POTATOES.—Market firm, with sales of car lots at 90c. New potatoes have dropped from \$1.60 to \$1 per basket.

LEATHER.

There has been a very fair enquiry during the weed, both for black and sole descriptions. Sales of Buff have transpired at fully lic to 2c per lb. alvance upon prices ruling some time since, and quite an advance has been experi-enced in waxed upper, but to make it a paying business a further rise will have to be estaboutsides a turener rise will have so se escan-lished. Hides still continue high and are out of all proportion to the low price of leather. English buyers have relieved this market of considerable quantities of splits, buff and sole leather at very fair prices, and shipments of black are still going forward.

HIDES AND SKINS.

There has been no change in the hide market, the feeling having continued firm and the advance in local green hides noted in our last has been maintained, notwithstanding the increased receipts, which have been principally from the country. The demand from tanners has been good in consequence of which stocks have not accumulated any, and a fairly active brainess has been transacted, although pauner tate that there is not much money in leather when they are paying 71c for hides. The re-ceipts of lamb skins have also been large, and owing to the advance in prices have met with a ready demand at 35c each. Calf skins are dull and unchanged at 5c. The demand for Western hides has been good, and the market has ruled fairly active and firm, with no change in values to note. We quote prices here as follows: — No. 1 Toronto as 70; No. 2 do at 64c; Western buff and upper, No. 1, 7½; No. 2 do at 6½c to hoavy steers at 8½c to 10c, and Northwest dry hides at 9c. Local green hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; and No. 3, 5c to dealers, and 7½c, 6½c and

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending July 12, 1890, were as follows:-

Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves, 2982 8412 493 207
Over from last week. 24 100 4
Total for week. 3006 3512 397 207
Left on hand. 680 1600 60 We quote the following as being fair values:

Cattle export 5c to 5½c; Butchers' good, 4½c to 4½c; Butchers' med. 4c to 4½c; Butchers' culls, 3½c to 5½c; Sheep, 4½c to 4½c; Hogs, \$5.20 to 5.25; Calves, \$4.00 to \$8.00. MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE,

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending July 12, were 204; left over from previous week 15; total for week 229; ellipped during week, 153; left for city 62; sales 5; on hand 10

A Warlike Queen.

The appearance of the years Empress of Germany in military tenue the other day recalls the story attributing to the Queen the intention of denning the uniform or ner regiment of Prassian Dragoon Guards during her short stay at Darmetadt a few weeks ago. Had her Majesty worn the uniform in ques tion it would have been the first time she has assumed such a cestume for more than thirty years. The eminent artist Herr Von Angeli has just completed a portrait of the Queen on amazone, destined for Her Majusty's Prussian regiment. Our Severeign Lady is depicted in the uniform tunic and the regulation associated for Herral William — "" Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.90; Mese pork, Western, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.90; Mese pork, Western, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Hams, city cured, per bb, \$26 to \$10.00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 93c to mon, refined, per lb, 52c to 64c.

Sic; Bacon, per lb, 52c to 64c.

Sic; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 12c; Tallow, complete the per lb, back the per lb, back the per lb, back the per lb, back the per lb, see Royal ladies in military uniform en the Continent. The Empress lb, see lb, late the per lb, back the see Royal ladies in military uniform en the Continent. The Empress lb, see lb, late the per lb, late the per lb, late the late the per lb, late the late hus cenie, it is true, was an exception to what may almost be said to be the rule abread; but the wla. w of the Emperor Frederick but the wloss of the Emperor Presented (Princess Roys) we accustemed to attend (Princess Roys) we accustemed to attend reviews in the uniform et serving accume the before her marriage, nothing accume the Duchess of Edinburgh better than her accurate Lancer tunic and helmet- In her young day. the Queen was a perfect horsewomen and rode eftener than she dreve.—London Figare.

A Turkish Drink.

The favorite drink of the Turks is a pre-paration of "mastic." Mastic is alcohol, and is much mero intexticating and much more injurious to health than common alcohol. Its addition of water. It is inflammable I ke any alcohel. The religious prohibition is generally understood by the Moslem population as being directed only against wine, which is re-garded as an infile drink, and although drunk steelthily by many young natives is not generally considered the proper thing for Turks. Rakkee, or martic, however, is a com-men drink, and one in which men of all reli-gious—Christian, Jew and Mehammedan can get drunk tegether in less than half the time possible with any other liquer.

The Ulm Cathedral is finished. It was begun in 1577, and is 9372 feet high.

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

Japenese saying : You can't rivet a nail in a oiled potato.

It is proposed to join the Danube and Adria tic Sea by means of a navigable canal. INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

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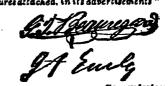
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A GENTS—NUTE OUR FINDERS: Willies Example Letters, 2 inch 30; 3 inch 40; 4 inch 50 cach; elegant door-plates, 300, 75c and \$1 cach; catalogue free. N. Y. Door-Plate Co., 34 Park row, New York. 50:2 ORGANIST WANTED—For St. Peter's Catholic Cathedral, London, Ont. The organ is a three manual pipa. Liber I salary. Apply to BEV. M. J. TIERNAN, Rector, before 1:5 August.

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