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YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

A Pair of Fairy Boots. A pair of boots; whose can they be? Ted found them down beside the sea; He thought a mermaid put them there...

A Mother's Argument. "The most to-be-regretted act of my life," says a lieutenant-commander in the navy, "was a letter which I wrote home to my mother when about seven years of age..."

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nobody! The tree which leans against its neighbor cannot withstand the blasts which leave the lone pine on the bleak hillside unscathed.

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BONNIE SCOTLAND.

THROUGH "THE LAND O' CAKES."

The Haunts of Scott—Melrose, Abbotsford, Dryburgh Abbey—The Historic Tweed.

It is but five minutes' walk from the station. Coming down from Edinburgh by rail, I crossed the Tweed a dozen times in an hour and a half; and thought all the while how the flashing waters of that pretty stream flow under the battlements of Abbotsford just as they used to do sixty years ago, when Sir Walter Scott, surrounded by his famous friends, made his palatial home a hall of royal revelry. Melrose town is pretty enough, so is the valley of Tweed, to repay a visit, even were neither associated with the life and death of the poet.

A tidy maid admitted me into the ruined Abbey of Melrose, through a wooden gate thrown across the south aisle. There is a charge of fourpence at the gate, and a tempting stall within, where photographs and wooden trinkets are on sale. There are people lounging about, chatting, counting their guide-books, making purchases of curios, and seeming to enjoy most part rather bored than otherwise. It is ever thus. When you go to a shrine with your heart in your hand, you must carry your purse in your pocket as well, or you are driven into a corner by the professional sight-seer, who makes a business of furnishing his horses with the easily bought trifles of travel.

Melrose is a floral wilderness of stone; time can not wither it. Cromwell's batteries have succeeded only in embroidering some parts of it in a new pattern. Fire and fury, and the ruthless hands of the time-robbers, have left enough of the granite fabric of the original to save it from inevitable comparison with the ruins and remains that are scattered through Great Britain. The Abbey is carpeted with rich deep sod; the rocks are in the cracks of the walls, and look solemnly down from the broken arches, like sentinels. It is remarkable to note the proportion which these big black blocks bear to the ruined abbey. I am not, however, inclined to believe that the stones of certain clerics inhabit the dark crevices of the rocks, and are waiting to dash down upon the heads of the unwelcome intruder. There are worse parts of the scene than this, "satanic fair" though it be, and more to him who wrote of its transcendent moonlight beauty. By the way, Scott was stung.

It is not to have seen the grand old Abbey under such circumstances, though he had for a number of years through the windows of it.

In the east window—a successful and appropriate restoration—Alexander Hume's name, and near by is the heart of the Bruce, which Lord Douglas craved successfully to carry to the Holy Land. Many a monk and many a warrior has gone to dust under the moss at Melrose—St. Waleweus, the second abbot among them. On an ancient stone in the eighth chapel there is a Latin inscription, with this appendix:—"Pray for the soul of Peter the Treasurer." I think there should be special prayers for all treasurers, inasmuch as they live and die amidst temptations. Tom Pardy, Scott's faithful foot-steps, is buried in the churchyard, under a stone erected by his loving master.

It is the outer ruin of the once splendid edifice that appeals to you as you take your last look at Melrose. In the middle of the twelfth century it was completed and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin by the Cistercian monks, who lavished upon it that art and devotion can achieve. It has had two centuries it was destroyed by the English in their retreat under Edward I. Since then its history has been varied, but the last chapter is the most sorrowful of all. There it stands, roofed with the sky, shined upon, rained upon, blown through and through by the winds; a sweet, solemn, pathetic shadow of itself—a memory and a regret.

Driving over the hill, the carriage halted suddenly in the road, under a cluster of trees. We knew it was the spot we were seeking; for there were a half-dozen vehicles drawn up in the shade, awaiting the return of the guests, who were at that moment somewhere in the building. Yes, it was Abbotsford. Passing down a green lane, we turned under a wall of the garden thickly covered with ivy, entered a private gate, crossed a grass-plot, and came to an anteroom, or office, where about twenty people were waiting to be shown over the premises. We were kept in that dismal room for nearly half an hour. The custodian, who had taken one party in charge and carefully looked the door after him, had much to explain; and it was with some difficulty that he persuaded the listeners to return to the office when he had made his accustomed round and talked himself out.

At last our turn came. We were admitted by the garrison's gentleman who had just collected a shilling a head from the preceding party, and who now locked us in with him on the sacred side of the door. Then followed a rapid, set description of the rooms through which we were led—the study, the library, the drawing-room, armory and entrance hall. "This is Sir Walter's study," said the custodian, in the most business-like way. "That is his chair," pointing with a wand to a well-padded easy-chair standing by the door on which so many thousand pages have been written. On the mantel were a few ornaments, just as Scott left them full many a year ago. His books were there, books of all sizes and descriptions, but such as he was most in need of when at work. Half-way up the wall is a small gallery with an iron railing, encircling three sides of the room. A light iron stair leads to it, and at the farther end is a door opening into the bedroom he used to occupy. It was his custom to steal out of that room on restless nights, and, passing along the gallery, descend to his solitary work while all the rest of the household slept. Fancy that grand old man in nightcap, dressing-gown, and slippers, with candle in hand, coming into his study at 2 a.m.!

The library is a handsome room, sixty by fifty feet, with a ceiling of richly-

carved oak, and contains twenty thousand volumes. These books are kept behind a wire screen, and are never moved except at the annual dusting season. The portrait of his son hangs over the mantel. In the deep window is a cabinet of relics, some of the highly interesting. We were shown the last suit of clothes Sir Walter wore; a broad-skirted green coat, with big buttons, plaid trousers, heavy shoes, broad-brimmed hat, and stout walking stick. These he put off when he went to bed never to rise again. That silver vase, the gift of Lord Byron, is no longer in the library. The present proprietors of Abbotsford seem to fear the mob of tourists who besiege the gates in pleasant weather all the year round. There is much that is elegant and interesting in the drawing-room, especially the original sketches by Turner, illustrating Scott's "Provincial Antiquities."

The armory is so small that it seems like a playhouse of weapons. It resembles the entrance hall of almost any respectable private dwelling—I mean as for size,—but is very elegant in its appointments. This hall divides the drawing-room from the dining-room, but to the latter we were not admitted. In that dining-room, what feasts have not been given; what gatherings of royal souls, what bursts of wit, what convocations of noble fellowship! And in that room he died; yet we were not permitted to look in at the door for one little moment. The entrance hall is another museum of antiquities. I happened to see in the corner the crucifix of Queen Mary, and wondered how it felt there among the fragments of sculpture from crumbling abbey and the rest of the relics of less affinity.

We looked out of the broad windows into the lawn that slopes to the edge of the Tweed. The hills beyond looked hazy, and the river flowed silently by, under the spreading boughs that nearly swept its placid current. From another window, on the opposite side of the house, we saw the grave of one of Scott's pet dogs. There is a small stone with a name cut in it; but we were so hurried by our impatient custodian, and so crowded by our companions, that it was hardly possible to make it out. Having paid our shilling, it was our privilege to inscribe our names in the visitors' book, and retire by the same gate through which we entered.

Nothing of the garden or the grounds could we roam over; not one half the ground-floor of the house was shown us. We were herded like sheep, till there was a room full, and then we were driven through the apartments I have mentioned, and ushered out without more ado. They who live in the house of Scott no doubt find us very tiresome and persistent people; but we who love Abbotsford, and have come long pilgrimages to see it, think that of the two the residents are the more objectionable. We turned our backs on the fine old mansion with a heart full of the bitterest disappointment. O for a day such as Lewis spent there, and such as many another less worthy guest has been favored with! If the house were indeed open—untenanted by any ghostly presence that once trod the floor—how dear it would be to us, and how precious would be the remembrance of our pilgrimage!

Down a long road, over the hills beyond Melrose, with the vale of Lammermoor in view at one point, and delightful landscape always around you, over a swing-bridge, that makes you feel queer to fore you get across it and pay your penny toll up a lane that leads to a "backpath," deep, narrow, and densely shaded; and then off to the right, between a high wall and a row of thick-leaved trees, that make a perpetual twilight in the place,—it is thus you come upon all that is left of Dryburgh Abbey and the tomb of Scott.

Standing at the west doorway—a crumbling arch swathed in ivy,—you look up the grand path that was once the nave of the abbey church. At the far end still stands a fragment of the high altar and a foot full of rain-water. To the left of this altar is a chapel called St. Mary's Aisle, right against the north transept. This solemn and sacred ruin is a legacy of the twelfth century. In the chapel—the most beautiful that I know of in the range of abbey ruins—lie the remains of Walter Scott, his wife, his eldest son, and Lockhart, his son-in-law. Sitting in the sunshine of the soft English summer, and listening to the rocks that cry from the green summits of the tottering walls, I think of these haunts of Scott—of Melrose and Abbotsford, and all the pleasant paths that lie hereabout;—and I turn the pages of a volume that I have stumbled upon, and read the record of the last days of the Wizard of the North. The Rev. Lorenzo Gilliland writes:

"At Edinburgh, on the morning of the 17th of June, 1832, Sir Walter was lifted into his carriage,—left, and knew no more that he was leaving. His own remnant town forever. He remained (till) till descending the valley of the Gaha, he raised his head and began, like a man waking from a dream, to gaze about him. Suddenly he murmured: 'Gala Water, surely! Bucklehorn, Torwood!' "When he saw the Eskdale he became greatly excited; and when, turning on his couch, he suddenly caught sight of Abbotsford, he uttered a cry of delight and could hardly be kept in the carriage. His excitement continued unmanageable until he reached the threshold of the door. Laidlaw was waiting, and assisted in carrying him to the dining-room. Here he sat bewildered for a few minutes, when, resting his eyes on his old, kind friend, he said: 'Ah, Willie Laidlaw! How often, man, have I thought of you!'"

By this time his dogs assembled around him; they leaped on him, and licked his hands. He now sobbed and now smiled, till exhausted nature laid him asleep in his own Abbotsford."

Referring to the close of Scott's life, the same writer adds:

"This came about half-past one in the afternoon of September 2, when, in the presence of all his children, the sun of autumn shone softly in at the open window, and the Tweed uttering its silver monody, the spirit of Scott was released from its body of death."

THE GREAT NORTH-WEST.

MR. LAFLECHE GIVES HIS VIEWS.

The Progress of the Country—The Advancement Made by the Church—Hopes for the Future.

On his return from the Pacific Coast, the Bishop of Three Rivers, commenting upon his trip, said: "The bishops cannot engage French Canadians to leave the Province of Quebec. We have here a fine heritage left us by our fathers. An extensive field for colonization still remains to us. This should first be settled. This is our first duty. But as a large number of our countrymen wish to emigrate anyway, the best we can do is to direct them towards the West. For my part I will never advise a Canadian to settle in New England. I have often expressed my mind on this subject, and I am clearly of the opinion that it would be more advantageous for our compatriots to settle in Manitoba, or on the banks of the Saskatchewan rather than in the United States where very few of them succeed. They will meet with more real material and religious advantages in the West. From a religious point of view they will have the help of the Church and of a complete ecclesiastical organization. In each important group they will find, at least, a chapel. At certain places, such as Rat Portage, Calgary and Victoria, there are some very fine churches. The church in the latter town is a very pretty one. It is built on the same plans as the Longueuil church."

PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH.

Mr. Lafleche, when a missionary, went to the North-West thirty-five years ago. This time he met some Indians who had been converted to Christianity by him. His Lordship went to Manitoba in 1844, a year before Mgr. Tache, with three Gray Nuns. There are now twenty-one convents and 167 religious. In 1844 in the whole west there was one bishop, Mgr. Brandler and three priests, Rev. Messrs. Thibeault, Belcourt and Darveau. There is now one archbishop, four bishops, 100 priests, of whom 99 are Oblates. There are now 150 clergies and 4000 pupils attending the schools. The bishop left Lafleche, April 25, 1844, and returned Winnipeg, June 21. From Winnipeg to the Pacific coast the journey occupied three months. This time the bishop covered the distance in 62 hours to Winnipeg, and from there to Vancouver in 72 hours. His Lordship is of the opinion that the Indian races in the North-West are dying away yearly and that eventually the only vestiges of them to be found will be the children educated at the Industrial Schools and taught agriculture. The Indians are fast disappearing since the buffalo has gone.

AGAINST CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Mgr. Lafleche, speaking of the Chinese immigration, said that the West "treasured with an invasion from the Empire of the Sun." "China," he said, "has a population of nearly 450,000,000 more than the whole of Europe. This population is increasing and becoming civilized. It lives with but little and possesses an aptitude for work with which the whites cannot compete. I visited at New Westminster a large steam-kiln by Chinese. All the wares were of Chinese manufacture. I was astonished at the industry, ability and perfection revealed by these articles. Some of the objects were really admirable. It is easy therefore to foresee the results of a competition that a people so numerous, so ingenious, and who spend so little for a living, can make on the white people. All the Chinese who come to America economize and send all their economies back to their native country. There exist in China powerful companies of capitalists who lead money to the poor who come to America. These immigrants reimburse this money out of their earnings by the month or week. Mgr. Blondel told me, while speaking of a small town in the West, that the savings of the Chinese there reached \$1,000 per week, over \$50,000 per year. All of this was religiously sent to China. This race exercises a disastrous effect. It brings no industry into the country, but on the contrary, makes a ruinous competition to the white people and removes from the country a considerable amount of capital which is needed to develop the national industries. In the West the people approve of the American law of Chinese exclusion. The Canadian Government imposes a \$20 tax on each Chinese man coming into Canada. This is not sufficient and will not prevent the Chinese from settling in Canada."

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT No. 761, Craig Street, Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1892

DISREPUTABLE PLACES.

It becomes our painful duty, this week, to speak in plain terms of a crying evil that curses our city, and to call the attention of those whose duty it is to protect the morals, as well as the temporal interests of our respectable citizens, to the matter; we hope we will not speak in vain.

We are about to speak of the dens of iniquity that pollute certain streets, where respectable people are obliged to live in an atmosphere rank with all the abominations that immorality can engender.

For obvious reasons we will not mention the names of streets nor of the inhabitants of the respectable houses upon them; but it is necessary, and if no attention is paid to our warning, we will not scruple to make public the full details of the case. There is one street, in a most refined locality, not far from Sherbrooke, nor very far from St. Catherine, where almost every second house is a resort for corrupt youth and still more corrupt age.

Some weeks ago we referred, editorially, to the project, now on foot, of establishing a Catholic Summer School at Chautauqua. We express the hope that the site to be chosen would be some place near the boundary line between Canada and the United States.

On the opposite side of this street there are a couple of respectable houses; the rest is property belonging to one of the largest Catholic educational houses in Montreal; it is fenced in. The good citizens on this street know not what side to turn to, or what way to act.

vilest persons. If the wives and daughters of honorable men venture down that street, on business or to visit, they are frequently insulted. The ladies who go out to sweep their doorsteps in the mornings are made the targets of the worst and most polluted expressions.

Where is the police protection for those people? It would seem as if our guardians were appointed to protect the respectable characters instead of the virtuous citizens. The people are anxious to know how much longer this is to go on.

Men in every walk of life are to be found, at all hours, making that street hideous with their oaths and obscene language. But especially on Saturday and Sunday nights is it a very pandemonium. The Christian Brothers cannot go down that street nor allow their pupils upon it.

Some weeks ago we referred, editorially, to the project, now on foot, of establishing a Catholic Summer School at Chautauqua. We express the hope that the site to be chosen would be some place near the boundary line between Canada and the United States.

As the prospectus states, "the school is an assembly of earnest people, men and women, who desire to hear the important living questions, in all departments of knowledge, discussed by eminent Catholics, priests and laymen, from a sound Catholic point of view."

thought. You will have a splendid outing. And you will be preparing the way for a wide diffusion of Catholic truth.

One more point and we will conclude, for this week, our remarks upon the Summer School. By the printing of the lectures and the distributing of instructive literature, in many forms, the Association wishes to reach all classes, the less wealthy especially.

ORANGEISM IN QUEBEC.

The editor of the Canadian is in bad humor these days; he finds fault with everything. The occupation of Mars by the moon must have affected him; he is both warlike and erratic.

As far as the anti-Home Rule position is concerned, they are just what we expected from that quarter. It would be a strange thing, a very miracle, if the Orangemen in Canada did not express themselves in harmony with their brethren in Ireland.

But we noticed, and greeted with welcome, a new, a milder, a more generous spirit that made its first appearance on the 12th July, at the Huntington celebration.

He hoped nothing would be said to wound the susceptibilities of their Roman Catholic fellow citizens. They should recognize that the Roman Catholic Church is a religious society to thousands of Canadians.

Or again, when one of our public men, a local member, a thorough Orangeman speaks as follows, we pause to ask ourselves if a change were not coming over the aspect of things:

He bemoans his neighbors to consider what they would do were they in the position of the Roman Catholics. They should bear in mind what the reputation of Canada was among Catholics. Many Catholics, however, the Orangemen desired to see one of them every morning before breakfast.

By constant communication with the great mass of Catholics in this Province, the Orangemen are beginning to find out that we do not wear horns, and that the Pope of Rome is not the monster that their fanatical writers and speakers paint him. By degrees they are learning that the principles of Catholicity are the principles of the purest Christianity.

When Orangemen like those at Huntington, are willing to take a step in the direction of harmony, of peace, of goodwill, we are on the alert to meet them. We wish to recognize every move, no matter how insignificant in that direction; because we know that the more they blend with us, the more they learn

of us, the more they will feel ashamed of wantonly insulting us and injuring our sentiments. By degrees they would come to see the hollowness of all such party demonstrations, the folly of such regalia and partisan display, the great benefits of mutual understanding and, as a natural consequence, they would sooner or later, weed out their anti-Catholic prejudices and remodel their anti-Catholic principles.

For these reasons, amongst many others, we wish to give credit where credit is due, and to hail with relief the appearance of such a spirit amongst the Orangemen of Quebec. Let them continue in that direction and they will soon learn that Catholics know how to respect the rights of minorities, here and in the old country.

THE ELECTRIC STREET CAR.

There is a point, seemingly omitted by every one concerned with this subject of an electric street railway, and which the press has passed over in silence. After all the good work performed and wise suggestions made by all those who have the matter in hand, we find that an absolute and unqualified charter is to be given to what ever company undertakes the work.

We would humbly suggest a *non-absolute* contract, with the proviso, of at least one winter's practical experience of the working of such a road in this city.

THE CATHOLIC PULPIT.

Last week we referred to "priestly influence" in the sphere of education; this week we propose saying a few words about the Catholic pulpit in the domain of politics. We intend to state clearly and as concisely as possible, what the doctrine of our Church is upon this important matter.

We would like to be informed as to what are the duties of School Inspectors. We may have formed an exaggerated estimate of them. We have heard complaints from the higher schools that the inspectors never attempt to examine an English class. The first question that suggests itself is, are they capable? If they are, is it their duty to make such examinations? If they are not, what is the reason that they are lacking in that necessary element? Again, we would like to know how they contrive to make conscientious reports on those schools?

A meeting of all the archbishops in the United States will be held at New York in October. Among the subjects for discussion is the school question, with a special view to making provision for the religious education of those children who live in those parts of the country where there are no parochial schools.

congregation confided to his care. He may not exercise his rights—it is his own business whether he does or not—but he does not divest himself of them. By his higher education and his intellectual training he is better able, than the mass of people, to weigh the good and evil, to judge of motives, to measure political actions and tendencies; consequently he is eminently qualified to give sound, logical and honest expressions of opinion.

But our friends of other denominations will say: "There should be no exceptional case at all." The exception only gives the rule. If the hierarchy has a right to speak upon all questions of faith, discipline and morals, but must be silent upon a vast political field, it would be tantamount to saying, "you may preach and teach as much as you like on all ordinary occasions; but the moment a party announces your faith, a political organization threatens your rights, a people's body becomes dangerous to the morals of your faithful, from that moment you must fold your arms, hold your tongues, and stand silently by while the lava tide rushes over all that you hold most sacred."

The Catholic Church, as a body, has its rights and privileges in all matters affecting its organization; its clergy have their rights and privileges as citizens of the country; but its pulpit is never and can never be transformed into a political hustings. And were a priest to attempt such a perversion of the pulpit, before the secular voice could be raised, his own superior would have him brought to task.

The priest receives powers at ordination which he has not always the right to exercise. He has the power to forgive sins; but he cannot in all places and all times hear confessions; the same for the Mass; the same for preaching. He is subject to the rules and regulations of the Church in general, and his own diocese in particular. The Protestant pulpit is a human institution, and without doubt in it can be used for political objects; the Catholic pulpit is a Divine institution and can only be used for the purpose intended by Christ when he said, "go and preach to all nations."

This is the difference between Catholic priests and Protestant ministers in matters affecting the state.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

We have a word to say, or rather a couple of questions to ask, about our School Inspectors. We deem it the duty of a Catholic organ to be like the creature of Esau's vision, "glistening with eyes." It should watch every move in the social, political, religious, moral and educational spheres, and be ready, without prejudice or favor, to point out any lack in their formation or any element that might prove dangerous to the interests of Catholics. We would like to be informed as to what are the duties of School Inspectors. We may have formed an exaggerated estimate of them. We have heard complaints from the higher schools that the inspectors never attempt to examine an English class. The first question that suggests itself is, are they capable? If they are, is it their duty to make such examinations? If they are not, what is the reason that they are lacking in that necessary element? Again, we would like to know how they contrive to make conscientious reports on those schools? These are very pertinent questions. Might we not ask also, what are the duties of the local Superintendent of Montreal? He does not, it seems, and perhaps he cannot, examine in English. Is it done by proxy? If so, there must be something of the sincere, the ornamental, about the position and title. We are told, however, that there are inspectors a little over officious in schools taught by ladies. At the recent convention of our Catholic inspectors drew forth long applause from the Protestant element, by the unmeasured terms of his commendation of "clerical influence" in the schools. He made a sorry spectacle of himself in the eyes of all honest Catholics. More of this anon.

A meeting of all the archbishops in the United States will be held at New York in October. Among the subjects for discussion is the school question, with a special view to making provision for the religious education of those children who live in those parts of the country where there are no parochial schools.

HOME RULE AT HAND.

"Go on, then, all rejoiceful! March on thy career unbowed! Hurrah! Let thy noble voiceful spirit cry to God aloud! Man will bid thee speed— God will aid thee in thy need— He sure that soon shalt form the Vanguard, of what illustrious band whom Heaven and man guard! And these words come from one whom some have called a Seer!"

Half a century ago James Clarence Mangan sang this prophetic chant. Today its predictions are almost realized. Although the Gladstonian victory is not as complete as was at first anticipated, still it is sufficient to let the world know that the cause of Ireland, after seven centuries of persecution, and one hundred years of a miserable union, is about to come forth victorious from the prolonged and unequal struggle. Today her representatives hold the balance of power in the Imperial Parliament, and by union and patience they can so advance that the first day of 1893 may dawn upon a land of liberty, and the "Sunburst" of that winter morning may flash its glories upon the dome of a new Parliament house on College Green. This is the day foreseen by Mangan; of which Lord Edward dreamed; for which Emmet bled, Tone perished, Sarfield fell, O'Connell thundered, Davis wrote, Mitchell planned, Smith O'Brien struggled, Meagher pleaded, patriots wielded pen and saber; for this day the people hoped, the emigrant sighed, the priest prayed, the ardent and faithful longed. It has come at last. Limerick's broken treaty, the market cross at Wexford, the grey field of Bannock, the shattered walls of Athlone and Clonmel, the Ogham stones, the Breton crosses, the Druid Altars, often the sacrificial stones whereon the hunted priest, up in the fastnesses of the Galtees or amongst the rocks of Connemara, in fear and trembling, offered up the Eucharistic victim; all these scenes of sorrow, persecution, treachery, or devotion, vanish for a moment in the light that flashes upon Erin, as the Angel of Freedom descends and rolls away the stone from the sepulchre of her Liberty. The mighty effort has been made,—made under most adverse circumstances—and now that a certainty of success smiles upon the "Green Land" there remain but two things of her leaders to do.

In the moment of their first victory, let them prove themselves worthy of the great national confidence about to be reposed in them; let them have PATIENCE and let them have COURAGE. Small will be the Grand Old Man's majority, he cannot handle the machinery of Government at will. He must wait slowly for a time, test the ground before he leads his followers upon it, and be positively sure of his strength before taking the giant and final step of granting Home Rule to Ireland. More has been done this year than had been effectively performed during the last half century. Do not force the situation; be calm under the exalating influences of success; give the Old Man time to carry his great project into execution. Be patient! Ireland has fought, bled, and suffered for a hundred years; can her sons not wait half a hundred weeks, with the assurance of their ultimate triumph in their own hands?

In the next place, for Heaven's sake, let the different parties unite! To repeat a line of the poem first quoted:

"The Time, the Hour, the Power are near."

This is the Time? It has come at last! The Hour is at hand; it is approaching with the swiftness of an electric current. The Power depends upon the one condition—Union! Let not the Demon of Discord destroy the all-inspiring and mighty hope. Dash not the cup from the parched lips of poor Erin, just as she is about to sip the first bright drops of national happiness! In the grand words of Dr. Dreiman, we may say:

"By the groves that ascend from your forefathers' grave, For their country once led to the brute and the slave, Drive the Demon of Bigotry home to his den, And where Britain made brutes now let Erin make men! Let my sons like the leaves of the shamrock unite, A partition of seats from on footstool of right, Give each his full share of the earth and the sky, Nor let the slave where the serpent would strike."

Let Parnellite and anti-Parnellite join hands beneath the shadow of that noble monument raised to the immortal Liberator in Glasnevin; there also upon the green sod that covers the remains of the great leader whose name will ever go echoing down the ages as the most consummate statesman that ever led the small but intrepid band of parliamentary patriots—Parnell; there, within sight of Mangan's last resting-place; there, over the ashes of the dead, and in presence of the living, by all the ties that can bind the Celt to the land of his love, by the memories of the past, by the hopes of the present, by the dawning glories of the future, let them unite; let them forget all differences, bury in that sacred soil all jealousies or quarrels, and come forth a mighty band, invincible in their union. Let the majority carry, and let them respect the views of the minority, while the latter will repose confidence in the sincerity of their more numerous colleagues. Be no longer "battalions into faction, drilled into disunion, striking each other over the graves that yawn beneath;" but rather join hands and snatch victory from death. Then both



wings of a great national party being united, turn to the Irishmen of the North, to the Orangemen, the anti-Home Rulers, extend to them the hand of fellowship; prove to them that their most sacred rights and their most cherished liberties will not only be respected, but even protected. Then, as the genius of Ireland's nationality passes from the shades of sorrow and desolation into the sunshine of glorious existence, these enemies of your cause, perceiving that they had misjudged you, will be converted to the side of "virtue and Erin;" they will learn to respect that which they now so much dread, and some day, like the champion in the "Fray of Con. O'Donnell" their leader will advance and say:

"Machón I stretch to you and yours,  
This hand, beneath God's blessed Sun,  
And for the wrong that I might do,  
Forgive the wrong that I have done."

Then will the Martyr of Nations have triumphed; the clouds of seven hundred years of misery will have rolled away, and radiant in all the beauty of her regenerate splendor, Ireland will go forth to preach and teach in days of glory, scattering seeds of wisdom along her way, and drawing down blessings upon all with whom she shall come in contact. Her rapture and passion over; having reached her cross upon the sides of a national God, and having expiated the crimes of her very persecutors, with Liberty and Peace to gaze upon her, she will embrace glorious Transfiguration. No longer the "Noble of the Isles," she will become the Mother of happiness.

THE SULPICIAN.

A literary paper, then, La Patrie, and the Daily Witness, have been publishing of late comments anything but favorable to the Sulpicians. We do not state this week to answer the charges of these writers, but as we will define what we purpose proving later on.

When "The Company of Montreal" was established, two and a half centuries ago, it received charter rights from the King of France. When it found itself unable to compete with the obstacles in the new world, it gave over its rights and claims to the Priests of St. Sulpice, who had themselves to build churches, erect schools, and establishments for the poor and for summary purposes. They got possession of the whole island of Montreal on these conditions. In the order were sons of noble families possessed of great wealth; these men poured all their money into the cause of colonization, conversion of Indians, and the establishment of the Faith. Therefore, without receiving one cent but at the cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, they succeeded in converting the savages, in erecting churches, in forming a community, in protecting the poor. The day of the conquest came, and as a matter of history, we all know that the English authorities refused to recognize all charters from the French king, they suppressed all Catholic religious bodies, and expelled them all from the country. Five or six old fathers of the Sulpician Order were suffered to remain, in consequence of the good they had done and their friendly relations with the new comers. After holding on, like grim death, for nearly a life time, these old men were relieved by the advent of a few younger members of the order. The Fathers set up a seminary and college for the benefit of Canadian Catholics; they built churches, hospitals and schools. Montreal kept pace with the march of civilization; to day it is a vast metropolis. It would be impossible for any one order to undertake the building of all the religious, benevolent and educational houses that the daily augmenting population must need.

These necessaries are all the outcome of the old feud between the fanatical Methodists of years ago and the men who were the pioneers of Christianity and civilization in Canada. We have no time nor space to go into further details. However, there is one point we wish to touch. It is false that the Sulpicians are rolling in wealth. Every cent they have is spent upon secular or clerical education, and upon the poor. Their resources do not always cover their expenses. The Witness talks of their sending money that should be spent here to France and Rome. We state emphatically that the appropriation is as unfounded and as false as ever was a calumny. They do not, and never did, send a dollar to France. They never send a cent to Rome, until three or four years ago when, at their own expense, they built a Canadian College in the Eternal City. The revenues of the College are far and away too small for its support. The first year they had eight or nine pupils; the second year about fifteen; and last year only twenty-three. The money spent there is for the education of Canadian Catholic young men. While American bishops and their people are fairly "bleed" to keep up the American College in Rome, our Canadian bishops and their flocks have not a cent to pay for the Canadian College there. The Sulpicians built it, and support it, for the benefit of Canadians, out of their own means. When their enemies dragged

them before the tribunals of the country, court after court decided in their favor and against their assailants. Hence these calumnies and vindictive attacks.

OUR CHICAGO COMMISSIONERS.

That erratic organ the Canadian has been recently making some characteristically eccentric comments. For example: it cried out against the Quebec Government for having appointed an English-speaking Protestant commissioner to represent us at the Chicago Exhibition, and for having neglected to send a French-Canadian and Catholic. In a few days the Government appoints a French Protestant, a French Catholic layman and a French ecclesiastic: behold! the Canadian finds fault and sneers at the chaplain, and states that England has only one commissioner. It may be so; but that one is backed up by a whole committee, and he represents a uniform nationality. Here we are Catholics and Protestants, French and English all living together; and each section has therefore a representative. As far as "the chaplain" is concerned, we desire to inform the genius of the Canadian that intellectually, morally, socially, and in every other department, the Rev. Canon Bruchési has not his peer in Canada. Leaving aside his religious rank and his sacerdotal dignity, speaking of him merely as a citizen, he is one of the best, brightest and most creditable representatives that our Province could send to any foreign country. Judged by our commission, the delegates of the world, united in Chicago, would form a high estimate of our national standard. These sneers and would-be witty remarks come with a bad grace from the weather-cock Canadian; and they almost cause one to ask if there is any longer "faith in Israel." Whether he has any or not we cannot say, but the public certainly has lost faith in that organ, and in the self-elected political detective that boasts its editorship.

St. Ann's Pilgrimage.

On the first of July, the Rev. Father Strimble, C.S.S.R., of St. Ann's parish, had a most enthusiastic pilgrimage of the men from his parish to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre. On Saturday next the women's pilgrimage will take place; and we hope it will be a grand success. It should even surpass the men's pilgrimage, since women are generally more devout than their more hardy companions. The steamer "Three Rivers" will leave the Richelieu Company's wharf at 4 p.m. on Saturday. State-rooms can be secured at St. Ann's Presbytery, Basin Street, every afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock. Tickets for adults are \$2.00, and for children \$1.00. Applications by mail for state-rooms, tickets, etc., may be made to J. J. Johnston, No. 105, McGill Street. The tickets are limited to six hundred. We hope sincerely that advantage will be taken of this occasion to visit that far-famed shrine. Rev. Father Strimble deserves great encouragement for the unflinching interest he takes in the welfare of his large flock, and in no better way could the ladies testify their appreciation of all that is being done, than by largely patronizing the Pilgrimage.

Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament.

In June last we published a circular from the Fathers of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, in which the grand object of the society, the means to attain that object, and the advantages arising therefrom, were fully explained. As a contemplative order, or rather an order of perpetual prayer, these Fathers undertake to unceasingly invoke Jesus Christ, in the Holy Eucharist, and to ask for blessings, spiritual and temporal, upon mankind. All who contribute, in any way, towards the building of their Church and Monastery, on Mount Royal Avenue, may be certain of a hundred fold blessing in return. In order to facilitate these good priests in their sanctifying work, we have opened to columns of the True Witness to them, and any subscriptions or donations that piety may suggest will be received by us for that object, and at once transmitted to these pious ecclesiastics. The foundation of their buildings has been laid and the work progresses favorably. But the more help they get the sooner the structures will approach completion. Thousands in the world, whose faith is deep and true, but whose duties in life prevent them from constant prayer, may have their names and wants perpetually before the Eucharistic Presence. It is not necessary to say any more to the sincere Catholic.

Reunion of Former Schoolmates.

There is a reunion of the class of rhetoric of 1880 of the Montreal College at Valleyfield to-day. The reunion is taking place on invitation of Mgr. Enard, who belongs to the class. Those present are: Dr. Bernard, Jos. Brunet, N.P., G. G. G. G., Decary, Abbe Chs. Laforce, Abbe Wilfrid Hébert, Abbe René Labeille, Albert Giroux, Thos. Lasage, Arthur Cavanagh, Isate Prefontaine, J. R. Hurd, Dr. McNamara, Abbe Jos. Quessell, Jos. Roy, Aime Lanthier, Ernest Mathien, N.P., Fernand, Rev. Heron, Enard, O.M.I., Lowell, Abbe Philippe Gagnez, David Girard, Ste. Valentine, Elphège Girard, Laçalle.

Forty Hours.

The exercises of the Forty Hours took place yesterday at St. Camil; to-morrow they will commence at St. Joseph des Champs; and on Saturday, at St. Vincent (He Jesus).

Pastoral Visitation.

During the three first days of this week His Grace Archbishop Fabre continued his pastoral visits. On Sunday last he was at St. Marguerite; on Monday, at St. Hypolite; and on Tuesday, at St. Sophie.

THE HOME RULE CONTEST.

Continued from first page.  
From the loins of this founder of the family half a dozen branches sprang and are now members of that real aristocracy of the British Empire, the Lauded Gentry.  
A scion of this great family of the Galway Blakes was Samuel Hume Blake of Castlegrave, county Galway, whose son in the middle of the eighteenth century married first the Hon. Miss Netterville, daughter of Lord Netterville of Drogheda, and secondly, the daughter of Sir Joseph Hoare, Baronet, of Annabella, county Cork. By her he had four sons, one of whom, Dominick Edward, took orders and became Rector and rural dean of Kiltegan and Loughbrickland.

This reverend gentleman married Anne Margaret Hume, the eldest daughter of Mr. William Hume, M.P. for county Wicklow. In the troublous days of 1798, this gentleman was an officer of the Yeomanry, and while commanding a party engaged in pursuing the rebels was killed in a skirmish near his own residence.  
One of the sons of this union between the Blakes and the Humes was William Hume Blake, the late Chancellor of Ontario, and the father of Edward Blake.

The life of William Hume Blake was varied and remarkable. Born in 1820, he was of an ardent and mercantile temperament, and his course must have at first given his relatives much anxiety. His general education was completed at Trinity College, Dublin, and he at first tried the study of medicine under the surgeon-general, Sir Philip Crampton. But becoming disgusted with the profession, he thought of the church, and finally in 1832 emigrated to Canada.

The well-known stringency of means that attends younger sons in Britain, coupled with the encouragement of Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant-Governor of Canada, and that of Major Jones, a hero at Landy's Lane, and father-in-law of Rev. Dominick Edward Blake, the eldest son of the family, caused this step. Quite a colony set sail at this time, the ship "Ann" of Halifax being chartered. Among the settlers were the two Blake brothers, their widowed mother, their sister and her husband, the late Archdeacon Brough, the late Mr. Justice Connor, the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, the late Bishop of Huron, the Rev. Archdeacon Palmer of Huron, and others.

member of the Canadian Privy Council and joined the Mackenzie administration, in which, for various periods he held the Minister's office of Justice and the portfolio of President of Council. For a time ill-health withdrew him from public life, and the same cause obliged him to refuse the Chancellorship of Ontario and the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, which were successively offered to him. In 1876 he visited England on public business, and three years later re-entered the Dominion Parliament as member for West Durham. The honor of Knighthood was declined by him in 1877. In 1880 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Toronto University.

THE HOME RULE STRUGGLE.

We will commence with the 14th July, when the tide turned in favor of Home Rule. Heretofore there were grave doubts as to the results; but ever since Gladstone's gains have gone on augmenting until today, as we approach the close, his majority is in the vicinity of between forty and fifty.

MR. BLAKE'S BIG MAJORITY.

The returns from the South Division of Langford show that the Hon. E. Blake and Parnellite received 2,514 votes, and J. H. Miller, Conservative, 347. The anti-Parnellite majority being 2,167. In 1885 the Nationalist majority was 2,723 while in 1886 the Nationalist candidate was unopposed.

MR. GLADSTONE FULL OF CONFIDENCE.

Thousands of people gathered about the railway station in Aberdeen this afternoon to witness the departure of Mr. Gladstone for Breamar, where he will remain for a week's rest after the fatigues of his Midlothian campaign. He was heartily cheered. In an interview with the president of the Aberdeen Liberal Association Mr. Gladstone said:

"The falling off in Midlothian was not due to the Irish question. About 2,000 out of 13,000 electors voted against me on the church question. They were influenced by the exertions of the clergy from the pulpit. But witness the effect of their labors. The churchmen make the elections turn on the disestablishment question. They have demonstrated that a majority of the electors are favorable to disestablishment. Mr. Gladstone



HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

After a six weeks' voyage the party made the Gulf of St. Lawrence and thence journeyed to Little York—now Toronto. In the following spring the party broke up, some going to Lake Simcoe, some to the Niagara Peninsula and some, among them the Blakes, to Middlesex county. Rev. Dominick Edward Blake, the eldest of the family, had been presented with the rectory of Adelaide township, and William Hume Blake purchased a farm near him. Before leaving Ireland William Hume Blake had married his cousin, Katharine Hume, grand-daughter of the Hume who had been killed in "the '98," and now on Oct. 13, 1834, was born Dominick Edward Blake, who, as Edward Blake, has won such pre-eminence in politics and in law.

Mr. Edward Blake, soon after the birth of his distinguished son, moved to Toronto and entered the study of the law; and his legal and political feats are well remembered. Similarly Edward Blake's career, his exploits at Upper Canada College, his legal and political distinctions, as well as his father's progress towards the Chancellorship of Ontario, are well known to our readers. Perhaps it will be of interest to note that the Humes are an old Scotch-Irish family, a branch of the family from which sprang the Earls of Hume, Dunbar, and Charlemont. This union of the English-Irish and Scotch-Irish blood promises well, and Edward Blake to-day goes back to Ireland as an Irishman of many generations' standing and a statesman who will preserve the sentiment of the Empire in all his dealings and measures.—Toronto World, 21st June.

The Parliamentary Companion says:—[The Hon. Edward Blake, M.A., Q.C., M.P., is the eldest son of the late Hon. Wm. Hume Blake, a distinguished jurist of Ontario, and at one time Chancellor of that Province. He was born in the Township of Adelaide, Middlesex County, Ontario, October 13, 1833, and received his education at Upper Canada College, and Toronto University, where he graduated with honors, in 1857. Afterwards he studied law, was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1856, and made Queen's Counsel in 1864. He is a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada and Chancellor of the University of Toronto. He entered the political arena in 1867, being returned for South Bruce in the Ontario Assembly, and for three years he was leader of the Opposition in that body. In 1871 he succeeded the Hon. John S. Macdonald in the Premiership of the Ontario Legislature, and held the office of President of the Executive Council until 1874. For a number of years he also represented South Bruce in the Dominion Parliament and at one time sat for West Durham. In Nov., 1873, he was made a

strongly dwelt upon the fact that in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen Liberal victories had been won in the teeth of the opposition of a majority of the newspapers. He was confident that the final result would be in favor of Home Rule and he was greatly pleased that the counties were doing their duty. There was a large crowd awaiting Mr. Gladstone on his arrival at Breamar. He was given a rather cool reception, however.

THE LORDS THREATENED.

The Gladstonian whip, Arnold Morley, speaking at Mansfield, said that if the Lords were foolish enough to run counter to the vote of the House of Commons they would either be mended or ended. No prominent member of either side has yet ventured to allude to the power behind the Lords, rarely exercising the constitutional right to interfere, yet known to be ready to repel Mr. Gladstone if he endeavors to alter the constitution of the Upper House without an express mandate from a decisive majority of the nation. The Conservatives know they can absolutely rely upon the Queen to support the Lords in the rejection of the Home Rule bill as passed by any majority Mr. Gladstone can now obtain.

Mr. Gladstone, in a communication to the Star, to-night, warns the Liberals to prepare for the next election, as likely to come "like a thief in the night." Party agents on both sides have been instructed immediately to watch the registration of voters, which concludes at the end of August. Local electoral organizations are to be maintained in full working order. As the reform of registration is likely to immensely strengthen the Liberal vote the Gladstone Government is likely to introduce a "one man, one vote" measure, which the House of Lords could not venture to reject.

ACUSTOMED TO REVERSES.

Mr. Gladstone is not disheartened by the result of the polling in Midlothian. As an old parliamentary hand, accustomed to reverses, he takes the reduction of the Liberal vote in that constituency with equanimity. Private telegrams from him to prominent Liberals in this city say that he knew Col. Wauchope was a strong opponent, and had expected that the poll would show a heavily reduced Liberal majority. At the Conservatives' headquarters in London last night the managers of the party stated that they disapproved of a renewal of the contest in Midlothian until the next general election, and Col. Wauchope is fully in accord with them. It has been decided, however, to challenge John Morley's seat on his appointment as a Cabinet Minister. The chagrin of the Liberals over the small majority attained by Mr. Gladstone

has been mitigated by the unexpected series of success they have achieved in the counties. The Daily News, in an editorial on the result in Midlothian, says: "The Tories will naturally and properly make much of the reduction of Mr. Gladstone's majority. It is a striking phenomenon, account for it how we may." The article concludes: "Although this is the first time Home Rule has come before the Midlothian electors, there having been no contest in 1886, it was the disestablishment question that did the mischief. Colonel Wauchope fought like a gentleman. If Mr. Gladstone requires consolation, he may reflect that Mr. Balfour, in Manchester, would have been very glad of his majority in Midlothian."

The Chronicle says: "The reduction of Mr. Gladstone's majority is almost eccentric. It is partially due to the unsparing and unceasing influence of the Kirk, to which must be added the power of landlordism, but allowing all possible reductions, we will arrive at the conclusion that mere Gladstonianism as a symbol of personal rather than political faith is wanting both in England and Scotland. Mr. Gladstone must move with the spirit of the age and close his ministry not from any personal or party view, but from a manly man's sense of new aspirations of democracy." The Chronicle concludes its article with an invitation to Mr. Chamberlain to return to his allegiance to Mr. Gladstone and endeavor to arrive at a solution of the Irish problem.

London, July 17.—The number of members thus far returned is 652. This leaves only eighteen results yet undecided. The Opposition aggregates 342 and the Unionists 310. Of the eighteen seats yet undecided, seven Irish and six British in the late Parliament, were held by the Opposition and five by the Unionists. As changes are unlikely the new Parliament will consist of 355 Gladstonians and 317 Unionists.

SALISBURY VISITS THE BATES.

As the Cabinet ministers have been summoned to London for Thursday next, Mr. Balfour, arriving in town yesterday, proceeded to Hatfield House to see Lord Salisbury. Lord Salisbury went to Wiltshire today to meet the Duke of Devonshire, who has been staying at the castle for some time. Here he had a conference with Her Majesty and returned to London this evening, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire under escort. It is expected that some developments of an unwelcome character are impending.

WHAT THE LETTER MAY BRING.

The Liberal leaders are prepared to take office immediately or await the defeat of the Government on the amendment to the address. No tactics that the present Government can adopt will force the hand of Mr. Gladstone. A conference of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues is expected to take place on Thursday. Regarding the coming crisis in Parliament a month must elapse before the actual business of the House begins. The swearing-in of members takes a fortnight; then the election of the Speaker and the chairman of committees proceeds, involving possibly a debate, and next comes the discussion of the amendment of the address in reply to the speech from the throne. It is probable that Mr. Gladstone will not begin the work of legislation in the winter session but will postpone it until spring. A section of the Conservatives cherish the delusion that Lord Salisbury, still holding a majority of the British votes, can refuse to resign until another appeal has been made to the country. Some Tory papers seek to deny that such a course would be unconstitutional though the bulk of them admit that the Government must vacate office on the first adverse vote.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY ELECTED.

Justin McCarthy, the leader of the anti-Parnellites, who was defeated in Londonderry a few days ago, was elected yesterday in the north division of Londonderry, beating his Conservative opponent, J. M. Wilson, by a majority of 2,458.

MR. Balfour UNCONSCIOUS.

In a speech at Glossop last night Mr. Balfour said he did not regard the present situation with alarm except as regards foreign affairs. He had much misgiving as to the course that would be taken in Egypt and other parts of Africa. He had no fear in regard to the Home Rule bill for Ireland, which, he said, is not likely to be passed in our time. He held that the Unionists would be strong enough to control the legislative folly of their successors.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S ELECTION.

The Daily Telegraph's Navan correspondent says that Michael Davitt's victory in the North division of Meath, as an anti-Parnellite candidate will not prevent the Parnellites from contesting the seat at the next election. He also says: "Parnellite resentment against the priests is growing in violence. The statement is made that it would be well to collect and remit Peter's pence contributions direct to Rome instead of through priests." The Chronicle is jubilant over Mr. Davitt's victory. It says: "He is the only Irishman who really recalls to us the touch and genius of personal magnetism which was so supremely attractive in Mr. Parnell. He and his Canadian colleague, Mr. Blake, will form invaluable links between the Irish people and British democracy at home and abroad."

New York, July 17.—The Sunday Sun's special cable says: "Six hundred and fifty out of the 670 members who constitute the House of Commons have now been elected, and the parties this evening stand as follows:

Table showing election results: Liberals 268, Anti-Parnellites 65, Parnellites 9, Conservatives 266, Liberal-Unionists 44, Liberal majority 32. Mr. Gladstone has gained altogether in Great Britain eighty seats, but against

this magnificent achievement must unfortunately be set nineteen Conservative and six Unionist gains in Great Britain and Ireland. The net Liberal gain the reform is 65. Of the remaining seats Gladstone can scarcely win more than two and his majority in the new Parliament cannot exceed 45. This result, it must be confessed, is not equal to the sanguine hopes with which the Liberals went into the fight, but Mr. Gladstone is confident.

CHERRISHING A DELTA.

A section of the Conservatives cherish the delusion that Lord Salisbury, still holding a majority of the British votes, can refuse to resign until another appeal has been made to the country. Some Tory papers seek to deny that such a course would be unconstitutional though the bulk of them admit that the Government must vacate office on the first adverse vote.

THE END AT HAND.

London, July 18.—The aggregate of the polling up to the present time is: Unionist and Conservative, 2,118,633; Gladstonian, 2,375,337. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the total returns received show the election of 311 supporters of the Government and 347 members of the Opposition. It is officially announced to-day that as a result of the visit of Lord Salisbury to the Queen at Windsor Castle yesterday the Conservative Government will meet Parliament August 11th.

TALK OF A COALITION.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: A rumor is in circulation that the Queen will not summon Mr. Gladstone to form a ministry, and that a coalition government under the Duke of Devonshire is possible. The Pall Mall Gazette connects the rumor with the visit of Lord Salisbury, Joseph Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire to Windsor Castle last week. The best informed Liberals ridicule a Devonshire coalition as out of all possible contingencies, implying the acceptance of Home Rule by the Liberal Unionists and their return to their allegiance to Mr. Gladstone.

WHAT SALISBURY MIGHT DO.

The Daily News says: "The general impression that Lord Salisbury will meet Parliament without resigning may be dismissed with the hypothesis that he proposes to introduce a Home Rule Bill, and dish the Liberals by capturing the Irish vote—a maneuver which would tickle the cynical humor of both uncle and nephew. But another course remains which, though it would not relieve him from defeat, might enable him to fall with a hope of speedy resurrection. He could procure a Queen's speech stuffed with promises of domestic reform. He need not be squeamish about overloading the ship or going too far, as he knows he does not require to fulfil his promises. Some negotiations too may be actually contrived to bring in the Abraham Lincoln proverb about the danger of swapping horses while crossing a stream. Anyhow the Opposition will do well to guard against that or some similar device."

THE CHRONICLE GIVES POINTERS.

The Chronicle says: It would be useless for Gladstone to go before the country on the Home Rule bill before he has done something, not only to improve the voting machine by registration reform, and a one man one vote bill, but also to convince the working classes and middle class that it is worth their while to see it in the Liberal interest. Gladstone need not be in a hurry to try a fall with the House of Lords. He can fill the interval between the early and later stages of the Home Rule bill, and between its first rejection by the House of Commons, with fiscal, London and rural reforms. For the Liberal party to go to the country with empty hands is to decree its doom or vital modification of its entire organization.

NOT TO BE RULED BY CLERICALS.

The Times says: The election of Clancy by more than a thousand over his sacerdotal competitor completes the revolt of the clericals in Archbishop Walsh's county. The Irish there have shown plainly that they are not clerical and will not be ruled by clerics. Saturday was a day full of encouragement for the Unionists. Had the results then obtained been gained earlier in the struggle we would probably have had a different account to give of the issue of the entire campaign.

PROMINENT IRISHMEN TALK.

Thomas Sexton, yesterday, in a speech at Listowel, Ireland, said—"A few months ago, when things looked black and doubtful, the generous Irish in America and in Australia despaired of a Home Rule victory owing to the factionism in the ranks, and the word went around to hope no more for the old land—all its ranks were thin and broken. But today its ranks are re-united, and in the next Parliament Ireland's national representatives will bring from their former enemies a measure of Home Rule satisfactory to the national aspirations of Ireland."

Michael Davitt, who also spoke, said the nine seats gained by the Parnellites had been won with the Tory money influence, and that they would be obliterated at the next election.

New Music.—Songs:—"You'd better stay at home Lou," "Maggie, the Cows are in the Clover," "My Mary Green," "Be friends with your brother Agan," "Hooro for Chesey," "He is Irish," "A Bandit's Life is the Life for Me," last song. Also piano pieces: Centennial Jersey; Four Curly Headed Coons Schottische; Tu-ra-ra-boom Polka; March Waltz and Schottische, arranged by Gauthier. All of the above 10 each, or 11c mail. Also, the famous Senor Waltzes and Brass Monkey Lancers, 20c each. W. Street, 29 Duguay.

A Correction.

In our last issue we announced the wedding of Mr. John Hogan and Miss Annie Murphy, which took place on the 28th June, in this city, at the Archbishop's Palace. Through an error it was stated that the ceremony was performed in the evening; we desire to correct this mistake and to state that the nuptial knot was tied in the morning at mass.





AN OAKVILLE MIRACLE.

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF MR. JOHN W. CONNOR.

A Helpless Cripple For Years—Treated by the Staff of the Toronto General Hospital—and Discharged as Incured—The Story of His Miraculous Recovery as Investigated by an Empire Reporter.

Toronto Empire.

More than a year past the readers of the Empire have been given the particulars of one of the most remarkable cases of the 19th century, and nearly as remarkable in cases hitherto recorded by the most advanced medical scientists to be imaginable. The particulars of these cases were chronicled by such leading newspapers as the Hamilton Spectator and the Toronto Globe, the Montreal Herald, Toronto News, Albany, N. Y., Journal, Albany Express and others, whose reputation placed beyond question the statements made.

Recently rumors have been abroad of a remarkable case in the pretty little town of Oakville, of a young man recovering after years of helplessness and agony. The Empire determined to subject the case to the most rigid investigation, and accordingly detailed one of our best reporters to make a thorough and impartial investigation into the case. Acting upon instructions our reporter went to Oakville and called upon Mr. J. W. Connor, who was had in conversation with him when he was convinced that the statements made were not exaggerated. The reporter found Mr. Connor in one of the heaviest of his rooms in the Oakville Baptist Church, and was surprised in the face of the severity of the case, to be engaged in a stepping-stone, being followed by a young lady, who was apparently a stranger to him. This young lady had spent a portion of her days in a sick-bed, and she had almost died of agony. When the Empire reporter announced the purpose of his visit Mr. Connor voluntarily made a statement of his case for the benefit of other sufferers.

"I am," said Mr. Connor, "an Empire reporter by birth, and come to this country with my parents when nine years of age, and at that time was as rugged and healthy as any boy of my age. I am now 27 years of age, and it was when about 15 years old that the first twinges of inflammatory rheumatism came upon me, and during the fifteen years that I lived between that time and my recovery a few months ago, I think I can fairly tell how much I suffered. My trouble was brought on, I think through a cold coming on in the cold lake water. The joints of my body began to swell, and the pain was so severe that I became a helpless cripple, confined to bed and for three months did not leave my room. The doctor who was called in administered preparations of iodine, potassium and other remedies without any material beneficial effect. After some months of suffering I became strong enough to leave my bed, but my limbs were so stiff and I was unable for any distance of my body. I was then under a doctor for six months, but following five years when I was again forced to take to my bed. The attack was in 1885, and was a great deal more severe than the first. My feet, ankles, knees, legs, arms, shoulders, and in fact all parts of my frame were affected. My joints and muscles became badly swollen, and the disease even reached my head. My face swelled to a great size, I was unable to open my mouth, my jaws being fixed together. I, of course, could eat nothing. My teeth were pried apart and liquid poured down my throat. I lost my voice, and could speak only in husky whispers. Really, I am unable to describe the state I was in during those long weary months. With my swollen limbs drawn by the tightening cords up to my emaciated body, and my whole frame twisted and contorted into indescribable shapes, I was nothing more than a deformed skeleton. For three long weary months I was confined to bed, after which I was able to get up, but was a complete physical wreck, hobbling around on crutches as a helpless cripple. My sufferings were continually intense, and frequently when I would be hobbling along the street I would be seized with a paroxysm of pain and would fall unconscious to the ground. During all this time I had the constant attendance of medical men, but their remedies were unavailing. All they could do was to try to build up my system by the use of tonics. In the fall of 1889 and spring of 1890 I again suffered intensely severe attacks, and at last my medical attendant, as a last resort, ordered me to the Toronto General Hospital. I entered the hospital on June 20th, 1890, and remained there until September 20th of the same year. But, notwithstanding all the care and attention bestowed upon me while in this institution, no improvement was noticeable in my condition. After using almost every available remedy the hospital doctors—of whom there was about a dozen—came to the conclusion that my case was incurable, and I was sent away, with the understanding that I might remain an outside patient. Accordingly from September 1890 to the end of January 1891, I went to the hospital once a week for examination and treatment. At this stage I became suddenly worse, and once more gained admission to the hospital, where I lay in a miserable suffering condition for two months or more. In the spring of 1891 I returned to Oakville, and made an attempt to do something toward my own support. I was given light work in the basket factory, but had to be conveyed to and from my place of labor in a buggy and carried in the rig to a table in the works on which I sat and performed my work. In August, 1891, I was again stricken down, and remained in an utterly helpless condition until January 1892. At this time Mr. James, a local druggist, strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I was prejudiced against proprietary medicines as I had spent nearly all I possessed on numerous highly re-

commended so-called remedies. I had taken into my system large quantities of different family medicines. I had exhausted the list of tonics, but all in vain, and I was therefore reluctant to take Mr. James' advice. I, however, saw several strong testimonials as to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood builder and nerve tonic, and thinking that if I could only get my blood in better condition my general state of health might be improved. I resolved to give Pink Pills a trial. With the courage born of despair I bought a box, but there was no noticeable improvement, and I thought this was like the other remedies I had used. But argued on by friends I continued taking Pink Pills and after using seven boxes I was rewarded by noticing a decided change for the better. My appetite returned, my spirits began to rise and I had a little freer use of my muscles and limbs, the old troublesome swellings subsiding. I continued the remedy until I had used twenty-five boxes when I left off. By this time I had taken on considerable flesh, and weighed as much as 160 pounds. This was a gain of 60 pounds in a few weeks. My joints assumed their normal size, my muscles became firmer, and in fact I was a new man. By April I was able to go to work in the basket factory, and now I can work ten hours a day with any man. I often stay on duty overtime without feeling any bad effects. I play baseball with any of the boys. Why I feel like dancing for very joy at the relief from my misery I suffered so long. Many a time I prayed for death to release me from my sufferings, but now that I am once more in good health as only one boy my age, I am glad to say that I have given you a brief outline of my sufferings, but from what I have told you you can see the degree of my gratitude for the great remedy which has restored me to health and strength.

Wishing to substantiate the truth of Mr. Connor's statements the Empire reporter representative called upon Mr. F. W. James, the Oakville druggist referred to above. Mr. James fully corroborated the statements of Mr. Connor. When the reporter had first taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, a week of humanity. The people of the town had given him up for as good as dead, and would hardly believe the man's recovery until they saw him themselves. You have of this case is now spread through all the sections and the result is an enormous sale of Pink Pills. "I sell a dozen and a half boxes of Pink Pills every day," said Mr. James, "and this is remarkable in a town the size of Oakville. And better still they give perfect satisfaction. Mr. James recalled numerous instances of remarkable cures after other remedies had failed. Mr. John Robertson, who lives midway between Oakville and Milton, who had been troubled with asthma and bronchitis for about 15 years, has been cured by the use of Pink Pills, and this after physicians had told him there was no use doctoring further. Mr. Robertson says his appetite had failed completely, but after taking seven boxes of Pink Pills he was ready and waiting for each meal. He regards his case as a remarkable one. In fact Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are recognized as one of the greatest modern medicines—a perfect blood purifier and nerve tonic—eradicating such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the first feeling resulting therefrom, diseases depending upon impurities in the blood, such as scurvy, chronic cystitis, etc. Pink Pills restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health, and are a specific for all the troubles peculiar to the female sex, while in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excess of whatever nature.

The Empire reporter also called upon Mr. J. C. Ford, proprietor of the Oakville Basket Factory, in which Mr. Connor is employed. Mr. Ford said he knew of the pitiable condition Connor had been in for years, and he had thought he would never recover. The cure was evidently a thorough one for Connor worked steadily at heavy labor in the mills and apparently stood it as well as the rest of the employees. Mr. Ford said he thought a great deal of the young man and was pleased at his wonderful deliverance from the grave and his restoration to vigorous health.

In order to still further verify the statements made by Mr. Connor in the above interview, the reporter on his return to Toronto examined the General Hospital records, and found therein the entries fully bearing out Mr. Connor had said, thus leaving no doubt that his case is one of the most remarkable on record, and all the more remarkable because it had baffled the skill of the best physicians in Toronto.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form) by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.00, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Dr. T. A. Stearns's OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Weak Lungs—Use It. For sale by all druggists. 25c per bottle.

It will be remembered that the *Fuer della Verita* defended Cardinal Oreglia at the time an unworthy action at law was taken against His Eminence by Canon Amalitano. The unhappy priest had proceeded against the excellent Papal journal on a charge of defamation, and the tribunal has condemned its manager to ten months' seclusion and \$800 fine of a fine, and its printer to the costs of the prosecution. Even the Liberal papers of Italy comment severely on this rigorous sentence.

NO OTHER Sarsaparilla combines economy and strength like HOOD'S. It is the only one of which can truly be said "100 Doses \$1."

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR GRAIN, ETC.

Flour.—We quote prices as follows: Patent Spring.....\$4.55 @ 4.75  
Patent Winter.....4.35 @ 4.50  
Patent Roller.....4.25 @ 4.50  
Extra.....4.25 @ 4.50  
Superfine.....4.00 @ 4.25  
City Street Roller.....4.00 @ 4.50  
Manitoba Bakers.....4.00 @ 4.50  
Ontario Bakers—extra.....4.50 @ 4.75  
Straight Rollers.....4.00 @ 4.50  
Superfine.....1.55 @ 1.50  
Fine.....1.15 @ 1.20

Outmeal.—We quote prices as follows: Rolled and granulated \$4 to \$4.50; Standard \$3.50 to \$3.75. In bags, granulated \$2 to \$2.50, and standard \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Wheat.—No. 2 hard Manitoba is still quoted at 82c to 83c, but there is no export demand at these figures. No. 1 regular is quoted at 83c to 84c. No. 2 soft is quoted at 78c to 79c. Wheat in Chicago has sold at 75c, Sept. 03, and since recovered.

Corn.—We quote at 57c to 58c in bond and 62c to 63c duty paid.

Beans.—Last sales are reported at 75c per bushel about. Address for the Standard district report holders offering at 50c per 60 lbs.

Oats.—A few sales have been put through since our last on the basis of 40c per 60 lbs. without effect on the market.

Hay.—Sales of car lots having transported at \$11.50 on track, and we quote \$11.50 to \$12.50, the latter figure for broken lots. Shorts \$11.50 to \$12.50, middling \$12 to \$13.50, and mouline \$16 to \$20.

Barley.—Last sales were reported at 40c to 42c for good feeding qualities, inferior grades 38c to 39c. Malt barley is quoted at 45c to 50c, and being reported at 45c to 50c, said to be of good quality.

Rickwheat.—Prices are or less nominal at 50c to 55c per bushel.

Malt.—The market is quiet at 62c to 70c.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Lard, etc.—Sales of Canada short cut, which is the only one being done here, place at \$17.00 to \$17.50 per lb. Regarding lard, one dealer showing us sales of compound at \$14.00 and another says he is willing to sell at \$14.00 per 100 lbs. Smoked hams are firm at \$17.00. Smoked meats are firm at the above last quoted by us. We quote as follows: Canada short cut mess pork per lb. \$17.50  
Canada short cut, American, new, per lb. \$16.50  
Mess pork, American, new, per lb. \$16.50  
Extra mess pork, per lb. \$16.50  
Lard, compound, per lb. \$14.00  
Lard, pure, in tubs, per lb. \$14.00  
Lard, pure, in kegs, per lb. \$14.00  
Beacon, per lb. \$14.00  
Sausages, per lb. \$14.00

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—We quote from 12c to 15c as to quality. Eastern Townships dairy sold to the city trade at 12c to 13c. Cheese, Montserrat, bringing the outside figure. In Western, prices range at the way from 12c to 13c.

Cheese.—The cheese going out by this week's steamer costing 8c to 10c for Blue Western country, and for first French colored, 8c to 10c for finest Western white, and 8c to 10c for finest French white. Underpriced goods have sold at 8c to 9c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Sales of good candled stock at 11c; but choice shipping eggs are quoted from 11c to 12c.

Beans.—Hand-picked beans at \$13.50 to \$14.25 per bushel. Better grades have sold at 82c to \$1.00 per bushel.

Hops.—The sale of a small lot of Canadian hops was made at a brewer here at 25c, and we quote 25c to 26c as to quality. Yearlings 15c to 16c, and old 14c to 15c.

Honey.—Honey still sells, although in small quantities, at 6c to 8c per lb. for extracted and 8c to 10c for comb.

Hay.—Sales of choice No. 1 pressed are reported at \$12.00 on track, and No. 2 at \$12.00 on track. Saw pressed \$1.50 to \$1.75 for good stock, and choice \$1.75 to \$2.00. Poor stock has gone off at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per ton.

Evaporated Fruit.—Evaporated apples to 7c, and dried to 10c. Evaporated apricots are quoted at 10c.

FRUITS.

Now Apples.—The first few boxes of Southern apples received in this market were sold at 5c to 7c per box.

Oranges.—Sales of good box fruit being reported at \$1.75 to \$2.00, and Valencia have sold at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per box.

Lemons.—Prices down with a rush from \$3.00 a box to \$2.50 and \$2.00. In this market sales have been made at \$2.00 to \$2.50 for good stock, and choice \$2.50 to \$3.00. Poor stock has gone off at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per box.

Evaporated Fruit.—Evaporated apples to 7c, and dried to 10c. Evaporated apricots are quoted at 10c.

Phonographs.—This market is steady at 15c to 20c.

Locanuts.—The market remains about steady at 15c to 20c.

Bananas.—Sales reported at 15c to 20c per bunch, as to size and quality.

Cherries.—The crop for Canadian cherries short at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel for white and \$1.00 to \$1.25 for black.

Strawberries.—The first lot of Western berries brought to 12c, but they soon ran down to 8c and 9c, with poor selling at 4c.

Tomatoes.—Southern stock has sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per crate.

Onions.—Egyptian are quoted at 2c to 2 1/2c per lb.

Potatoes.—A car load is now offered at 2c per bag of 50 lbs, but 15c is the best bid so far. Choice old stock is quoted at 25c per bag.

FISH AND OILS.

Oils.—Newfoundland cod oil is quoted at 3c to 4c, sales having been made at the inside figure for good sized lots. Steam refined seal oil remains quiet at 3c to 3 1/2c. Crude oil and lard remains quiet at 75c to 80c.

Pickled Fish.—A few small lots of dry cod have been placed at \$1.75 to \$2.00, one sale being reported at \$2.00.

Fresh Fish.—Prices are firmer, sales having been made at 12c to 14c per lb. wholesale. Lake trout and white fish have sold at 6c to 7c, cod and haddock 3c to 4c.

LIVE STOCK.

The Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, report: The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending July 10 were as follows:

Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves.

2091	2351	929	305
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Left over from previous week: 140 257 315 6  
Total: 2231 2608 1244 371  
Left on hand: 80

Fair receipts of export stock for week at these yards, no material change in sales, but a few cattle changing hands. Trade for hogs was somewhat dull; owing to excessive heat there was some reluctance about buying and the demand also depleted the supply, which was not heavy.

Good demand for export sheep, average values about 3 cents. The trade fair, inquiry mostly for light weights.

We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle, butcher, 4 1/2 to 4 1/4; Cattle, butcher, 4 to 4 1/4; Cattle, butcher, 3 1/2 to 4; Sheep, 3 to 3 1/2; Hogs, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$5.50; Calves, each, \$3.00 to \$5.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try *Dr. Carter's Little Liver Pills* and take some comfort. A man can stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

The Question of the Day.

Oh, how often we ask—Where can I find a home? where can I make a living? Where can I, with ordinary diligence, prudence and economy, provide my family with the necessities of life, and feel assured that at the end of it I can leave behind me a decent inheritance? To what can I turn, when I find that good land on terms so reasonable that I may get a portion of it without burdening myself with debt, which I can never hope to pay? What can I do, when I see a piece of good land and safe from crop failures, and allow me to devote myself to any special branch of agriculture for which I may feel myself fitted?

Answered in a few words. Get a home in the great flour State of Minnesota. I never yet had a crop failure, and I have secured a home for my family without delay to the International Land Company, Guaranty Loan Building, Minneapolis, Minn., for all information. Write or call on me. If you are one of those who may desire so that you will be satisfied.

THE SPENCE  
"DAISY" HOT WATER BOILER  
Has the least number of Joints,  
Is not Overrated,  
Is still without an Equal.

WARDEN KING & SON,  
637 CRAIG ST.  
MONTREAL.  
BRANCH, 32 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO.

CASTLE & SON  
MEMORIALS AND  
LEADED GLASS

CHURCH FURNITURE  
MEMORIAL BRASSES  
FONTS LECTERNS

CASTLE & SONS, 20 University Street, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC  
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.  
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.  
No. 285.  
Charles S. Burroughs, of the City and District of Montreal, Advocate, and William H. Burroughs, of the same place, Advocate, both practicing together in partnership at Montreal, advised as attorneys, under the name and style of "Burroughs & Burroughs," Plaintiff vs. George H. Stock, of the City and District of Montreal, Merchant, Defendant.  
The Defendant is ordered to appear within two months.  
Montreal, 6th July, 1892.  
GEO. H. KERNICK,  
Deputy Prothonotary.

Kennedy's  
Medical Discovery  
Fakes hold in this order  
Bowels,  
Liver,  
Kidneys,  
Inside Skin,  
Outside Skin.  
Driving everything before it that ought to be at.  
You know whether you need it or not.  
Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by  
DONALD KENNEDY,  
ROXBURY, MASS.

PISCO'S CURE FOR  
THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.  
GOLD-BRAND BOTTLED EVERYWHERE.  
CONSUMPTION

Furniture!  
We have on hand a line of Bed-room and Dining-room Furniture which we offer at prices cheaper than any regular furniture house in Montreal. As furniture is not our regular business, we will give you goods cheaper even than at auctions. See our Oak Dining-room set.  
JOHN LORIGAN,  
Mantel and Gate Manufacturer,  
1828 Notre Dame Street.  
P.S.—Cheapest Bed-room Suites in the city.

MENEELY & COMPANY,  
WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS  
Favorably known to the public since 1858. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells, also, Chimes and Peals.  
The most complete stock of Bells, Chimes & Peals, in the world. Write for Catalogue and Prices.  
BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY,  
The VAN DEUSEN & TITZ CO., Cincinnati, O.  
THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS, CHIMES & PEALS  
PUREST BELL METAL, COPPER AND ZINC.  
Good for Fire and Gasolines.  
McHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.  
DRAWINGS IN JULY, 1892:—July 6 and 20.

3134 PRIZES  
WORTH \$52,740.00.  
CAPITAL PRIZE  
WORTH \$15,000.00.

Ticket, - - - - - \$1.00  
or - - - - - 25c.  
Ask for Circulars.

B. B. LEFEBVRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

LIST OF PRIZES:  
1 Prize worth \$15,000—\$15,000.00  
1 " " " 5,000 - 5,000.00  
1 " " " 2,500 - 2,500.00  
1 " " " 1,250 - 1,250.00  
2 " " " 600 - 1,000.00  
5 " " " 250 - 1,250.00  
25 " " " 100 - 1,450.00  
250 " " " 50 - 2,500.00  
250 " " " 25 - 6,000.00  
500 " " " 10 - 2,000.00

Approximation Prizes:  
100 " " " 25 - 2,500.00  
100 " " " 15 - 1,500.00  
100 " " " 10 - 1,000.00  
998 " " " 5 - 4,995.00  
999 " " " 5 - 4,995.00

3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00

World's Columbian Exposition,  
Chicago, 1893.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada has accepted the invitation of the Government of the United States to take part in the World's Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicago from 1st May to 31st October, 1893. As it is impossible that a very full display of Canadian products is made on that occasion, a general invitation is extended to Canadian producers and manufacturers in agriculture, horticulture, products of forests, fisheries, minerals, machinery, manufactures, arts, &c., to assist in bringing together such a display of the natural resources and industrial products of Canada as will be a credit to the country.

MEXICAN  
Loteria  
Lunian State Lottery Company.

LOTTERY  
OF THE  
Beneficencia Publica  
(PUBLIC CHARITY)  
ESTABLISHED IN 1816 IN THE  
CITY OF MEXICO,  
AND  
The Only Lottery Protected by the  
Mexican National Government,  
And in no wise connected with any other Company  
using the same name.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING  
WILL BE HELD IN THE  
Moreno Pavilion in the City of Mexico  
THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1892.  
THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING  
\$60,000 00  
By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit: "CARTAS—I hereby certify that the Bank of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Beneficencia Publica.

CONSUMPTION.  
I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by its use thousands of cases of the most bad and long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any one who will send me the THREE SHILLING AND SIX PENCE (3s 6d) address: T. A. SLOOM, M. C., 186 ADELAID ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.  
This Great Household Medicine  
ranks amongst the leading  
necessaries of Life

Holloway's Ointment.  
Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of  
Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old  
Wounds, Sores and Ulcers

Cont. Rheumatism  
and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.  
The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at  
555 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.  
and are sold by all vendors of medicines throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.  
The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered at Ottawa. Hence, anyone throughout the British Provinces who may know the American counterfeits for sale will be prosecuted.  
Purchasers should look to the Label of the Pills and Boxes. If the address is not 555 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.



EIGHTH ANNUAL Irish Catholic PILGRIMAGE To Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

Under the Personal Direction of the Reverend Father Superior of St. Ann's Church, Montreal. SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1892.

A BIG CONFLAGRATION. THE PYLADS TARS ARRIVE.

It was half past four. The crowd away along St. Paul street began to sway and bend. "Make room there!" shouted some one.

A HEROIC RESCUE.

So far in this account of the fire-fighting has been said of individual bravery. Where all worked so hard it would be wrong to individualize, but there was one piece of heroism worthy of all publicity and praise.

THE CANADA PLATING CO.'S, 763 Craig St., Mon re. d.

John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

GREAT CLEARING SALE GREAT MANTLE HOUSE.

JACKETS TO CLEAN. CLOSET AND CLOSET WRAPS.

OUR COSTUME DEPARTMENT For Men.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 1751 and 1753 NOTRE DAME STREET.

WANTED For the Catholic School in the village of Ormstown.

MOISE ST. ONGE. CARPETS!!

Thomas Ligget, 1884 NOTRE DAME ST. GLENORA BUILDING.

juries include a compound fracture of one leg, the thigh broken of the other, and a severe scalp wound, extending right across the top of the head.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Father Foley. Rev. John V. Foley, who retired from parochial duties several years ago, died suddenly at Saint Ann's on Friday morning.

LADIES. -We secured three first prizes and diplomas at Montreal, Ottawa and Sherbrooke, 1891.

THE CANADA PLATING CO.'S, 763 Craig St., Mon re. d.

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100 DOLLARS REWARD.

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CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

VISITING DELEGATES TO MONTREAL.

Prospectus, Lecturers, Committees--Resolutions of Thanks--Headquarters at the Office of "The True Witness."

On Thursday last, the Rev. Father Mulhany, and Mr. J. M. Mertens of Syracuse, N. Y., and Hon. J. B. Reilly of Parisburg, N. Y., called at THE TRUE WITNESS office.

They wish to inaugurate a Canadian Roman Catholic in the movement. To this end they had an audience with Archbishop Fabre, afterwards waited on the Mayor and other prominent men of our city.

The lecturers for this year are: Rev. P. A. Hagan, S.J., Rev. Thos. McMillan, Rev. Bro. Amadio, Messrs. Geo. Parsons, Lathrop, Rich, Maxson, Johnson, Manring, Francis, Egan, E. Logan, R. J. Robinson, at Yale College, Louise Imogen Guiney, Eliza Allen Starr, Dr. M. O'Leary, Rev. Father Higgins, and the famous Paulist, Rev. Father Elliott.

Colorless, Emaciated, Heipless A Complete Cure by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is John M. Jordan, a colored farmer, and one of the most notable cures of the disease of the liver and kidneys.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEAD ACHE

Headache and Catarrh of the Liver, Liver Disease, Biliousness, Constipation, and other ailments.

High Class Pianos

DECKER BROS., NEW YORK. The best now made.

GABLER & BRO., NEW YORK. The oldest American makers.

MASON & HAMLIN, BOSTON. Well and favorably known all over the world.

HEINTZMAN & CO., TORONTO. The oldest and best makers in the Dominion.

Brantford Pianos, Brantford, Ont. First-class instruments at a low price.

DOHERTY ORGANS, Clinton, Ont. One of the best Canadian Organs in the market.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND ORGANS on hand. Catalogues and price-lists mailed free.

C. W. Lindsay, 2270 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL.

FOR SALE--Norman Upright Piano, \$50, \$100 per month.

FOR SALE--Broadwood Square Piano, \$150, \$100 per month.

FOR SALE--Chestering Upright Piano, \$100, \$60 per month.

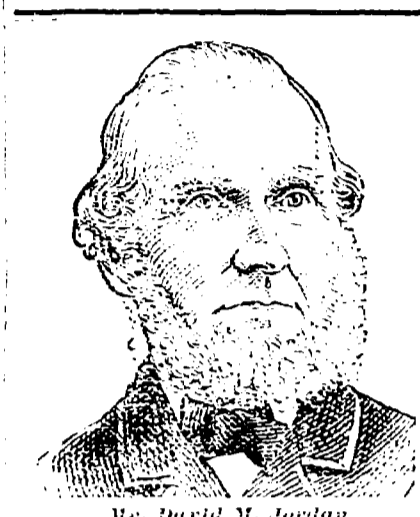
FOR SALE--Dunham Square Piano, \$150, \$100 per month.

from any point in Canada or the United States, for a fare and a third return ticket.

As it is necessary that such an organization should have some central depot in Canada, where information may be had and from which literature may be scattered, the delegates have chosen the office of THE TRUE WITNESS in Montreal, for that purpose.

Captain Croker, sheriff of Clare, with a force of twenty-one policemen in charge of District-Inspector Irwin, of Kiltash, began a series of evictions on Captain Vandeleur's estate in the neighborhood of Kiltash, on June 21.

Madame Bartley, Mother Provincial, Superior of the Limerick Convent and Reformatories, has been made Visitor-General of the English-speaking Provinces of the Order of the Good Shepherd throughout the world.



Mr. David M. Jordan, a colored farmer, and one of the most notable cures of the disease of the liver and kidneys.

Colorless, Emaciated, Heipless A Complete Cure by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

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FOR SALE--Dunham Square Piano, \$150, \$100 per month.

St. Patrick's Pilgrimage to St. Ann of Varennes.

St. Ann of Varennes pilgrimage is about to be resumed in St. Patrick's by Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, S.S., after a lapse of twelve months.

Madame Bartley, Mother Provincial, Superior of the Limerick Convent and Reformatories, has been made Visitor-General of the English-speaking Provinces of the Order of the Good Shepherd throughout the world.

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FOR SALE--Dunham Square Piano, \$150, \$100 per month.

S. Carsley's Column

Our stores close at ONE o'clock on Saturdays during July and August.

GRAND JULY SALE

SUMMER MANTLES: Several Hundred Garments most suitable for present wear at very Special Prices.

Ladies' Lace Mantles reduced Ladies' Silk Mantles reduced Ladies' Lace and Jet Mantles reduced Ladies' Summer Dolmanettes reduced Ladies' Summer Vests reduced Ladies' Summer Mantlettes reduced Ladies' Summer Peignees reduced Ladies' Travelling Cloak reduced Ladies' Summer Jackets reduced

JULY MANTLE SALE

A very extensive variety of Ladies' Travelling and Seaside Cloaks, in all the leading and most fashionable styles and made of all-wool materials, will be sold at following prices: \$1.80, \$3.20, \$4.80, \$6.00, \$7.50 and \$7.50 each.

Ladies' Summer Coats, in several new styles, reduced to \$2.75.

Ladies' Summer Cloth Coats, 36 inches in length, and in all stylish shapes, reduced to \$3.15.

Remnants of Cloths and Tweeds to be cleared at wholesale prices.

JULY MANTLE SALE SPECIAL LINE.

Ladies' Fancy Cloth Peignees in Summer Weights, reduced to \$3.00.

Ladies' Fancy Cloth Peignees in new styles and handsomely trimmed, reduced to \$6.50.

Ladies' Fancy Cloth Peignees in new styles and Applique trimmed, reduced to \$7.50.

JULY CHEAP SALE

Table Damasks and Cloths. SPECIAL OFFER. All Linen Table Cloths, 2 yds. long with a Table Napkins to match, reduced for this month to \$3.75.

White Table Damask, double width, 1 1/2 yds. sale price, 11c yard.

White Table Damask, double width, 1 1/2 yds. sale price, 22c yard.

Hand Laid Table Linen, 1 1/2 yds. wide, 1 1/2 yds. sale price, 30c yard.

Hand Laid Table Linen, 1 yds. wide, 1 1/2 yds. sale price, 41c yard.

Hand Laid Table Linen, 2 yds. wide, 1 1/2 yds. sale price, 51c yard.

JULY CHEAP SALE LINEN GOODS.

Large Size Carriage Dusters, 57c. Linen Huckback Towels, 6c each. Large Bath Towels, 11c each. Extra Quality Roller Towelling, 3 1/2c yard.

Checked Glass Towelling, 6c yard. SPECIAL LINE. Extra Large Sized Linen Huckback Towels, with colored and fringed ends, reduced to \$1.00 dozen.

Checked Linen Table Napkins, 7c each. White Linen Table Napkins, 3c each. Round and Square Doilies, 2c each. Remnants of Linen Goods at less than wholesale prices.

SANTARY BED COVERS.

Fibre Chamois Co (Limited), which has lately been incorporated, has just placed on the market these New Santary Bed Covers, which are expected to quite revolutionize the bedding cover trade of Dominion. The goods are not expensive, and are superior to what has been so long in use.

MARK TWAIN SAYS: "You cannot tell by the size of a frog how far he will jump."

Neither can you tell by the appearance of the Rigby cloth that it is water-proof. But oh! what a difference in a rain storm, if you happen to have your spring or fall overcoat Rigby proofed.

S. CARSLY. 765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Carsley's Column