Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XLI., NO. 5.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

C. M. B. A.

THE GRAND COUNCIL IN SESSION

A Large Assembly in Montreal-Divine Service-A Procession and a Lecture open the Proceedings.

The convention of the Grand Council of Canada of the Catholic Musual Benefit association was formally opened yesterday morning shortly af er 8 o'clock. The various city branches assembled at the Seminary hall. The was formed in the following order :-

Grand Marshel, Mr. C. O'Brien.

Band.

Branch 87: President, J. E. H. Howison.

Branch 84: President, Mr. C. Dandelin.

Branch 83: President, Mr. J. A. U. Bandry.

Branch 74: President, Mr. James Taylor.

Branch 54: President, Mr. R. Revoca

Branch 74: President, Mr. James Taylor.
Branch 54: President, Mr. R. Byrne.
Brauch 50: President, Mr. F. E. McCabe.
Branch 41: President, Mr. P. O'Reilly.
Branch 26: President, Mr. John P. Nugent.
Delegates to Grand Council, Grand Council
Officers and Acting Mayor Hurseau.

There were between eight and nine hundred members in line. The route taken was by way of Place d'Armes, Sr. James street, Victoria square, Radegonde and Lagaucheniere streets to St. Patrick's church. The accociation was received at the church by the Honorable Senator Murphy, Mesers. J. J. Costigan, M. Sharkey, John H. Feeley, James Connaughton, A. Brogan, James Tiernsy, Thomas Latimore, James Milloy, John L. Jensen, A. Merbn, John Welsh, and office-bearers of the So. Patrick's T. A. & B. society. On entering the Patrick's T. A. & B. society. On entering the sacred edifice the organ powied forth S. Patrick's day and other inspiring airs. The church was most profusely and handsomely decorated. Colored streamers and banners were an ended from the ceiting and the pulpit gallery and pillars were draped with flags, mothous, etc. The alters were also must be unfully adorned with streamers, flags, plants and lights. Seahed The altars were also mose than the streamers, flags, planes and lights. Seased on the sanctuary were His Grace Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, spiritual adviser of the association; Rev. Father Dowd, Rev. Father Toupin, Rev. J. Quinlivan, Rev. Luke Oallagh Toupin, Kev. J. Quinivan, Kev. Luke Uslinghan, Rev. Fasher Hogan of the Catholic University, Washington, D.C.; Rev. Fasher Tragesser, and others. The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Fasher Flannery, of St. Thomas, Ont; Descon Rev. James Walsh, Toronto; Subdeacon Rev. P. O'Donnell, St. Mary's Montreal, master of carponnias Rev. M. f. Tiesner. al; master of ceremonies, Rev. M. J. Tiernan, Father Drummond, SJ., rector of St. Mary's college. During the course of his elequent dis-course, the Rev. Father dwelt upon the sime and objects of the association, and showed how they tended to improve the moral, mental and social condition of its members. He also traced the history of the association from its inception in July, 1876, to the present, and gave the reasons why its course had been one of progress and prosperity. The musical portion of the service was under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, and was very grand and effective.

THE RECEPTION.

After the service the procession reformed and returned to the hall, where a brief reception was held Mr. D. J. O'Connor, of Stratford, president, occupied the chair, and seated on his right was Acting Mayor Hurteau, and on the platform was O. K. Fraser, vice-president, of Brockville, J. J. Kane, of Montreal, and several other officers. After the long line of members had found seats, Acting Mayor Hurteau briefly addressed the convention in French and English. In his civic capacity he extended a hearty welcome to the visiting delegates, and said that he was glad to see this association holding their convention in this great Catholic city, and he hoped that their stay in Montreal would be a pleasant one and result in great good to their organization. The president, D. J. O'Connor. responded, thanking the Acting Mayor for his hearty welcome and kind words and also for the honor he had done them by walking in their procession to the morning service. Mr. J. J. Kane, chairman of the reception committee, also read the following address of welcome on behalf of the Montreal branches of the association.

To the President, Officers and Members of the Grand Council of Canada, C. M. B. A. Brothers.-On behalf of the eight branche of our association here in Montreal, we bid you a hearty and cordial welcome on this auspictous occasion of your first Grand Council meeting in

the metropolis of the Dominion.

Gentlemen, we beg to assure you that we feel highly hone ed by your presence here, and we hope that your deliberations will not only results is much that is beneficial to our association, but be also a source of enjoyment and good fellow-

thip to yourselves. The gratifying results as to the increased members to our ranks, which we are able to amounce to day, as well as the progress, development and prosperby which have marked our movement since its inception, are not only a source of the most lively satisfaction to us, but are a happy angury for the future of our hand the contraction the satisfaction that satisfaction the satisfaction to satisfaction the satisfaction the satisfaction the satisfaction to satisfaction the satisfaction to satisfaction the satisfaction association throughout the length and breadth

of our fair Dominion. Gentlemen, once more we bid you a hearty welcome to Montreal, and we beg to assure you that we shall be always most happy to do anything in our power to make your visit a pleasant one, and we hope that you will be able to carry home with you many pleasing recollections of this, our seventh biennial convention of the Grand Council of Canada.

J. J. KANE. Chairman Reception Committee. J. COFFEY, Secretary Reception Committee. THE DELEGATES.

Mesars. W. A. McHugh, Windsor; Rev. W. Flannery, St. Thomas; Gilbert Denan, Amberstburg; Martin O'Mesar, London, West; A. Herzington, Bransford; Rev. A. J. McKeon, Strasbroy; Rev. Joseph Bayard, Sarnia; W. P. Killstras Ch. McKeon, Strasbroy; Rev. Joseph Bayard, Sarnia; W. Strabbroy; Rev. Joseph Bayard, Sarnia; W. P. Kiliaskey, Chatham; J. J. Behan, Kingston; J. E. Lawrence, St. Catharines; James Honrigan; Dundas; George Liang, Berlin; M. F. Goodwin, Stratford: Tames Statis, Louis J. Lee, Toronto; W. P. Buckley, M.D. Prescott: Thomas O'Neali, Paris; Patriok; Kelly, Niagara, Falla; John, Frezell, Ingersoll; Rev. J. O'Connor,

Maidatona; J. L. Kroetsch, St. Clements; the real and distinctive qualities of the orawor Thomas Forhem, Wallaceberg; William Hanover, M.D., Seaforth; Rev. T. J. Sullivan, tween the orator and the essayist. He must be the companied unture, a nature all aglow that the companies of the companies of the orawor appeared, and the essayist. He must be the companies of the orawor appeared, and the essayist. He must be the companies of the orawor appeared, and the essayist. He must be the companies of the orawor appeared, and the essayist. over, M.D., Seaforth; Rev. T. J. Sullivan, Thorold; John A. Murphy, Cayuga; J. J. have an impassioned nature, a nature an agree of Kane, Montreal; William Gleeson, Petrolia; with noble thoughts and generous emorphisms. Latenford and F. R. Campeau, Ottawa; tions, and with these he kindled in the J. D. Mcklmoyle, Peterborough; T. P. Coff-e, hearts of his hearers the fire that burned in his own. Delivery, he pointed in his own. Delivery, he pointed J. D. Mcklmyle, Peterborough; T. P. Coff-e, Guelph; P. B. Finagan, Lucknow; Rev. D. A. Twomy, Morrisburg, Ont.; R. J. Dowdell, Almonte; E. Campion, Gcderich; P. J. Gilroy, Port Lambton; John Ronan, Hamilton; H. J. Harrison, M.D., Cornwall; A. P. McArthur, Newtadt; Timothy Murchy, New Hamburg; P. O'Reilly, Montreal; Rev. M. J. Brady, Woodstock; P. J. Shannon, Brockville; M. Galvin, Arnprior; John Dugal, Tecumseb; J. Hulley, Arthur; Lawrence Spitzig. New Germany; T. Quinn, Torcoto; John Rogers, Barrie! J. K. Barrett, Winnipeg; Henry Butler, Montreal; John Noll, St. Agatha; F. Burdett, Hamilton; Rev. K. A. Campbell, Orillia; Louis D'Auray, Ottawa; L. S. Casault, Ottawa; B. O'Connell, Dublin; J. H. G. Hovey, Merritton; Rev. Father L. S. Casault, Ottawa; B. Occurrit, J. H. G. Hovey, Merritton; Rev. Father Brenuan, St. Mary's; Rev. J. S. Bloem, North Bay; J.hn Herringer, Ayton; John Lougein, Mattawa; John J. Gorman, Pembroke; F. G. Ardoum, Hull; Rev. G. Brohmann, Deemerion; Andrew Gissler, Medway; T. D. Kinsella, Trenton; Julius Noll, Formosa, Ont; Jerry Coffey, Montreal; Anthony Chalue. Pene-hauguisbone; F. Dolan, B-lleville; R. P. Spratt,

Jerry Coffey, Montreal; Anthony Chalue. Penehauguisbone; F. Dolan, Belleville; R. P. Spratt, Lindsay; Richard Troy, Oshawa; M. McParland, Gananoque; Walter Weish, Tilbury Centre; M. Ryan, Smith's Falls; John Long, Ktogabridge; J. A. U. Baudry, J. P. Grace, Montreal; P. Corran, Toronto; Evan Edvards, Desoronto; H. Howison, Montreal; d. P. Woods Brampton; B. J. Couway, Perth; P. H. McC rron, Picton; J. C. Hart, Alliaton; William Zieger, Teeswaur; Michael French, Renfraw, Ond; F. J. McGovern, Ottawa; L. Forest, Lachine; Charles Daneau, Levis; J. E. Martheau, St. Rouns, Qie.; John J. Mosell, Westport, Ond; Henry Aruold, Caden; Charles D. Hetert, Three Rivers; E. Rochette, M.D., Richmond, Qie.; A. Kern, Sinwood; R. P. O'Douohue, Waterloo, Ond; M. J. Hanavan, M.D., Londou; Thomas Yabe, Parry Sound; James J. Switt, Cohourg; Patrick Kirwin, Quebec; G. Grenier, Quebec; S. N. Parent, Quebec; Rev. H. J. McPhillips, Toronto; W. J. McCamey, Merrickville; Charles Thibault, Warerloo, Qie.; Rev. T. M. Shanahan, Niagara; Rev. S. Wa'ddel, Chepstow, Ont.; Judge Rioux, Sherbrooke; Thos F. Brown, Welland, Ont.; Rev. J. J. McEntee, Port Colborne; D. O'Conpor. Sudbury. Ont.; Henry Morand. Sherbrooke; Thos F. Brown, Welland, Oat.; Rev. J. J. McEntee, Port Colborne; D. O'Connor, Sudbury, Ont.; Henry Morand, Sandwich, Ont.; Rev. J. E. Gennion, Dunville, Ont.; Patrick J. Dewan, Lucan, Ont.; Rev. D. A. McRes, Calgary N.W.T.; E. Tremblay, M. D., Windsor Mülle, Out.; Rev. D. A. McRes, Parkhill, Ont.; F. Gatien, M.D., Granby, Que; Jas. J., Power, Bathurst, N.B.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

In the afternoon the delegates and members the last two years. Among those present were:
—President, D. J. O'Connor, of Stratford; first --President, D. J. O'Connor, of Stratford; first vice-president, O. K. Fraser, of Brockville; second vice-president, J. J. Welmert, of Neustadt; grand chancellor, Rev. J. P. Molphy; treasurer, W. J. McKee, of Windsor; secretary, S. R. Brown, of London; marsbal, J. H. Reilly, of Chatbam; guard, Joseph Beaume, of Amherstburg. Trustees, Rev. M. J. Tiernan, (chairman), of London; Rev. P. M. Bardon, of Clayings; Dr. J. A. McCabe, of Othews; E. J. Cayuga; Dr. J. A. McCabe, of Octawa; E. J. O'Brien, of Guelph, and E. J. Reilly, of Toronto. Einance committee, Jas. Quilliman, of Niagara Falls; Thos. O'Neail, of Paris; John

The president, in his remarks with reference to the report on the progress of the society since their last meeting, said that they had then eighty-five branches with a membership of 3,120 in Canada, and that combined with the United States they had a memwith the United States they had a mem-bership of 19,000, but in the last two years the had increased the number of branches to one hundred and forty and the membership to 5,700, and united with the United States their membership numbered thirty thousand. The president further stated that their reserved fund was \$11,000, and the amount of insurance incurred up to July 1, 1890 was \$9,896,000. The council, since its formation in Fishruary, 1880, had paid out \$303,000 to heirs of deceased Canadian families. During the meeting several other gentlemen *poke, laws were read and amendments discussed, after which the meeting closed.

IN THE QUEEN'S HALL

Under the auspices of branch 50, Oatholic Mutual Benefit association, the public of Mont-real were last evening afforded a decided treat in being afforded an opportunity of listening, in the Queen's hall, to the famous American crator, Hon. Dantel Dougherty, who delivered a lec ture on "Oratory." There was a large audience present, and for an hour and a half they listened present, and for an hour and a half they listened attentively as the glowing words fell from the lips of the speaker, now applauding as the hon. gentleman, warming to his subject and demonstrating some particular point in words almost endowed with life, roused the enthusiasm of his hearers, and the next moment they would be waiting almost breathlessly for the words yet to be uttered, and then again he would carry the audience wish him and plunge them into roars of laughter, as he recited, with due mimiary and elecutionary power, some mirth-provoking incident. In every sense the lecture was indeed an intellectual treat. Mr. F. McCabe, president of Branch 50, presided, and supporting him on the platform were His Grace Archbishop Waish and Rev. J. Waish, Toronto; Revs. Father Donnelly, Bro. Arnold, Father Strophs: Father Flannery. St. Thomas. Toronto; Revs. Father Donnelly, Bro. Arnold, Father Strubbs; Father Flannery, St. Thomas, Ont.; Father Molphy, Ingersoll, Out.; Father Tiernan, London, Ont.; Father Jones, S.J., Father Connolly, S.J., Acting Mayor Hurteau, Judge Doherty, Messre, J. J. Curran, M.P., James McShane, M.P.P., H. J. Cloran, president of St. Patrick's society; T. Coffey, proprietor and editor London Catholic Record; Grand President O'Connor, C.M B.A.; Presidents Dandellu, Howison, Taylor; Deputies T. J. Finn, Duclos, C. O'Brien, etc.

The chairman having introduced the lec turer and explained the objects of the association, the Hon. Daniel Dougherty said that there were those who regarded the thinker as an orator, others the speaker who carried audiences along in gentle harmony with him, others the scholar, who had written every senconce with delightful diversity and metaphor, and again, looked upon the declaimer, who with flowing sentences that pleased the crowd and started shouts that made the welkin ring. as an orator. But he ventured to say with diffi dence that none of these were crators, else the land would swarm with them, for every polyit who had the magnetic power bo seize the feel-

out, was not the only requisite for an orator, for whilst is might not be a requisite, a reputa-tion for integrity would be of great service. An orator should be a man of irreproachable honor and he should never prostitute his heaven-born gift by uttering a sentence which did not come from his heart. The ablest speeches of orators, he maintained, were those which had not been prepared beforehand, and he contended that a written speech must always lack that inspiration, which only the presence of an audience could give. He touched upon the humorous aide of oratory and gave some amus-ing examples, and then went on to imisate the evyle of some of England's most famous Parliamentary *peakers, Lord Beaconstield, Lord Derby, Lord Carn &c. He considered that the finest field for oratory at the present day was the pulpit, where everything combined to aid the orator to wing his genius for its fiercast fights. Next to the pulpit the prepalar assembly was the finest field for oratory. In conclusion he spoke of the power of the press as an educator for good or evil, and said that with its birth the days of oratory had

A vote of thanks having been accorded the lecturer, on the motion of the Acting Mayor, seconded by Mr. J.J. Curran, M.P., the garberng dispersed.

On the day of the meeting of the Association the following leater appeared in the columns of the Montreal Daily Star : -

SIR,-As there are conclusive reasons for apprehending that at the convention of the Catholic Mucual Benefit Association, which make the most strenuous efforts, and exhaust their whole energy in order to separate ate Canada from the United States, which means universal division or separation all round; and it is lamentable to contemplate that a few interested, ambitious members, who are evidently actuated by the desire to obtain or grasp the official offices, which separation would create, will attempt the disunion of the grandest mutual association ever inclitated by civilized society. For let secession once commence and its and will be indefinite. Outain will dominate over Quebec, Quebec will not be subordinate, but will form her own Supreme Council and assume the independent consequences and dignity of South Oxfolina.

Then perceptive members will decide that there is to make not appeared to the consequences. is too much independence and consequently too much expense and will retire placidly with a supreme bow, and a good bye, Hermine. Now, it is not according to the wiedom of ages to let well enough alone? Has not the Supreme Council of the United States paid all the beneficiaries or benefits, honorably and promptly, as they were called on or wanted? And there are now several thousand dollars at this present City of Montreal. Is it supreme wisdom to separate financially from a wealthy neighboring country like the United States of America? I am inclined to think, Mr. Editor, you will anewer decidedly not, but it is supreme insanity. Does not the present union clearly indicate that a fraternal reciprocity of mutual relations can exist between the generous citizens of the United States and the good people of Canada? For in the natural order of perpetual events, the daughter must separate from the mother, bus Canada and the United States cannot separate, for they must remain banded or hooked together for their better or for their hooked together for their all earthly future.

CANADA.

To which the following reply was made in the Gazette the following morning:--

Sir.-In the Star of last evening there anpeared a communication signed "Canada" peared a communication signed "Canada" regarding the above association, under the somewhat alarming caption of "Divisions in somewhat alarming caption of "Divisions in the C. M. B A." The gross ignoronce of the question on which he attempts to speak dis-played by the writer leads me to think that he s no member of our association; but, on the contrary, some evil minded person, prompted by jealousy of the great success that has attended our society, would fain arise on this festal occasion and spew his venom from behind the cowardly shield of an annoyamous etter. I deny most emphatically that there are any dissensions in our ranks, or that there is any desire or intention to take such steps as this correspondent indicates. I defy "Canada" to make this assertion over his own signature, and until he does so. I would respectfully ask our hosts or friends not to be troubled in the least by his effusion.

Yours respectfully, E. J. O'BRIEN. Grand Trustee G. C. of Canada.

THE NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION. BINGHAMTON, N.Y., September 2.—The New York State Grand Council, C.M.B.A., began the fourth triennial convention in this city to-day. Twenty-two officers and 152 delegates are in attendance. The convention which is called for the best interests of the order, revising the constitution and enacting new laws, will con-tinue three days and will conclude with a banquet.

THE IRISH FAMINE CLOUD

A Sad Prospect in View for Erins Children. DUBLIN, Aug. 30 .- Mr. Jackson, one of the joint secretaries of the British Tressury, and Mr. Sankey, of the Irish Board of Works, are making a tour to the northwest of Ireland for the purpose of reporting as to what relief shall he inaugurated in order to assest the people in case of famine arising in the failure of the potato crop. The prospect for the peasantry in the districts affected by the potato hlight in Ireland grows more grim and dismal as summer wanes. This week has been issued a report of the Land Cmmissioners dealing with the question up to Aug. 15. The spread of blight has been even more general than has been supposed. It is on-ly in Down, Tyrone, Tipperary, Dublin, Queens Westmeath, and a small part of Donegal that the Commissioners declare that the crop promises an average yield. The disease is spreading rapidly, and the prospect is very bad indeed in Olare, West Clare, East Cork, Macroom Bandon, Skibbereen, and Clonakilty. "Very seriously below the average and an absolute failure in poor land" is how the Commissioners the crop will be below the average, the result depending very much on the weather, which, since these returns were compiled, has shown no signs of improvement. On the sea coast the ings and control the actions of his audience. It since these returns were compiled, has shown was in what was called the pronunciation, the ne signs of improvement. On the sea coast the delivery of a discourse before an audience that crop will be much below the average. In count

tries Carlow, Kilkenny, Kings, Longford, and part of Meath the crop is below the average, and as the Commissioners report that wet weather will cause the disease to spread rapidly and as it has rained heavily ever since, the prospect is now, of course, more serious. In Lou- the crop is very doubtful; in Wexford, gene saly speaking, the growth has ceased, and must result in a crop of small and unmatured tubers. In the west and southwest of Wicklow the crop will be much below the average. On all poor and badly farmed land the tops are black and much spotted and the growth appears checked. Of Mayo the Commissioners report very much below the average. Disease is gen eral throughout. The distress appears were along the sea coast, where potatoes planted in the bog were much damaged by early frosts. The effect of the blight has been to almost destroy the crop. In some cases the stelks black-ened and withcred up. The tubers are not as yet affected except in rare instances, but are generally very small and immature, owing to the blight setting in unusually early. The tub-ers in many instances will be absolutely unfit for buman food. In the poorer, badly cultivated districts the crop will be an entire failure.

FIVE MINUTES' SERMON.

Ge and do thou in like manner,-St. Luke x. 37. How few of us, brethren, are really naturally

of a self-sacrificing disposition! How few actually enjoy, for example, the offices of the sick room, or so much as a little visit of condence to an affected friend! That is why our Blessed Lord, in this day's

Grapel, has given us the beautiful parable of the good Samaritan. Although a heretic and schiematic against the law of Moses, he is chosen as a model because he had a tender, compassionate heart, and was willing to put himself to trouble and expense for his neigh-

bor's welfare.
The corporal works of mercy are the easiest of the ways to the love of God. People are fond of admiring the members of religious orders, who, for the love of God, serve the sick and the aged, the insane and the orphans often forgetting that if this is good as a lifework for them, it is not bad as an occasional practice of virtue for us living in the world. All sround burdens and hearts breaking with insupportable cares; yes, even in one's own household. How often do men deny their wives the pleasure of their company; when Sunday comes, going off with any chance companions and leaving the poor mother to mind the children, to miss Mass, and si lonely at home the livelong day. How very often do young men think of taking anybody's sisters to some place of amusemen rather than their own sister. I think if a spiri tual thermometer were dipped into such men' hearts they would be found pretty near the freezing point.

Bus, brethren, the sick-room-ah! that is the place of the road between Jerusalem and Jericho where men and women are oftenest found lying in the direct distress. Have you moment ordered to be paid to widows in this ever been very sick? If so, you know the value of a little good nursing. A man who was just recovering from a very dangerous sick ness told me once that when his head was burning with the fever he would willingly have given a hundred thousand dollars for the cooling, restful relief he enjoyed every time the nurse re-arranged the pillows for him. And if you cannot be a regular nurse for the sick, there is no reason why you should not

nev an occasional visit to the sick-room. You can spend a pleasant quarter of an hour in cheerful conversation. You can relieve some a little rest. You can take the ailing child from the worn out mother's arms and let her he down and rest her stiffened limbs, or go to church to refresh her anxious soul. You can bring some little delicacy to soothe the sick person's palate. You can read some prayers beside the sickbed morning or night; for we all know that in time of illness it is impossible to pray one's self. You can lend a hand to set things to rights, to cook a meal of victuals, or wash the dishes, or run an errand to the drug. store or grocery; and ever and always you can say a word of comfort, of hope, of resignation to the divine will—words cheap to give but precious to receive.

And when at last death is come, your presence may be of the deepest comfort. Then is the time to come forward promptly and help to lay out the Christian corpse ; to sit up for night beside that strange, silent guest in the coffin; and, when you find two or three gathering about it, to have the courage to sead in reciting the Rosary for the soul's happy respose I know, brethren, that there are many kind hearts who zealously practice these lovely vfr tues. But there are others, especially among the men, who nearly quite torget them. And others still who do them grudgingly, and only after many entreaties. To obtain a kind act from an unwilling heart, and after encountering many excuses, is like blowing a dying fire before you see the bright coals your face is pretty well covered with ashes and cinders. Brethrea, let us not be put to shame by the

Samaritan. When confronted with persons suffering from poverty, sickness, death, or any misfortune, do like the Samaritan; forget all about their nationality, or acquaintanceship, or religion. Say something or do something in charity and for the love of God; your neighbor that the confidence of the bor's deepest gratitude and God's sure reward will amply repay you.

PAULIST.

A Bishop Consecrated.

The consecration of Coadjutor Bishop Charles McDonald took place at St. Dunstan's cathedral, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on Thursday morning, with all the grandeur and ceremony portaining to the Catholic ritual. The ceremony commenced at 9 o'clock, the cathedral being crowden. The prelates in attendance were His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, Halifax; Bishops Sweeney and Ropers, New Brunswick. Cameron, Arichat: Blais, coad-Brunswick; Cameron, Arichat; Blais, coad-juter bishop of Rimouski, and the priests of the diocese. Archbishop O'Brien preached a power-ful sermon on the responsibility of the hierarchy. After the service a reception was held in the grand salon of the bishop's palace. A banquet was held at St. Dunstan's college in the evening attended by nearly 200 guests.

A Bold Girl.

OITY OF GUATEMALA, September 2 .- A daughter of General Martin Barrundia, who was day, Se shot to death in the cabin of one recent Martin Barrundia, who was day, Se shot to death in the cabin of one recent depot at tempted to shoot United States Minister Mizner yesterday. Mr. Mizner was at his deak translating the guarantee given to him by this Government that Barrundia's life would be spared in case he was surrendered or 15th.

when the young woman came into the office, As the minister looked up from his work she was standing within four fees of him with a revolver in her hand. She saluted him, saying
—"Are you the American Minister?" Mr.
Mizner replied: "I am; can I be of any service
to you?" With flashing eyes she accused him
of having been directly the cause of her father's
death, and any accusate that he was to kill death, and announced that she meant to kill him. Mr. Mizuer took the matter coully and tried to reason with the girl, who was sp-parently almost crazed with excitement and parenty amost crazed with exchement and in the most tragic manner poured on him the bitterest invectives of which the Spanish language is capable. At last she pulled the trigger of the pistol. Mr. Mizner had taken up a heavy law book, which he, with apparent carelessness, held between himself and the girl, and the bullet which was meant for his heart was except in the leave of the book. his heart was caught in the leaves of the book. The sound of the shot attracted attention, and before a second shot could be fired assistance arrived and the pistol was taken from the young woman. Throughout the entire exciting interview Mr. Mizner maintained the utmost cool ness, which unquestionably saved his life. The girl was arrested.

An Outrage.

VIOTORIA, B C., August 28.- The Mattie C. Dyer arrived this afternoon from the North for repairs. She was seized at Ounslasks on the 18th of June by the U. S. Deputy Collector, having gone in there in distress on the day pre-vious. Captain Macier informed the authorities that he had not transgressed the realing laws nor had he offended sgainst the customs regulations. About a wock after the deputy collector went on board and took po-session of about a quart of wine. The vessel was entitled to have two gallons. He had smelt several empty demijohns, but found nothing. When the case was brought up before the court it was dismused, the judge saying, however, that it had been seized for a probable cause. She had gone in because she had lost her gear and had a crezy man on board. She had seventy-seven sealskins, all of which were returned except three. When taken to Sitka the Mattie C. Dyer was run ashore and grounded, when the officers went through her. Her captain and crew were taken ashore and confined in the Borand Castle, where they were kept for two weeks, bring allowed rations from their own stock, which one of their number was sent for. The authorities took away the skins, seals and all the ressel's findings. The grounding had caused her to leak badly, which had been partially stopped, The seals seized had been taken at least thirty miles frem any rhore of the North Pacific. She had never been in Behring Sen and had simply gone into port in distress. The man who made the seizure was a new official,

A Significant Hint.

London, Aug. 31.-A most significant sign of the times is the publication in this week's Punch of a careoon for which Mr. Ballour and his Irish policy furnish the subject. The car-toon is envitled "Shadowed.", It represents the Irish Secretary having evidently come home fatigued with his favorite game of goli, sinting asizep in an easy chair, with cigars and whiskey on the table besid: him, and his golf stick as his feet. His countenance is anxious and haggard, and standing beside his chair is a gaunt and shrouded spectre labelled "Potato Famine," pointing with bent finger to a picture in the distance in which are represented the starving Irish peasantry digging hopelessly where their potatoes are rotting in the wet soil, or clustered in wretched groups about their cheerless hovels

The Sherbrooke Exhibition. SHEBBROOKE, September 2 -The sixth annual

exhibition of the Eastern Townships Agricultur al association was opened to the public this morning, and despite the cloudy and threatening weather 2,000 had passed in before noon. This society was incorporated in 1885, when they had their first feir, and have steadily improved and progressed until now they stand on a solid basis, owning thirty-six acres of ground in the heart of East Sherbrooke, with large and commodious East Sherbrooke, with large and commodious buildings, stalls, offices, restaurants, etc. The Hon M H Cochrane is patron, while Hon J G Robertson, M P P; Hon C C Colby, M P; S A Fisher, M P; R H Pope, M P; and R W Heneker are vice-patrons. The board of directors consist of J R Wood ward, president; J A Corkrane, vice-president; H R Fraser, secretary, and Col J H Taylor, Mesers J Molntosh, M P P; B F Knight, J A Chicoyne, B R Labaree, Wm Murray, S L Clough, J S Mitchell, Major J Wood, W A Hale, Robert H Tylee, C A French, N T Dussault, Col O P Patten. To the energy and enterprise of these gentlemen is due the success which has crowned their labors in the past. The exhibition is an unusually good in the past. The exhibition is an unusually good one, the live stock being of the very highest order. The show of manufactures, carriages, pianos, farm machinery, etc., is extensive and of a first-class order.

Anti-Socialists.

BERLIN, August 27 .- A great fight that bordered close on a riot occurred here Monday night. A large number of Socialists held a meeting in the Friedrichshain brewery and the grounds about it. During the evening a mob gathered outside of the gates and grew so large that the streets in the vicinity became impassable. One thousand roughs made a concentrated attack on the Socialists, broke down the fences and invaded the park. A desperate fight followed, clubs and sticks being freely used, but the timely arrival of mounted police prevented bloodshed. When the police rode into the bloodshed. When the police rode into the mass of fighters they were received with a shower of stones. They swung their swords right and left, wounding many persons, and finally put the disturbers to flight. It is said the mob was incited to its attack by agitators of the Anarchists not in of the Radical branch of the Anarchists not in sympathy with the peaceful methods of Social

Proposed Reciprocity.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Mr. Sherman yesterday introduced his Reciprocity resolutions, and dwelt upon the desirableness of reciprocity with Canada, specially referring to coal, metals, and fish. The revolutions met with some opposition.

The collegiate term beginning on Wednesday, September 3rd, at Bourgat College, rigand, P. Q., a train will leave Bouaventure depot at 9.10 a.m. on the new Montreal and Ottawa railway, to convey students to that great institution of learning. Judge Foster says that regular trains will begin to run between Monereal and Rigard on September 11th

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Gems of Thought from Holy Men Past and Present.

Ramember God, forget yourselves, and forges yourselves in remembering God.

If the first hour of every day were spent in tno presonce, certain though unseeen, of our patron Saint, our whole day would be rea-trained and elevated by it.

Without virtue and without integrity, the finest talents and most brilliant accomplishments can never gain the respect and concili-ate the esteem of the truly valuable part of mankind.

St. Vincent de Paul used to say : "If we had one foet in heaven, yet, if we ceased to mertify curseives before we could draw the other after it, we should be in danger of los-

ing our soul." Angels' hands have been about you from the waters of Holy Baptism. Their guidance, unseen, unfelt, has drawn yeu again from ille which your hearte and chosen. In seasome of weakness they have stayed you up; in the boar of wavering they have kept you

from falling. The leving compassion, active emotion of pity, the tears and tenderness with which the holiest men have ever dealt with the sinful. is a proof that, in proportion as sin lesses its power over them, their sympathy with those that are silleted by its oppressive yoke becomes more perfect.

Count all things loss, that you may win the truth, without which the inheritance of God's kingdom is not ours. Labor for it, and weary yourselves until you find it; and forget not that if your religion be indefinite, you have no true knowledge of your Saviour; and if your belief be uncortain, it is not the faith by which we can be saved.

Nothing teaches patience like a garden. Ail have to wait for the fruits of the earth. You may go round and watch the opening bud from day to day; but it takes ice own time and you cannot urge it on faster. If forced it is only torn to places. All the best results of a garden, like those of life, are cloudy but regularly progressive. Each year does a work that nothing but a year can de, "Learn to labor and to wait," is one of the best lessons of a garden. All that is good takes time, and comes only by growth.

God's voice speaks pleadingly in bereeavement. One we love to truly that the whole earth seems empty and cold without him is taken from our sid. We robel and feel, like Job, ready to "Curse God and die." one else night have been taken, but not this one, we sob. It is too much to bear, we cry; he rest of our days will be all black, sorrowful and unutterably miserable. There is no lesson in it, we say, but the lesson of des-

Dear friend listen but a moment, and you will hear the velce speaking as you never have heard it before.

Sinners put the werst construction on each other's words and acts. They have no consideration or iorbearance. Their apparent sympathy is but a fellowship in the same disobenience. And so also the sympathy of the world; hew hollew, fermal, and constrained it is ! How little soothing and censuling in our sorrows and trials are worldly friends, even the kindest-hearted of them! And why, but because it is peculiarly the proper ty of true sanctity to be charitable? And in the grace of charity is centain gentleness, compassion, tenderness of hand in teuching the wounds of other men, fair interpretations. large allowance, ready for giveness.

If each man says lit there be a world of progress in me, let me live to make my life mere intelligent, more fair, more neautiful. more religious, more reverential; let me live se that around me there sha I be diffused an alr of light and fragrance and gladness and joy so that others may become alse modeled by these ideals which have been upheld by me and have lured me on-this ought to be the aim of each and everyone of us. It is the aim given to us by our religion, by the providential constitution of our national life. It is an aim we can follow everywhere, and which we must with more eagerness continue to follow until in this country there shall be no rich man who is not a benefacter, no wise man who does not help to make other men less unwise, no strong man who dees not help the weak, no brave man who dees not realst the cruel and unjust .- Blanep Spalding. Oh, If we could but look into the heart's

depths, we should have more patience than we have with one another. We should them judge ne one rasbly; we should make allowances and excuses for them, as we do for eur-selves. We should even see how innecent in their hearts they are, these whom perhaps we bitterly blame. Earth were more like a heaven did we knew one other. And not alone in heaven, the blessed will also see the friends they left on this earth. The little elater that went in the early days, with the blue and white dress, and the fisxen lecksfrom heaven she looks down, and prays for the little brother er slater that played with her in the summer days long ago. The lenesome eyes and the breaking heart (and where is like to hers !) of the peor :dying mether, and the little children peoping in at the deer or stealing around her bed, and bidden to be silent—the lenesome eyes close and the broken heart is still, but from heaven that leving mether still looke dewn on her little children and guards them with all the old wistful longing and affection. -Father R. O'Kennedy in the Holy Angle.

German Catholics in Council.

Berlin, August 31.—The Catholic Congres at Coblentz is holding a three days' session. Six as Coments is noting a three days session. Six shousand persons and in attendance. The Coments of all the Catholic orders, including the Jesuita and the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. It also ake for a government, subvention for Catholic missions in German Africa.

Thanks were worted to Emparer William for the Thanks were voted to Emperor William for his attempts to establish social peace.

ST. KEVIN'S BED.

Glendalough's "Gloomy On Shore."

An Interesting Scene Described-Michael Dwyer's Escape.

Even this inelated vale did not escape the ravages of the Danes, who frequently plun-dered and burned the city in the ninth and tenth centuries, ner did the English spare it.
Under the date 1398, "Glendalough was
burned by the English," is one of the terse
entries in the annals of Ireland. It is said that even at the present day the charred remains of the wooden houses which were burned by the invader on these eccasions are semetimes dug up by the husbandmen in tilling the land around the Seven Churches. Frem the fourteenth century Glendslough gradually fell into decay. The city disap-peared, the churches became ruins; the Irish obleitains were overpowered, the stranger get the land, the penal times came, andalewly, surely—as in other such places throughout the country—desolation and loneliness settled down on that levely valley. But, even after the lapse of 1,300 years, the traditions of St. Kevin and his followers are cherished and held sacred among the people -breken fragments, like the ruins of his Seven Churches—that number whose use is se frequent in many countries, but is espe-cially common in Ireland, because, says the pieus Christian, seven must be a sacred number, since God chese the seventh day for himself and made it hely. There is at the Seven Churches a beautiful tradition connected with this number. The eld woman who selis little tekens of ourlous minerals, spars, etc., found here, will tell how all whe are buried in that hely graveyard are saved, St. Kevin having prayed that no soul should be lest where bedy rests in the ground he blessed; at the Last Day seven times as many as lie interred in the place will be saved, and for seven miles around all the land is conse orated. It is a long pilgrimage to visit all the remains that are to be seen—t) explore the whele BEAUTIES OF THE GLEN

and its neighborhood it would take at least a week. At the foot of Broccagh, and just before entering the ancient city gates, two roads branch right and left; that to the of their man. Dwyer heard a warning right skirts the nerthern edge of the lakes, and is that generally taken first, so as to commence the pilgrimage with the upper lake and St. Kevin's famous cell. Just a little way in the meadow, St. Kevin's bridle path, marked by its creases, follows the road for a while, then goes right across the vale— man. anciently called Glendassen—and points ent the route through a gap between Lugduff and Darrybawn. There are a few very miserable cabins grouped together on the readside; in these live all that remain of laborers who, a few years age, thronged the vale when the lead mines were in full work and gave empleyment to a good many people. The usus word "fereign competition" is the answer when anyone asks why these works failed. There are numerous pretty little dwellings scattered along the lake side and on the slope of Camaderry. These were inhabited by the everseers and others of the Mining Company's efficers, but are new idle, and would, we were assured lately, be let for a trifle to anyene wanting a summer ledge in this exquisite apet. The drawback is that one would have to live principally upon fish and scenery, but, after all, with the addition of bread and petatees, these are very good feed for a month er se, and the free fishing in the mountain lakes and streams is abundant; one need enly ascertain which are the enchanted treut, in order to avoid them. I think they are the trent in Lake Nahanagan, and they utter piteeus cries when booked. This is upen the word and henor of Pat Barrett-I never heard them, but he did.

By the lake is a cezy looking thatched cettage that in days gone by was the Glen Hetei, and saw Tem Moore, Sir Walter Scott, and many a distinguished visitor in the days when people had bappier minds, lighter hearts, and simpler tastes than in these times, when we travel less like thinking beings than spelled children, looking everywhere fer luxuries and soft case, and unable without them to see any of the natural leveliness that of itself ought to teach us how to value real rather than artificial tastes. Not far from the cottage a boat is in waiting, and we set sail with the assurance from guide and boatman that no weman can be drowned in the lake, for that

ST. REVIN, IN SORROW fer having thrown Kathleen into the water, prayed that it might be so. On our visit I was relieved to find that this was our guides sele aliusion to that thresome legend, so out of keeping with the whele real history of the He let Kathleen rest in peace se will I. I'm tired of her. But not of the lonely beauty of the scene. What pictures come before one's mind while being rewed across the the lake, where ne sound is ever heard now except the rear of a storm in winter, the cry of the dwarf eagle feeding her young on the erag high ever the reined church en that little ledge of reck, or the voice of Macalla (sen of the cliff), the scho through whose medium "cead milie failthes" galere are shewered upon each stranger that comes within his demain. It is a very perfect scho; from the boat the guides voice rings out loud, distinct and musical; there is a moment's pause, and then, sweetly and clearly, like a human voice answering from the heights of Camaderry, each sentence is repeated. In a few minutes we are right under the famous cliff in which St. Kevin had his bed when he retired to his selitary rock each Lent, and here spent the ferty hely days in prayer and meditation. Ninety feet above the water in the face of the cliff, is a small, nearly square aperature; this is St. Kevin's bed, accessible enly by a little ledge that communicates with an adjacent recess in the rock—the latter called St. Kevin's chair, from a rude seat in the interior, where the hely man prayed and of more than fifty years proves that no means meditated each evening before retiring to rest in his hard bed. The secent is very trying to nerveus peeple, although the guide who sits all day above waiting for visitors (and who has spent seven years with the fairles, the Lord between us and all harm !), skips lightly

DOWN FROM HIS PERCH

up and

to the water's edge, or from the chair into the bed, and beth he and Pat Barrett use every possible argumet to convince one that it is impossible they could allow the smallest ac-oldent to happen—"sure, it would entirely injure the place." Still, as I did not go provided with a leather beit with a rope attached, not even the assurance that "a lady of ninety was up three days age," could induce me to meant that perpendicular cliff and sempt a watery grave, even though in pessession of a very ancient and curious cross, whose story is connected with this very spet. Mere than half a century ago an eld gentle-man, who was said to have a fund of anti-

with it is that it was found in Ksvin's bed in ancient times, and was considered to have been used by the Saint himself while praying; that he hense in which it is deposited can be burned, and he person carrying is while on water can be drowned. "St. Kevin's" is rudely scratched on the weed. Of cours there is no way of knewing what truth, if any, there is in the tradition of its having been in the pessession of the hely Abbot himself, but the same isgend has always attached to wood of the celebrated yew tree planted by the Saint, and of which portions yet remained in Glandslough up to twenty years ago. Many of the peasantry around have reverentially preserved scraps of the wood, but the last of the tree was selfishly carried off long age by wealthy people in the neighborhead, te make heuseheld ornaments—in Derrybawn House there is a drawingroom table made entirely of the sacred tree. The yew was, ln fermer times, planted in cometaries and abbey g:ound 👀

A MEMORIAL OF ETERNITY, en account of the age to which these trees live and the wenderful durability of the weed. Even though the little cross is jagged at the end, where eriginally snapped acress, the smallest ohip has never broken off within the fifty years or so that it is in our family, yet it has always been exposed to the air. St. Kevin's bed was the scene of an exciting "rebel chase" a few years after the rebellion of '98, when Michael Dwyer, with a litte band of his brave followers, took refuge in the wild glons and passes of these Wicklew mountains. Se daring where the patrict chief and his men, and so faithful to them where the persentry around, that for five years they kept the hardiest of the English seldiery at bay. Keeping out of sight when hunted, the outlaws made dashing and suc-cessful raids upon their enemies at most unexpected times and places, and such was the admiration their courage and daring excited that it is said that even the seldiers of one Highland regiment became as eager as the Irish to save them, and frequently sent information of some intended movement of their capture. A large reward was effered in vain for the head of Michael Dwyer; no traitor was found among the Wicklew people to sell their patriet, Hunted close upon one occasion, Dayer gained Grendaleugh and sought refuge in St. Kevin's bed, to which there is accoust by a steep and dangerous way along the cliffs of Lugduft. But the soldiers were on his track; the Highlanders discovered the whistie from the side of Camaderry, started to the opening of the cave, and, just as the seldlers believed they had their pray trapped and caged, with one bound he flong himself into the lake and escaped safely to the oppoelte shere. - Mary Banim in the Dublin Free-

THE PARLIAMENTARY ADDRESS

To the Crown Received in England and Commented on.

So much and so eiten do we hear of the political aspirations of the Canadians from eithers, that it is a novelty as well as a with those whom he had the impudence pleasure to learn from their own lips what to abuse? He well knew that the foundations they really desire. Anyone who reads the for learning at Oxford were laid and brought to recent despatch of the Governor General, for perfection, not only in monkish times, but in warding a loyal address to the Queen, will part by monks. He knew that the abbeys were find therein sentiments widely different from these which are attributed to Canadians by a certain part of the American press supported by Mr. Geldwin Smith. Every murmur against England, every word of dissatisfaction uttered in Toronto or Quebec, every casual expression favoring a precenceived idea of the exis, once of an annexation party, is carefully recorded, Te England and all parts of the United States is telegraphed every sentence appearing to supp it this theory; whether it is uttered in the De-minion Parliament or in a Previnsial Legislature, by a respeciable Minister er an angry member of the Oppesition, matters little. Of unshakable loyalty and the rebukes to agitation against British rule, we hear little, and even the formal Lyal address to her majesty proper that the declarations of a time-serving by the House of Communens of the Dominion bigot, which serve no other purpose than a dis-Parliament is sturred ever as if of no more consequence than the random words of a nameless politicianer a sensational journalist.

What t lister this preconceived theory counts twice, if not more; all that is against it is great the consequence of the preconceived theory counts the consequence of the preconceived theory counts the consequence of the play of bigetry, should be cast out of the law books of this free nation. Legal associations in England and America might make a move in this matter before any more speeches are made about Reform liberality of American progress. ignored.

It is well known that it has been of late the tactics of a portion of the press in the United States to push this question into a prominence i which it dees not possess in Canada. A committee of the Senate was nominated ortensibly for the purpose of enquiring into the relations, fiscal and ctuerwise, of the two countries. Such has been the extent of the inquiry, so various have been the witnesser. speaking as to matters political, military and commercial, that it really seemed at one time -though how we know otherwise-as if Mr. Hear's committee sat for the purpose of col-lecting evidence on the subject of the benefits of annexation and the feelings of the Canadians. This investigation did not pass unnoticed in Canada; and Mr. Mulcok, a member of Parliament belenging to the Oppositien, took occasion, with general concurrence. to move an address which would enlighten Americans as to Canadian epinion and be an authoritative deliverance upon the subject." Nothing could be more precise than its

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-The combined ill-effects of overcrowding, sedentary occupations and monotony of life are only too well known to those who have to pass the best part of their lives labouring in factories and crowded workrooms. The compulsory confinement weakens the general health and induces chronic consupation, indigestion, and various forms of skin diseases. Holloway's remedies are of priceless value to persons of this class, for they can be used without entailing loss of work, being purely vegetable in their composi-tion, and consequently and without harshness on the most delicate system. The experience surpass Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, bad breasts, piles, and wounds of all kinds.

terms. - London Times.

The editor sat on a hard-bottom chair trying to think of a thought, and he plunged all his fingers about through his hair, but not one topic they brought. He had writen on tempersopic oney prought. He had writen on temper-ance, tariff and trade, and the prospicts of making a crop, and joked about ice cream and weak lemonade, till his readers had told him to stop. And weary of thinking, sleep came to his eyes and he pillowed his head on the deak, when the thoughts which swake had refused to arise, came in troops that were strong and grotesque. And as the ideas airily float, he selects the bright one of the tribe; and this is the gem which while dreaming he wrote: " Now is the time to subscribe."- Mat-

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa

VULGAR ERRORS.

Some Common Libels on the Church

Befuted and Their Falsity Expeted-"Monkish Superstitions"- Galileo.

One thousand million pounds of church pro One thousand million pounds of church property stolen in England during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI and Elizabeth and Scottish James rendered it an absolute necessity for the spoliators to blacken the name of their helpless victim. the Church. They have done it with a vengeance; and the modern history of that Church, which had converted three successive races during one thousand years, is successive races during one thousand years, is a standing monument of human malignity and misrepresentation; The unboly influence of these sorliators has poisoned the sources of his. these sorlistors has poisoned the sources of history in their own land until it is impossible to find a true statement of anything Catholic in any of their encyclopædiar. So much had the people of England been misled in the matter of history that even to this day the cruel, vindictive and unchaste virago, Elizabeth, is called "Good Queen Bess;" and Granmer, who broke his vows—a degraded priest, the perjued tool of Henry VIII in his atrocious divorce cases—is made to appear as a holy marker and saint hy made to appear as a boly martyr and saint by Burnet. The stupendous weight of calumny that rested upon the Catholic name in England stirred the generous resentment of William Cobbet, a Protestant writer and journalist. who became the first defender of the slandered name of his ancestors, in his famous history of the "Protestant Reformation." Here is an extract from the work :

"' Monkish ignorance and superstition' is a phrase that you find in every Protestant historian, from the reign of 'Virgin' Elizabeth to the present hour. But there has always been a very for instance, in his 'Commentaries on the Laws of England,' never let alip an opportunity to rail against 'monkish ignorance and superstition.' Blackstone was no fool. At the very time when he was writing these commentaries and reading them to the students at Oxford he was, and he knew it, living upon the spoils of the Catholic Church and the spoils of the Catholic gentry, and also of the poor. He knew that if everyone had his due he would not have been fattening where he was. He knew, besides, that all who heard his lectures were aware of the spoils he was wallowing in. These considerations were quite sufficient to Induce him to abuse the Catholic Church and to effect to look back with contempt to Catholic times.

"If Blackstone had not actually felt the spoils of the Carbolics sticking to his ribs, he would have recollected that all these things which he was eulogising—Magna Charta, trial by jury, the offices of sheriff, justice of the peace, constable and all the rest of it—arose in days of 'monkish ignorance and sup'retition.' He would have remembered that Fortescue and that greatest of all lawyers, Lyttleton, were born, bred, lived and died in the days of monkish ignorance and superstition. But did not this Blackstone know that the very roof under which he was abusing our Catholic fore-fathers was made by these forefathers? Did he not, when he looked up to that roof, or when he beheld any of these noble buildings which in de-fiance of time still tell us what those forefathers public schools for education, each of them having one or more persons set apart to set spart to instruct the youth of the neighborhood, with out any expense to the parents. He knew that each of the greater monasteries had a peculiar residence in the universities; and whereas there were, in those times, nearly three hundred halis and private schools at Oxford, besides the colleges, there were not above eight remaining towards the middle of the seventeenth century.
[Phillips life of Cardinal Pole] That is to say. about a hundred years after the Enlightening Reformation began. At this time (1824) there are, I am informed, only five halls remaining and not a single school."

and America is forced to study in Blackstone's onstom-house officers. A member of a rival commentaries; the said Blackstone's libels on party may ateal from the public, but the laws Catholicity and Catholic churchmen, and also on Catholic doctrine. It would seem right and

The writer is painfully aware of the existence of deep seated prejudice against the Catholic Church, founded principally upon mere fictions invented by designing persons to injure the Church, and to obscure the truth. The writer is also aware that some of these prejudices are

is also aware that some of these prejudices are cherished in secret by many liberal men who world not hurt a Catholic's feeling by mentioning them, deeming it a passage of the prejudices are all important pally from the British Isles, and are fluence of Caivinist adventurers.

Geneva and Germany during the Puritan ascendancy in the Puritan ascendancy in the Puritan ascendancy in the primary object of the massage of the Reformany excuse for the Reforman.

secondary object was so make meney. It has paid to abuse the Church The prosect forms of calumny and malevo less misrepresentation from the pulpir, and

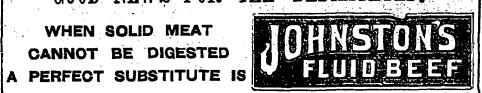
from printed tracts, essays, brochures, general hustory, novels, and other light literature—such, for instance, as Peter Parley's historical romances, by Goodrich, and Ned Buntline's penny a line novelettes—commenced three hundred years ago, and still continue in the pulpit and but the relief of the continue of the second and by the religious and sometimes the secular

It is sometimes said that there is nothing in a name, but many of my friends will admit that the name "Galileo," 'Jesuit," and the "In-quisition" have a deep significants, and are made to do duty in every stage of assumed wicked-

falsehoods that cling to these names would furnish matter for a whole library. The first name was used to show that the Church opposed scienie, and the last to prove that the Church is czuel. Galileo was and is still represented in country districts as exclaiming while he was under torture. "E pur sl muove"—"still it moves," meaning the earth. It has been proved at least three hundred times that there was no torture, and that Galileo never used the words here attributed to him. A professor in his address before the alumni at Lewisburg used this stale slander, and when I showed him the proofs from Protestant sources, of its falsisy, he said : "I will never again make statements where the Church is concerned without the closest examination." I told him it was too true what De Maistre said, that "modern history is a conspiracy against truth." I requested him to disavow the slander which he had voiced against the Church, not only as an act of justice to the Church, but in the interest of truth, and for the benefit of thousands who read his address. He did not think it was necessary; thus it is looked upon as no harm to abuse the Church, as it has become fashionable so misrepresent her. 'Twas ever thus.

GALILEO NOT TORTURED. The moving story of the helpless Galileo, although a bright invention of fancy, still holds his pristing freshness, and is repeated with evan-gelical gusto to the "innocents" in the country

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEBILITATED.



It contains all the Nutritious Elements of Prime Beef in a form that can be easily digested by the weakest stomach.

insult to every intelligent Catholic, it seems and that there is no higher standard than only an act of mercy to the blind followers of that of self-interest. He lives, and he is held the blind to let in a little light on the subject in by the thoughtless and the sordid

for the followers' sake.

Galileo Galilel was a native of Pisa, Italy, and was born on the 8th of February, 1564. Few names have enjoyed such a remarkable celebrity, and, strange to say, the general appreciation of his character rests on a misconception of his real claims to distinction. His true claim to greatness rests not upon his astronomical discoveries, but upon his researches in natural philosophy and as the founder of the science of dynamics. The interest attaching to science of dynamics. The interest attaching to the name of Galileo is connected, in the minds of many, with the supposed position he holds in respect to the relation of the Church and The tissue of malicious fictions called modern history, through the influence of designing persons, has steadily represented science, in the person of Galileo, struggling against the persontion of the Roman Church. THERE WAS NO TORTURE.

Gailleo's own biographer denies the story of torture. Hallam, in his "History of the Literature of the Middle Ages," sets the story aside; Dr. Whewell, in his "History of the Industive Sciences," considers the charge an invention: also the disingenous article in Chambers' encyclopædia implies that the charge is a fiction. In most encyclopædias it is displayed as a fact, the object being to prove the Papage cruel and opposed to science. It is the Papacy cruel and opposed to science. It is also offered as an argument against Papal Infallibility. The general verdict is that there is no proof worthy of credit sustaining the charge of torture. As regards infallibility, the opinions and decrees of the Congregation of the Index, the head of the Church may delegate to it, but he cannot communicate to it his infallibility, which is incommunicable. Its acts are not absolute. So the argument against Papal infallibility cannot hold. GALILEO IMPBUDENT.

Galileo lacked prudence and was condemned. In the heat of argument he appealed to the Scriptures to prove that the earth moved round the sun. The Church then as now knew that the sun. The Church then as now knew that the Scriptures did not prove anything of the kind, and that the Holy Ghost never intended the inspired volume to be used as a class book of astronomy, and did nothing then but what she would do to-day if another Galileo were to present himself. She condemned the folly of the folli-h philosopher attempting to draw conclusions (however true in themselves they might be) from false premises.—PHILIP O'NEIL in Cathotic Mirror

THE POLITICIAN.

A Clever Sketch by a Well-known Man of

The pulitician is supposed to be a patriot, When we say that all men should be politiclans, we mear, of course, that all menunculd be patriets. But, happily, all men are net politicians in the professional sense; this politician, small or great, is a parasite, not a parriot. Men in politics who are patriets are a hamed to class themselves among politicians. The politician looks on merslity and the public good and the public honor as the gambler lieke on his cards. Economy in public life i: a phrase he is fend of-he means, naturally, that the opposite party should economiz: He looks en "emolument," to be obtained from the public treasury as smugglere do on [NOTE - Every Catholic student in England | the goods they have from the clutches of the sgainst such stealing become pen al when they are applied to him; that is, he regards them as penal. If he can evade them, he is a succonsful man : if he is caught by the ager to of the law, he is a martyr in his own eyes. The pelitician has his swn code of morality, and the first axiom of this code is that every man has his price. "A poor mao," he will tol you, "cannot afferd to go into politice." He anears at the opinion that the people rule. Every ten years they are wrought up, by some revelation of publical corruption, into an assertion of their rights, he says; but for the next ten years they are quiescent. Dailates the "primaries," and throws dust into the eyes of the public as well as he can. There is no greater cynic in America tran the politician. He believes that meet of his fellow-citizens were born to be feeled. San him at a Church Fair on the eve ef an electien! How good-humored, how general, how reverential to religion he is ! How generous how kind !-he is even lavlah with his money. He lives to make his race happy. And when the wily managers of the Fair put nim up to be voted for as a candidate for a magnificent grid headed cane," how forgiving he snows himself to be—although he shudders at the himself to be—although he shudders at the sale will be prosecuted. the will managers of the Fair put him up to

PURE AND UNSULLIED NAME

to appear by the side of that of his political rivat! Hew the peeple rush in to vote for him (ne may, from his babitual generosity, drop a hundred dellar bill occasionally among the votera.) How they show their love for his virtue. And when his rival looses te cane by a dezen vetes, and it is presented to on: palitician, how apprised he is. He turns to wive away a tear-and calculate how much

t has cost him. It is a sweet sight when he disports bim self among the families of the vitirs. Hus he clusters, as it were around the lit 1+ ohil dren. His diamond pin radiates his happi-How sweetly he promises; how noble девеhis sentiments-and he knows just where a few dollars are better than noble sentiments. Ah, what a heart he has!

But there comes a time when he forgets his promises and noble sentiments; when the mother, who rushes ferward to present her child to the great man, feels that the wave of oblivion has rolled over her. This is just after the election. Things have changed. He is no longer the tender, pastoral creature he once was; he is the stern legislator now. How dees he knew that the amiable constituent who course his smile may not be a cerrupt lobbylat! He would like to see everybedy happy; he would like to keep his promises: he would like to give railroad passes to all who could not get effices. But, alse ! how can he? He must be just; and, though it

locality, gave to a member of our family this rundely formed cross of yew, apparently as hardren little analysis and joined with a little and write up the pavement explosions,—New makes our laws, and that the aucceasful political guisto to the "innocenta" in the country districts, and is used as a boomerang against the temporal power of the Pope. As the story is repeated in order to create projudice against a large body of our ditizens, and also to alander that the man who is not tricky is a failure, location while freely offering a mendacions that the man who is not tricky is a failure, location in the country districts, and is used as a boomerang against the temporal power of the Pope. As the country districts, and is used as a boomerang against the temporal power of the Pope. As the story is repeated in order to create projudice against alarge body of our ditizens, and also to alander that the man who is not tricky is a failure, location bequested.

| Application is the country to triangly this for me to day?

| Cloy Editor (New York Daily)—Nothing the temporal power of the Pope. As the story is repeated in order to create projudice against and that sort of thing to feels. He holds that the man who is not tricky is a failure, location while freely offering a mendacions that the man who is not tricky is a failure, location the country districts, and the country to triangly properly and trane. Particular the country to districts, and is used as a boomerang against the tent of the country to triangly properly and the tent of the country to triangly properly and the country to triangly properly and the tent of the country to triangly properly and the tent of the country to the country to

up by the thoughtless and the sordid as an example of success; he dies, and he is forgotton.—Maurice F. Egan, in "Ave Maria."

ST FRANCIS, Wis., Oct. 24, 1888 A member of my congregation used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic with good results. The patient was so nervous that he could not find sleep for weeks. He suffered from the most in-tense anxiety which bordered on insanity. I gave the person some of Koenig's Nerve Tonic and he continued to use it. The appetite returned gradually, the anxiety disappeared the headache left, and to-day the sufferer, who had almost despaired, is enjoying excellent health.

BERN. ELSRAMP, Paster.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Exhibition Excursions, 1890

From Montreal to Sherbrooke and Return

To Toronto and Return. Valid for return until 22nd S-ptember To Ottawa and Return.

Special arrangements for Judges and Exhibi-

tors presenting certificates from the Secretary of Exhibition. For further information, tickets, Pollman car accommodation, &c., apply to Bonaventure Station, City Office, 143 St. James street, and

Windsor Hotel Joseph Hickson, General Manager.



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

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Hossehold Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessaries of Life.

These famous Fills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully yet soothingly, on the STUMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWEL, giring tone, energy and vigor to these great WAIN SPRINGFOF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-filing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all aliments incidental to females of all ages and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

Holloway's Ointment.

Its Scarching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old

Wounds, Sores and Ulcers This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into mean, it cures SORE THEOAT, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even AsTHMA. For Glandular swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas

Gout, Rheumatism.

and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been nown to fail.

The Pills and Olutment are manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every

49 Purchasers should look to the Label on

the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533 Oxford afrees, London, they are spuri-

ROOFING

GUM ELASTIC ROOFING FELT COSTS only \$2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good roof for years, and anyone can put it on. Send stamp for sample and full particulars,

GUM ELASTIC ROOFING CO. 39 & 41 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Local Agents Wanted.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING

(4 4)

can he? He must be just; and, though it break his heart, he will give away nothing that he can sell.

Let us hear eur politician talk in his moments of ease. Let us see what he has to say to eur young men, whe should, above all, be lieve that there is disinterestadness in the world. Let us hear what example he holds up to them. He will tell you that money makes our laws, and that the anceasful politician is he who grows rich the exercise of his trade. Patriotism means a fine house and allowed courts believed. Sorroice Gazette. Made simply with boiling water of and that sort of thing to feely. He holds are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatable with a delicately in Packets, by Groovis, initialized that sort of thing to feely. He holds

THE ONLY LOTTERY PROTECTED

MEXICAN

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

LOTTERY

OF THE BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA. (PUBLIC CHARITY)

ESTABLISHED IN 1878. Company using the same name.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING

WILL BE HELD IN THE

MORESQUE PAVILION

CITY OF MEXICO

September 15th, 1890. Which is the Grand Semi-Annual Extraordi-mary Brawing, the Capital PRIZE being One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

Si20,000.00

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: CERTIFICATE—I hereby certify that the dank of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary lunds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Fublica.

APOLIEAE CASTILLO, Intervenor.

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

PRICE OF TICKETS—American Money:

Wholes, \$8; Haives, \$4; Quarters, \$2; Eighths, \$1. Club Rates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50.



2,289 Prizes,......Amounting to......\$357,120 All Prizes sold in the United States fully paid in U.S. Currency.
The number of tickets is limited to 80,000–20,000 less than are sold by other lotteries using the same soberna.

Remit by ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDERS issued by all Express Companies, or New York Exchange.

EN Currency must invariably be sent Registered. Address, U. BASSETTI, City of Mexico,

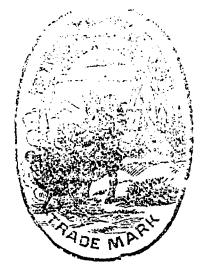
THE ANGELUS

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

For a limited time only we will sell a splendid French Water Color of this famous picture for 50 Cents. They are well worth \$3.00.

Send in your orders early, as we have only a few in stock. There will be no further expense to you than our price (30 cents) as we pay all other charges Address, Wm. Dobic & Co., Publishers.

32 Front St. West, Toronto.



filness Detected at Eyesight.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE Office Bours from 9 s, m to 8 p. m. Closed on Sunday.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that my little daughter, 15 months old, broke a canvas needle in her thigh. The doctors attending her after some time took it out. The poison of the needle made a sore of about two inches in circumference and one inch deep. The child's blood was completely poisoned, so much so that she could not walk. The doctor gave her up. I sat up day and night for eight days. I consulted Madame Demarais and Lacroix, who promised to cure my child. They gave the patient three preparations, which after administering first dose, she slept for three hours. At the end of ten days she was walking perfectly and cured. I had an attack of dyspepsia and kidney and heart disease, and at the end of three weeks I was cured by Madame Demarats and Lacroix. I would request persons suffering from diseases mentioned to call

on me for turther information. Mes. Jos. Valiere, 407 Montoalm.

Dame Ve. R. Desmarais & Lacroix (jr), Fils, 1263 Mignunne atrees, cor. St. Elizabeth,

Montreal. We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at moderate prices.

All are requested to peruse our Certificate before consulting us in order to be the better satisfied. Beware of imitators. **EVERYBODY**

Should keep a hox of McGale's Pills in the

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

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

A REGULAR BOY. He was not at all particular The was now at an parentum To keep the purpondicular,

While walking for he either skipped or jumped.

He stood upon his head awhile,

And, when he went to bed awhile,

He dove among the pillows which he thumped

He never could keep still a bit; The lookers on thought ill of it; He balanced on his ear the kitchen broom, And did some nest trapezing, Which was wonderfully pleasing,
On every peg in grandpa's harness room.

From absolute insanity. The cat approached insanity
To see him slide the banisters, so rash; To see that sales one countries, so ras:
But once on that maghogany,
While trying to toboggan, he
Upset his calculations with a crash!

And since that sad disaster He has gone about in plaster,-Not of paris, like a nice Italian boy;
But the kind the doctor uses
When the bumps and cuts and bruises
Overcome a little regular live boy.

A CLEVER DOG. There is a butcher boy in Seattle who travels around en horsenack a great deal that attracts considerable attention. He has a deg, and that animal will perch on the herse's back and ride along the street apparently wish as much ease and enjoyment as the boy himself. But when the bey wants te hitch the horse is the time the dog cemes in handy. The dog is told to sit down and the herse is fastened to him, when the two animals are left, to all intents and purposes, in perfect ascarity.

THE SHAMBOCK.

We hear more about the shamreck than we know about it. James O'G. Daffy in Ameri can Notes and Queries says that in Iroland only one shamrock is known. It is an indigenieus species of clover which trails along the ground among grass in meadows. The trofo'l leaves which are not more than one-fourth the etz : of the smallest clover I have seen in America, are pure green in color without any of the brewn shading of white and pick clovers. The creeping stem is hard and fibreus and hard to dieledge from the eart's. St. Patrick's Day the true shamrock has to be searched out from among the grass, for, though comparatively plentful at that season, it grews close to the ground. Later it hears a tiny, "whitey-brown" blossom. Toe lufermation that shamrook in the Arabia word for trefoil is new to me, and may be of service to those interested in the erigin of the Irish race. The word could have been introduced by the Milesians, or it may furnish an argument to support of the contention trat one of the leat ten tribes of Israel settled in Ireland, which has been revived by the publication of a recent book.

A USEFUL LESSON.

A listle Spanish boy wearied with the drudgery of learning ran away from actual. As the sun graw hot he sat down to rest As the sun graw hot he sat down to rest beside a spring that gushed from a rock. of East's received grant of all the County of Walls reclining in the shade he noticed that Armayn, but the smoke of not one English the constant dropping of the water had been corried in the Ulster air that scooped a hole in a hard atoms beneath. "If September morning, three years later, when the light dropp one by continual falling action has death counts in Dadin of the old fashioned Irish novel. It will have been continual falling actions which gave it life. There are readers for "Uncle Tom's Cabin" still, though the slave system has gone. But there could not be a new "Uncle Tom's Cabin" written now. So the Barl lay on his death counts in Dadin of the old fashioned Irish novel. It will be successful. complish se hard a tack," he thought, "surely

Si. Martine was in its fine clock. It was the boast of old Hana Skeller that during the whole forty years in which he had been oustodian of the church the clock had never stopped or gone wrong; and nothing could ton. The "mere Irleb" were not to be of a past time. We do not hear even of any Ras not the finest in the world.

The only thing which troubled Hans was the fear lest his inquisitive little son Kasper, who was always in some mischlef or other, anould, in one of his boylen pranks, injure, the mechanism of this wonderful timepiece. No wender, therefore, that when one morning he was about to start for town to do some marketing, Hans took care first of all to lock the door of the church tower and put the key in his pocket.

"No harm can happen now," he muttered; "and, in any case, I shall be back before he gets out of school."

But, as ill luck would have it, the teacher was called away by some business that aftermeon, and the boys get out of school more than an hour earlier than usual. Kasper, finding his father gene, went straight to the deer of the clocktower, and looked rather blank on discovering that it was locked. But he was not one to be easily stopped when he had once made up his mind. Gatting ent up-on the roof, and crawling along a cornice, found footing, he crept through an air hole they knew not and who knew not theirs; they right into the clock-room. right into the clock room.

For some time he was as happy as a child in a toy shop, running from one marvel to anin, and Kaspar was more inclined to laugh than to be frightened. But suddenly a thought struck him which seared him in earnest. His neck was in track of the minute hand, which, when it reached him, must inevitably tear his head off.

Poer Kaspar! It was too late now to wish that he had left the clock alone. He tried to soream for help; but with his neck in that cramped position the cry that he gave was scarcely louder than the chirp of a sparrow. He struggled desperately to writhe himself back torough the hele; but a piece of the weedwork had alipped dewn the back of his neck and held him like a

On came the destroyer, nearer and nearer still, marking off with its measured tick his few remaining mements of life. And all the while the sun was shining gayly, the tioy lags were fluttering on the beeths of the achoel-fellows who were playing in the market place came faintly to his ears, while he hung there helpless, with death stealing upon him inch by inch. His head grew dizzy. The measured beat of the ticking sounded like the roll of a muffled drum, while the coming hand of the clock locked like a coming hand of the clock looked like a mentrous arm entertooled to select him, and the carved faces on the speuts seemed to grin and gibber in meckery. And still the terrible hand crept onward, nearer nearer, nearer.

"What can that thing in the clock-face be?" said a teurist below, pointing his apyglass upward. "Why, I.declare, it leeks like the carved faces on the speuts seemed to grin and gibber in meckery. And still the terrible hand crept onward, nearer nearer,

"What can that thing in the cleck-face be?" said a tourist below, pointing his apy-glass upward. "Why, I declars, it leeks like

watchmaker, had get half way up the stairs leading to the tower, more than a score of excited men were scampering at his heels. But at the top stairs they were suddenly brought to standetill by the looked door. "It is looked!" oried Klugman, in tenes

of herror; "and Hans must have taken the key with alm ; for it isn't here." "Never mind the key !" round a brawny smith behind him, "Plok up that beam, comrader, and run it again the lock. All "I won .redseget

Creah went the door; in rushed the crowd; and Kaspar, now someless from sheer fright, was dragged out or his strange prison just as the huge bar of the minute band actually tenched his sack.

And so in fell out that p or old Scheller, coming home for a quiet it sensen map, found the door of the there amaelied in, his son lying in a saude, and his little room filled with strange men, all talking at cook. But from that day forth Kasper Schuller Lever meddled with the church clock actio.

lish or Saotch Protestant settlers. All these efforts, however, resulted in failure. The Irish knew how much depended on their standing firm, and the settlers found that the tille deeds which "goed Queen Bess" cen-ferred upon them, of lands she had no right-ful claim te, secured them nothing more tuan the six feet by three er so, of sell, which sufficed for a grave on an Ulster billside.

The first of the attempts in question was inaugurated, when, en Oct. 5, 1572, a royal grant was made to one Chatterton and his heirs, of three districts, in the county of Armagh, knewn as the Orier, the Fews and the Gallowglass country. The terms of this grant were that the recipient should, ere March 15, 1879, have put bimeelf into full pessession of the territories in question and have planted them with "civil and leyal subecte," ermed either as horse or footmen, after the manner of Eoglish yeomen. The wex of the seal of Chatterton's grant was still warm when the last rays of the sun of an autumu day shone dewn on Uleter valley, and gitated in ruddy sparkles on the breastplates and headpieces of a score or more of English soldlers lying prone on the ecd of Orier, their stolld Saxon oyes staring steadfastly up to the darkening Irish sky, never more to close, and their life's blood seaking through the shamrocks, which grew the presner from its touch. Chattert in and big planters were dead.
In November, 1572, one Sir Thomas Smith,

with his sou, received a similar groud, his nearly identical terms, calling him to the ocuquest of the districts known as the Great and Little Aries and Unamber. The Smiths were lucky coough to save their lives, but were lucky coough to save their livis, but they never made good the mearings of their rew possessions. For many a long year after the English adventurer had returned home ware, keens and galvowless at it heid the lands their fathers at 1.5 hours them. Once I link novel will have to grow out of the many a lang reacher. I lish novel will have to grow out of the lands their fathers at 1.5 hours them. Once I link novel will have to wait for this new life and to be hore of it. A work of fiction, if it is fellow, received grant of all the Country of its worth anything, does not die with the con-

complian se hard a task," he thought, "surely by constant effort I can overceme my namiliary so that I can overceme my namiliary so that I can overceme my namiliary servered in his studies, and became famous in after years as a great saint and doctor of the Spatish Church.

IMPRISONED IN A CLOCK FACE.

One of the glories of the ancient church of Si. Martins was in its fine clock. It was the in English estimation, oventually brought bar its greatest living advocate, in the person about the defeat of the designs of those who of Sir Charles Russell. But I do not hear of planned them. The new plantation was to be a definite, self-continued, foreign colonization that of the Curran and Shiels and O'Connells, allowed within touch of its boundaries. Round men who are compared with Whiteside and its limits was to be what was practically a space Butt. Yet I think I could point to men. of no-man's-land. These of the natives who nothing else to do but to practice at the Bar, were content to make terms for their lives by the quiet surrender of their lands were to have a sparse allowance given them elsewhere : those who should seek to guard their properities with the sword, and who were not slain, were to be shipped as human | In elequence alone does the Ireland of our day refuse and cast upon the shores of Sweden; those who had neither swords or lands were te be driven off to Munster. At any cost Ultter was to be colonized; it was to cease to be Irish. Now, after the lapse of nigh three centuries, its parliamentary representa-tion preves to be nearly all Irish again.

The carrying out of King James' plantation do not know whether I can call Mr. Bryce an Irishman in was the work of three several commissioners, appointed in 1608, in 1609 and in 1610. These commissioners mapped out the centry man, then we must say that Ireland has given in detail, allected it in fixed propertiens to liberature one of the completest of living history and the name antillars for whom them. amengst the new settlers, for whem they made way with fire, sword, and gallows where necessary. Mock courts were set up, but the Irish employed Dablin lawyers to where enly a cat or a school-boy could have defend them, before judges whose language plea that the lands did not belong to the tenants but to the chiefe, and that as the other, till at length be discovered another chiefs, and, threating his head through it, found himself looking down upen the market-place through the face of the clock itself. But when he tried to withdraw his head again it would not come. It was a queer scrape to be the people were thrust out ruthlessly, and Ulster became, what it remained through many weary decades, the centre of English strength and the source of Irish weakness in Ireland.

THE GOOD WORK WILL GO ON. Public sentiment here and throughout the State shows an overwhelming sentiment in favor of the ratification of the new charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which will be submitted to the people of the State at an election in 1392. The present charter does not expire until 1895. However, long before that time the State of Louisiana will have made provisions to extend its contract with the lottery company until the year 1919. Of course there is no excitement about this matter, because it is regarded as a foregone conclusion. The Louisiana State Lottery Company has very while the sun was shining gayly, the tluy generously made preparations to increase its flags were fluttering on the beeths of the contributions to the charities and public works market place, and the merry voices of his in the State and these will go into full effect in 1895 when the present charter expires to give way to a second charter expiring in the year 1919.—New Orleans (La.) City Item, August 6.

In the Schools of Journalim .- Professor : I

The control property of the control of the control

IRISH INTELLECT.

Ireland's Influence on Thoughts

A Change Coming over Her Literature-Altered Social Condition.

The intellect of Iteland is not asserting itself in English literature just now to anything like the extent which it did in the days of Burke, and Sheridan and Goldsmith. Against these three names it would be hardly possible to set the name of any three Eglishmen of the same time who could be considered the equals of the Trishmen Ner, to come to a later day, is there any Irish poet with anything like the popularity in England which Thomas Moore had, or any Irish noveliest who is read in English homes as Mas Edgeworth was. The Irish and I also had any in almost a keel relay was novel, I should say, is almost absolutely unknown in England it. ... I mean the Irish novel of the present. Indeed, even in Ireland itself, Confiscation in Ireland.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth no less than three attempts were made to supplant Irish Oatholics in their possession of the land of Uister by the importation of Eng. Itsh or Saotch Protestant settlers. All these who wrote according to my judgment, the best Irish novel ever produced, did not make his proper mark in this country, but he was much more widely read than any Irish novelless of our time. Poor Gerald Griffin! His literary fate was strange. His marvellous romance, "The Collegians," with its racking pathos, its passion, its humour its much its transder, its absolutely

humour, its mirth, its tragedy, its sheolutely humour, its mirth, its tragedy, its sheolutely pictures of Irish life, in the "Big" and the cabin, its renderings of the peasant's brogue in all its varying tones of the different provinces, never of course, was read in England by anything like so wide a circle of readers as that which gathered round "Charles O'Malley" and "Jack Hinton." But it came up again transmogrified, translated !—"Bless thee, Bottom, bless thee, thou art translated!"
It was set upon the melodramatic stage as "The College Rappe" and are the first large as "The College Bawn," and on the lyric stage as "The Livy of Kullarney"—all the pathos and the pos-try and the reality were knocked out of it; the familiar old stage Irishman was made to dance and caper in it; the stage parish priest was substituted for the exquisitely truthful and tenderly humorous figure in the original storyand its weept the country, and, indeed all the English speaking world. It was an Irishman who wrought the genuine and exalted art—it was an Irishman, too, who did the brick which caught the public. I am inclined to think that the still lingering forms of purely Irish life out of which a novel could be made have exhausted their artistic effect. The relations between the landlord and the senant, between the agent and the passent, formed, and necessarily formed, the greater part of the Irish novelist's stock intrade. The pathos and humour, the comedy and tragedy arose like the mists from the land. Even already the state of

THINGS HAS CHANGED.

Casele, possoned by his faithless English live readers still. But there would be little

might be as elequent and as powerful as any of their predecessors. There are some Irishmen in the House of Commons whose elequence and whose debating power maintain adequately the very best traditions of Irish political oratory. hold her own with the Ireland of the past. The Irish eloquence of to-day is above all things else Parliamentary eloquence. It goes to the front—where it is needed—where it has its hattle to fight.

Ireland has some very eminent names in the

departments of graver literature. Mr. Tyndall is an Irishman; Mr. Lecky is an Irishman. I torians. I am not quite certain, however, whether I am entitled to claim Mr. Bryce as a fellow-countryman. Mr. Lecky has a position which no man will dispute. He ranks among the first nistorians of the day, and his history is philosopic and likewise practical. It is a pride to Ireland to have sent such a man to the literature of England. But, of course, there is nothing more distinctively Irish in the influence of these men on literature and thought. Their nationality does not

SHINE THROUGH THEM. When we say I ish, we really mean Celtic and these men are not Caltic. There is no great Irich author in this sense the present hour. There is no great Irish poet, no great Irish novelist, no great Irish dramatist. There is no great Irish musician—although I believe that, contrary to general opinion, Ireland may claim Sir Arthur Sullivan as a son of her soil. Sir Arthur Sullivan, however, would hardly be called a great composer. There is no great Irish wit or humourist. Wit and humour seems to be important now, like millionaires and heiressee, from the great American Republic. I confess that I for myself am not sorry that Irishmen have ceased, for the present at all events, to be the buffoons and merry-makers of England. I think we did that work long enough,

and ought to give a turn to someone else now.

The stage Irishmen and the Irishman of the music halls are gentlemen who, while probably Cockney in the fact that they were born within the sound of Bow Bells, belong to a more far descended race than my countrymen can claim, But we have no great humorist of any order now. We have no Coarles Lever; we have no Samuel Lover; we have no Father Prout. Yet no one at all acquainted with the subject or the people will say that the intellect of Ireland has

dimished of late years in the least.

There never probably was a time when so great a number of highly gifted young Irishman were conspicuous before the world. Then we must not forget the unseen work that Irish literary intellect is doing in the journalism of many countries. Irishmen seem to be born journalists. Here in Eugland—especially in London—there across the ocean in the United Litates and Canada—there across the ocean in Australia, the Irish journalist is everywhere -writing, editing, contributing—he is dra-matic, critic, literary critic, war correspondent, descriptive writer of political leading articles. In the United States and Canada and Australia

world now going in for an entirely new trade and taking to becoming millionaires. may expect to see what is left of the landlord class living in complete reconciliation with the class who cultivate the soil. We may expect to see all orders and classes and parties cooperate in the work of national reorganisation. This is the sort of healthy rivalry which makes a commonwealth great. I hope to see Ireland a great commonwealth yet in that exalted sense.
No matter about her size. I was much interested by a remark of Richard Cobden to the effect that in his opinion the best efforts of human intellect had heen brought out in little States

which one could almost traverse in a day's journey. Ireland would be a State in that sensenot a little isolated republic or kingdom, but a commonwealth, governing its own domestic affairs to the best of its capacity—a State as Massachusetts is a State—as Victoria and New South Wales are States .- Justin McCarthy.

IRICH NOTES.

items of laterest From the Provinces of the Green Isle.

The harvest prospects in Carlow county are not as bad as in many other sections in Ireland. Fever has been rife in Johnstown owing to the insanitary condition of many of the

Sir Henry Bellingham has been appointed Deputy Leutenant for Co. Louth vice John Taaffe, dectased.

Large reductions have been made by the Land Commissioners in the rents of the tenants on estates in Carlow.

The total amount of Peter's Pence from archdiocese of Dublin is over \$1,600. The Cathedral parish gave the largest contribution,

Mrs. Hope, tenant on the estate of Colonel Rowley, Meath, has had her rent reduced by ana Land Commissioners from £261 14s to £.90. The Fishmongers' Company and the Marquis of Waterford (Londonderry estates) are gazetted

as having completed sales of lands to their tenants. The death is announced of Chas. Casey, Pollerton Castle. Deceased was an old resident of

Carlow, and was a gentleman of considerable literary attainments. The splendid memorial to Cardinal McCabs,

in Glasnevin Cemetery, executed by Mr. Thomas Fairell, has been completed. It re presents the Cardinal in full ponsificals, resting upon an altar, under a fine canopy. The figure

A memorial to the Local Government Board has been very extensively signed by ratepapers in the Kells Union, pointing out the great burden accruing to the Union by the unnecessarily large number of costages that are being erected therein under the Laborez's Act. The Abbeyleix Board of Guardians have

decided to convene a conference of delegates from the ublons that have expressed their intention of joining in the proposed scheme for the establishment of a district industrial training school for the education of work house children. Thomas Stevenson, coachman of Dr. Hadden

Porcadown, while driving the doctor's carriage on its usual rounds was being choked to death by a piece of bread that had stuck in his throat when the doctor opportunely performed the delicate operation of trachcotomy and thereby saved the man's life. A meeting of the master bakers was held in

the Tholset recently, for the purpose of con-cidering the claims of the operative bakers to an increase of wages, and the abolition of right work. The operatives were requested not to strike until the master bakers could further consider the question. Martin Byrne, Julia Byrne, James Byrne, all of Aughavanagh, were charged with assulting Mr. Parneli's gamekeeper, P. O'Toole, by tak-

ing a gun from him and forcibly putting him off their lands. Martin and Julia Byrne were fined 40s each, and James was bound to the would only lend to their being superseded. In peace, himself in £50 and two sureties in £30 reply he was told that no rates would be paid. The shameful abuse of the forces of the State in the case of the seizure of the property of the

people of the Blacket Islands was under discussion in the House of Commons on the Navy Estimates with the result of obtaining an assurance that in future men of war were not to be employed in doing more than protecting the civil c flicers.

Messrs Guy & Co., of Cork, have published a pamphlet containing the "Annals of the Uhurch of St Anne, Shandon, Cork," compiled by Messrs E. and J. Moore, M.R.S.A. There are two well executed illustrations, one of the may quaint old structure itself, and another a por-trait of Father Prout (Rev. Francis Mahony), who wrote the well known lyric entitled "The Bells of Shandon."

Sir Thos. Esmonde. M.P., addressed his conatituents at Dundrum on July 28. A police est between shorthand writer attended to take notes of the given points. speeches, and a force of constabulary was for instance present as a guard for him. When darkness the St. Paul, set in a policeman turned a bullseye lantern on the notebook to enable the official notebaker to Manitoba Rail-

write. Sir Thomas Esmonde remarked that when travelling abroad he felt quite lonely at not seeing a policaman at any of his meetings.

An imposing demonstration took place at Rathbridge, on Sunday, July 20, the occasion being the reinstating of an evicted tenant. Mr. Kelly was evicted in Dec., 1888, for the pon-payment of an impossible rent, rendered still more oppressive by the addition of £15 a year drainage rate. He has now been given back the farm at his own terms, the landlord paying the farm at his own terms, the landlord paying the farm at his own terms, the landlord paying the farm at his own terms, the landlord paying the drainage rate, and this, after eighteen months, he re-enters possession of his old home-

beautiful painting of the Madonna of Good Counsel to Mrs. William O'Brien as a wedding

Daniel Callagher, a boy seventeen years old, died at Laurelvale from what was thought to be the effects of a blow from a stone thrown by another boy named James Alexander Woods with whom he had a quarrel A coroner's jury, however, decided that the injury inflicted with the stone was not of a fatal character, and that death resulted from failure of the heart's action, caused by excitement. Woods is under arrest, his father having handed him over to the custody of the police at ed him over to the custody of the police at

The Arklow Protestant preachers continued their out of door services in that town on Sunday, July 27. Fifty extra police were present.

The Catholic population, acting on the advice of the priests, kept aloof from the scene of action. tion. At both Masses that day the parish priest, Very Rev. Father Danphy, advised the people not to go out on the streets in the event wants revefant of the preachers rursuing their tactics of the last few months. The people mantully obeyed his orders, and although their services were performed in the open air and within a few yards of their doors, none of them in the small-resolves to

Professor—Is is excellent, Mr. Quills.—Har. It has long been his way to rise into public life and high political place through the ascent of journalism, and of late we are beginning to see something of the same kind happen in Englance as a he stoke. "Why, good gracions, the life is as a he stoke. "Why, good gracions, the killed! he'll be killed architecture of the new church will be cothic, the dimensions being 90 feet long in the clear, and 28 feet wide, with a tower at the south side.

The apets, or alter recess, will be lighted with a stained glass trifolium window. The height of Craig Street.

The state of the second st

have some Irishmen almost everywhere over the the building will be 42 feet from base to ridge. and the tower when completed will be about 90 feet in altitude. The necessity for a new church in the locality is quite absolute. The church in the locality is quite absolute. The old one, which was erected in that year of many memories-1798-has been tothering for some veare.

A young lad named Michael Sullivan, Fish street, while engaged in fishing in the river at Morrisson's Island, Cork on the 15th, accidentally fell into the water, and was in a very precarious situation, the tide being flowing at the time, when a man named John Neville, 175 Blarney street, come to the resoue, who, without waiting to divest himselt of his clothing, jumped in and conveyed the young angler to shore. Mr. Neville rescued a man from drowning at the Marina a few years ago.

The directors of the Dablin Arbisans' Dwellings Company report that the dwellings now erected number 1,502 and afford accommodation for 9,500 persons. The company also manages of improved dwellings belonging to private persons. A dividend is recommended at the rate of 4.1.2 per cent, per annum, free of income tax, the revenue for the helf year having been £9,458 103 7.4, and the amount carried to nexs account is 4,612. The increase of rental during

E. T. The revenue for the half year having been E. T. The increase of rental during the half year was £331. Houses at Seville place and at Crampton quay are being constructed, and forby obtages at Riako. South Circular road, are in process of occupation.

A fierce attack was made on August 6 by the Orange workmen on Queen's Island, Belfast, of a party of 600 excursionists of St. Joseph's Sacred Heart Society, who left Belfast by the Victoria Station for Cushendall The party was composed mainly of children, and great terror was caused by a fualade of iron bolts sent in their midst by, it is supposed, a hand sling as the steamer carrying the excursionists passen. Many were struck and several wounded, one boy severely. The police were, of course, conspicious by their absence. A petition has been presented to Lord Lieutenant calling for the establishment of a police barrack at Queen's Island.

A poor widow named Rachel Camier was visited by the sheriffs balliff, who seized a mare for one half year's rent, due to E. Notter, J. P. of Lissacaba, Goleen. The circumstances connected wift this case are peculiarly distressing. The poor woman has five children at home, one in America, and one at activities to Endier's Dominion Catholic First Reader, Part II. Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, Old Testament, Part II. Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, Old Testament, Part II. Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, Sadlier's Dominion Catholic First Reader, Part II. Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, Old Testament, Part II. Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, Old Testament, Part II. Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, Old Testament, Part II. Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, Old Testament, Part II. Sadlier's Child's Ca

nected with this case are pecuniary.

The poor woman has five children at home, one
The poor woman has five children at home, one efforts of this widow to keep her holding are well known in the district. She toils from morning till night doing a man's work on her little farm; and as she herself said. worked barefooted in the frost planting putatoes which are so blighted now as not to be able to afford her meal. When her husband James Camier, was dying, he sent for his landlord and confided his widow and orphans to his care.

The Sisters of St. Louis have transferred their boarding school for young ladies from Monaghan to Essex Castle, Carrickmacross, where they established a branch house of their order about two years ago. When the Marquis of Buth sold his estate to the tenants in 1887, he also rold his Irish residence, Essex Castle, with a park containing 150 acres, to the Very Rev. Dean Bermingham V. G. P. P. Carrick-macross, for the sum 25,000. The good Dean immediately handed over his new purchase to the Sisters of St. Monaghan, who took up their residence there in Soptember, 1888. Since then the Sisters have expended over 12,000 in fixing up the coatle and making it suitable to their requirements, and they have everything now in readiness to open their boarding school on Monday, Sept. 1. The Athlone gnardians are At 18900 with the

Local Government Board on a novel point, Sometime ago the then Master of the Workhouse disappeared under peculiar circumstances and the Board duly elected a Mr. Peter Keogh. The latter was an ex-political prisoner, and the Local Government for that reason refused to sanction his election. Four appeals were made to them without avail, and finally on the 2cd inst, a new election to k place, with the result that there was no other candidate than Mr. Keogh, who was again elected by 28 to 9! The Board then by a majority of votes determined not to wait for the usual official sanction, but to instal Mr. Keogh without delay, and they did so, delying the local government to interfere with their action. One of the ex-officio's poid a high tribute to the manner in which the affairs of the Union were conducted, but warn-ed the board that their conduct in this case Local Government Board, on the 17th dismissed by sealed orders, Mr. Keoch; but the guardians declare that they will re-elect him

The disagreeable sick headache, and feul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALR's Butternut Pills.

HOW CAN THE LONG

BE THE SHORT long one and yet be the shortgreatest railway sys-tems of this country;

sota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufact-uring center of the Northwest Counsel to Mrs. William O'Brien as a wedding present. Set in a magnificent gilt frame, the picture, has been appropriately crowned with a Celtic cross, springing from a featoon of shamrocks and roses. Mrs. O'Brien in accepting the present, in a graceful note expressed her gratitude for the precious gift, and the sense of welcome which it conveyed to her from the women of her adouted country.

River Valley; and three routes to the Coast. Still it is three routes to the Coast. Still it is the heart the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cookston, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devil's Lake, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francis journey to the Facino Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco,
will be remembered as the delight of a
life-time once made through the wonderfulseen ery of the ManicobaPacific Route. To fish and hunt;
to view the magnificence of
nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the

gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Mani-toba Railway, Write to F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., Bt. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and in a lovelyland HAND OF

gol-For all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing call at The TRUE WITNESS Office, No. 761

FORTUNE

EDUCATIONAL

The Classes will be re-opened at Villa Maria on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th.

TO EDUCATORS—SCHOOL BOOKS FOR CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

30c

10c 1.00

10c

150 50 50c .\$1.40 **\$13.44** 5c 7c 10c

D. & J. SADLIER & CO. 1669 Notre Dame Street, Montreal

COTE DES NEIGES.

Boys received at any time, from

FIVE YEARS OLD UP TO TWELVE.

L. GEOFFRION, Ptre., C.S.C.,

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q.

(NEAR THE OTTAWA RIVER.) CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES.

The Classical and English Courses are thorough. Practical Rustuess and Bonking Departments. The best Authors and most approved system of teaching are adopted and taught by Competent Professors. Most careful attention is paid to the Business Training of young mon. Fino, Telegraphy, Stenography and Type willing are optional. Board, Tunton, Bed, Washing, etc., \$120 a year. Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, Sopt. 27d, 1890. Diplomas awarded. For Prospectus and College Catalogue, address to the DD-42 REV. O. JOLY, C.S.V., President.

St. John's College,

FORDHAM, NEW YORK CITY.

United States Military Academy JESUIT FATHERS.

Grammar Classes, (Classical and Commercial) Post-Graduate, Philosophical and Scientific courses resumed September 10th. Students received at any time.

ST. JOHN'S HALL.

A Preparatory School for lade from 10 to 14, is under the same direction. Apply for Cat-

REV. JOHN SCULLY, S.J. President.

BOARD

-OF THE-

ROMAN CATHOLIC

OF MONTREAL.

The opening of the classes of the

PLATEAU COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

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

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st. For particulars apply to the Principal, or 52

the Director of each school.

BLEURY STREET.

Re-opens for Boarders on Wednesday, September 3, at 7 p.m. For Half Boarders and Day Scholars, on

Thursday, September 4th, at 8 a m.

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

LEWIS DRUMMOND, S.J., Rector.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MUNICIPALITY OF ST. ANICET, No. 2

WANTED—Three Female Teachers, for School Districts No. 1, 3 and 4 in this Municipality. Must hold first class Elementary Diplomas. Term, eight months; salary, \$15 per month for schools No. 1 and No. 3, and \$14 per month for No. 4. School to open first

week of September, 4 2 P. W. LEEHY, Sec.-Treas. VV qualified to teach and speak English and French. Elementary School; salary, \$175.
To commence at once. Apply to
C. BARSALOU, Sec. of School Com.,
Calumet Island. Que.

AND OATHOLIC OHRONICLE PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:

Osumtry.....\$1 00 9ky..... 1 50 If net paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (City) will be charged, TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE W THES" at 15c per line, first insertion, and 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for contracts on application.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE

vertising mediums in Canada. All Business letters, and Communications insanded for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of The Table Wizness, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

THUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best ad-

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 3, 1890.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, St. Simeen Con-

THURSDAY, Sept. 4. St. Rosalie, Virgin. FRIDAY, Sept. 5, St. Lawrence Justinian,

SATURDAY, Sept 6, St. Rega, Virgin. SUNDAY, Sept. 7, St. Regins, Virgin and

MONDAY, Sept. S, Nativity of the Blessed TUESDAY, Sept. 9, St. Peter Claver, Con-

It has been satisfactorily explained to the English authorities that there is no cruelty whatever inflicted upon cattle shipped from Canada to the United Kingdom. There is now not the slightest danger of the bill intreduced in the Imperial Parliament last seasien by Mr. Plimsell, M.P., becoming law. This will be welcome news to the cattlemen of the Deminion. The trade has now assumed such prepertiens that any interference with it would inflict serious injury on workmen, "In every part of the United of temperizing, or descending from the high Canada.

Ar the interview with the Barl and Countess of Aberdeen, a few days age, speaking of the impending famine in Ireland, Mr. Curran, M.P., stated that so soon as an appeal was made from Ireland on behalf of the sufferers a movement would be set on feet here to pro- of three persons, in consequence of which a vide a relief fund. Would it not be well that | coroner's jury, acting with greater eccentriprovision should be made at once? We have city and weedenheadedness than those rebefore urged, and repeat, that this step should be taken without waiting for the crisical mement to arrive. The appeal for aid Our contemporary draws the conclusion that must assuredly come before many weeks. It is they do things better in Canada" than in is difficult to see how the impending calamity | the United States, where it eays: "Ihe can be averted in view of the reports daily received by cable concerning the state of the peasantry. We have many erganizations for ling coroner's verdicts, which may safely be patrictic purposes, and here is work already predicted in advance." The Herald is misout out for them if they desire to be true to taken. As a rule, level crossing accidents, their mission.

returned from his trip to England a few days level crossings at all. In a large city they Methodist supporters and many were the inage. He was interviewed on his arrival at the Capital, and expressed the epinion, that ne trouble will arise between the two countries en the Behring sea question. It will be re membered that in the published correspondence, Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State, complained of the misquotation of certain expressions by the Imperial authorities. Sir Jehn Thompson refering to that, is reported as saying, "I think that Secretary Blaine has been very unfair, as indicated by the published cerrespondence. He has misquoted himself, and accused Lord Salisbary of deing Dkewise." The Earl of Aberdeen during the interview with the Irish Canadian gentlemen, who waited upon him the other day, spoke of Sir John Thompson, who was one of his fellow passengers on the return veyage from England. The Minister of Justice seems to have created a most faverable spinion in the Old Country, where his ability was not more commented upon than his genial manners and unfeigned modesty.

THE Earl of Aberdeen and his wife passed through Mentreal on their way to Hamilton, Ont., where it is their intention to spend the coming winter. It was appropriate that the National League should have tendered an address of welcome to the Earl and Countess it was a good precedent when the address was respectfully declined and a irlendly interview substituted for the cumbreus parchment, during which views were exchanged, and information given and received on the subject most interesting. It is to be hoped that in the future preminent personages may exhibit the same common sense as the Earl of Aberdeen has just evinced. Our fellow-citizens were anxious to testify their appreciation of his humane and highly successful career as Viceroy of Ireland, and ne written address could be as grateful to the recipient as the words of esteem and gratitude speken by the preminent citizens who represented their fellew-countrymen. The Earl and Lady Aberdeen have won golden epinions from all classes of persons with whom they have come in centact here, and every one says it is no wonder they captivated the Irish heart during their sejourn in Dublin.

BISMARCK is a philosopher after the manner of the fex, who, being unable te the press. For a man who had been accusable. So new the veteran statesman has come | thing similar happened in Dablin by the tell | some ill-natured fellow remembered that | (American) home market." The farmers may

WITHESS oriticism does not amount to much; in fact, he has abandoned all hope of securing it, and, therefore, helds it in contempt. He made a | of liberty be set back and a hopeful cause enspeech a few days age to a deputation from | dangered as it was when Lord Frederick Hellbron and stated that newspaper criticism was mere dust. He awaited, he said, the verdict of history, and was new anxious simply for a good epitaph.

> REACTION of a violent character always fellows religious persecution. The Falk laws. designed to repress all that was essential for the freedom of the Church in Germany. preved, as is neterious, a miserable failure, just such a failure in fact as was inevitable. Now we find a phenomenal assembly in session at Coblenz aumbering six thousand Oatholics. Their pregramme is uncompremising, and demands the re-establishment in Garmany of all the Cathello orders, including the Jesuits, and the resteration of the Pepe's temporal power. This is in strange centrast with the recent attempts at Cathelic suppres-

A WONDERFUL amount of indignation was expended on the terrible bungling and consequent brutality of the execution of Kemler by electricity, a short time age, in New York. Some people went so far as to state that hanging was a mild deat's compared to the ple he shall represent, but to match him new form of extreme penalty. We ventured to say at the time that hanging presented features incomparably werse than any other mede of execution practised in civilized countries. We give the following from Birmingham, England, relative to the execution ef a man called Davis, a wife murderer, en the 27th of August last :- " Frederick Davis was hanged here yesterday. His head was half torn off and the wind-pipe and caretid artery were severed and blood spurted all ever the scaffeld. The hangman explained that the unusual occurrence was caused by the victim having too leng a neck. Davis was given a six-feet drep."

A raw days age a careless workman at

Quincy, Mass., caused a fatal railway acoldent, and several other accidents have been attributed to carelessness on the part of States," says the Chicage Herald, "lives are lest daily in consequence of oriminal carelessness. Yet neither masters ner men are punished, and the law seems impotent to reach ever the heads of great corporations." The Herald then refers to the recent railway accident in Toronto which carsed the deaths markable bedies nenally de, committed the general superintendent of the line for trial. massacre of human beings proceeds uninterrupted by anything but highly accommodatand we are all too familiar with them, are usually quietly glassed over. But it is the SIE JOHN THOMPSON, Minister et Justice, people alone who are to blame for tolerating his words were too at ong meat for his re simply an entrage and "must go." But it is not to be expected that the "geing" should be conducted by the railway company or companies alone. Our municipal authorities, though they may affect indignation . when an accident occurs, have never yet shown any inclination to meet the railway officials half way with a view to an equitable arrangement for the abolition of what is a standing danger.

A Delirious "Poet."

Some semi-incoherent ravings of Swinburne concerning the Czar have been drawn into notice, thanks to the sarcasm of Mr. William O'Brien. The following choice sentiment has immensely tickled the ears of the groundlings and been preportionately quoted:

God or man be swift; hope sickens with delay; Smite and send him howling down his father's

This kindly Christian prayer is supposed to apply to the present Czar and his late father. It may be assumed that the intention of the "poet" is to encourage the assassination of the Czar. "God or man" is certainly rather an accommedating phrase. There is, however, this to be remembered, that the late Uzar was a humanitarian, and it was as much his efforts in the direction of liberty as his necessary relations with an absolute despotism which brought about his death. There is no mere revolutionary body than a turbulent aristocracy, as Alexander II., the most reforming sovereign Russia has ever had upon her throne, found to his cost in life. The gruesome and ever-drawn pictures of Steppiak fail to point out that a istocratic infinences similar to these which brought down the Pelish Kingdom are now at work in Russia. Nibilism does not find its support er instigation among the lawer classes. Nihilisti appellantur quia nihil credunt et nihil docent Thus St. Augustine and bia definition of the Nihilists of his day does not apply to these of medern Russia. They apparently believe much that is evil and endeaver to teach it. Mr. Swinburne seems to have become a convert to this school. The chief moral of their toaching, so far as it has been manifested, would seem to be that a Czar of Russia had better not be a refermer. or inclined to humanitarianism last he be "sent howling" by the assauln. The murder of Alexander II, was an utterly wanten and reach the grapes, declared they were sour | wicked act. The sarcasm underlying Mr. and unfit for use. The ex-chanceller made O'Brien's citation of Swinburne's murderous many imprudent speeches after his dismissal lines in the Imperial House of Commons was frem office, and was unsparingly criticized by very cutting. Alexander was sending day by day "a message of peace" to his subjects temed to so much adulation that was inteler- and he was ruthlessly slaughtered. Some- gotten. But unluckily it happened that has now "overrun the demands of the

to be heped that Mr. Swinburne's theories will not find support in Russia, lest the course Cavendiah fell.

Still Waiting.

The Quebec Telegraph writes as follows:

"If we can believe what the papers say," said an Irish Catholic this morning, to a Tory friend, "Mercier has called Mr. Fitzpatrick to join him in shaping the destines of his Goverament. This is a cute move for Mercier before the Dominion elections, as Fitzpatrick is a match for Curran and his party in Dominion politics."-Aug. 22nd.

Unfortunately, up to the present moment, neither Mr. Fitzpatcick, ner any one else amengst the Irish Catholic representatives, has been called by Mr. Mercler to fill the vacancy left by the retirement of Mr. McShane two years ago. Mr. Robideux, Q.C., M.P., has been swern in as Attorney-General. Mr. Langellier has been called to fill a more important position than that heretofere held by him, but, we are told, mere time must yet pass before Mr. Fitzpatrick shall be allewed to take his seat at the council table. Should Mr. Fitzpatrick eventually get the ceveted position, it will not it seems be whelly for love of the peoagainst Mr. Curran in Deminion politics. Te the Dominion member for Montreal Centre then, in a great measure, will be due the fact that tardy justice shall have been done his fellow-countrymen in the Quebec Cabinet. We congratulate him on se happy and unexpected a result of his labors. At the same time, it is beyond all comprehension that so much delay should be necessary, in selecting our representative, when everything else can be dene so easily. However, the fifth of September is the day fixed by the friends of the Government for the auspicious event, and until then we shall refrain from further

A Regrettable Incident.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Gladaten should have exhibited even the slightest sign pinacle of statesmanship he occupies, in order to catch votes at the next election. But this is what he appears to have recently been doing, to the great regret of many of his best supporters. It may be remembered that not leng age he permitted a review written by him some years since of Lady Georgiana Fullerton's novel, "Ellen Middleton," te be reprinted in a Cathelic magazine called Merrie England. That review contained some necessary references to Methodism, and as a natural consequence brought into prominence the manifest and palpable defects of that attempt at replacing the working of the one and only Church of Christ, He speke with no uncertain sound, and showed how poor a stone is effered in the emasculated teachings of the ministers who profess to be never lost an opportunity to urge the cause of the Mula area and Home Rule for Ireland. As a public speaker followers of John Wesley when a weary soul, such as is described in "Ellen Middleton," is secking and craving for the bread of life. Mr. Giadatone wrote like Mr. Giadatone then but threat; of withdrawal of pelitical support. Flesh is weak and we regret to see that for political ands Mr. Gladatone seems to have considered it necessary to bend the knee at the shrine of Methedism in order to propitiate the offended sectarles. The " No Popery" cry is not one which sets well on Mr. Gladetone's lips, yet this is what he has raised at a dinner given to him by the "Privileges Committee of the Wesleyan Conference." Taking advantage of the recent mission to the Vatioan sent by England be made it a peg whereen to hang his effering to ultra Protestantism. He said :

There has been a most singular and extraordinary embassy undertaken by Sir Lintorn Simmons the Governor of Malta, who, while the Governor of Malta, has been appointed En voy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Rome. When there was Court of Rome, I quite understand that according to English ideas, it was quite possiblemany thought it expedient, although some thought it was dangerous, but, however that may be, it is immaterial to the present purpose -that there should be an Embassy to the Court of Rome. Pope Pius IX. down to 1870 was as much a Sovereign in the eye of the law as any ruler in Europa; but the Pope at the present moment is not a Sovereign at all. I admit that many of the powers of Europe have sent Ministers to the Pope, but we are not accustomed to regulate our proceedings with regard to the Court of Rome by those of other countries. However, a Minister has been sent there, and he has been sent to raise questions with respect to the law of Malta, and one of the most important of these questions has relation to marriages in Malta.

Then, having recapitulated the circumstances and work of the embassy, he con-

tinued :-So that, gentlemen, if any of you should go to Malta and desire to be married, your title to be married in Malta—to contract a valid marriage there-would depend upon this declaration of the Pope that you were authorized to do Well, that is an entire an absolute novelty in the history of England. (Cheers.) I say that it is a novelty first of all for the last 350 years since the Reformation; but my belief is that you would find it an entire novelty for 350 efore the Reformation. I do not believe years that before the Reformation, when there was little or no outer difference of religious communion in this country, the people of England structions from the Pope when they were to be married and how their marriage was to be made valid and legitimate. For, unless I am much mistaken, during the whole of that time, by the common law of Obristendom and of this country, a valid marriage was celebrated wishout the benediction of the Pope. Now we are to be told, not merely if we are Roman Catholice, but if involved in a mixed marriage outside the fold of the See of St. Peter, as it is called, that we are to have our marriage made valid by a declaration of the Pope in the terms which I have read.

The seal of Protestantism was fired and there were plenty of interjectory "shames" and "hear, hears," And ne doubt "Ellen Middleton" and her review were alike forto the conclusion that, after all, newspaper | agency of certain enemies of Ireland. It is some time age while Mr. Gladstone was I remember the gloomy years immediately pre-

prime minister, S:r George Errington was ceding the year 1878, when such a policy was sent to the Vation on a special mission. In full play. Nor are they limity to be Explanations on his side were torced in the slarmed at the threat of an American tax of House of Commons, and it must be confessed | three cents on a cabbage, five cents on a were much less emphatic and nen-convincing | dezen of eggs and a heavy duty on hay. They than his denunciation of the errand of Sir John Linturn Simmens. Amid some laughter | grow cabbage, that their hens lay eggs, and he explained away the errand of Sir George their fields grow hay, and that a glance at Errington as follows :-

"He (Sir George Errington) bore no diplomatic character whatever, but he undoubtedly conveyed and received information. As far as I am aware, the essential distinction between those cases and the case of Sir Lintorn Simmons was this-that no gentleman who carried on these correspondences on any occusion had any power whatever to commit her Majesty's Gov ernment upon any subject, or claimed any ower to receive requests or demands from the Vatican, and to accede to those requests and demands. I may state this with regard to the mission of Sir G. Errington—which I should not be at all sorry to see brought under discussion in this House, when I could express my sentiments about it—that as far as I am aware the mission of Sir G. Errington was really not so much a mission as the taking advantage of Sir G. Errington's residence in Rome (ironeal laughter) to correspond with the Foreign Office and to make known his views. As far as I know, the case of Sir G. Errington differed from all cases which preceded it in this that it was constantly made the subject of questions and explanations in this House, and to the best of my memory in all the previous cases hardly any notice was given to the matter.

This evasion is much to be regretted. The fact simply is that the Government of England could not be carried on for a year withent communication of a diplomatic character with the Vatican. However much Pretestantism in England may imagine that the Papacy as a power, political as well as spiritual, does not exist, the fact remains that it does, and the seener the present sham state of affairs terminates the better. It that monetrous pr position. On the Zellwould be far better for Britain to have a representative of the Crown of Britain at Rome and a Nuncie in Lendon than a condition of relationship of prime importance, in an im- be roughly assumed that Cauadians import at perial sense, and yet one which renders pos- the rate of \$20 per head and the Americans sible, if it does not necessitate, such a ridiouleus exhibition as was made at the diuner referred to, and secondly, in the Hense of Commons. The need of closer and | their neighbors in customs duties. So the more real relations between the Vatican and the Court of St. James are every day becoming more and more evidenced.

John Boyle O'Reilly.

The death of John Boyle O'Reilly has called forth more extensive expression of regret from the press of America than has ever been accorded to an Irish-American. Institutal traditions and national aspirations. Our exchanges I terally teem with tributes to birth and that of his adoption. The French. Canadian papers in the province have also said, the Americans are "not a triendly Le Courrier du Canada, edited by Mr. Thomas Chapais, sen-in-law of Sir Hector

Langevin, speaks as follows :-"He attached himself to The Pilot, and rose rapidly to the front rank among journalists. He was always brillians, strong and candid, and be was wonderfully forcible. His addresses were abort and incisive, and his arguments presented clearly and concisely. . . . patriotic poems stir the soul. In private lihe was exemplary, amiable, cheerful, and full of that delicacy and refinement which on rarely finds in a man who has been buffeted through his youth by the storms of adversity. dignant protests and, hence come tears, In him the United States has lost one of her most distinguished citizens, and the cause of Home Rule its mostly valuent defender.

"Walk Into My Parlor."

"We have developed a volume of manufactures which in many departments overrun the demands of the home market. In the field of agriculture, with the immense propulsion given it by agricultural implements, we can do far more than produce breadstuffs and provisions for our own people.

These words form part of an official state ment of Mr. Bluine, the American Secretary of State. They have been speken at an opportune moment and are worthy the study of the people of this country. They are espacially werthy of careful attantion and study on the part of the farmers, because it is abundantly evident that there is at the present time an organ zad conspleacy afoot having for its object the execution of a design which, successfully carried into effect, would mean nothing else than the extinction ern Railway was turned by Lady Elgin in 1850, of Canada. By corrupting a portion of the there were but 71 miles in operation in the Press, by a systematic misrepresentation of But this country, though undoubtedly backfacts and figures by political missionaries ward at one time in the matter of railway couand unprincipled persons, the conspirators endeaver to cajele the rural electors into giving their support to the deadly policy with a total of 13,325 miles completed." they advocate. To their cternal shame be it said, there are not wanting Canadians to Pacific Railway united two oceans together and lend the nacives to the scheme. Mr. Blaine's remarks are not a little instructive. They should give the uncospecting farmer some lit:13 idea of the reasons why the traders of the neighboring republic just now exhibit such tender solicitade on behalf of the poor Canadians. We have, they say through Mr. destroyed the corn and produce of Erinn, so Blains, " overrun the demands of the home market." Naturally they want to get rid of their overstock; and what a glorious field for a slaughter market Canada would be if only that tariff which the wisdom of the present Government has created was pulled down. "It is wert's spending some money to get it dewa," and hence the American manufacturers fund which has evidenced in elections here, been hence the zoal of certain renegade sheets, hence the missionizing and the tertors and their native allies may suppose, The farmers are not likely to be bited to the consequences which would result from a change in our tariff such as would cause Canada to be "everrun" with that American

everatock which, according to Mr. Blaine,

are no doubt aware that the United States the market reports in the newspapers of any frontier or other city in the U.S. will prove to them that prices of domestic produce in those cities are no higher than in those of Canada—proving that either all that is necessary is produced on the other side or else that if the Canadian farmer supplies them he sells at a less price than he could or should get in his own country. The Canadian lived at the close of the last century and deale in paper currency made a colossal fortune and cally as he should, can procure a far better market for his food produce than he can in the U. S., and in fact cauld take away much of the export trade of that country. To seme extent he is beginning to de thir, and hence has stimulated his competitors to join in an organized strempt to destroy his fastbrightening prospects.

Then the Commercial Union spectre has

again walked upon the stage. We are told that Mr. Sherman's resolution in Congress uggests that a committee of three be appointed when the Canadian Government does the same and wishes for Commercial Union. It is to be assumed that Mr. Snerman's Commircial Union is the same thing that was discussed a few months ago until its manifeet absurdity made it desirable to invent a new design and call it "unrestricted reciprocity." By this time every one understands verein principle it would in practice have been an admirable example of the familiar fable of the brass and earthen pot. As it may at only \$10, it must be evident that for the privilege of being in such a Z liverein Canadian would have to pay double as much as duties going into a common fund, with a view to sharing and sharing alike, would necessitate the payment by Canada of thirty million dellars into the public treasury, and then, drawing her proportion according to population, she would receive about \$15,000,000. This would be a rare privilege and a grand return for the sacrifice of national honor, national independence, Omadians are not quite so simple as the his honor and honesty, his nobility of pur. Americans and their traitor silies seem to pose, his genuine love for the land of his suppose. It is no use disguising the fact that, as the Hon. Mr. Mowat has so forcibly been lavish in their praises. Amongst them | prople." It is self-evident, therefore, that any "sweet approaches" and generous offers made by them to Canada had better be official circles, the impression being universal avoided or, at least, treated with suspicion. Such offers are based on selfishness only, and not with reference to Canada's good.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

EDITED BY JOHN IVEACH.

[We receive a number of questions from subscribers asking for information on various subjects-literary, historica, and general In future they will be classified and submisted to a who has undertaken the sossial rad of taking them into consideration]

STARVATION.

L. Bunt. I am not prepared to answer your question "need any one die of starvation in buis age of civilization and charity." No urally the answer would be in the negative. But un for unabely the fact- are the other way. Per-haps the suffering "need" nun have died, but the coroner's inquests returns in London show that on an average nearly a hundred people die of starvation every year in that city. In lesser cities the proportion doubtless varies with the population, but the process is the same. In Paris, Berlin, Vieuna, New York cases of death from starvation are unluckily too often chronicl-In rural localities such deaths must neces sarily be few and far between, as the conditions render them unlikely. The improvident and the idle who will not make a living in the country generally make their way to a city. Then comes the end.

RAILWAYS IN CANADA.

JOHN MARVIN. The first railway built in this country was that from Laprarie to St. John, opened July 21st, 1836. It was sixteen miles loge. Such little progress was made in railway development," we are told on high authority, "that when the first sod of the Northwhole of what is now the Dominion of Canada. struction, has of late years made very considerable progress. In 1867 there were 2,258 miles in operation, and on June 30th, 1889, 12,628, Confederation 10,379 miles have been built and that most splendid engineering feat the Canadian con olidated a continent.

A CUBIOUS FACT. I find in the London Daily News the following curious statement: "Influence, according ing curious statement : to the Irish Local Government Board, is an old acquaintance in Ireland. A passage is quoted 'Annals of Ulster,' A.D., 1326 Awful thunder and lightning this year, which that it was blanched and waste. An epidemia disease common throughout all Erien which was called 'Slaedan' (prostration, influenza), which affected during three or four days every person, so that is was second only to death.' I 1323 influenza recorded under the name of 'Slaedan' in the 'Annal of the Four Mesters, and in the 'Annals of Connaught,' and under the name of 'Murre' in the 'Annals of Clonmacnoise.' Several outbreaks of influenz s are mentioned in the fourteenth century in Ireland. In 1580 the same disease is described as a strange kind of sickness called 'the gentle correction or influenza.'

THE LIFE OF A SHIP.

NAUTICAL. There is published what is looked on as a kind of official statement as to the averrent of "literature" of a proselytizing obaracter with which the country has been flooded. But we feel convinced that the farming population is not composed of quits such simple people as the fereign conspirations of their parties allow and the eing nearly three hundred years old, and her build certainly justified the assertion. Her timbers were sound and as hard as iron. Ther are five vessels on Lloyds register built in the early part of the last century. Nelson's "Victory" was built in 1756. The Ann, a brig, was one of the vessels with Wolfe's fleet before Quebec. It was stated in the papers five or six years ago that the same brig paid a visit to the same port, being still braving the seas in trade, and that she is owned somewhere in the

LITERARY REVIEW.

Edited by GEO. MURRAY. Esq. B.A. (Oxon) MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY, September. New York,

This is a particularly interesting number to Canadian readers, as it contains a description of the Battle of Queenston, and the death of Brock, from the pen of our distinguished citizan, Mr. John Fraser. The campaign of 1812 14 has been so misrepresented in American histor.es that a plain unvarnished tale may have the effect of cienting away many errors, at least as far as this particular action is concerned. The first article is a sketch of the "Croton Water C-lebration" in New York in 1842, the inauguration of the city water works, and will recall many interheung recall counts to old New Yorkers. A review of the career of a cer-tain "self-made Lord Timothy Dexter," who in paper currency. mace a colossat forume and built a palace, is a curious chapter of "aucient" United States history. The graceful pen of Mrs. Lamb pays a tribute to the memory of the late Judge Parker of Albany. "The rill in olden times" will be read with interest by aportsmen, and "Dead Man's Island and the approximation of the late of the part of the late of t aportsmen, and "Daard Man's Island and the Ghost Ship," by D. Turner; "A Sunday in the Olden Time," by Rev. D. F. Lamson; and "Linked with Shakespeare," by Professor G. Browne Goode, all of which, wish "George W. Childs on General Grant," are all interesting contributions to the number.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

Returns from Europe—Some Interesting nates on various points of public interest.

OTTAWA, August 28 -Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, arrived at the capital au noon to day from Riviers du Loup, where he had been spending with his family the few days that have elapsed since his return from Eng-He appeared to be in excellent health and spiriss. In the course of an interview while f course declining to talk up in official purport of his mission to the old country, Sir John was pleasantly communicative upon general topics and spoke with the enthusiasm of a returned and spoke with the entities of a returned Canadian upon the growth of Canada's importance abroad. "Canadian recurities and investments," he said, "never occupied a counder position in the financial world. The interest evinced in the Dominion's affairs on the other countries and accomplished the countries. side is most gratifying, and everywhere the people of the mother country profess the greatest pride in the progress which Canada has made in the last few years. I found among the public men of Great Britain a great deal of interest concerning Canada and Canadians. We were all anxious to hear news of the North-West wheat crop, but when I saw that the Government had invited farmer delegates to view the wheat fields of Manitoba, I felt sure that there was something handsome there to be exhibited. There can be no donby shat every year there will be an increasing number of Englishmen Scotchman, and Irishmen viciting Canada, and getting acquainted with the land, its cities, and people. I was not much in the House of Commons, but I sat through one day. The House was in Supply, and therefore a little uninteresting, but the item of the salary of the Chief Secretary for Ireland brought Mr. Wm. O'Brien to his feet, and he delivered a set speech. He spoke very well. Toen Mr. Smith amounced the Government programme for the remainder of the session, which gave me an opportunity of bearing a few words from Mr Gladstone, Sir Vernon Hartcourt, Mr. John

Morley, and others."

Asked his opinion of the prevailing impression in England upon the Behring sea dispute, Sir John replied: "Great interest is felt in the Behring sea question, both in public and in both not only that Canada has been in the right, but has been very forbearing under the injuries she has sustained."

In reference to the negotiations for the settlement of the Newfoundland Freuch above dithculty, Sir John said the impression is that France will not likely assent to a proposition for settlement based upon the sale of any rights she may possess there.

In the course of further conversation upon Canadian offers in England the Minister of Justice remarked that no danger to the Canadian cattle trade need be apprehended from the movement mangurated by Mr Plimsoll looking to the prevention of transatlantic cattle-carry shown, he said, that no cruelis whatever is inflicted upon the animals in transit. This was my first journey to Eugland. Our passage both ways was very pleasant. The sail up or down the St. Lawrence is very charming. On our way out we encountered a great deal of for, and icebergs were namerous.

Departure of Archbishop Fabre.

There was a very large attendance of both Catuality and Protestante at the wharf or Wedneedsy last to his farewall to Archbishop Fabre on his departure for Rome. Prior to his leaving the benediction of the hory sacra mout teck piece in the Cathedral, and at the ceremony there was a large attendance. At its close the Archbishop entered the carriage which was in waiting and proceeded on beard the Deminion liver Oregon, by which he sails to England. He was accompanient. the wharf by the Bishops of St. Hyacinthe, Saerbrooke and the Northwest, besides the clargy from the palace and several city and conn'ry parish priests, who heartly wished him bon voyage. Father Archambault accompanied His Grace as private accretary. The bells of the Osthedral, Notre Dame and other parish churches were rung.

A Terrible Fate.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, August 30.-Ten thousand people gathered at the fair here yesterday to see the balloon ascension by Professor Charles. The balloon was a hop-air one and was held over a furnance by ropes in the hands of bystanders. As it shot upward the speciators were horrified to see Milton Redin, one of the leading young men of the county, harging to a rope dangling from the balloon. Redin must have lost his head, for he clutched desperately at the rope, and in a moment was over 100 feet in the air. The balloon rose rapidly, and Charles could be seen attempting to draw Redin up. For ten minutes Redin clung to the small line as the balloon was hurled southward. While at a height of a thousand feet Redin's hold was loosened and he was seen to fall. His bedy shot downward as from a cannon, and struck the earth half a mile away. When found the clothes were torn off, every bone was broken, and the body was cru-hed out of human semblance.

THE TRUE WITNESS has reached a high position in the ranks of Catholic journalism, not only in Canada, but throughout the United States and Europe. As an advertising medium for Catholic Publishing Houses, &chools, Convents, and general business, it is unexcelled. The Clergy, and our readers in general, are respectfully requested to forward us for publication reports of proceedings of interest to the Church and education that may take place in their respective localities.



到了**是**的是我们的一个人

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

LORD ABERDEEN

Welcomed to Montreal by the National League of Montreal.

The Windser hotel was the scene of a very pleasant reunion on Thursday merning, when pleasant reunion on I nursuay morning, when a deputation composed of Smater Murphy, Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. P. Wright, accretary of the Irish National league, waited upon the Earl of Abordeon and Lady Abordeon, and requested them to receive an address on pahalf of the Irish people of an address on behalf of the Irish people of Mentreal in recognition of their great services to the people of Ireland. The deputation was most graciously received by the Earl and Lady Aberdeen. His lerdenip requested as their stay in Mentreal would be very short, that their formal address be dispensed with. Mr. Curran, M.P., who had been requested to act as spekesman of the deputation, in felicitous terms expressed the feelings of the Irish peeple of Canada towards the Earl and his distinguished lady, and stated how highly their sympathy towards I celand was appreciated. His Lerdship said that the presence of the deputation was itself a most delicate expression of the feelings of the Irish people of Canada. He was exceedingly truched thereby, and he could say the same of Lady Aberdeen. He would not forget this act of genu-ine Irish courtesy. He asked many questions about the Irish in the Dominion, and said it was well they were so a tucned to their institutions here, and that it should be underatued that Hemerule newhere meant separation. He referred to his official sejourn in Ireland, and said toat with time the unfounded prejudice and fear of Heme Rule would disappear. Lidy Aberdeen, whose well-known interest in Irish indus-tries has not abated, took part in a most pleasant conversation with the deputation. The interview lasted fully half an hour. Her Ladyship expressed great anxiety about the impending famine, and was assured that so about as it was made knewn that assistance was needed from Canada a movement would be inaugurated to raise a relief fund, In clasing the interview, his Lordenip said the delicate manner in which the Irish peeple of Montreal had come to him would be always a bright spot in his memory. The members of the deputation expressed themselves as satisfied with their reception. The Earl and Ludy Aberdeen left shortly after in a special car for Hamilton v ' cathey will reaide for some time.

Cheap Postage Projected.

New York, August 28.-J. Henniker Heaton, M.P , arrived here yesternay. He expresses the belief that the increase in correspendence during the last ten years shows that cheaper pestage rates would be of great upon the subject and will continue his journey to Washington and call there upon the Postmeeter General, and lay his plan before that gentleman. Chesp means of communication—Mr. Heaton says, "may be I kened to a husbandinan scattering seed. It is the begluung of a harvest of good feeling throughout the world. "We have no right," he remarked, "to put a tax on fraternity and sympathy, and stine the development of our trade." He would have the postal regu-lations of the British E upire and those of the United States so altered that a letter weighing half an ounce could be conveyed from any place in the British Expire to any ether place in it or to the United Scates for two

A Orime in a Prison.

Kingston, Aug. 27 .- This morning at 6 o'clack a convict in the penitentary was nearly stabbed to death by a fellow-convict. The principal actors in the gory tragedy are both young men, neither of them being mere than 25 years old. The name of the wounded man is Hollingsworth, who is an ex-muil clerk, sentenced for roubing the mails to five years in the penicentiary. The would-be murderer, Longford, is from Toronte, where he did not bear a very savery reputation, he having been several times committed fir petry theirs, and eventually committed for larcony and sentenced for three years. Some time ago, it seems, til-feeling arose between the two men which culminated in Hollingsworth making a serious charge against the prisoner Lingited, who seems to have meditated revenge. On Therefore evening, when leaving the tailor shop for his cell, he managed to concell and take with him a pair of solssors used in the business of his department. Walle going to their cells for the and was about to run a loop into the second night Longford saised the huge gleaming story window. He caught a live electric light shears on high and brought them down on the other's body, stabbing him twice with awful precision and strength. Holdingsworth staggered back, raised his hands as if to guard his face and then fell to the ground, crying, "My God, he's killed me." He was wounded in the shoulder and abdomen, both being severe outs, but the latter especially was of such a ghastly nature as to cause grave doubts of recovery. The assailant has been placed in irons pending the result of his

Incendiaries at Work An audacious attempt the burn The Rich mond Guardian newspaper building, was made early on Wednesday last at that place. Evidently it was fired about 2 o'clock, as hands who went to work three found the office filled with smoke. They set to work and seen extinguished the fire wife buokets of water, but not until it had done about \$100 damage to the floor and walls. Snavings asturated with coal oil were strown about, but as the firer happened to be very damp it did not ignite quickly, and the apportune arrival of the workmen averted a couffigra-tion. Cheboygan, Mich., is terribly excited ever an apparent attempt to wipe our the town by a gang of incendiaries. Propertyowners are patrolling their possessions armed with revolvers, and all the firemen and pelice are constantly on call. On Wednesday six first were started, but were extinguished with slight damage. Next morning, a fire was started in Patrick Maleney's bern, which

was burned with its contents. At eleven e'cleck Thursday merning fire was discovered in several parts of Themson, Smith & Sons' warehouse. The tired nicemen were unable to cope with the flames, and before the fire was extinguished the big warehouse was con sumed. The fact that the fires were set where there was every chance of their devastating the town has induced the efficials to appoint a large number of special deputy sheriffs to patrol the town. Business is almort at a staudstill, and determined men are watching with caseless vigilance the more dangerous fice-traps.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

EUROPEAN.

Princess Leopold, of Saxe Cobourg Goths, died at Dieppe last Tuesday week. The Italian Government is suppressing the

Republican and Iredenentist clubs. A rumor is current that Ismail Pasha, ex Khedive of Egypt, was poisoned in Constanti

nople. Buenos Ayres news says the situation is improving and confidence in the Government is

A terrific storm has visited Trieste, causing a great loss of life and property. Many wrecks are reported on the Adriatic sea. The crews of

several vessels have perished. It is feared that the cholers has reached Madrid. Several suspicious cases of illness are reported in adjacent villages. Cholera is increasing among the troops at Valencia.

A report is current that the Prince of Wales will visit Bucharest in September for the pur-pose of presenting to King Charles, on be-half of Queen Victoria, the decoration of the

Advices from Australia represent that the movement for a federal parliament of all the Australian colonies is gaining strength. Much discontert is felt with the German progress in in New Guines.

Prince Bismarck, in a speech to a visiting deputation from Heilbron, declared newspaper criticism of him was mere dust and he awaited the verdict of history. His only ambition now was for a good epitaph.

A despatch from Zanzibar to the National Zeitung says the influx of poor Germans into that region is causing a rapid reducing of wages and that only mechanics with some carital have a chance of success.

The Neue Frei Presse asserts that the conference between Emperor William and the Czar at Narva ended in a disagreement which caused the Emperor to hastily return to Peterhoff a day earlier than he had planned.

The editor of the Petit National, of Paris, and M. Castelin, member of the Chamber of Deputies, will shortly publish a paper revealing the inside history of Eulangiam. It will bear the title, "Les Coulisses du Boulangism."

Russia has ordered the immediate construction of an immense grain dock at Nikolajeff on the Dnieper. This city, which is celebrating the one hundreth year of its existence, has of late rapidly obtained commercial importance.

The late Governor of Armenia, Moussa Bey, whose exile to Mecca was announced a few days ago, has disappeared. At the time of his escape Moussa was in the custody of his uncle, who is Governor of Scutari. He had been allowed to enjoy perfect freedom.

Le Paris states that the negotiations between Franch and the United States relative to the American Tariff are approaching a favorable conclusion. The Washington Government will remove the duty on works of French art and France will remove the prohibition against American pork.

It is reported that the Russian Minister of War is enrolling tribes in the Caucasus to form an Asiatic army which shall be able to operate indepently of the European army in the event of war with Asiatic countries, the European troops to be removed from Asiatic Russia to

Western Russia. Count Vilaniova, accompanied by a guide of the electric fluid. benefit to commerce. He will try to obtain and porters, recently started to make the asthe views of the leading men in this country cent of Mont Blanc. Nothing has been heard ished. Parties of guides have been searching the mountain but not a trace of the missing

count or his companions have been found. The Socialist Geyer, who had so long been an exile from Leipzig, has taken advantage of the mild attitude of the G vernment toward the Socialists to return to that city and resume his activity. He has at once been recognized as the leader of the Saxon Socialists, and is infusing a remarkable degree of energy into their propagaanda.

In the opinion of the naval critics of the various continental powers who have watched the Brisish naval manutures with much interest, the so-called hostile fleet under command of Vice-Admiral Culme-Seymour has had a decited advantage in the demonstration of skill and discipline. About fifty-two men-of-war have

been engaged in the manauvres. Eight thousand shoemakers at Northampton work on the tenement plan; that is, they work at home and not in the factories. There are many objections to this system, and the men complain especially that it makes their homes less healthy and pleasant, and that while it relieves the employer from great expense, he does not reciprocate by sharing any part of the saving with them in the shape of better wages. The "house" shoemakers have therefore banded together and demanded to be furnished with suitable workshops wherein to ply their voca-

AMERICAN.

Representatives of all the leading American anthracite coal companies men at the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company's office at New York, on Friday, and decided to advance the price of coal on September 1st 1, 10 and 15 cents a ton, and to limit the output to 3,250,000 tops.

Thomas Dew, aged 22, a lineman of the Brush electric Light company, was standing on an iron fire escape in Cincinnati on Saturday wire and instanely fell back dead on the fire escape. His right hand was nearly burned

The House of Representatives on Saturday adopted the amendment to the Contract Labor Act after several speeches had been made in its favor, among them one by Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, who spoke of affairs as he knew

returning, competing with American laborers who should be protected against them. The existing law, strong as it was, had been evaded with case.

Letters from forty-three Kansas District Court clerks show that there were 1103 foreclosures of farm mortgages in their counties during the first six months of 1890, about twenty-eight to each county.

Last week Alexander S. Baker, a wealthy stock raiser near Syracuse, NY, was struck on the nose by a honey bee and died within ten minutes. The physicians say that it is one of the strangest cases they ever knew. Thirty two years ago he was stupy on the back of the nock and nearly died from the effect. Since that time he has not had a pulse more than forty five, it is said.

At Stoney Creek, near Oakland, Maryland, Friday evening an east-bound freight train of twenty-four cars filled with cattle, with two engines, one in front and the other in the rear, was wrecked by the front engine leaving the track. The fireman of the front engine was instantly killed, and the cattle were scattered in all directions. The drovers and train hands escaped injury.

A small yacht, owned by J. H. Hall, of Cam-A small yacht, owned by J. H. Hall, of Cambridgeport, a summer resident at Anniequam, while sealing in Ipswich Bay, Mass., yesterday, was capsized. Haywood Hall, nephew of the the owner, aged 17, and W. H. Seymour, of Holyoke, Mass., anged 21, were drowned. John Amme, of Cambridgeport, another of the party, was found by yacht floating on the water, brought ashore and resuscitated.

The Simpson Island copper mine, situated in Passamaquoddy bay, near Eastport, Me., and owned by T. N Jenkins and John Crowe, Halifax, has been sold for \$225,000 in stock. A company has been formed and incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 in 10,000 shares at \$10 each, and work is being vigorously prosecused, and in is expected to be a bonanza. In is said that Mesers. Jenkins and Crowe paid \$2,000 fer the mine.

John Meeban, who four years ago robbed the Bank of England of \$48,000, is under arrest at Chicago. Mechan is an American. He walked into the bank one day, presented a revolver at one of the cashiers, and compelled him to band over a big bundle of new five-hundred pound notes. Bob Pinkerton chased him all over Europe before he got him. For this he served three years. He is now held for robbing a Chicago saloon-keeper.

CANADIAN.

Mr. Porter was declared duly elected in Vic toria, N B., on Wednesday, and Mr. Baird in-timated that there would be no protest.

The trial of the Westmoreland electition petition has been suddenly settled by an announcement that Spevenson and Powell have

A local historian has drawn attention to the fact that in the old Loyalist burial ground in the heart of St. John city lies buried John Paul who fired the first shot on the British side at Lexington.

Mr. Wilmot, chief of the Fisheries Department, left Winnipeg for Ottawa on Friday night. He visited Lake Winnipeg and inquired carefully into the question of the depletion of the fisheries.

The steamship Abyssinian sailed on Friday evening from Victoria for Japan and China with thirty-five cabin and steerage passengers and 116 Chinese. She had 1728 tons of freight, principally flour and cotton.

is manifested in Halifax this season in Canada's promoted. (Applause.) national game, lacrosse. Clubs are daily practising, and some fine games for beginners are anticipated this season.

On Friday morning fire broke out in the Welwas left.

Last Wednesday during a heavy eterm a gentleman living in Spertrooke street. Mon-treal was sitting at dinner, when a flash came through the window, completely blinding the gentleman for a miment and knocking his wife over on the floor. A doctor had to be called to attend her. Some of the table plate bore marks

At Wednesday night's meeting of the Monccent of Mont Blanc. Nothing has been heard ton City council, when the new code of city by of the party since and it is feared all have perwhich prohibits any alderman from speaking discespectfully of the reigning Sovereign, or any the Royal family, the Governor-General, the Lieutenant Governors, or the administrators of the Government. This was copied from the by-laws of several Ontario

> The freight steamer William, of Charlottetown from Sydney to Miramichi, N.B., with coal, put into Bay Verte on Thursday for shelter during the storm. As she was coming out on Friday morning she struck on Cape Tormen-tine reef, and sprang a leak. She was beaded for Point Duchesse, which she reached on Fri-day afternoon, and was beached to prevent her sinking. She will have to discharge her cargo to repair.

> Three midshipmen of H. M. S. "Canada, named Stewart, Laylor and Blenkenson, went for a sail on Bedford Basin in July, 1887, and were never heard from One or two pieces of the fittings of the hoat were washed ashore, which were the only evidence of their and fate. They evidently were lost in a squal. After the lapse of three years the missing boat has been found. Fishermen trawling this week brought it to the surface. Pieces of the poor fellows' clothing were found in it.

Delegates from Waterloo, Ont., who have been visiting Calgary and other American disbeen visiting Caigary and other American districts state that they are delighted with what they saw. Before leaving Caigary they presented an address to J. G. Fitzgerald, C.P.R. land agent, in which they manifested their pleasure at the magnificent appearance of country and crops through which they travelled. They also state that the land is as good as the finest parts of Contario, and they will do their utmost to promote emigration to the Calgary district. district.

It is now certain that Albert G. Brown, a well known lawyer, and an old resident of St. Catherines, herecen drowned. Mr. Brown went to Toronto on Friday last on business and was registered at the Arlington, on Friday and Saturday. He left for home on Saturday evening, taking passage on the steamer Likeside, leaving Toronto about 10 o'clock. He was seen on beard and spoken to by several persons, and it is positively known that he was on board within a few minutes of Port Dalhousie. Since then nothing has been heard or seen of

A Halifax despatch says mackers struck in heavy last night and this morning in St. Mary's them on the Michigan frontier line, where Canheavy last night and this morning in St. Mary's adian laborers had been daily seen crossing and Bay, and good hauls are reported. The

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890. September 10, October 8. November 12, December 10. THIRD MONTHLY DRAWING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1890.

3134 PRIZES \$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE

\$15,000.00

Ticket, 11 Tickets for -Ask for Circulars.

15,000—\$15,000.00
5,000—5,000.00
2,500—2,500.00
1,250—1,250,00
500—1,000.00
250—1,250.00
00
15—2,500.00
15—3,000.00
10—5,000.00 Approximation Prizes. 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00 S. E. LEFEBYRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street Montreal, Canada.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Prize worth \$15,000-\$15,000.00

25— 2,500.00 15— 1,500.00 10— 1,000.00 5— 4,995.00 5— 4,995.00 5— 4,995.00

FINEST TONED ORGANS OF THE DAY. L E. N. PRATTE,

No. 1676 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Sole Agent for Hazelton, Fischer and Dominion Pianos and Alollan Organs.

Dominion cruiser "Dream," Capt Pratt, passed through Petit Passage this morning on her way to St. Mary's Bay to protect the fichery. The Gavernment steamer Lansdowne is also on the lookout for American poachers, several of whom have been seen hovering about. The fishery reports from Labrador are encouraging; from Nam to Long Tickle promises fairly both for flusting craft and stamonary crews; from Long Tickle to Indian Harbor good; from Pack's Harbor to Indian Harbor fairly goed; from Indian Tickle to the Bathle Harbor best voyages for ten years, but unfortunately very few people are on this part of the coast.

LABOR DAY.

it was Celebrated in Montreal-

The celebration of Labor Day in Montreal was on an unusually impusing and grand scale. The procession started at nine, with banners, music and symbolic displays of the various branches of industry. The acting Mayor (Ald. Hurteau) and other prominent citizens took part in the procession. The picnic at the exhibition grounds commenced at noon, not fewer than ten thousand people being present. An entertainment of a rocial order was tendered to the guests, Mr Beland, M. P. P., occupying the

Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M. P., proposed the resident's health and prosperity to labor. He said, in a community where all were workers, labor naturally had sympathy. The president enloyed the confidence of the workingmen and of the people at large and they felt that he resident ized the importance and responsibility of the office he held. He hoped that Mr. Beland would long occupy the prominent and honerous position he now filled so well. Montreal had been singularly fortunate for some time past; the greatest harmony existed between capital and labor and there was every prospect that this would continue with honest and conscientious men leading the labor movement. They had paraded the streets in a magnificent and imposng procession, and the vast multitude gathered on the ground must be highly gratifying to the managemene. Providence was evidently with them, for the sun shone on their proceedings. Canada was the happy home of every true workingman. (Applause.) Brief speeches were delivered by Messrs. McShane, M.P.P., Ald. Dubuc, Malone and Tansey and Dr. Rodier and E. St. Louis.

Mr. Beland in reply thanked his distinguished guests who had honored the labor organization by their presence. He said he felt flattered by the kind references to himself, out could assure them and the public generally that it was the earnest desire of the working class to work in harmony with manufacturers and employers of labor generally. (Applause) Their interests were identical and with mutual forbearance the city of Montreal, grand as it was would become A considerable and rapidly growing interest grander, and the interests of the Dominion te

ARRESTED.

Am Impostor Caught at Windsor and Taken to Montreal.

Windson, Ont., Aug. 30—A man giving the name of R. B. Ford, and who said became from Montreal, arrived at the British American notel a few days ago. The day after his arrival ne presented a cheque to landlord Horeman, purporting to be signed by Labatt, Lordon, orewer, for \$50, and made payable to Ford's order. Horeman suspecting that everything was not right wired Labate, who answered that and the Malleable Iron works were found on ord's person. During the past fortnight Chief Benoit received

the following despatch :--Toronto, August 15, 1889, On my way to settle action with Graham Let no one impagn my honesty or question my sincerity, and I will protect you and myself from injustice.

On Friday Mr. Benoit received a despasch from Mr. John Labatt, of London, One., asking ham it he wanted Ford arrested. The answer so first was no ! as he was not aware of who Mr. Labate wie, and thought it might be a ruse of Ford's to test his succerity. Upon instituting enquiries, however, he found that Ford had obtained mone; in London through the use of Ald. Stevenson's name. Leaving London he evidently started to cross the lines, but upon instructions being given by Colef Banoir, he was arrested at Windsor and Detective Cam pean left on Saurday night to secure his man. These men were operating in Montreal recently in connection with a "disabled fire man's fund."

The Irish Envoys.

DUBLIN, August 30 .- The plans for the Irish-American convention to be held in America are now completed. Mesers, Dillion and O'Brien will be accompanied by two other Irish members, and the whole party will be under strict instructions from headquarters. The method of wariare adopted by the special Commission, and the evidence given concerning the movements of the Irish delegates and their associates in America have rendered this etcp necessary. This organization, which formerly welcomed Irish members with open arms, will now be content to be gueste of the various branches of the National Lague. Important changes are to be made in the method of transmitting subscriptions to the Central Association. It has been customary to send the different sums one centre in America, and thence to Dublin. In future the central oiff to will be abolished, and each branch will forward its subscriptions direct to Dublin.

The Trades Labor Congress.

New York, Aug. 31.—The Sun special cable says:—The unrest in the world's labor market has caused a most unusual amount of interest to be taken in the Trade Union Congress which will open at Liverpool next week. The interest is not confined to this country, but is shared by nearly every country in Europe, save, perhaps, Turkey and Russia. The Sultan is too much occupied with the threatened trouble in Ar menia, and with another of those financial cria-ses in the royal household, which he fears and detests more than Russian intrigues. The Car looks upon the principles of trade unionism as damnable heresy, and his press censors will pro-bably take care that the newspapers in Russia shall report nothing of the Congress proceedings likely to unsertle the minds of the working classes in that part of the world. But other states and sovereigns have made arrangements for obtaining full reports of the debates in the British Workman's annual Parin the Bruss will be similarly served. The iminitiate a movement for the international federation of all classes of workers, and hence their newspaper organ of the Trade Union up to Canada arrived at 9.30.

the present contains nothing that can be held to justify such a fear. Much of the business will relate to internal affairs, especially to of employers and workmen, or bearing upon the social and political welfare of the working classes. Two matters up in which there will be the longest and warmest debates are the elec-tion of a Parliamentary Secretary in place of Henry Broadhurst, a man who has resigned, and a proposal to pledge the Congress in favor of the legal eight-hous working day. The discussion and voting on the eight hours proposal will resolve itself, as far as present appearances indicate, into a struggle between the moderates and progressionists or naw unionists, in which the latter will be beaten, although the majority on either side will not be large. The imposing feature in connection with the opening of the Congress will be the procession of the trades of Liverpool and the districts, in which 70,000 men will walk with bands and banners and embi-ms of their irades.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

WERY SKIN AND SCALP DISEASE, wheither distributed in the structure, designing in unnilitating, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, with loss of hair, from pimples to the most distressing eccennas, and every humor of the blood, whether manually, and economically cured by the Curevra Resouver, the new Blood and Skin Cure, Curevra Resouver, the new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the best greatest of Humor Remedies and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the best greatest of Humor Remedies and skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies and last other remedies fail. This is strong language, but frue. Thousands of grateful testimonials from infrincy to age attest their wonderful, manifalling and incomparable efficacy.

Sold everywhere. Price, Curevra, 75c.; Soap, 35c.; Resourext, Sl.50. Prepared by the Potter Brug and Curemental Resoures. Henry Broadhurst, a man who has resigned, and a proposal to pledge the Congress in favor

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The Half Years Accounts, a Gratifying Statement.

Sal jest to audit, the results of the accounts for the half year to the 80th of June, 1890, are

asfilws:

signary lines acquired by the com-476,200pauy..... Balance available for dividend \$116,400

This balance admits of the payment of the full dividend for the balf year of El per cent, on the four per cent. Guaranteed stock, leaving a balance of about £12,000, which is sufficient to pay a d. vidend for the balf-year of 7s per cent.

The Chicago and Grand Trunk shows a surplus of £15,200 to the 30th of June, 1893, against a surpluc of 12,400 at the 80th of June 1889; and the Detroit, Grand Haven, and Miswankee shows a deficiency of £15,500 at the 30th of June, 1890, against a deficiency of £16,600 at the 80th of June, 1889.

A Distinguished Visitor.

Mentreal will soon have in her midst n other than the dashing commander of the son hern cavalry in the great wer of the reb bion-General Fitzbugh Lee. The name of this brilliant commander is familiar to ad Canadlans, not on account of the brave officer oing the nephew of the great General Robert E Lee, but from the fact that he was at the esd of the calvelry of the south at 26 years of age. The distinguished gentleman, who will be accompanied by Captain Hugh R. Sarden, president of the Southern Scotety of New York city, will be the guest of Mr. R. D. McGibbon, advecate.

Russia and Germany.

St. Petershung, August 31.—De Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, receiving several diplomats yesterday, expressed himself as completely satisfied with the result of the recent interview between the Car and Emperor William. The meeting, he said, constituted a fresh and solemn stirmation of the good rela sions existing between Russia and Germany and would certainly contribute toward the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

No Canadians Need Apply.

WASHINGTON, August -The House to day adopted the amendment to the Contract Labor act after several speeches had been made in its favor among them one by Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, who spoke of affers as he knew them on the Michigan fronter line, where which was done. Ford and a partner named Graham have been victimizing a number of merchants in the east by getting pay for advertising and then skipping the town and not doing the work. When searched two cheques for \$50 and \$25 each, signed by Hiram Walker & Sons benefits of our free institutions and in war refused service to our G iveroment. The exist ing law, strong as it was, had been evaded with

Puginstic Members.

WASHINGTON August 27 .- In the House to-Washington August 27.—In the House to-day filibustering against the Lard bill was con-tinued. There was a scene occasioned by a re-mark made by Mr. Cannon which was inter-preted by the House as vugar; and in a per-sonal controversy during its discussion, Mr. Beckwith, (New Jersey) struck Mr. Wilson (Washington). There was great excitement, the Democrats taking some enjoyment out of the scene. After outer had been restored. Mr. the scene. After quiet had been restored, Mr. Cannon disclaimed the vulgar construction put upon his remark. The House adopted a resoabsences and revoking leaves of absence except those granted for illness.

A Steamer Sunk.

HALIFAX, August 27 .- The steamer Ulunda, frem St. John for Halifax to lead for London, which sailed from the former port at 5 o'clock Tuesday evening, "struck on Cow Ledge, Briar Island, at the entrance to the Grand Pareage on the Freeport side, at 11 on the evening of the 26.b. The Ulunda was a eplendid Clyds built steamer of 1,161 net and 1,769 gross tennage, was only five years old, 275 feet long, 35 teet breach and 23 feet depth of hold. Her engless were of 200 herse power. She was sitter ship of the Furness liner Damara, the two steamers being buils orginally for the Halifax Steam Navigation company, and plying between Lendon, Hallfax and Boston. They passed out of that cempany's hands and into the possession of Christopher Furness several years ago, and have since been engaged in the direct London service of that line. The steamer was worth about \$125,000. The passengers were eafely get off. The cargo and all the meveables on beard the steamer Ulunda, ashere on Osw Ledge, were taken off later. The vessel will probably be sold. Mr. Furness has ordered an taer steamer, the Mandalay, on her route.

The North-West Crops.

OTTAWA, August 28.—Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, said to day: "To sum up the very complete reports which from time to time I have received from all points of Manitoba and the North-west this year's grain crop, most of which is now harvested, is a magnificent one, the yield heavy and the quality excellent. The damage by frost has been extremely slight, what little injury the crous have tremely slight, what little injury the crops have sustained being confined to a few scattered dis-tricts whose low lying lands are subject to such early visitations of frosts as are experi-enced in similarly situated sections of eastern Ontario."-Empure.

Arrival of a Fleet.

QUEBEC, Sept. 2.—Dufferin terrace was crowded with people this afternoon waiting the arrival over a special agent, and brance and here of the three British warships, but the keeneet pression prevails among European statesmen disappointment was felt when about 6 o'clock that an attempt will be made at Liverpool to the Bellerophon came up alone. She ran up initiate a movement for the international fede-opposite the Cuadel the flag on which was lowerration of all classes of workers, and hence their ed to the admiral who returned the salute with anxiety to learn what goes on at the congress the customary form, and enchored. The Thrush behind as well as before the scenes. The with Prince George of Wales and the corvette



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

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Muscular Weakness relieved in one minute by the Curicura Anti-Pain Plasiur 30c.

SECOND

-TO-

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

(For Men only).

From St. Ann's Church, Montreal, Saturday, September 6, 1890

By G.T.R. and Charlevoix Railways.

Train leaves Bonaventure Station on Satur. day at 9 p.m., returning to Montreal Sunday at

Tickets-Adults, \$2.50; Boys, \$1.25, terry included.

Tickets for sale at the following places: - Jos. Johnston, 165 McCord street; Thos. Lyman, 139 Wellington street; P. A. Cutler, 235 William street, and in the Sacriety of St. Ann's Church. Pullman Care can also be secured at

TICKETS LIMITED.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY.

Advocates and Barristers.

180 ST. JAMES STREET,

City and District Bank Building.

POPULAR BONGS OF THE DAY.
No two alke. Mared on receipt
of twenty-five cents.
P. KELLY,
Song Publisher,
154 St. Antoine street, Montreal, Canada.

SECOND-HAND

Received as part payment

-FOR-

First-Class Instruments

LOW PRICES: EASY TERMS

Write for Catalogues and mention this Journal.

C. W. LINDSAY,

2268 St. Catherine st.

GRACE, 51 UNIVERSITY ST.,

House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger. All orders promptly attended.

KEEPS IN STOCK ASPINALL'S & DEVOIS ENAMEL PAINTS. As also an assortment of Prepared Paints

ready for use. Gold and Plain Wall Papers, Window Glass, Glue, Paint Brushes, Paris Green, Kalsomine

and Varnishes Which he sells at the Lowest Market Prices.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF A Epilepsy. Sufferers from cramps and nervous

debility are surely cured by an ap-proved and absolutely unequaled method. Treatment by letter. Send full account of symptoms and ad-dress, inclosing postage stamps for answer. "HYGIEA OFFICE," New York.

ASTOR-FLUID

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

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,

122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable medicine

A NATURAL REMEDY

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sie

ness, Hysterics, St. Vita

Dance, Nervousness, Hy

pochondria, Melancholia,

Inebriety, Sleeplessness,

Dizziness, Brain and Spine

REV. N. EHERMAN.

Bodkins, Shelby Co. O.

Weskness.

ANOTHER VIEW OF A CLERGYMAN.

I saw Rev. Koenig's Nerve Tonic advertised

and procured a bottle for Mr. B Greve, who suffered from Hypochondria and nervous de-

bility. He derived such benefits from its use, that I was convinced of its value and recom-mended it in good faith to all those in my con-

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervons

lisease will be sent FREE to any address, and

OOR patients can also obtain this medicine

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Paster Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for

the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIC MEDICINE

gregation suffering from nervous trouble.

By JAMES MURPHY.

CHAPTER XXI.

"Yet he didn't wish to be drowned, andand he—was, you know, for all," said Captain Phi cyclically. "You know that, Jake."

"But how long did he stop in his grave?"

"said Jake emphatically. "Answer me that.
How long? Not a night. Not at all."

"What do you mean by not at all?"?
"Because he left it, left it the second night, an' walked away-no one knew where." "Who told you this? You seem to have learned a great led in a very short time."

"Who told me? Everyone told me. Everyone knows that the second night he got up an' walked away. Everyone in Dublin knows that !"
"They do-do they? I don't. Tell me I haven't heard it "

'Well, that's the case. His coffin was found on the grass of the graveyard, an'-he was gone, Walked out of it .- walked away. ?

"He did-did he ? asked the Commodore with a less cynical voice than previously.

"Ay, and was seen at night walkin' the structs afterwards. Many met him. An' he was here. An'—'twas he took the deeds out of

city—that he came out of his grave?" asked

Captain Phil, with grim seriousness.
Nothing else. Well they may talk about it! They never had in their city before, livin' or | The perspiration grew thick on his forehead, dead, an' they never will again, such a man as and exuded in huge drops on his temples! The Swarthy Bill. Never! I remember well the voices of the dead taking in vague, meaningless day we cut out the Spanish liner at Callao. It | sounds—jabbering at him—discussing, perhaps, sentinels on every yard of its bulwarks; it hole. Much good they were to them when Swarthy Bill took it in his head to do it! Their when men might as well have been dolls, and their cannon popular afore him. In an hour after midnight she was a towing out into the open sea. Xes; I knocked him. Well I might!"

The Commodore was a man not easily frightened, but he was not a little impressed by this intelligence. Perhaps the mysterious disappearance of the deeds contributed not a little to this end. The impressment, however, had the contrary

effect which it would have on most people.

'Jake," said said he slowly, as he ladled another tumbler instead of the one that had fallen, "I was Swarthy Bill's captain and master for many years. I am that still. I knew his reck-less character well—no one better—quite as weil as you did; yet I made him obey me, ob-metve my lightest command. Ay, and with fear and trembling; he knew what was before him if he did not. What I was then I am now. If he had old Davy himself to bank him, I am, and shall be, still his master, and not afraid of him. For, Jake, remember this, I am living and he is dead. A great difference, Jake—a a great difference—as no one cught to know better than you. !"

The Commodore drained the tumbler, and

went upstairs to his room. It was the same from whose angle window he had seen the one legged sailor coming that eventful evening in the summer. It was the same in which Jake had seen the apparition of the scallold in the city of the tropics, and the slain priest—the same, also, in which the housekeeper had seen the wooden legged man looking over the mannacripts. To that room he went.

But if he went it was with the vague hope burning at his heart that he might get sight of these visitants; that he might get fair oppor-mity to challenge these material or immaterial instruders on his property and household-on his quarter deck, as he himself would have ex pressed it. He was worth and inflamed with miner against he knew not what. A sort of invisible system of torment seemed to have been devised against him-all the more jarring and irritating that he could not get palpable touch of it. Against open foes or declared enemies, even with their worst stories-and Heaven knew these were dangerous and many !-he could have at the worst confronted them with

But against these invincible and impalpable

foes--1
"Well, Jake," said he, after he came down, "I shall try it, at any rate. The loss of these deeds has broken the hopes of a Ffetime. But there is no use thinking of that. Whoever took them, or whatever tuey were taken for, it is past talking about now, To curse and rave about it would be only cutting my nose to spite my face. I won't do that. But I'll do what will be better—I'll get these jewels. If I cannot save the feet, Jake, I can at any rate save the frigate. And then, Jake, I shall leave here at once-without a day's delay.'

Jake shook his head. He still thought of Swarthy Bill. He was as certain that that zeckless sailor would be as prepared to defend his possessions now as at any other time—as ready as he was in the days of his naval service break through looping irons or stone

"You don't think so?" inquired Captain Phil, on whose reckless ill-temper this continued sullenness of his companion was not without its

as soon as we can. The night will be upon us immediately, and then we shall be ready to

go." We ?" said Jake with a shiver.

"Yes. "we." Why not."
"Because I-I-won's go. I don't like to go." What ?"

"That's the long and short of it," said Jake

emphatically—so emphatically, indeed, that the Captain saw at once there was no use pressing him further. "I shall go, at any rate," he said sharply,

"and you can remain here."
"Here!" cried Jake. "Is it to have Swarthy Bill coming again to me? Is it to see the gibest and the priest again in the room?"
"Well, what will you do? If you cannot

stay here and will not come with me, what are to do ?" Jake was silent.

cutside in the laneway. But you can carly these rope ladders for me. I could not bring them myself. Out in the lane you can run away when you wish. Will you do that?" 'said Jake, who saw in it a means I will,

of aiding his master and escaping out of the reach of the horrible appariations that were beginning habitually to shape themselves

Accordingly, towards midnight, the two adventurers, letting themselves out quietly on the causi, directed their steps towards the interior of the city, Jake carrying a sack in which were the rope-ladders by means of which Phil intended scaling the walls.

The night was not in ill accordance with the

business on which the Commodore was bent, nor unsuited to it. A heavy fog overhung the city, through which the wind swept the sleet— half rain, half snow. The cold was intense, and the streets were mury with the melting snow. Whatever wayfarers were about—and they were few-were hurrying homewards, their coat-collars turned up about their ears, and their heads bent down against the storm.

"It's a fortunate night for the business,"
whispered the captain, as they reached the gate; not a soul will be around until morning. A dog that had a house to shelter in wouldn't

"I wish we hadn't come either," was Jake's

imandible commentary. Now when I climb down the other side throw me the rest over. Take care that the grappling-irons do not strike against the gate. You can shelter without chiervation, if anyone should come to observe, which there won't. in yonder

stead here. Jake watched him through the tombs until, in the darkness and gloom, he be-

But, listening intently, he could hear a faint noise in the distance, like the falling of boards; and then Jake knew that the Commodors had succeeded in forcing his way through the barricaded windows, and had entered the church.

How gloomy it looked in the darkness of the winter night. How dimly, like the looming bulwarks of a ship at sea on a starless night, rose up the vague form of the belfry tower. Jake had not usually been of a nervous or superstitious nature, but the things he had seen, or thought he saw, during the past few months, had bred a fear of the supernatural within him, all the more keen and abject in that he had never before been subject to them.

As he stood cowering in the darkness within the sheltering recess of an ancient doorway, awaiting the return of his master, it did seem to him occasionally as if he saw forms—shadowlike-moving about within the gate.

The snow lay in white patches at the base of tomb or headstone, and flitting forms appeared at times to darken against it as they passed and гераевед.

As the time grew and grew, either his imag-ination grew more vivid, or the forms became more palpable, and, out of the gloom of the churchyard, eyes, staring hideously, were glar-ing at him. Sometimes—to his unbounded norror-faces evolved themselves out of the was here. An'—'twas he took the deeds out of the safe—there now!"

"And this thing is the current talk of the and gone, or sent to their graves in the deep city—that he came out of his grave?" naked

as him-as if in mockery of his fears. voices of the dead taking in vague, meaningless sounds—jabbering at him—discussing, perhaps. what he was doing there at the dead hour of had leaded cannon ready to band at every port- night-what business brought him a watcher at

His teeth chattered, and his limbs shock and bent under him. He sought to turn his eyes young lady whose life from drowning you so from that dreadful gate in the direction where gallantly saved?" the lane gave on the street; but he had no control over them, and in despite of his will they turned again in the direction where the myster ious whisperings were—so vague, so noiseless and so dreadful!

A cry of unutterable terror burst from his lips, but died thereon; a cold chill, like sudden paralysis, ran down his back, turning his spine heart, when, turning his terrified glanced once more on the churchyard, he saw a man's arm and hand protruding through the heart. and hand protruding through the bars of the gate as if to shake hands with him or to clutch

With every fibre of his brain, every muscle of his heart, imbued with terrors such as he had never before experienced, he made instinctively an attempt to fly from the horrid place. But he was unable. His legs refused to stir.

And, down the lane in the direction of the gate from the street, came the sounds of muilled footsteps!

CHAPTER XXII.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

When Cantrell found himself on board the Montezuma, he was rather perplexed to know what had happened in the interval of his paconsciouness. But the weak state in which he was, and the evident excitement on board, made it impossible for him to learn. There was, evidently a fierce struggle yet going on in the city, for the counds of tumult ever and anon floated across the waters of the bay, and came in sullen force on his ears through the open

From the clanking of chains and the tread of feet on dect, it seemed as if they were already weighing anchor and preparize, it not to start for sea, at least to snift their anchorage. Which, indeed, was the case; for, after much labour and contusion on board, the vessel began to move slowly round, and in doing so brought the window of the cabin where he lay in line with the city. A glance outwards showed him what ruin and devastation were being wrought therein. Flames arising from various parts showed in fiery redness against the dark back-

ground of sky.

The Incas had it all their own way for the present, and the Spanish rule was over.
"Rapher a rough ending to a rule of three hundred years!" said a voice at his side.

It was the Don who spoke.

"Oh, Don Miguel——" began Charles.

"Don't speak—don't distress yourself. You are not strong enough yet."

"I am so delighted to see you in safety, Don

Miguel."
"Safety!" said the Don bitterly. "My place is with the gallant men contending for ancient rights and power against overwhelming multitudes of barbarians. Would that I had never lived to see this day! If it were not for

How is she? Is she safe? asked Charles, interrupting the Don, in his anxiety to learn how the fair girl was.

"Gracia is safe. Thanks to you and our friend, the commander of the Montezuma. You shall see her—see them both—as soon as you are able to move. well, we'll try; there can be no harm in that. So we had better finish this rope ladder that. So we had better finish this rope ladder that the stand upright. "What time of night is it?"

" It is nigh daybreak."

"Nigh daybreak?"
"Yes; the hours pass swiftly in times of trial like this. If it were not for the light from yonder burning city, you would see the day beams on the waters."
"We are in motion, I think?"

Moreno is sailing for England. There is no need for us here further. Spanish rule is at an end."

"And do you—do we—sail with him?"
"I never," said the Don, "intend to put my foot on South American soil again. Spain is my home for the future. I have fived to see the wreck of my fortunes concurrently with the loss of Spanish power. I cannot regret my own loss is me in the ruin that has overtaken the Spanish me l'

name. Charles was silent. He could not help feeling for the old hidalgo, whose chivalry made him sink his own rule in that of his country's; Jake was silent.

"I'ft tell you what you can do, Jake," said sand he could also not help thinking how sudden thought you need was the change that a short twelve hours had thought, with a sinking heart that came of despisin Phil, with happy thought; "you need was the change that a short twelve hours had thought, with a sinking heart that came of despisin Phil, with happy thought; "you need wrought. What had become of the dark-eyed spair, that hide where she would he would discover her. She entertained no more doubt of the shurchward; you can remain Spanish girls who were to have graced their than if she saw him step out of the al fresco ball? What fate had been or was in store for them? How did those pouring lips and melting glances look now with fire and sword and merciless destruction encompassing

thom? In the midst of which reflections he aroused himself to see that the Don had left the cabin, and that he was alone. A sense of wearmess overcame him; sleep settled heavily on his eyebrows. He lay back again, for he found him-self unable to stand up, and with the slow motion of the vessel, and the rush of the waters past his window, fell into a profound slumber. It was broad daylight in his cabin when he

awoke. The glorious tropical sun was high in the sky, and was pouring its golden beams on the waters around, which looked like a sheet of

A tep at his door announced a visitor. In answer to his "Come in," the knocker entered. It was the Captain.

Well, Charles, this has been rather a hurried departure. "I certainly did not expect, coming out, that our return would be like this."

"The outbreak was sure to come sooner or later, but I did not expect it quite so soon. Yet I am sorry that it has. It might come at a more unpropitious moment, for Spanish rule was doomed; and with it, in the present temper of the Incas, all Spaniards too."

I did not know that the outbreak was im-

"It has been imminent for a long time. But all's well that ends well. The Don is safe, and so is the Donna Gracia."

can shelter without charvation, if anyone should come to observe, which there won't. in yonder recess."

The captain had very little trouble in crossing from a pleasant smile, which the other noticed and correctly interpreted at once.

expression in his eyes.

"I am not clear what you mean by the expression," said Moreno, with pretended dignity; but if you meen that I am glad they have both been f roed to leave this dangerous city, I beg to assure you you are quite right " "How does she bear up after the terrors of

the night?" "Very well. Gracia has come of a race who have lorded it in Spain and Peru for years. Charles, and to is only natural that the high spirit of her people should show itself in her. "I am glad of it for the dear girl's sake.
And I am glad," said Charles, prompted by he
knew not what to epeak further, "that it fell to
your lot to be her protector. It was she of whom you so often spoke during our voyage from London?"
"It was Circumstances did not arise that I

could pay a visit during your stay. I had only come into harbour yesterday, and delayed in order to participate in the ball which the Don with his usual magnificence, was about giving. Fortunately I did so, for it enabled me to be of service to them in their extremity."

'It was a great change in such a short

' lt might have been worse.'

"I suppose he is utterly ruined?" "As far as property and wealth are concerned be is. His first misfortunate occurred some years ago, when your country men looted his magnificent palace."
'' Utterly ruined it; so he told me."

"Yes; and, what was worse, title-deeds to some magnificent estates in Spain, which had descended to him from a noble family, and to How they stared wonderingly and jeeringly which he was about establishing his claim, were

burned or taken,"

"I remember his telling me that."

"Yes, Charles; and I'll tell you something more that has been running in my head for a long time. You remember that incident in the Thames which first brought as acquainted?" "Yes, well; I should be very forgetful if I did not remember that."

"And you remember—of course you do—that

"Remember her!" said Charley earnestly;
"yes, I should think—"
"Has is ever occurred to you—did is ever strike you -that there was a resemblance, a most singular and marked one, to anything or anyone you have seen ?" At once the portrait over the chimneypiece in the drawing room of Don Miguel's mansion

saw between the protrait in Don Miguel's mansion and the fair girl whom they had rescued from the Thames; as also the likeness

"There ! you hit the mark at cace. And now let me ask you, do you remember her com-panion on that occasion:"

between the latter and Gracia.

Charles did, perfectly.
"Well, Charley, I could not remember why his presence struck me so much. It was not until afterwards, when Mrs. de Naive brought t to my minn, that I remembered who he was. Charley, that was one of the men-I am as conwinced of it as that I stand here—who burned and looted Dun Miguel's palace, and who was afterwards about to be hanged for it, when, by a bold short—so bold and reckless that none but he could have attempted it-he escaped.

"What! Swarthy Bill?" exclaimed Charles.
"No. But Swarthy Bill's master and captain. And that girl of whom you must have heard—that child that was supposed to be

lost-"
Yes, yes," said Charley esgarly.
"Yes, yes," said Morano, layler

"That child," said Morano, laying his hands with solemn emphasis on his friends shoulders, was-sure as the Montezumo's flag dies in the

air to day—the young lady whom you rescued from the Thames.

"What i—No?" cried Charles, as the likeness occurred to him.

"I have no doubt of it. None whatever. But I fancy we shall find out more when we reach Loudon.

CHAPTER NNL COMPRES SEES MER GUARULAN.

The winter passed over, the spring carre and went, but no trouble came to the heart of Agnese. She was as apparently hidden away from searching eyes as if she had been removed

to another planet. With one of mind her beauty grew, the loveliness fixed itself permanently on her face and her eyes recall their obsen look of brigatness and joyousness. The natural amiability of her heart had ample room to show itself, and Brakholms, Lady Mortimer felt, would lose brakmonn, hasy morning her. She was so sweet, so kind, so winning, and so affectionate,

It was in the days when railroads had not yet

been invented, and mail-coaches were the only form of conveyance for long journeys. And in one of these Agnese had been travelling to London, and was on her way back, when the bright sun of May was decking the landscape with the soft light of its glory. She had been thinking of the day she first came to Lady Mortimer's, and, by natural sequence of thoughts, reverted to her flight from France and to her guardian. She was wondering whether he had ever called there since, and if so, what he thought of her andden disappearance, when, looking suddenly out from the window of her coach, swiftly whirled along, she saw him standing by the

wavside. Her heart stood suddenly still with fear a mist rose up before her eyes, blinding them; and for some time power of seeing and thinking de-

parted from her. For a moment she thought she saw him enter; but the next moment she felt that could scarcely be the case, for the four brave horses bad never relaxed their speed. But all the same her

heart was smote with dire affiright.

"He has seen me!—oh! my God, he has seen me! He will track me out. He will find me. What shall I do? Is there no way of escape in this wide world for me? Is there no place where I can hope to be safe? is me !-- what a future and a lifetime is before

The world seems large enough with its crowding millions of inhabitants for one to shelter in with salety, yet to the frightened and terrified how small it seems.

Small enough it appeared to Agnese, as she carriage, when she arrived, with the dusk already falling, at the posting station nearest to the maneion of Brankholms, where a private

carriage awaited her.
Indeed, when she did descend, she looked with timid and frightened eyes around, expecting to see him-with pretty much the same feeling that a pervous, belated wanderer looks to the ruin or the rath from which his fears make him expect to see the dreaded ghost ap-pear, fearing to see it, and yet unable to resist the fascination that impels him to look in the direction.

But no one-eyed man was among the passengers that descended from the mail at the station. This latter was the great centre for the various coaches proceeding to their various destinations. No one answering to this des cription was near; one glance assured her of that. She would know him among a thousand. Her awe and terror were so great that she could not resist a glance around, nor at the numerous vehicles in which the various passengers were now taking their places after their luggage had

been drawn up and settled.

There was great confusion around—coacher starting, horses plunging, drivers cracking their whips, passengers burrying about and vocifer-ating. It was a perfect tumult.

Over it all, however, her eye glanced, and again at the windows of the many coaches starting off. Suddenly they were arrested by the signt of a face which sent a new thrill through her. That face looking in her way from a ceach just starting—looking, indeed, at her as if scarcely believing the evidence of his senses—was it not Frank Crossley's? Was not that the

companion of Charles Cantrell?

"So that's it?" asked the former, with a droll her, however, a momentary gleam of delight— sarles. It may be mentioned that where the appreciation in his eyes.

It may be mentioned that where the fleeting and evanescent as that ray which lights Jawa are in power they give no salute to one

up the darkness of a December eve.

It was gone as the milicoach, with its four speeding horses, whiled away, bearing him with it. What would she not have given to see him-to speak with him, ff any for a brief second! She could tell bim all-she felt she could, in perfect confidence-of the trouble and torture that were surroun ing her. And she felt, too, that from him would come succour and sid. But he was gone, and the transient vision might as well never bave been.

Lady Mertimer's carriage drew up on the moment, and she stepped into it; the door was closed, and she was driven homewards, a prey to the raddest thoughts.

Thinking of him. Where did he live? Where was he going? But, above all, had he news, or what news, of Charles Cantrell? Questions much more readily asked than answered; and so Aguese felp as she stepped into the carriage trembling and palpitating, and was driven to Brankholme with a heart overwhelmed with dismay and uncontrollable terror. At times she thought she would tell Lady

Mortimer of the fears that possessed her, of the condition of terror she was in. But her natural delicacy prevented her. How could she tell of the relationship she bore to this dreadful man-how expose the secrets of her past life? The thing was utterly impossible. She should bear the agony and suspense alone in secret, hoping against hope that still her whereabouts might remain undircovered

"Why, Agnese, how pale you look?" said Lady Mortimer to her as she entered the lady's "Are you ill, child ?" room.

"I feel wearied and tired," said the young girl, and her voice bore evidence to the meariness of heart, as least, that possessed her. (To be continued.)

"HOW DO YOU DO?"

Forms of Salutation and Response in Many

Co! Garrick Mallery, of the Bureau of Ethnelogy, read an interesting paper recent y on "Customs of Courtesy" before the Literary Society in Washington, in which he said:

The verbal forms of salutation may be divided into: 1, those of a purely religious character; 2, those equivalent to a prayer for the health and temporal good of the person saluted; 3 those simply wishing health and presperity without direct invocation of a delty, and, 4, these expressing personal or efficial affection or respect.

I. The Israelites, both in meeting and parting, need a word mouning "bleading," and the person addressed was thereby commended to God. The expressions "Blessed be then of the Lord !" and "The Lord be with thee !"

are trad tional. The Arabian often rays, "God grant three His favors?" also "Thank God! how are yen?" and the Tork, "My prayers are for nea," or "Farget me not in thy prayers." In Poland a visitor to a bouse will ary out, "The Lard be praised if to which the hostes will answer, "World whiteat end, Amou! The "sweet girl graduates" of conventual scenols in this country involuntarily answer knock at their doors by the word tonjours estend of "come in!" through the babit firmed when the Sister at the convent durristory door used a formula in praise of the Virgin Mary, to which the obligatory response was "forever!" Very lately a simiir custom prevailed throughout Spain by which the visitor ejaculated Maria p missima! the reply boing sin pecaco concessida! On other occasions the Spaniards say, Vaya con Prior "Go with God!" In the Tyrel people exempage the formula "Praised be Jesus Christ!" and the Neapolitans that ef

"INTERASE IN FIGURES? I

2. The forms of greeting that pray for the health and well-being of the friend addressed are distributed generally. Indeed, our term "eslutation" is derived from the Latin sains, and similar stymolegies are found in other languages. The Ostomam criss, "Be under the quard of Ged?" In Arabia, on the first meeting of the day, the proper phrase is, "May God strengthen your morning?" or "May your morning be good!" The Persian begins his polite address with "I make prayers for thy greatness." The return to a salutation in the Orient is cometimes not only religious but non-committal. Il an Aran la directly asked about his nealts, he responds, "Praise be to God !" leaving his condition to be inferred from the modulatica of his voice. If the form of the query is, "Is it well with thee?" the answer is. "God bless and pre-

serve thee ! The Zuni exchange the prayer, "May the light of the gods rest with thee!" Neither the English "good by" ner the French adicu need be explained, but an example within the writer's observation may be offered to show how meaningless words of coremony, originally significant, may become, and how easily they may be adopted. The Micmacs two centuries ago picked up among a few French expressions that of action as the proper word in friendly parting, and new commonly use it with the idea that it belongs to their own language. When questioned as to when they got it from the French, one of the chiefs haughtily explained; "We did not get it from the French ; they got it from us !" Is may be noted that the French have in au revoir an alternative and less religious form used in parting, and other nations have similar expression. The Cingalese buntly say:

" I WILL GO AND COME." 3. The general wish fer health and prosperity. of which the English "farawell," and distinguished from "good-by," is an example, is often only implied in the query showing interest as to the present possession of those blessizgs. The Arab reiterates the query. 'How are you?" for some minutes, and, when well brought up, afterward interrupts the subject of conversation by again latersoting "How are you?" many times. Our Eew d'you do?" has almost lest signijeoting ficance, as it is seldom noticed except by rediprecation, no one supposing it to be a dona the request for information. Many other salutations abroad, as well as at home, e.g., "Good merning," "Hot day," "Cold day," or other meteerolegic comments, are now mero watenwords or countersigue to indicate that the parties meeting are on good terms. Indeed, the origin of many old forms is the distinct declaration of peace, which was practically useful in the turbulent days when an was more frequently met than a enem 7 friend. This "passing the time of day" is now common at the occasional meeting of good-natured persons, by which the inans words form the friendly recognition of one of the same race. In Fiji the time of day regulates the terms of greeting. The inferior, before beginning his salute to the superior, always looks up at the sun and uses the phrase appropriate to its height.

Moslems, while scrupuleusly saluting the meanest of their own communion, refuse all friendly greetings to the Jews. If inadvertently they have accested one of the people

"PEAGE BE UNTO YOU."

or the like, they will hastily add, "Death to you!" to which the Jew may respend, pretending to have heard only the beginning, by "The same to you!" in a spirit somewhat different from that in which the same words A thrill of pleasure passed through her, but are used by us in answer to "Many happy just then the coach swept onward. It bore to returns !" on birthday and ether anniver-

of the Golm, but soowl at him.

The North American Indians do not have many conventional forms of salutation. Their et quette generally is to meet in ellence sud smake before speaking, the smoking being the the real solutation. But a number of tribes — 6 g., the Succioni, Caddo and Arikara uses word or sound very similar to Hewi but in proper 1 teration Hau, or Hao. 4. The terms of afficition in greeting are to numerous to be new recited. The following are montieved as unhackneved and of interest. Some Orlentals say : "Thou hast made me deselate by thine absence from me," and the ordinary m of greeting among the Zulus is simply "I see you, and I am glad." The variant phrases of respect are also multitudinous. Perhaps the most distinct form in which the common and ancient expressies of the East, "I am your slave," survives in Western Europe, is in the Piedmont district of Italy. The Spaniards, through the infinence of Moors and Jaws, have many relies of Orientalism. Its features became collequial in the form Usted contrasted from Vaestera merced, your mercy, your grace, often appearing in the phrase "I kiss my hands to your grace" and "I kiss your grace's hunds."

A Bad Stabbing Affray. KINGSTON, Ont., August 28 .- A shocking

ttempt at murder occurred last night, stab bing being the means reserted to. At the High Banks, near Kingston mills, about six miles from here, lives Mr. Themas Hogan, and with him resides his sen James Hegan, a chaese maker. Yesterday evening James Hogan was walking with a friend, when they encountered an Italian employed upon the Grand Trunk double tracking. Through some cause or other, the friend got into an altercation with the navvy, and high words were bandled. Hogan interfered between the two, when without the least warning, the Italian whipped a long murderous knife from its sheath, and gave the cheesemaker a farriul gash across the arm, which narrowly escaped severing an important arbary. He next plunged the knife deep into his viotim's back, and once again, before Hogan could realize what was going on, he buried the knife in his victim's breast, the point of the blade passing about half an inch above the heart. Then feeling sure that his devilish work was done, he draw out his knife and fied. The whole affair occupied only a few seconds. Hegan's triend as once procured a rig and fleet borse, and placing the apparently dying man in the waggen, drove with all speed to Dr. T. M. Fenwick's surgery here, the wounds were attended to, etitohes having to be put in all the terrible gashes. Wish care and attention it is hoped that Hogan will recover. The man who did the dood is still at large, but it is expected and the will shortly be to the clutches of the law.

Strive to make your homes to be hely and your families to be households of saints.

CLINTON H. MEREELY BELL COMPANY,

TROY, N.Y., U.S.A., Mapulacture Superior CHURCH BELLS



ADY AGENTS WANTED - Entirely

VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati D.

MRS. N. B. LITTLE,

Chicago, Illa.

New Kubber Undergarment; fastest edding ladies' specialty in the world; proof free. Address.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S

5 4

SELF-RAISING FLOUR is THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE CODERRE'S INFANTS' ST article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and them immediate relief.

City, Town and Village in Canada, to sell a new patented Curry Como; beats them all for strength, durability and convenience. None but men who mean business need apply. Sample and full particulars, whirty comes. Anyone who keeps a horse can have a cample at some price. Satisfaction guaranteed or money as funded. Address, 2.4 P. O. BOX 1479, Montreal.

Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to cuact a positive cure in from three to five days, and a the comparative; trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all drugglats.

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

155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa

Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer scason. If they suffer from Colle, Diarrhea, or Teathing Pains, use Ds. (lonebur's Infants' Syrup, and you will give



All diseases are Cured by our Medicated Electric Belt and Appliances. On the principle that Electricity is Life, our Appliances are brought directly into contact with the diseased part.

They act as perfect absorbents, by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases are successfully treated by correspondence.

as our goods can be applied at home. **READ OUR HOME REFERENCES:**

REV. OHAS. HOLE, Halifax, N.S., is happy to testify to the benefits received from our Butterfly Belv and Actina Senstor A. E. BOTSFORD, Sackville, N.S., advise everybody to use Actina for failing eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street, cured of intermittent fever in tea for failing eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street, cured of intermittent fever in tead days, one year's standing; used Actina and Belt. MRS. S. M. WHITEHEAD, 578 Jarvis St., a sufferer for years, could not be induced to part with our Electric Belt. MR. J. FULLER, 44½ Centre Street, coughed eighteen months. cured in two treatments by Actina. J. McQUAIG, grain merchant, cured of rheumatism in the shoulders after all others failed. JAS. WEEKS, Parkdale, sciatica and lame back, cured in fifteen days. WM. NELLES, Thesslon, cured of lame back, pain in breast and dyspepsia. after being laid up all winter. MRS. J. SWIFT, 87 Agnes Street, cured of sciatica in six weeks. D. K. BELL, 135 Simcoe Street, cured of one year's sleep-lassness in three days by wearing Lung Shield and using Actina. L. B. McKAY, Queen Street, tobacconist, cured of headache after years of sufferings. MISS ANNIE WRAY, Manning Avenue, music teacher, finds Actina invaluable. E. RIGGS, 220 Adelaide Street West, cured of catarrh by Actina. G. S. PARDEM, 51 Beverley Street, cured of lame back after all medicines had falled. MISS DELLA CLAYTON, Toronto, cured of paralysis after being in the hospital nine months. JOHN THOMPSON, 109 Adelaide west, cured of a tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. MISS E. M. FORSYTH, 18 Brant Street, reports a lump drawn from har hand 12 years' standing. MRS. HATT, 342 St. Clarence Avenue, Toronto, cured of BLOOD hand 12 years' standing. MRS. HATT, 342 St. Clarence Avenue, Toronto, cured of Bloom

Poison. "Your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency." writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$50," writes J. McG. "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any price," says Mr. S. M. C. These letters are on file. MB. McCLINCHY, Thessalon, cured of rheumatism in back and legs, very bad case; laid up a long time. Many more such Catarrh impossible under the influence of Actina,

Actina will cure diseases of the eye.

Send for Illustrated Book and Journal giving full list. Free. No Fancy Prices.

Combined Belt and Suspensory, only \$5.00-Certain Cure-NO VINEGAR OR ACID USED.

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

IN MONTREAL By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 tt. Lawrence Street. Agents: - B. E. McGALE, No. 2123 Notre Dame street; JNO. T. LYONS, cor. Bleury and Oraig streets; Picault & Contant, cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; S. Lachance, St. Catherine street. Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large botsles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

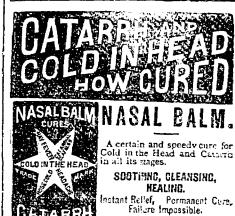
FATHERKOENIGS

TERVE TOHIL

FREE of charge from us.

CO., Chicago.

EMILE BOISVERT, General Managor Province of Quebec, 11 Gosford st., Montreal.



Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Cararrh, such as headlethe, partial deafness, lesing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasat Balm. Be warned in time neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, following by consumption and death. Nasat Balm is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (30 cents and \$1.00) by addressing

FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, CHT. Beware of imitations similar in name. 14-44-eow

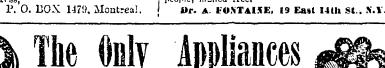
may not be aware that intemperance in drink is fust as readily cuted as any other disease which incidence are reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you nappen to be a victim of this habit, and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can take the reach will take do so if you will take Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism.

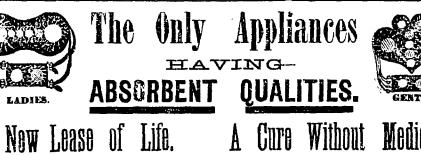
PFIEL & CO.,

TC PARENTS.

DEAFNESS

ITS CAUSES AND CURE. Scientifically treated by an airist of world-wide reputation. Decliness eradicated and entirely cured, of from 20 to 20 years standing, after all other treatments have failed. How the difficulty is reached and the cause removed, fully explained in circulars, with add with and testinouslass of cures from prominent people, inclied free.





HIS OWN EPITAPH.

BY THE LATE JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY. What shall we mourn? For the prostrate tree that shaltered the green young wood?
For the fallen cliff that floused the sea and guarded the fieles from the blood?

For the eagle tha died in the tempest, afar from its eyric's prood ? Nay, not for these shall we weep; for the silver

cord must be worn,
And the golden filler sprink back at last, and the dues to los earth return,

And tears are mover for those who die with their

face to the only dan:
But we mound for the flaglings left on the wave, and the field whore the wild waves From the mides of the flick he defended the

brave our has gon to his rest; And the trars of the poor ha befriended their From the mides of the people is stricken a symbol they daily saw,

Ser over against the law books of a higher than human law,
For this life was a ceaseless protest, and his voice was a prophet's cry.

To be true to the truth and faithful, though the

world were arrayed for a lie. A sower of intinite seed was he, a woodman that hewed to the light,
Who dered to be traitor to Union when the

Union was traiter to right. Mankind is marching a army, with a broadening

front the while;
Shall is crowd its bulk on the farm paths, or clear to the outward file ? lts pioneers are those dreamers who heed neither tongue nor pen

Of the human spiders whose silk is wove from the lives of toiling men. Come, brothers, here to the burial; but weep not, rather rejoice, For his fearless life and his fearless death; for

his unequalled voice,
Like a silver trumpet sounding the note of human right;
For his brave heart always ready to enter the

weak one's fight;
For his soul unmoved by the mob's wild shout or the social sneer's disgrace;

For his free-born spirit that draw no line between class and creed and race. Come, workers, here was a teacher, and the lesson he thought was good;
There are no classes of races, but one human

brotherhood: There are no creed to be bated, no colors of kin deparred: Mankind is one in its rights and wrongs-one

right, one hope, one guard;
The right to be free, and the hope to be just, and the guard against selfish greed;
By his life he taught, by his death we learn the

great reformer's creed; And the unseen chapler is brightest and best which the toil worn hands lay down
On his coffin with grief, love, honor—their sob, their kiss and their crown.

The delicious flavor and odor of a broiled steak make it very acceptable to the pelate, and we must believe to the stomach also. We bring out the flavor, we say, by cooking. What else do we do? Let us examine for a moment a piece of meat with reference to the effect heat has upon it. The red part is made up first, of very tiny sausage-like bags, or muscle fibres, as they are called, and in these is centained the precious pritial matter, flavors and saits all mixed tegether with water in a sort of july state; these muscla fibres are all bound together by atrands of connective tissue, as that white stringy mass is called, in which the fat and blood vessels are ledged; this is also of food value, but inferior to the fibres. Third, dissolved in the julces, deating between the fibres and glands there is also a proteid called saluble albumen. The little bags of proteid when we get at But, as we have seen, they are imprisoned by connected tissue, somewhat, we may say, as the starch grains of the potate in the cellulose.

SOFTENING CONNECTIVE TISSUE.

This connective tissue we can soften by hest, thereby turning it into a sort of gelatine, but, unfortunately, unless the mest is very tender, this requires a long application of heat than is required to cook the delicate albamen all full of flavors too easily last. To seltin the connective tissue without over-cooking the cloumen is one of the problems of meat scokery. The next question is how do not methods of sooking most these requiremente?

COOKING MEAT IN WATER.

Put a piece a lean meat in cell water, heat it very slowly and watch the effect. Toe water becomes slightly rad, then cloudy, and as the heat increases yellowish in color, and It finally clears, sending a soum to the surface. It we examine this scum we find that the water has soaked out much seluable albemen and a large proportion of the calts of the meat, as well as other aubitances cailed extractives; and new the edor of the boiling meat begins to fill the kitchen. The lenger and slower the warning process, the more of all these things we shall extract, and the meat when taken ont will be in just that proportion poor.

Tots is the process known as soun making -very timple if you care nothing for the plece of meat but to soak out of it all the food and flavore possible. Ait a some hours of cooking we find it shrunken, tastiess. A dog if fed on that alone oculd not live many days. We are not to conclude that it con tains no nutriment, however, but the stomach rejects it now that it is separated from all flavering matters.

SECOND METHOD.

New put a piece of meat in boiling water and continue the boiling. The surface of the meat suddenly whitens and a little soum rises in the water, though very little compared with what we saw in the former method. We have oragulated the albumen contained in all the little cells in the ruifucs of the meat and the seinable albumen, flavoring salts and metters cannot get out; the seasoning up is not quite perfect enough escaping into the at a common centre, and there lie huddled up water to make it a week soup, but it is a in a banco, like eggs in a nest. A single good method for cooking a large pleas if properly completed from this point. But if we go boiling our meat, that is keeping the temperature at 212, we shall overcook the albumen in the outer layers before that in the centre in congulated. By overleoking we mean making it horny and tastless, as we do the white of an egg if we cock it in The Egyptian hats was only a cow's horn the old-fashioned way, by dropping it with three or four nodes in it, and their harp into boiling water and keeping it at or lyre had only saven strings and was very that heat. Having stared the outside of the mes to keep the juice in we must lower the temperature. The albumen coagulates at between 160 170, but the water in the kettle may be a little above this, as it must con-stantly transfer heat to the middle of the meat. The general rule is that it should of which the greatest heast was the pealtery, bubble or simmer only, and if the cock cannot do betier she must follow these directions.

That the true temperature for cocking meet at the sachut was something like a bagle below the bolling point, many an intelligent heusekeeper knows, but how is she to
know when the water is at 170? Here we
come upon the weakest point in household
cockery—various degrees of heat have differ.

ent effects on foods we cook, but of only one | according to Josephus, had two hundred temperature is the housekeeper certsin—that thousand musicians playing at the dedication of boiling water.

USE OF THE THERMOMETER IN COOKING MEAT.

To cook most at a temperature of between 150 and 160 Fahrenheit is no easy matter with the usual kitchen appliances. Even over an easily regulated heater, as a gas er coal oil flame, how are we to know that temperature when it is reached? The writer, knowing of no thermometer arranged for use in the kitchen, constructed a simple one after the model of those used in laboratories. A thermameter tube registering 300 Celsius was simply fastened into a cork, the bulb projecting below and protected by a short cylinder of wood. This floated on the water and made it easy to cook at any given tempera-ture. This thermometer was also hung in a light wire frame and used for testing the heat of an oven.

Aut to return, is there no way of cooking that will keep in the meat all these flavors and sales and albumens, just as nature mixed them? Yes, there are three ways-frying in fat, baking in an even and broiling over ceals.

FRYING FAT

We will examine the first. If we plunge a thin piece of meat, as a cutlet coated with egg and breadcrambs into boiling fat, the albumen on the surface, or rather that in the egg surreunding it, is coagulated as in boiling, but this time the outer rind preserves the juices still better because the fat will not mix with them as will water. Every one knows how an oyster cooked in this way retains its juices.

BAKING MEAT.

When we bake a piece of meat in the even we start the same way; we sear the outside in fat, turning the roast about in a small quantity of fat made het in a kettle, we then transfer it, still in a kettie er pan, to a het oven where the process of cooking is completed, but at short intervals we moisten the surface with the fat in the pan. If we did net basts the roset we would find a layer of thick gray, tasteless meat, inside the outer brown crust, and indeed, the whole piece would dry long before the center of our reast reached the coagulating point; we baste in order to keep the juices, which we know will not mix with the fat, and also that only a mild degree of heat, not exceeding the coagulating point of proteids, may be transmitted to the interior. In the intervals of our basting some water is driven out of the most and and evaporated into steam, and the high heat of thee ven expands itself in evaporating this, in heating the basting fat, and perhaps (if it reaches so high a temperature (in decemposing part of it, and in changing the chemical character of small quantities of extractives, thus making the meat tasty, and so it happens that only a mili degree of neat is passed into the cent e of the piece. We would hardly believe that the inside of a reast with its light pink color registers only 160 by the thermometer, yet this can be proved by any one with a long chemist's thermometer. Although some of the water of our meat has evaporated, the extractives and salts are retained to a larger extent than in boiling. EROILING.

In broiling the principle is exactly the same as in baking, the cooking being done by the medium of heated air. The dry heat of the coals affects the outer layer of the : leat as does the het air in the oven. In both these methods, just as in boiling, we try to hold the temperature of our cocking medium just high enough to keep the hear traveling toward the interior of the meat.

We have now learned to cook the albumen enough, but not too much, and to keep the flavors of our mest; what about the connective tissue, and how has that fored with our different modes of cooking?

If our mest is cut from the tenderer parts regained to cook the albumen by the mathods described. Such weat, so cooked, will al-

But if the meat is cut from the tougher parts, or from an old or ill conditioned solmal, or cooked too soon after killing, the connective lissue will not soften in that time, and we must continue the application of heat

till this theans softens. Therefore what method of cocking we shall use depends on the quality of the meat we have. Trimmings and tough portions make intraoup, expecting to chop the tasteless meat next day and add other flavors to make it palatable. Somewhat better pieces, but still requiring long cooking to soften the connective tiesne, may be made into a stew or ragent; or, if the piece is large and compact, holled in water; but meat that is tender and jafey should be colled, baked or broiled, choosing oftenest the last two methods, because of the more perfect retention of the juices and the fine flavor given to

the outer layer. We are told that baking or brolling is a very wasteful way of cooking meat; that if we would be truly economical we must a'. ways boil or stow, using our meat or its juices to flavor vegetables. From this we must dissent, for it would condemn us to such a monotony as would be uncodurable, even to the poor. Better sometimes a smaller piece of breiled or baked meat with its deliclous and stimulating flavor, and make our soup of vegetables and season it with herbs. Besides, according to the scientists, baking and broiling are not wasteful methods -Prize Essay of the American Public Health Association on "Practical Cocking."

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

TRAVELLING STONES.

The curious "travelling stones" of Austra lis are paralleled in Nevada. They are described as being perfectly round, about as large as a walnut, and of an ivery nature.
When distributed about on the floor, table, or any other level surface within two or three feet of each other, they immediately begin travelling toward each other, until they meet stone removed to a distance of four feet, up-u being released, returns to the heap, but, if taken away five fect, remains motionless. It is needless to say that they are largely com-

posed of magnetic fron ero. AN ANCIENT INSTRUMENT.

The Egyptian flute was only a cow's horn lyre had only seven strings and was very small, being held in one hand; the Jawish trumpets, that made the walls of Jeriche fall down, were only rame' horns. Their flate was the same as the Egyptian; they had no other instrumental music but by percussion,

of the Temple of Selomon. Mozert would have died in such a concert in the greatest agonier.

A LITTLE KNOWN LAND. Sir William Macgregor, Governor of Britleh New Guinea, recently went on an explor-ing expedition up the Fig River. He speaks savorably of the natives of the large island of Kiwai, in the delta of the Fly, no withstand ing their illrepute as cannibals. The island is about thirty six miles long, and two and a half broad. Sir William went round it twice and walked across it once, visiting all the villages, and was everywhere treated with great friendliness. The total population he puts at five thensand. As agriculturists, he considers they deserved great credit; they produce large quantities of vegetable feed. The cultivation of the banana receives from them much attention. In a vocabulary of their language which he compiled, there is a list of not fewer than thirty-six different varlettles of banana; and from personal experlence, he could testify that the distinctions were not fanciful, but indicate real, anbetantial differences. Some of the varieties, he says, are very good. They also plant and cultivate sage-trees, of which they distin-guish twenty-five varieties; of yams they grew twenty kinds, three of which are remarkably good; and of sweet potatoes ten, two of which are sulted for exportation. It is strange that a people so far advanced in this respect should be very deficient in other industries commen in races at a similar stage of culture. They posses, for example, no knowledge of pottery. The sole utensil, used as backet, basin, bewl and plate, is a large slipper-shell. Its name is reclere and the consequence is that the Kiwai native has no other name than wedere for all our pets and

pans and different kinds of dishes.

MARS AGITATED. The Sidereal Messenger contains a highly interesting account of photographic views of the planet Mare, taken last April by Mr. Wilson, the American astronomer. The efttalked-of-ice-cap about the Southern pole was found to have an area nearly as great as that of the United States, or three million square miles, and this is the present maximum, as at the time of observation the polar region referred to was near the close of its winter season. The most singular appearance, however, was a change of aspect, indicating that within a few days there was a drift of vastice fields in the direction of the equator such as is known to occur at intervals on the earth. The rapidity with which the change seemed to be effected cannot be accounted for easily without supposing the formation and dissipa tion of clouds in the superincumbent atmos phere, which astronomers have found reason to believe is a little more than haif as denve as that which surrounds the earth. It scarcely can be regarded as proven that Mare has experienced recently an extraord!nary visitation of ice in its polar occar, the one mest favourably placed for observation from our place in the shifting system, but it is probable, and the bare passibility that such is the case undenbtedly will stimulate as trenomers to observe it more closely than in the past for something besides little moons and supposed duplicity in certain marks near the equator. The announcement of this reawakened interest in the planet probably will cause it to be looked at curiously by thousands who otherwise would give it but a passing glance as it shines out in the south a lit e after nine e'clock in the evening. It le situated to the right of the constellation Scerpio, the stare in the upper part of which form a figure which may be compared to a huge fan.

A VALUABLE INVENTION. At length the problem of applying mechanical motive power to a life-boat appears to have been solved. At the beginning of 1888 Mesers. R. and H. Green, of Blackthem are as digostible in our stemachs as is of an animal of the right age, well fed and wall, Eng., suggested a boat to be drived by the whire of an egg, though like the egg again fattened, and it has been kept long enough a inchine wheel instead of a screw, and their flavor is improved by slight cooking. after killing, the connective tiesue will selt an eventually the idea was adopted; recently a long transfer of they are imprisoned by into eatable condition in the length of time party of gentlemen made a trial trip. The Dake of Nortoumberland is 50 ft, long, 14 ft. 3; Inches extreme breadth, when fully loaded nas a draught of three teet three inches, and the horizintal compound enriace condensing engines are of 771 indicated horse-power. She is built of the very best steel, and though so small a host she is put together with no less than 72,000 rivets, exclusive of anything connected with the machinery. She last immense strength, though extremely light. It is calculated that she might list over to 110 degrees witcomt capatring. Practically she caunct be upo t, and might be relied upon te live in the wild-at sea that ever beat about any coast. The chief feature is the applica-tion of the turbine. Of course a paidle ateam er would be of no use for life-boat work, and to the screw there are many and serious objections. The turbine seems to meet them ail, and the success of the boat yesterday was very remarkable. Her mean speed on the measured mile has given about eight and a haif knots an henr-just a trifle under. Going at full speed yesterday she was pulled up in little more than half her length. In 40 seconds she made a complete circle, and in less than a minute without the aid of her rudder and by a very simple manipulation of her turbine alone. Nething in the way of engine power can be less complex than these of the new life-boat. When once started they do not require to be stopped or reversed. They have simply to go straight ahead with their work. which is just to drive water through the turbine at the rate of about a ton a second. The manipulation of a valve by two handles directs the course of this tremondons current and determines whether tae boat shall stop dead or ge ahead or stern, and that without any communication with the engine-room whatever. There are no paddlist to get smashed up if she runs aground—only a tremendous outrush of water at various points about the hold-and if the radder should be carri d away, as has siready been shown, she can be steared with the greatest nicety by her turbine alone. The well of the bout is situated abofs the machinery, and will accommodate 30 passengers. It is a wonder ful little vessel.

Israel in Russia.

Sr. Peterseurg, August 26 .- A despaich from Odessa says there is rrustworthy autherity for the statement that an edict against the Jews will be premulgated in Outober, despite the recent protest of the proce. In tact tre only deference shewn to foreign opinion will be the issuing of a supplementary decree, in which an effort will be made to prove that the severity of these repressive enactments is justifiable and necessary.

Magazine Editor-I have just two pages of rpace unfilled, and I must have a long poem. Trusted Author—Why not a short story? E.-Impossible. A story couldn't be

put in that space.
T. A.—Oh, yes, it could. I'll get you up cne at once.

M. E.-Well, well! what will be the title!

T. A.-" Winning a Widow." Good News.

The astronomical Editor does not wish to be held responsible by a discriminating public for that remarkable headline: "Two Full Moons This Week," which appeared in yesterday's Every[Evening. If necessary he will try to prove an alibi.—Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening.

THE FARM.

STAKING TREES.

A late writer to one of our best exchanges says: "Be eare to stake your young trees as soon as you have set them out." His object is to prevent the wind from twisting them about and loosening the roots. This advice could be greatly improved by ordering that no trees should be set out that required ataking. If the roots are cut short and the tree has a heavy top, it will require a stake, and it will meet with such a check in digging as to need years to recover its full vigor. But a tree of moderate size, with long amplspreading routs, which will hold it ficult without staking, will receive but a slight check, and will outgrow a larger tree which may much exceed it in size. - Agriculturist.

STORING APPLES. Farmers will soon begin to consider the best modes of keeping apples for winter and apring use. We know of ne better plan than to pick the soundest fruit carefully into clean barrels, head them up tightly to exclude light and air, and store in a cool dry cellar, the colder the cellur below the freezing point the better the apples will keep. The late keeping variety, such as Roxbury russets and Newton pippins, will keep until summer it after being packed in barrels the spaces are filled with plaster well shaken down. POTATO KEEPING.

Potatoes ready for harvesting, of the earlier varieties, are not improved in quality by remaining in the ground unt'l the fall raine have begun. Dig them when thoroughly ripe; have them dry when picked up, and pack them away in a cool, dry place. If they are to be sent to market put them lu olean barrels, boxes or bags, ; assert them handsomely, leaving in no small ones, and making a gradatien of sizes in different packages as far as possible, as any good housewife will be attracted by a backet of potatees which run evenly in size. Some thing might be done toward improving our potatoes by selecting seed from the best and most prelific hills, where the gain is not tee magifestly due to an excess of manuring. It is the medium sized pet ato, about as large as the hen's egg, which has seemed to prove the best for seed in nearly all experiments. Very large ones or very small tubers de not pro duce as great a yield, while the seed from very large potatoes seems to give an increase ed number of small potatoes in the next crop. This may be in part owing to the tendency to over-seeding or an over-growth of vines. As the increase has also usually been very marked when seed from the North has been used instead of home grown seed, it may not be profitable for the farmer te save his own seed as long as he can get such as he wants from higher latitudes.

THE FARMER'S FRIENDS,

How mighty are the noiseless forces that are always at work in behalf of the farmer The silent power of evaporation lifts yearly as high as the clouds, for every acre of land, 4.540 tens of water, which is precipitated upen ble soil, in measured quantities, to give life, plenty, wealth. In comparison with the work of these potent forces of nature, how utterly ineignificant is the work of our own muscles, or even our boarted applications of steam and electricity !

THE TOMATO IN AMERICA.

Many years ago a scamp who had arrived from the Bermula Islands was sent to the York county (Pennsylvania) jail for some offence committed against the laws of the Commonwealth. He had with him a few seeds waich he planted in the rich soil of the jail yard. B.fore the plants which sprang from the seed matured, he was discharged and no one know the name of them. They grew luxuriantly, bearing fruit of a large size and unusual appearance. As this strange fruit ripened, its color changed from green to a brilliant red, and became an object of wonder and admiration to all the inmates of the jail. Mrs. Klinefeiter, the lacy keeper, cautioned all the prisoners against eating any of the fruit, as she was sure it was poleoacue, and besides that, she had promised the man who had planted the reed that she would endeavor to preserve specimens of it for him should he return in time. Just when the fruit was fully matured the Bermuda prisoner revisited the jull and asked to see the plant. The request granted, he next called for pepper, salt and vinegar, and to the horror of the good lady commenced to est of the surposed polsenous fruit with a relish that astonished the behelders. After enjoying the strange repast, he informed Mrs. Klinefelter that the fruit or vegetable was the tomato, or love apple, and it would be found wholesome and nutritious. The seed of the re maining tomatoes were carefully preserved and distributed among the friends and neighbers of the lady, and thur this now popular esculent was introduced into the ancient and goodly berough of York. For many years thereafter it was cuitivated as an ornament rather than for table use, but by degrees its mer.t: began to be more fully understood and appreciated, and there, as elsewhere, it grew into general public laver.

DUCK RAISING.

Ducks are suspected of being the least remanerative of all varieties of poultry. The general impression among farmers is, that a pond or breek is essential to the raising of ducks, or other water fowls. They may be raised, however, for the supply of table without more water toan the common dunghill fowls. Dacklings want water to drink just as onlekens de, and probably enjoy larger license for swimming, but it is not resential to their healt I while growing. A well grown duck of any of the larger varieties, Pekin, Rouan, Ayleatuan, or Canaga, is one of the greatest delicacies that comes to our table, and we could not consert to be without it. at any reasonable cost. Reast turkey is an epicarean delight, but we do not want it every week. Chicken ple is good enough in its place, but a change to reast duck efter the bolidays in appetizing. Every country gentleman who means to live generously, and entation his friends with the best the rural districts afferd, should petronize ducks. We have raised them with entire success in a village yard, and they can be made a paying crop wherever hens will fleurish. We place the Pekins at the head of the popular varieties, considering their hardiness, the delicary of firsh, and their great laying qualities. The first bird imported of this variety, laid over two hundred eggs in a year, and it is not unneual to have the ducklings commence laying in the fall-instead of waiting until the fellowing spring—as is the general rule with other varieties. The Rouen, Aylesbury, and Cayngas are fine breeds, and under favorable conditions give fair returns for the labor and feed spant on them. Dacks can be raised unquestionably with most profit near water, swarming with fish. Persons lecated upon tide water cover, have the best facilities for raising water fowls. These coves are frequent by fish for the purpose of spawning and the young fry linger through the spring and summer in the shoal water to gather their food for the ducks, and after the fresh supplies of food for the ducks, and after the first menth of confinement in the yard, the keeping

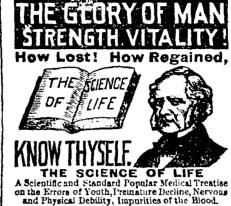
ficest water fawla that have ever been domeevicated. The Papins and Aylesburys a o the mear desirable to raise, where there is a large range for them in tide waters and lakes. as their white other distinguishes them fro a the wild aucke, and guards them against the

shot of the sportamen. They are pleasing objects upon any small body of water in provale grounds, and add to the variety and prefit of the poultry yard.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deatness and noises in the tern of 23 years' standing by 5 sample remedy. With most of testingtion of the energy person was pulsar to Nicholson, 30 hs. Inch street, Mamerial.

A Georgia youth who answered (inclusing a quarter) an advertisement of now to make money without work, got in reply a piece of paper inscribed : "Outch suckers, as we do." - Ex.



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

Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, conceated in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Froe, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Win. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THK PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Builingh St., Boston, Masse, to whom all No. 4 Bultinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or "ters for advice should be

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED:



Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its frauchise mades part of the present think constitution, in 1879, by an over-whelming pepciar vote, and

To continue until January 1st, 1895.

Its MANNOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and to GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take pixes in each of the other few mouths of the year, and nee all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orienus, La. FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS.

For Integrity of its Brawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes. Atten ed as follows:

"Wedo here s vertily that not supervise the arrange ments for all he sone some some nimal Drawings of the Low sana State Lottery C impany, and in per-son increase and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same area winsted with honesty, fairness and in good fairly toward ally artis, and we authorse the Company to use this certificate, with the similer of our



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will way all Proceedings in The Louisiana State Lotters exchick may be presented in our counters.

R M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisis ta Nat'i Bh PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHY, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, SEPTEMBER 9, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

1	I PRIZE OF \$300,060 is \$300,000							
	1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is 100,600							
	1 PRIZE OF 50,000 Im 50,000							
	1 PRIZE OF 25,000 ta 25,000							
, 1	2 PRIZES OF 10,000 arc 20 000							
. 1	5 PRIZES OF 5.000 Bro 25,000							
٠,	25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are 25,000							
	100 PRINES OF 500 are 50,000	ı						
	200 PRIZES OF 300 are 60,000	i						
,	500 PRIZES OF 200 arc 100,000							
	1							
. '	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.							
П	100 Prizes of \$500 arc \$50,000							
	100 do. 300 are 30,000	i						
	100 do. 200 arc 20,000	ı						
•	TERMINAL PRINTS.							
١ ١	•							
•	999 Prizes of \$100 are \$99 900							
١,	999 do 100 arc 99,900	į						
	3.134 Prizos, amounting to\$1,054,800							
,	NOTE Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not cu-							
	NOTE Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not on-							
,	titled to terminal Prizes.							
5	A CONTRACTOR AND CONTRACTOR							
	AGENTS WANTED.							

THE FOR CLUB RAFES, Or any further information desired, write leadily to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Etreet and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAIPHIN,

New Orleans, in. or M. A BABPHER, Washington, D.C. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER laster by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters con-taining Currency to TEW ORLEANS NATIONAL SANK, NOW Orleans. La

REVIEWBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Oricans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, bowars of all imitations or anonymous schemes.

REMEMBER that the present charter of The Louishaus State Lottery Company, which the SUPREME COURT OF THE U.S. has decided to be a CONTRA. Twith the State of Louisiaus and part of the Constitution of the State, DOES NOT expite UNTIL THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1885.

The Legislature of Louisiana, which adjourned on the 10th of July of this year, has ordered an AMEND-MENT to the Consiltu ion of the State to be submitted to the Propie at an election in 1922, which will carry the charter of THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY up to the year NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN.

of the ducklings costs very little, until they are feur or five menths old, when they generally bring their highest prices in the districts that supply the city markets. Ducks are not 100., Holly, Mich.

without their mathetic value. The Cayuga drake has brilliant pinmage, and the male of the wood duck, though small, is among the IIII Manninges and Deaths.

MARRIED.

O'DRISCOLL-KEANE-July 30, at Holy Cross Church, Dundrum, by the Rev. Father Mas-there, P.P. Cornelius, the second son of the Lite Cornelius O'Driscoll, Sandytord, Country

Dublin, to Annie, fourth daughter of the late John K ane, of Dublin, PRENIERGAST-KEARNEY-July 31, at the Courch of St. Joseph, Baltinglass, by the Roy. F. Compton, C. C., William, youngest s. n. of Thomas Prendergast, to Mary,

son of Thomas Frendergast, to Livry, young stdought rof the late Themas Kearney, Irongrange, County Wicklow.

SHELDS-ROANTREE-July 30, at the Cathedral Silgo by the Ray G Coyle, assisted by the Rev. P. McName, P. P., Onagh, Flev. Canon Chillord, Fintona, and Rev. P. Slevin. P. P., Pomercy, Francis Shields, solicitor. Omagh, to Mittie, third daughter of D. J. Roontree.

DIED.

ANDERSON-August 3, at his residence, Parlinment street, Patrick Anderson, in the Plat year of his age. BRADY-At 3 Phibsborough avenue, Mrs.

Charlotse Brady.
CLANTON—August 1, as his residence, 71 New etreet, after a long illness, fortified by the rites of the Holy Catholic Church, John Chax on, at an advanced age, deeply and sin-

Corely regretted.

Cole—At No. 48 Mount at, Mullingar, Mrs.

Mary Cole, relict of John Cole. Sweet Jesus have mercy on her soul.

DEVEREUX - August 1. at the residence of her son, A. Devereux, solicitor, No. "2 Lower Dorset street, Dublin, Margaret, relict of the late William Devereux, aged seventy five years. Sacred Heart of Jesus have mercy on

her roul. beloved wife of Surgeon R. E. Kelly, M.D.,
Medical Staff, and only daughter of the late

M. W. Henegan, Bonbry. KENNY-August 5, at his residence, Ellinea Villa, Haroldecross road, after a short illness

Peter Kenny, of Wexford st. O'BRIEN-August 3. at Tullow street, Carlow, Kathleen, the infant daughter of Joseph and

O'REILLY-August 4, at Cullingham, Ballycon. nell, Philip O'Reilly, father of Patrick O'Reil. ly, press reporter, aged 70 years. Souhan—August 3, at her residence, Kil

cock, Christina Anne, the beloved wife of WALKER-August 4, at No. 9 Leinster street north. Sarah, the beloved wife of William

Walker, late of Ringsend Constguard Statien. and member of Cranch Round Tower. KING-Aug. 4, at the S. H. Presentation Con-

vent Kilcock, the Rev. Mother Mary Brenday, (Kaug.) McDonnell Aug. 5, at her father's residence, 52 Lower Claubrussil street, Dublin, Mary-

anne, young at daughter of Patrick McD of Martin-Aug. 3, Catherine, wife of John Martin, Eq., Cattron, Athlone, aged

years. years.
MURPHY—Aug. 5, in Killaculia, Tempor, Parrick Murphy, formerly of Clones.
RICHARDS—Aug. 4, at Parnell street, Westford, Margaret, wife of Richard Richards. WARD-Aug. 3, at the residence of her uncle. John Bregan, Kells, late of Cooperspark, Dorn Ward, aged 12 years.

PRINT AND PROSPER.

-AND-

JUU

of every description neatly done at

TRUE WITNESS

PRINTING HOUSE,

761 Craig Street

Pamphlets, Catalogues, Factums, Bill-Heads, Business Cards,

Programmes, Circulars,

With the many addition as lately made to our coition to do all kinds plant, we are now in a r of Book and Job work.

AT Orders from the , country districts receive prompt attention. Call around and favor us with your patron-

WHELAN & CO.,

761 Craig Street.

MCLAKEN'S GENUINE

BAKING POWDER

Has been the favorite with Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

BLAINE OF MAINE

Enlarges on the Question of Tariff Reform and Trade Expansion.

WATERVILLE, Me., August 29 .- Secretary Blaine made a speech at a Republic mass meeting here to night. In regard to national questions, he said :-" I wish to declare the opinion that the United States has reached a point where one of its highest duties is to enlarge the area of its foreign trade. Under the beneficial policy of pretection we have developed a venume of manufactures which in many departments everron the demands of the home market. In the field of agriculture, with the immense pepulsion given it by agricultural impliments, we can do far more than preduce breadstuffs and provisions for our own people. Nor would it be an ambitious destiny for so great a country as ours to manufacture only what we can consume or to produce only what we can eat. We are already in many fabrics and in many products far beyond that, and our great demand is expansion. I mean expansion of trade with countries where we can find prefitable exchanges. We are not seeking annexation of territory. Certainly we do not desire it. I feel sure that for a long time to come the people of the United States will be wisely content if we do not seek to engage with what the younger Pitt so well termed the annexation of trade. For nearly thirty years now the United States has had the great advantage of a pretective tarifi, by far the largest unbroken period that its industrial policy has been in force, since the Federal Government was organized. Happily, the great majority of our psople, without strict regard to party lines, believe that the results to the American people from the protective policy

HAS BEEN INCALCULABLY BENEFICENT.

aggregating in a quarter of a century of national and individual wealth beyond anything ever dreamed of before in the history two keys. This is the case in the present in-States would have been poor indeed after the ravages of the war from 1861 to 1865. With protection every section has flourished and prospered, grewn and gained. But I am here to speak of the expansion of our foreign trade, not by any novel process, not by any mede that will shook or disturb nome indusbries, not by any made that will invite our people to rath experiments or that will launch us in doubtful and dangerous invest ments. What I mean to speak of is a system of reciprocity not in conflict with a pretentive tariff, but supplementary therete and presenting a field of enterprise that will richly repay the effort and energy of the American peeple."

Mr. Blaine then queted the trade statistics for 1889 with South America, and added, by no figure of speech can we flatter our selves into the belief that our trade with our tien of the tariff should be in the direction of mutual benefit to the United States and the country to whose goods free entry is accorded. "I hepe now with our eyes open that we shall in future choose to get semething. Our people de net realize the great fact that if specie payment is endangered in this country it is likely to be endangered by our present system of trade with the Latin-American states. The few millions of geld that have gone out of the country within the last three menths have created uneasiness in certain quarters as to our financial position. It is very extraordinary that the loss of these milliens should be accounted so serious an event when we have lest so much larger amounts during the same period from the conditions of our trade with the countries south of us without exciting the least observation. When our merchants and bankers come te thereughly appreciate this fact we shall receive aid and influence in the reform of our trade from a quarter which thus far it has been impessible to enlist."

The Ozar's Designs.

LONDON, August 28 .- The Telegraph's St. Petersburg cerrespendent says : "The Czar gave Emperer William strong proof of his peaceful intentions. He agreed to consider the advisability of accepting the status quo in Bulgaria if the proposal emanated from Bulgaria and to withdraw the Russian treops from the frentier if Germany would set that example. He would connive at the political annexation of Bosnia and Herzegevina provided Russia be allowed to exert pressure to prevent radical changes in the Gevernment of Servia. He disclaimed any wish to interfere with Turkey, but proposed to hasten Armenian reforms by collective pressure of the powers. The new commercial treaty between Russia and Germany was also discussed. An interview between the Czar and Emperer Francis Joseph is considered pre-table. It is understood that Stambouloff, the Bulgarian prime minister, is willing leff, the Bulgarian prime minister, is willing to make every pessible concession to Russia." Tyler and Sir Jeseph Hicksen, accompraised to make every pessible concession to Russia." By, Chief Engineer Hebsen, Superintendent The Sinndard's St. Petersburg correspondent Stiff. E. W. Meddaugh, and Messrs Hillman, says: "It seems certain the Ozar declined to Murphy, Eames and Blacklook, to the tunnel disouss Emperor William's proposals. It was staff, Sir Henry Tyler and Sir Jeseph Hickremarked that the German Emperer was in a sen expressed themselves as highly pleased hurry to leave, his haste compalling the cur- with the work. All hands visited the tunnel tallment of the man court setes. His hurry is attributed to Secialist activity and to a rumer of insuberdination in the the compressed air chamber. The party go Haneverian regiment." The Berlin correspondent at the News says De Guera, the Russian fereign minister, in a conversation with Unprivi emphasized Russia's dealer for neane. and intimated that Russia would willingly land aid in effecting an amicable settlement of the Balkan dispute.

Nothing Mean About Him. NEW YORK, August 28 .- A despatch to the Tribune, trem Steubenville, Ohio, says:-"A sensation was caused here yesterday by the the stone of the company of dispersed of display women and children, as well as the surpassed and sustained she high them to Plitsburg banks, and also forged the residents of the resert, composed the audi-

that he was removed from the consulatip at Pitteburg and left for Sweden with the ostensible purpose of soouring the consulgeneralsuip at Naw York. It is not thought thrifty housekeepers for over the treaty of 1867 will not allow his being brought back. The fugitive is a man of fine physique. His marriage to Mise Mary Dory, on December 11ch, was colemized with great aplender. His home was in Pittiburg great aplender. His home was in Pittiburg and the cooled with t dems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes and his social relations were pleasant, and Pastry are assured by its life. The baroness is in Pittsburg.

ST. PATRICK'S OHIMES.

The Contract Made for the Heaviest Set of Chimes in America.

At last it is decided that St. Patrick's Cathedral shall have the chimes to complete its magnificent towers. Archbishop Corrigan has long been anxious about the matter, desiring the very best for the finest sacred edifice in the country. Some two years ago Mr. William F: Pecher, the erganist of the Osthedral, went through France and Germany on this mission, seeing everything that was good and subsequently making a report to

the Archbishop.

The centract was signed yesterday with the Clinton H. Mencely Bell Company, of Troy, for the finest set of chimes in the country. The cost will be about \$15,000. #There try. The cost will be about \$15,000. AThere are fifteen bells, and some are donated, it is

The following is the description and weight

in pennds ef exc	h bell	:-	
B flat	6.500	A	1,02
0	5,150	B flat	804
		0	
E fiat	3 050	D	550
		E flat	
F	2,050	E	450
G	1,600	F	400
A fist	1,225	-	
Potel	•	9	RU UU

There is nothing on the continent like this weight of 30,000 pounds. The largest chimes are in this city, and Trinity Church has probably the heaviest with about 12 000 pounds. The St. Patrick's bells will be composed of copper and tin in the following preportions :- 78 copper, 22 tin. This is held to be the lest alloy for tone. "There is no limit," sal ir. Meneely yesterday, "to the number of lis necessary to constitute a chims or peal, except that which is suggested by the necessarily and centrant decrease of weight and the consequent shriliness of tone; but in this country a chime is generally said to consist of eight bells, attuned to the eight tenes of the octave, or distunic scale. In nearly every case a bell, attuned to a flut seventh tone of the scale, is added, inasmuch as the chime is

Mr. Meneely will begin the castings at cnoe by Mr. John D. Crimmins, one of the trustees of the Cathedral, and by Mr. Pechet

for the Archbishep.
Some time ago there was a doubt about the effectiveness of the sound of the bells at the great height it was intended they should eccupy. A trial set were put and the result was eminently satisfactory. - New York Herald.

More "British Gold."

New York, August 27 .- The Sun says An English syndicate is new pushing a scheme by which they expect to obtain control of the tebacce warehouses of Louiseville and Cincinnati, The Western Tebacco Warehouse Trust, as the new syndicate is to be known, will have central of the market for American neighbors is in a presperous con- Western topacco. It is expected that the ditien." Having added that the tendency warehousemen of Olarkesville will join this was in the direction of increasing the tree | syndicate. The planters are almost whelly list, Mr. Blaine continued that any relaxatat he mercy of the warehousemen. Mr. M. Untemeyer, who has placed a good deal of foreign capital in this country, said yesterday that the report that this warehouse contract had been closed was not correct. The negotistions are at 11 pending, but within the next ten days the syndicate will probably gain central of the principal warehouse in the Western tobacco business.

Submarine Navigation.

Rome, August 27.-It is expected that a submarine vessel, invented by a yaung Italian engineer nambed Balsamille, will, when perfected, solve the problem of submarine navigation. The machinery of the new cruft, which is aphericial in shape, will propel and steer her with ease, as well also as sink her below, or raise her to the surface. She will also be fitted with lenses, by which she may be steered, and by which, also, articles may be seen which it is desirable to bring to the anriage. Beth on the surface and under it she can steered in a straight line, or turned with the greatest ease. The peculiar denizen of the waters has been christened "The Nautical Ball," and will prebably be purchased by the Italian Government.

Is it the Grippe Again.

LONDON, August 26.—The influenza, which has lingered in the city through the summer, the result of several weeks of wet weather, is again becoming very prevalent, and is caus-ing a great deal of anxiety lest it be the forerunner of another epidemic. Reports from the centinent announce that a similar entbreak has accured in Vienna in Austria, and in Hungary, the only difference being that this is accompanied by symptoms of choleraic diarrhea, instead of affections of the lungs.

The St. Clair Tunnel.

SARNIA, Ont., August 27 .- The St. Ulair tunnel was inspected to-day by Sir Henry frem each side of the river, going in frem each side. Sir Henry Tyler went through from here on an inspection of the Grand Trunk system.

Mr. Wiman's Last Pionic.

NIAGABA-ON THE-LAKE, Oat. Aug. 28. The farmers pionic, under the auspices of Mr. Erastus Wiman, the Staten Island millienaire; Atterney General Longley, of Nova Scotia; Pref. Goldwin Smith and Mr. J. N. Lake, president of the Canadian Chautangua Society, which had been well advertised by means of fisming posters and newspapers to take place in the grounds of the Canadian discovery that Baron Largerfelt, Swedish take place in the grounds of the Canadian vice consul to Pittsburg, and vice president Chautarqua at this place yesterday, did not and member of the board of directors of the pan out as these advocates of unrestricted re-Jefferren Iron Warks, had ferged certificates ofprocity expected. About 400 persons, in-

bame of his father-in law, O. B. Dety's ence. Half fare exouration rates had been ar incoming to distant and weaking from manufactor ranged for from points least of St. Thomas, purer. The principal sufferers by the trans- and is is believed that as many as seven producious are. The Alieghamy bank, \$10,000; pla took advantage of that arrangement. Mr. Kayatone bank; \$47,000; Nelson & Sons, Wiman had done on from New York the \$3,000. The face value of the cert finates on previous evening, and during the forencen, which these amounts were real zid must have accompanied by Mr. William H. Howland, which thes amounts were real zid must have accompanied by Mr. William H. Howland, been \$400,000 to \$500,000. Largerfell salled he drove from Magara Falls to the position Europe July 19th. It has been learned ground. His speech added nothing to the argument he has so frequently advanced in favor of unrestricted reciprocky with the United States.

> ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM Laying the Corner Stone of a New University Building.

> The fine grounds of St. John's Otlisge, Fordham, N.Y., had several thousand pil-grims to them last Sauday week to wit less the laying of the corner stene of the new university building.

Among those present were the Rev. John Welr, of St. Rose's church; the Rev. John McKenna, of All Saluta'; the Rev. P. F. O'Hare, S'. Anthony's Breeklyn; the Rev. Poter Farrel, the Rev. M. Ronsyne, S.J.; the Rev. O. J. Cl. fford, S.J.; the Rev. E. J. Slattery, president of St. John's Alumni Association; the Rev. Dr. Edward McSweeney, the Rav. Dr. McManon, the Rev. E. McTammany, S J; the Rev. F. Coppens, S J.; Jadge Dent Shells John Whalen, Poter Mullaly, V. O'-Cennell, Paul Thebaud L. J. Collinson, Frank V. Oliver, T. McGrennan, of Manhattan College; James McMahen, Huge O'Dennell, P. Frizpatrick, I. F. McLaughlin, and Thomas

Meshan. On the platferm chairs had been placed for especially invited guests. The Bishop coad-jutor of New York advanced to the stone, blessed it, and then the "Litany of the Saints" was chanted. The bared heads of the audience were protected from the rays of the sun by a canvas awning. In the grounds in front there were other tents considerably put up to shelter at least the ladies who came to witness the cere-

The Bishop sprinkled the stene with holy water, and then, after further prayers, the foundation stone was put in place, Bishep Cenroy using a handseme silver trewel donated far the purpose by Mr. Paul L. The-band, one of the eldest pupils of the college,

he having graduated about 1848.

Blahep Courcy was assisted by the Rev. William Walsh, SJ, as master of ceremonies; Rev. Francis Lamb, S.J., assisted the Rev. Ambrone O'Cennell and the Rev.

John Moore as Chanters. The Rav. William A. Dunphy, of White genius, the energy, the patience and the perseverence of the Society of Jesus, commonly called Jesuits. How much we and the world at large owe to this distinguished body of men has never yet been told. They have been the pleneers of civil zation. They have had their enemies, but they have conquered them and made them their friends. The world has put forth no end of calumny against the order but in the end has had to retract. "Their mosts is Ad majorem Dei gloriam" Spraking of graduates of the college Father Dauphy taid that in the world they had ex-celled in everything, from the arts to music, from sport to science. There was seen the highest grade of intellectual and moral work. Students had come not only from all parts of America, but from far distant lands. With regard to the aplendid discipline of the college it was,, paternal but firm. The result of that system was that there was no "hazing" at S. John's as there was in colleges that were not Cathelic. In other colleges parents had their children returned to them

nearly killed because they had been "initiat-But there was no nensense of that kind in the cullage. New York was increasing in pepulation, and the next generation would see St. John's the centre of the city. The Rector Father Scully, then made a speech, and announced that Mr. Patrick Carney, of Mett Haven, had given \$5,000 for a scholarship for the education of youth of limited means who desired to enter the prior theed. Mr. John Whalen gave \$1,000 to found a scholarship, Mr. McGrath \$1,000 and

Mr. John McKeewn, of Pennsylvania, \$1,000. A gentleman whose name was not given had donated \$15,000 te help to pay for the chapel. The following was the inscription engraved on the feundation stone :---

A. M. D. G.

A. D. XVIII. K. SEPT. An CIT. MDCCO.
LXXXX PP. Conlegi. DIVI. 10 ANNIS.
BAPTISTAE FORDHAMENSIS
HYNO. NOVAE. MOLIS. Lapidem. Angularem LATEI. POSVERE
A. M. D. G.

On the 18th day before the Kalends of September, in the year 1890. The Fathers of the College of St. John the Baptist, at Fordham, happily laid this corner stone of a new edifice.



Of Pure God Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

CONSUMPTION.

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. AS PALATABLE AS MILK. Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Salmon Wrapper: at all Druggists, 60c. and \$1.00.

A Stormy Journey.

Berlin, August 30.—The imperial yacht Hohenzollern had a very stormy passage on returning from Russia. The vessel narrowly escaped colliding with a lightship and her deck houses and stauncheons were damaged. The yacht pitched so badly that the sailors were hurled from their hammocks and many of them received severe bruises and other injuries. Notwithstanding the entreaties of his officers the Emperor remained on deck during the very worst of the storm.

Stanstead Fair.

STANSTRAD, August 29.—The Exhibition closed to day having been a great success. Not less than 4,000 persons were present. The show of live spock and agricultural product was un-

REMEDY-



THE ANTIDOTE TO ALCOHOL FOUND AT LAST A NEW DEPARTURE!

FATHER MATHEW REMEDY Is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance, and destroy all appetite for alcoholic liquors.

The day after a actauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression.

It also cures every kind of Faves, Dysesses, and Torpidity of the Lives, when they arise from other causes than intemperance, It is the most powerful and wholesome tonic ever used. Sold by Druggists, - \$1.00 per Bottie.

S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

JOHN FOSTER, Sanitarian, Practical

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

COHMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

FLOUR-A further advance has taken place in The Rev. William A. Dupphy, of White Plains delivered an elequent address in the course of which he alluded to the event as a significant mark of the gigantic progress of Catholicity in our midst." Continued the orator "this idea was wreught out by the \$1.60 to \$1.85, about 1500 bags being sold by the orator "this idea was wreught out by the \$1.60 to \$1.85, about 1500 bags being sold by the orator than the catholicity in the course of the course one firm. It is said that Quebec is well filled up with strong bakers' flour, and consequently is not a buyer of that description. It is also stated that buyers in Newfoundland and the lower ports have refused to follow the late advance. In Ontario flour, sales are reported of 3000 bris. of straight rollers at \$1.90 to arrive, and sales on spot have transpired at \$5 to \$5.10 Outario patents have changed hands at \$5.65 to \$5.85, as to quantity and quality. In Liverpool the price of flour has advanced 4s per sack during the month but it is still below an and Hebruu. export basis here, and consequently very little business can be done for English account at present. Quotations here are us follows:

present. Quotations here are as follows:

Patent winter, \$5.65 to \$5.90; Patent spring, \$5.50 to \$6.25; Straight roller, \$5.00 to \$5.10; Extra, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Superfine, \$3.80 to \$4.50; Fine, \$3.80 to \$4.00; City Strong Bakers, \$6.60 to \$0.00; Strong Bakers, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Ontario bags—ruperfine, \$1.65 to \$2.10; Ontario bags—fine, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Ontario bags—extra, \$2.20 to 2.35. WHEAT .- Receipts during the past week were

165,550 poshers, against 172,771 bushels for the week previous. Here there is no change in prices, which continue purely nominal at \$1.25 to \$1.26 for No. 1 hard Manitoba. In Chicago December wheat was quoted at \$1.05‡, but later advices quote it better at \$105‡, showing a drop of 43c from the highest point reached yeaterday Several lots of wheat have recently been engaged in Chicago for shipmont to Montreal. A cargo of wheat is reported to have been re-shipped from Liverpool to Baltimore, which is a very extraordinary occurrence if true. CORN.—Sales of car loads of corn have made

at 65c, duty paid. Considerable corn has been engaged in Chicago during the past few days

for shipment to Montreal.

PEAS.—The market remains very quiet, and prices are quoted at 780 to 66 lbs. afloat. Receipts during the past week were 18,753 bushels, against 2,020 bushels the week previous. OATS.—Receipts during the past week were 10,378 bushels against 14,459 bushels for the week previous. The market has again ruled easier, and great difficulty has been experienced in disposing of stocks. Quotations were 40c to 41c per 32 lbs for lower Canada and 43c to 43c for upper Canada. Still some holders appear to have confidence in the future for higher

BARLEY.-Receipts for week 745 bushels. Some of our large maltaters have sufficient barley to carry them over until another harvest This was bought last year at 460 to 55c per bushel. To.day prices are quoted at 650 to 70c for good malting grades.

BUCKWHEAT. — Quotations are nominal at 52c oer buahel. Malt.-Market steady at 85c to 95c in bond.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, ETC. - The market remain quiet but steady for pork, with a few more sales reported at \$17 to \$17.50 per bbl for American clear and Canadian short cut, \$18 being reported for small lots. Lard has met with fair enquiry at 8½0 to 8½ per lb in pails as to quantity. In smoked means an improved demand has been experienced and a better trade still is expected next month. There has been a little misunderstanding it appears in regard to the price of hams one curer reducing his prices from 13c to 12½c per 1b. This was no sconer done than another prominent curer put prices down to 12c. The receipts of pork during the mast week were 1587 bbls against 1,004 bbis for Oanada shore cut clear, per bbl, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Ohicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$17.50

\$17.50; Unioso short out clear, per hbl, \$17.00 to \$17.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$17.00 Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 18c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9½c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8½c to 8½c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 12c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5½c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 8,017 packages against 6,385 packages for the week previous. The improvement in the butter market noticed by us last week has been emphasized. We stated then that there was a scarcity of choice creamery, and this appears to be more noticeable this week. There has been a good deal of buying in the country at full prices, and sales have been made of choice August at 18c, a lot of 100 tubs being reported at that figure. In fact a sale was made a week ago of choice August goods at 18c, and several lots at 17c. The market is some fore for above loss at 173c. The market is very firm for choice late made creamery and Eastern Townships, the sale of a round lot of the latter being reported at 16c and another tot at 16c. In earlier makes of greamery sales have been made at 16c to 17c. There is very little movement in Western, which is offered at 12½c on track here, but it was not selected. We quote:

Oreamery, 16c to 18½c; Eastern Townships, 14c to 17c; Morrisburg, 14c to 17c; Western,

CHEER.—The feeling is decidedly better, and less than 4,000 persons were present. The show of first solved fully to on the week, sales of live stock and agricultural product war under the stock and austained she high reputation of having been made at 90, and finest August are the prices have advanced fully to on the week, sales of first children. The prices have advanced fully to on the week, sales of first the unusual country tower, and specified all over the scatfeld. The prices have advanced fully to on the week, sales of first the unusual country tower, and specified all over the scatfeld. The prices have advanced fully to on the week, sales of first the scatfeld. The prices have advanced fully to on the week, sales of first the scatfeld. The prices have advanced fully to on the week, sales of first the scatfeld. The prices have advanced fully to on the week, sales of first the unusual country tower.

12e to 14e.

go under these figures. Less deurable grades go under these figures. Less destrable grades were sold at 7% to 8%, and we quote finest July 8% to 99, and finest August 9% to 9%. At Napaneo yesterday sales of August were made at 9%. At Brockville market to-day 5,0(0 braes were effered, and sales were made of 418 boxes at 93 16, 335 braes at 91.16, and 1,720 boxes at 90. The Laverpool cable has advanced to 42s 6d.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs - Receipts during the past week were 1237 packages against 507 packages for the week previous, showing quite an increase, Sales were made to day of round lots at 15 to 16 to. were made to day or round lots at logs to loge, a few single packages bringing 17c. It is thoughs the McKinley bill soon pass by the egg trade, of Boston and New York, whilst strange to say it is thought by dealers in other lines of business that it will not pass.

Brans.—The market is much firmer for white beans, which are quoted at Chatham equal to 2212 land down bere for choice. In this market market is market to the control of the same co

\$2.13 lard down here for choice. In this market prices range from \$1.80 to \$2.00 per bushel. MAPLE SUGAE AND SYRUP—In the absence of any business quotations continue nominal at 7c to 7tc in round lots; 7tc to 8c for jobbing trade syrup 60c to 65c per tin, and 5tc to

5da in wood, HONEY—New honey is now offered freely on the market. Strained in 51b to 101b tins, 9c to 10c per lb; white clover honey in comb, 1 lb sections 13c to 14c.

HAY—Receipts are fair, and new hay is com-

in freely and of fair quality. We quote \$7.50 to \$3.00 per ton for good to choice pressed hay in rounds lots, poorer quality from \$6.00 to \$7.00

Hors.—The market is firm with an upward tendency in prices. Sales of fine 1889 crop have transpired at 20c, with some holders asking 25c to 90c. Regarding the crop there have been sales of 39 bales of Palmer's Seedling for export at 42c per lb, and 150 bales of later varities at 37 to per lb for shipment to England. A round los of new Prince Edward Island hope was reported sold to a Toronto brawer at 26c per lb. We quote good to choice 1889 hops at 20c to 25c, and 1890 at 86c to 37 tc.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.-The SS. Alexandria arrived with 717 brls. of fall fruit sales of which were made at \$3 to \$3.50 per bbl. for fine Duchess, with Sales of other less desirable kinds at \$2.50. Prices in the west are excited owing to the competition between Canadian and American

DRIED APPLES-Now that American buyers have brought up most of the old supplies, local buyers are looking around for stock and have to pay high prices. The sale is reported of a car load as an outside point at equal to 7½c per lb

here, and we quote 7c to 7½s.

Evaporated Apples—The market holds firm with an upward tendency at 14c to 14c per lb, and higher prices are looked for. LEMONS—Demand fair at 87.00 to 87.60 per

ORANGES-Jamaics oranges are selling at \$8.50

to \$9 per brl.

Bananas—Uwing to the strike a car load was received here in very bad condition the fruit being quite black, and the best bid was \$10 for the car. The demand is allow and prices range from 50c to \$1.50 per bunch as to quality and CABBAGES-The market is well supplied and

quotations range from \$2 50 to \$3 per 100.

Putators—There has been some enquiry for Torouto and points west, and the shipment of 2 cars have been made to Cinomnati. Sales here have transpired at 40c per bushel in car lots and as 45c in smaller quantities and the varieties now coming in are very fine chiefly Early Rese

FISH AND OILS.

Oils-The market for steam refined seal oil is looking up a little, there was rather more enquiry during the week and prices firmer. We quote 50c to 52c per gallon in round lots. Cod oil is dull with steady demand. We quote Newfoundland 33c to 35c. Halifax and Gaspe 33c. Cod Liver oil dull and heavy. Newfoundland 50c Newron 80c

S36. Cod Liver on dail and heavy. Rewindland 50c, Norway 80c.

Delen Fish.—Receips of Yarmouth blusters are now to hand of very fine quality and are selling at \$1.25 per nox of 50. Boneless cod fish are quoted 6c to 61c per lb and boneless fish 4c Pickled Figh.-Large dry cod are in good

demand but business is limited by the small stock on hand and we quote \$5.00:—Cape Breton Herring, \$5.50 per barrel.

NEW MACKEREL - The seasons trade has made

sold at 3c per lb. The shipment was, however, too early.

THE CATTLE MARKET.

The following are quoted as fair values for the week: Carole—Export, 4½c to 5c; stockers, 3c to 3½c: good butchers, 4½c to 4½c; medium 35 to 37c; good dater, 42 to 3c; sheep, 32 to 4c; lambs, 52 to \$4.25; hegs, 55c to 5c; sheep, 5g; and calves, \$4 to \$10 a piece. The receips since Saturday were about 1,500 cabble, 800 sheep and seventy hogs. About ten loads of cattle changed hands, going into the hands of commission men at prices ranging from 3c to 32c. Any shipping sheep offering brought 4c per pound, but hogs were easier at \$5 to \$5.50

LEATHER.

Business has remained as firm as last week with good demand. There has been a nice trade in sole at 19s for No. 2, which is quite a long figure, considering that it was selling for 151c before the rise commenced. Upper leaphers are very scarce and they also have been in good demand, buyers showing more disposi-tion to meet the advance on them than on other lines, the business transacted during the week being fully 3½0 higher than the prices of a few weeks ago. On the whole there has been quite a good business in sole, block, buff and peoble, all at the higher figures, and leather men are all satisfied with the movement during the month, which compares favorably with the same period last year, even allowing for the indifference that has been shown by huses. Paragraphs lines, the business transacted during the week that has been shown by buyers. Reference has been made previously to the fact that prices were tending upward in boots and shoes; this is generally admitted now, and all new business is being done on a basis of higher figures.

Canada's July Trade.

OTTAWA, August 29.—The total value of geods exported from Canada during the month of July was \$12,022 931, made up as llows:

Preduce of the mine, \$574,702, preduce of the fisherles, 963.938, produce of the ferest, \$4,346,363, snumsle and their produce, \$4,031, 211, agricultural products, \$1,523,694, manufactures, \$542,661, missessaueus articles, \$30,036, cem and ballien, \$8,326, total \$12,-022,931. Of this total, \$10 378,468 represents the value of Canadian produce and \$1,644 462 the value of foreign produce experced from Canada.

"The tetal value of goods entered for consumption in Canada, exclusive of British Columbia, during the month of July, was \$9.522,667, of which \$6,555,455 represents the value of dutiable goods and \$2,987,212 the value of goods entered free of duty. The total amount of duty collected during the month was \$2,040,232.

Post Office Savings bank for the month of July shows that the deposits during the mouter amounted to \$631,468, and withorawals to \$628,041. The amount at the credit of depositors at the close of the month was \$22,142,025."

Worse than Kemmier's.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 27 .- Frederick Davis. a wife murder, was hanged here yesterday. His head was naif tern off and the windpipe and carotid artery were severad, and bleed apulted all over the scaffeld. The hangman caused by the victim having teo leng a neck.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

WANTED,

Four experienced SALES LADIES, for

Full Line of PLUSH, just arrived.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES! BEST KID GLOVES IN THE CITY BEST KID GLOVES IN THE CITY KID GLOVES FROM 450 to \$5.00 KID GLOVES FROM 450 to \$5.00

Latest shades in PLUSH, just received.

S. CARSLEY.

NEW SUEDE MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES NEW SUEDE MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES All the Leading FASHIONABLE SHADES All the Leading FASHIONABLE SHADES

4 BUTTON SUEDE CARINA POINT

4-BUTTON SUEDE CARINA POINT 8-BUTTON SUEDE MOUSQUETAIRE 8-BUTTON SUEDE MOUSQUETAIRE These Gloves can be had in all the latest

Evening shades. S. CARSLEY. NEW VELVETEENS, in all the new shades.

FLANNEL EMBROIDERIES FLANNEL EMBROIDERIES IN ALL SHADES AND WIDTHS IN ALL SHADES AND WIDTHS

EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES! S. CARSLEY.

NEW DRESS GOODS for Fall Wear just received.

CORSETS CORSETS CORSETS ONLY BEST MAKES KEPT ONLY BEST MAKES KEPT For the CHEAPEST d BEST CORSETS For the CHEAPEST and BEST CORSETS

VISIT OUR CORSET DEPARTMENT VISIT OUR CORSET DEPARTMENT S. CARSLEY.

FALL DRESS GOODS arriving daily.

RLACK VELVET RIBBONS BLACK VELVET RIBBONS BLACK VELVET RIBBONS

The Ribbon Buyer having returned from Europe, where he devoted special attention to the selection of this most fashionable trimming for the fall season, our stock will be found to contain the most complete and perfect range of Ribbon Velvets in the Dominion.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

S. CARSLEY.

COLORED VELVET RIBBONS COLORED VELVET RIBBONS A large and perfect range of new colors in Velvet Ribbons now to be seen as

S. CARSLEY.

18c YARD, \$2.75 PER YARD 18c YARD, \$2.75 PER YARD The best value ever offered in Black Ribbon Velvet, Satin Black, all widths, suitable for Dress Trimming.

S. CARSLEY.

Choice patterns in FALL DRESS GOODS. COLORED AND BLACK SASH RIBBONS COLORED AND BLACK SASH RIBBONS

FAILLE MOIRE AND SATIN STRIPE SATIN AND FAILLE OHINA SILK SURAH SILK

PONGEE Prices ranging from 15c per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

S CARBLEY.

Mail orders promptly forwarded.

FOR BLACK FAILLE RIBBON. S. CARSLLY. FOR BLACK FAILLE, SATIN EDGE, RIBBONS.

FOR BLACK MOIRE RIBBONS S. CARSLEY. FOR BLACK MOIRE, SATIN EDGE,

RIBBONS. S. CARSLEY. FOR COLORED FAILLE RIBBONS. S. CARSLEY.

FOR GOLORED FAILLE, SATIN EDGE, RIBBONS. S. CARSLEY. FOR COLORED SILK RIBBONS OF ANY

FANCY NECK RIBBONS A SPECIALTY FANCY NECK RIBBONS A SPECIALTY S. CARSLEY.

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

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON

Always use Clapperton's Thread. .Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market

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

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

s. Carsley.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775, 1777,

NOTRE DAME STREET

TELEPHONES. BELL, No. 2620. FEDERAL, No. 565.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.