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VOL. LXI., NO. 52.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, JULY 22, 1891.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

NEDIEVAL SCHOOLS.

of the Dark Ages Did for Education-The Rule of St. Benedict-The Alm of the Monastle Schools.

Cloistral schools, writes Bro. Azarias Clostral schools, writes pro Azarras in the American Ecclesiastical Review, begin with the establishment of monastic institutions. We find them flourishing under Pachomius at Tabenna in the first half of the fourth century. The first han of the fourth were open to doors of his monastery were open to to us. No doubt it was that pursued by children as well as to men. And in the children as well as to men. And in the contract of the fourth contract St. children as the fourth century, St. direct the people assembled in a body Encherius had his two sons entrated, the oldest being scarcely ten years when, in 40, he entered. There St. Loup kindled the torch that he afterwards at the beginning of the sixth century, we come upon a celebrated school of we come upon a coreorated sensor of nums at Arics, under the guidance of St. Cesaire. From the sixth to the eighth century these closestral schools flourishcd. But the one who organized them, as he did all monastic life, in the West, was St. Benedict. We are told that, laziness being the enemy of souls, the brothers (of the scheois) shall give certain times to manual labor, and certain other times to the reading of holy things. They shall labor from the first hour of the day till the fourth, and from the fourth till nearly the sixth they shall devote to the reading of boly things. Ignorance is not only a sharme, it is very injurious for religious men. We should not be degenerate children of those fathers of the church so illustrious in every

SPECIES OF DOCTRINE.

Even casual visitors to the monastery must not leave without having the bread of life broken to them. And so, one of the points observed in receiving visitors is that a brother shall sit before them and shall first read some passage from Holy Writ, and he shall afterward receive them with all possible graciousnress. A beautiful custom this, sowing the seeds of many a rich harvest. Such was the intellectual side of the rule of St. Benedict. Benedict insisted that the brothers should not lose time upon mere works of the imagination. He considerthose men from Cassiodorus down to Dom Gueranger and Cardinal Pitra. With the advance of civilization the Benedictine studies broadened, and Benedictine labors in the literary field grew apace. Grammar, rhetoric and philfor several conturies, maintained and preserved letters in Europe.' The masters were carefully chosen. We are told **E**. Ferreed dispensed the abbot from all manual labor, that he might have time to study all he should teach his religious. From the masters let us turn to the schools. The primary aim of the monastie school was to prepare candidates for the recruitment of the religious life. Basil received orphans into his schools, and also children from the hands of their parents before witnesses. He must have received girls as well as boys, for the great doctor lays stress on their being kept apart. These children had a rule of their own. They had their own hours for study and play, for rising and retireing: they sang in the choir and became gradually accustomed to the discipline of religious life. Basil felt that the touch-

stone of all education is the

FORMATION OF CHARACTER. Basil del not permitte every master to administer punishment indiscrimi-There was one set apart for that duty, and for all serious faults the child was brought to him. The whole system of discipline tended to self-control. His rules for study are no less admirable. He likens the mind of the child to soft wax, which may easily be moulded. The subjects studied were at first the elements Scriptural words and phrases. Instead of taught to narrate the admirable facts in the Cloistral Schools. The grammar of those days for instance, covered a wider field than the mere technicalities now attached to the name. We find that St. Basil unticipated modern times in another respect. Basil regulated for a number certain of trades to be loarned and practised. Children should begin to learn some one or other as soon as they are able. Among those recommended are: weaving and tailoring within certain limitations; architecture, wood work, and brass work, and above all agriculture. In the seventh century Irish monks overrun the continent, introducing a taste

initiating the younger brothers into But shall the holy canons, ecclesiastical WEDLEVAL BUHUULD. their heautiful style of copying and illustrating manuscripts. Moongall brings Irish studies, Irish methods and Irish enthusiasm to the cloistral schools of St. Galbe and manuscripts. cloistral schools of St. Gall's, and under his direction discussions in grammar and philosophy were carried on with a degree of sublety that would have rejoiced Dante's own master in the rue de Fourier. The course of study in the monastery of St. Hilary of Poiters extended over seven years. The daily routine of school life followed by Ecgberht, brother of the King of Northumbria and bishop of York,

HAS BEEN HANDED DOWN

studies mapped out by Charlemagne for latter name the schools in the episcopal and monastic schools of his Basil organized shifted that the reputation of dominion, are reading, the study of the Gearch. So great was the reputation of dominion, are reading, the study of the Gesard. So great was the reputation of the dissaint as an educator that the magistis of the town urged him to direct mass of the town urged him to direct mass of the town urged him to direct mass of the town urged him to direct writing; and he further ordains that their public schools; and when he dether public schools; and when he dether public schools; and when he dether be placed in the hands of the pupils correct and approved Catholic clined the people assembled in a tary pupils correct and approved Catholic and lesought him to comply with their books. An examination of the lives of saints from the fifth to the twelfth centered in a tary pupils correct and approved Catholic and lesought him to comply with their books. request. In the fifth century, because a nursery underst. Honoratus, became a nursery clostral schools youths were taught clostral had his two sons educated, facterius had his two sons educated, facterius had his two sons educated, begins to us the fact that in the clostral schools youths were taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, logic, the principles of versification, lithrgic chant, the Old and New Testakindled the torch that he alterwards hought to Troyes. In the monastery of Our Lady, outside the walls of this city, he established a school that became famous. In like manner does the chivalne and large-hearted St. Martin of Tours establish schools near Poitiers. Then, and the Armonticit, near Tours. Then, They downthed groutly from the city. ment, theology, sometimes canon law, Tours establish sentons near Tours. Then, They flourished greatly from the sixth and at Marmontier, near Tours. Then, to the ninth century. This educational period has been characterized as the Benedictine period. The Benedictine monks controlled all the schools. The smaller monasteries confined themselves to elementary instruction; the larger ones, in addition, taught the higher branches.

In the eighth century Charlemange gave a new imp tus to learning. From far and wide he gathered learned men, and under the guidance of Alcuin or ganized them into a great educational association. But wars and dissensions soon undid the good work. The ninth century set in darkness. Thetenth open ed an era of warfare and bloodshed and ravagings, and on the ruins began the building up of a new order of things. It is the beginning of the

EPOCH OF TEUDALISM. During the two following centuries there was much ignorance. Here and there. away from the scenes of wartare and depredation, the lamp was kept lighted, and monks labored insilence at the work of writing chronicles and preserving and copying manuscripts. But they are the exception. Synod and council of that period, especially in France, bewail the darkness. The simple enumeration of all the cloistral schools that history mentions in the darkest periods would searcely be contained within the covers of this Review. Among others, therewas the school of St. Benedict on the the period of preparatory study. Hence the solid character of the, work done by these many transfer the solid character of the, work done by these many transfer than 5000 pupils, each one of whom upon withdrawing was required to the withdrawing was required to the solid character of the solid char monastery of with manuscripts. There was the monastery of Hildesheim. Under Bernward its scool became famous. Meinwerk, a disciple of Bernward, established a celebrated school at Osnabruck. the programme of the advanced student. It is with permissible pride that the crudite and indefatigal I. Matillion, could write:

"Almost agene, the order of St. Benedict, for several centuries, maintained and independent of the people. The crusades help to break down the largier of materials." Idamus (d. 1066) inherited his genius, people. The crusades heip to break down the barrier of caste. There is a general fermentation of thought. Schools become secularized. Men run hither and thither, devoured by a thirst for knowledge that no know sourse seems sufficient to satiate. The period of the sholasticism has set in. St. Victor's was one of the great centres of learning in the twelfth century. This represents the kind of work that has been done for conturies in the larger cloistral schools. But as the cloistral school led to the decline of the episcopal school, and in a great measure superceded it, even so did the university lead to the decline of the cloistral schools.

THE CHURCH AND FA-BRIQUES.

The Parishioners have no Right in Them.

La Semaine Religiouse once more re-fers to the question of Fabrique property, and once more asserts that it belongs to the Church. It says that what it has written so far on the subject is simply the doctrine of the Church contradicted by no law in the land. All that has been said in reply is that the parishioners are the true proprietors of Fabrique property, because such property is their own gift. "But," adds the article, "let us be serious. Shall the Church be denied the right to of grammar and rhetoric. At an early possess? Was the Pope proprietor of the age the civildren were more familiar with pontifical state? Whence came these pontifical state? Whence came these territories? Whence came all the proportic tables of pagan times, they were perty of the church; its temples, abbeys, treasures, seminaries? Did they not of sacred history and the sentences of the sons of the church who the Book of Proverbs." We must not wished to show thereby their attachment imagine for a moment that catechism and gratitude towards it? Once those was at any time the sole subject taught donations were made could they ever again claim their right of ownership What we say of the church in general applies to each church in particular. The parishioners give for the ends of worship parismoners give for the ends of worship lands or money; those lands and money cannot be used for worldly purposes, but they no longer belong to them. To pretend the contrary is to deny to the Church the right of property. We are surprised, and grieved that Cata We are surprised and grieved that Catnolics should take no account of the teachings of the Church in matters which affect the management of the Church itself and the working of its institutions. One would think that for them

discipline and the decisions of the Councils count for nothing. And if any civil laws were in opposition to the laws of the Church, should a Catholic have recourse to the first mentioned? In the question of marriages, for instance, what are all the laws and all the judgments of courts authorizing divorce worth in the face of this simple word of the Church saying in the name of God: "Let man not separate what God has united?" The article winds up by quoting an article which appeared in La Minerve, in 1831, signed "A Catholic," in which the writer refuted the arguments of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. who had claimed that Fabrique property belonged to the parishioners.

PETERBORO.

Last Thursday at St. Peter's Cathedral, Peterboro, nine young ladies were re-ceived into the Congregation of St. Joseph. This was the first time in the history of this diocese that such a ceremony was witnessed in this city. The Mother House of the Sisters of St. Joseph is at Lindsay. His Lordship Bishop o'Connor was celebrant, while with him were Rev. Father Teefy, of St. Michael's College, Rev. Father Murray, of Co-bourg, Rev. Father P. Larkin, of Grafton. Rev. Father O'Sullivan, of Halifax, whose sister was one of the young ladies re-ceived, Rev. Father P. McGuire, of Bracebridge, Rev. Father J. Nolan, of Lindsay, and the Cathedral clergy.

Mass was first celebrated, after which the eloquent elergyman, Rev. Father Teefy delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion. From certain passages of Scripture he referred to and dwelt upon the plenitude of God's being, right and perfection. Then he went on to point out how the triple vow, of poverty, chas-tity and obedience which the young ladies were about to take was giving honor to these plentitudes. His application of the three vows which they were about to take was most impressive and the audience listened with most wrapt attention. In conclusion he addressed a few words to the chosen ones who were about to be received. He told them that in the fulfilment of their three vows -of poverty, chas ity and obedience-they would giverify God, and in that alone would be their happiness and joy. God's blessing would accompany them and they would be guardians and supporters of religion in this young diocese. They would be hand-maidens of God and the

helpmates of the Bishop.

After the reception His Lordship gave them their names in religion and blessed them, saying, "May God be praised, Sisters, for the good sentiments He has given you, and I beg of Him to accompany your sentiments with His gracious blessings. I bless you in the name of the Father, of the Son and the Holy Ghost." The Te Deum was then sung. The following are the names in the world of the young ladies and their names in religion:--Miss Catherine Barry, of Pickering-In religion Sister Mary of the Presentation. Miss Frances Sullivan, of Halifax-In religion Sister Mary Camilla. Miss Bridget McCabe, of Grafton—In religion Sister Loyola, Miss Margaret Coogan, of Cobourg—In Religion Sister Irene. Miss Anna O'Callaghan, of Hamilton-In religion Sister Teresa. Miss Anna McCormack, of Hamilton-In re-ligion Sister Mary Angelica. Miss Ann O'Neil, of Downeyville-In religion Sister Mary Josephine. Miss Jane Burns. of Perth-In religion Sister Mary Helen of the Cross. Miss Ellen O'Donoghue, of Ennismore—In religion Sister Mary Regina.

Ecclesiastical Notes.

From La Semaine Religieuse we take he tollowing notes:

"The communicants at the convent of the noviciate of the Oblate Fathers number 2665, and the number in the parish church 2345.

"The consecration of Bishop Grouard vicar apostolic of Arthabaska and Mac-Kenzie districts, will take place on the lst August next in the Cathedral of St.

Boniface, Winnipeg.

"The Rev. Father Othon, of the Franciscan Order, who came to Montreal last year to found a convent on Richmond Street, and was replaced as Provincial by Father Pierre, has gone to Paris to

become master of the novices.
"At St. Martin on last Thursday Vicar-General Marcchal blessed three clocks for the use of the Parish Church. The ceremony was attended by a large number of parishioners and the sermon was preached by Rev. J. B. Proulx, vice-rector

of Laval University.

"Rev. I. T. Beaudry has been appointed by Archbishop Fabre vicar of St.

"The Archbishop has raised Mr. J. B. Desrosiers to the order of deacon and Mr. J. Wilners to priesthood."

Agnosticism Among Women.

" A talented writer in one of the English reviews, the Ninetcenth Century, herself i woman and a Christian, in an article on the subject of 'Agnosticism Amongst Women, laments is spread among hersisters in England. These women, she says, think it strong and intellectual to deny the great truths of religion. But wor to society when its women become Agnostics! Woe to society when the saleguards that sentinel their purity and moral duty are stricken down! Woe to society when the barriers are removed which proctect their love and the influences which purify their hearts."-Archbishop Ryan.

Their Annual Retreat.

The Mariste Brothers, about 120 in number, from both Canada and the United States, are having their annual Greek and mathematics, and everything rests in the code and the law. retreat at their headquarters in Iberville. site and raise the funds for a suitable evening.

THE GOOD STE. ANNE.

ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIM-AGE

To Her Favored Shrine .- A Nine Year Old Girl Reported to Have Been Cured of Hip Disease.

The annual Irish Catholic pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, under the direc-tion of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, took place on Saturday afternoon by the steamer Berthier, about 500 pilgrims being aboard. The steamer Three Rivers, which had been chartered for the occasion, met with an accident to a part of her machinery, and a number of intending pilgrims were consequently prevented from attending, as they could not all be accommodated with staterooms. Some of those so situated, however, were content to put up with a temporary inconvenience, so great was their desire to participate in this annual visit to the favored shrine of the "Good St. Ann.'

Each pilgrim on entering the boat was handed a copy of the following order of exercises:

SATURDAY.

4.00 p. m .- Hymn-Ave, Maris Stella, to be sung as the Steamer leaves the Wharf; 6000 p.m.—Rosary; 6300 p.m.— Supper: 9.00 p. m.—Sermon and Evening Prayers; 10.00 p. m.—Retire; silence to be observed from 10.00 o'clock p. m. until 5.30 o'clock on Sunday morning.

SUNDAY. 5.30 a. m.-Morning Prayers: on arriving at St. Anne's a procession will be formed, and all will proceed from the boat to the Church in a body, two gentleman expressed his regret that he abreast. 6.00 a.m.—Low Mass: 9.30 a. would not be able to be present at the som.—High Mass, with Sermon by Rev. ciety's annual outing and enclosing a Father Flynn, C. SS. R. 11.30 a. m.—cheque for \$100, to be devoted towards Leave Ste. Anne; 12.00 noon.—Dinner; the purchase of prizes or otherwise, as the 4.30 p. m.—Leave Quebec; 5.30 p.m.— Rosary: 6.00 p. m.—Supper: 0.00 p.m.—Sermon and Evening Prayers: 10.00 p.m., retire. Silence to be observed from 10 o'clock p.m. until 5 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday.

5.30 a. m.—Morning Prayers : 6.00 a. m.—Hymn—"Ave, Maris Stella," to be sung as the Steamer approaches the wharf at Montreal. The religious exercises on the boat

were conducted by Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.R. The saloon part of the vessel was converted into a chapel for the occasion, a beautiful shrine being excted, which was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with the choicest flowers, where the pilgrims spent hours in meditation and prayer, many of them contiming their devout exercises through-out the whole night. The Rev. Father McGarry, C.S.C., preached an eloquent sermon on board the boat on the downward trip, after which most of the pil-grims retired, and strict silence was observed until Sunday morning. Arrived at Ste. Anne at 7.30a.m., all the pilgrims received Holy Communion, and at 11 says: "A general how of indignation o'clock a powerful sermon was preached by Rev. Father Flynn, C.SS.R., which against the disgraceful riot in the Oneen's was followed by benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and the pilgrims returned to the boat for the homeward to the home trip, stopping a few hours at Quebec, of which many availed themselves to visit some of the principal points of interest in the ancient capital. Bidding good-bye to the good old city at 4.45 p.m. the steamer sailed for Montreal, arriving Sunday's proceedings are worse than safely on Monday merning at 10 o'clock, they have already been represented. the pilgrims expressing the great pleasure and spiritual consolation they had experienced. The visiting clergymen who park. This was an infraction of the law, attended congratulated the Redemptor but the authorities do not intend to st Father- on the successful and editying presecute him for it. It was the last manner in which the various exercises straw, however, that the City council had been carried out, and all look forward with pleasurable anticipation to the next occasion when they will be future be suppressed by policemen's afforded an opportunity of assisting clubs." again at the Irish Catholic pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

The satisfactory arrangements provided by the Richelian company to meet the emergency caused through the necessity of substituting a smaller boat than was originally intended, was the subject of favorable comment, and all the pilgrims speak in terms of the highest praise of the excellent accommodation afforded them on such short notice, whereby they were enabled to have their pilgrimage on the date appointed, without being obliged to postpone it, which would have been a great disappointment

It was reported that a young girl, 9 years old, named Margaret Wilkinson, who had been suffering for the past five years from hip disease, and who had been unable to walk without the aid of crutches up to the moment she reached the altar rails on Sunday morning to venerate the relics of St. Ann, had immediately afterwards discarded her crutches and walked away, without any assistance, from the church to the boat, a distance of nearly a mile, and was subsequently seen going about on the boat by several who knew of her previous helpless condition. Many who were suffering from infirmities declared that they felt they had been much benefited, and confidently expressed their belief that their cure would eventually be effected through the intercession of the good saint who has been so often credited with relieving bodily afflictions.

Rev. Father Strubbe announces that

those parties who had paid for tickets and staterooms on the Three Rivers, and which were not utilized on the Berthier, can have their money returned on calling at the St. Ann's presbytery, Basin

memorial to Sir John Macdonald, the late premier of Canada, Lord Dufferin presiding, it was resolved to raise the necessary fund by inviting public sub-scriptions, and it was decided that the memorial should be erected in St. Paul's

St. Ann's Church.

Next Sunday being the Feast of St. Anne, the patron saint of the parish, great preparations are being made to celebrate it in a becoming manner. At St. Ann's Church the choir will render Nich-Charon's Mass, with full orchestral accompaniment, the instrumental artists being chosen from the most prominent of the Montreal Conservatory of Music. At the Offertory, Balthasser Florence's 'Ave Verum," with obligato, will be "Ave Verum." with obligato, will be rendered by Mr. Raffello. After Mass, Auber's grand procession march will be rendered by the orchestra. The whole will be under the able direction of the Rev. Father Strubbe, who will on this occasion wield the batton. We Detailed the Control of th will preside at the organ. The soloists during the Mass are:—Tenors, Messrs. J. Morgan, W. Murphy, W. Clancy; 2nd tenors, Rev. Father Gregoire, Mr. Geo. Holland; bass, M.J. Quinn and Randolph

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

The arrangements for the annual pic-nic of the St. Patrick's T. A. and B. society, which will be held at Otterburn park on Saturday, August 1st, are nearly completed and the prospects are that the event will be a great success. A meeting of the general committee was held on Friday evening, Mr. John H. Fecley in the chair. The secretary, Mr. Jas. J. Costigan, read a letter which he had received from Sir Donald A. Smith, dated London, England, in which that society thought best. The sub-committee on programme submitted their report, which was approved. The programme of games consists of twenty teems, for all of which handsome prizes are offered. The reports of the music and printing committees were also read and approved. The following special committees for the pionic were named:

-Reception, Hon, Edward Murphy, chairman, mr. M. Sharkey, vice-chairman; games, Mr. A. Murtin, chairman; general, Mr. A. Brogan, N. P., chairman; music, Mr. A. E. Fyfe, chairman.

Bigotry in Toronto.

A low, foul-mouthed fellow, named Campbell, has for a long timescandalized decent people in Toronto, by making ribald and disgusting speeches against the Catholic Church. He was recently arrested, but, owing to technical law, escaped proper punishment. Last Sunday his hi leous obscenity was the came of a disturbance in the Queen's park, the very properly incensed Catholics endeacould afford to bear and they have done their duty. The religious fanatics will in

C. O. F.

The first annual picnic and games of the St. Gabriel court, No. 185, C. O. F., The excutsion party left the Bonaventure station at 9 a.m. and 1.30 p. m., the trains conveying about 1.000 persons bent on enjoying themselves. The weather was all that could be desired, a nice breeze cooling the bot rans of the trains of the trainity. And it is thus the great st. Augustine writes in connection with nice breeze cooling the hot rays of the sun. The first train reached its destination about 11 o'clock and the party proceeded at once to the grounds, and wore not long in emptying their baskets and preparing for dinner. The committee, Messrs. Thomas Monaghan, chairman; James Endacott, T. C. Ainslie, A. R. Laprairie, P. McCarthy, F. X. Laprairie, L. McMullin, Thomas Corbett, J. J. Ainslie, S. Robinson, H. Perkins, James Knox, J. Viancour, P. Mullins, F. X. Durocher, Wm. Ainslie, M. J. Healy, secretary; and J. T. Patrick, treasurer, of the control of the contr were indefatigable in their efforts to provide for the comfort and amusement of the excursionists. Biazi's orchestra furnished the music for the dancers, and it was kept busy all day. A bottle of bears for guessing was on the grounds all day, and a good many risked five cents in a chance. The following gentlemen acted as judges:—Messr. B. O'Brien, T. Corbett, J. Rain, J. Phelan and Jas. Knox, secretary of the Montreal Quoiting club. The games committee soon ing club. The games committee soon started the programme on the race course, which is a first-class one. All the events were well contested and carried out to the satisfaction of all the competitors. The quoiting prizes were won by two members of the Montreal Quoiting club, Messrs. Adams and Tate. The live pig was won by J. Hughes. During the day Fathers O'Meara and McGinnis, of St. Gabriel, were on the During the day Fathers O'Meara and A new school is to be putil out tests.

Memorial to Sir John.

London, July 20.—At a meeting to-day of the committee appointed to select the site and raise the funds for a suitable of the committee appointed to select the site and raise the funds for a suitable of the committee appointed to select the site and raise the funds for a suitable of the committee appointed to select the site and raise the funds for a suitable of the committee appointed to select the site and raise the funds for a suitable of the committee appointed to select the site and raise the funds for a suitable of the committee appointed to select the site and raise the funds for a suitable of the committee appointed to select the site and raise the funds for a suitable of the committee appointed to select the site and raise the funds for a suitable of the committee appointed to select the site and raise the funds for a suitable of the committee appointed to select the site and raise the funds for a suitable of the committee appointed to select the site and raise the funds for a suitable of the committee and vening. holding 50 scholars.

THE HOLY TRINITY

REVEALED IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

of the Earlier References. Augustine's Comments.

Last week we presented to our readers some considerations touching that fundamental dogma of Christian Faith, the Blessed Trinity. Ve referred to it is a mystery, which Human Intelligence incapable of fathoming. At the same time, we showed that human reason while to faith to fathom such a Windows while too finite to fathom such a Mystery, yet can find nothing in this dog in which is repugnant to itself.

us as to His right of dominion over us; but it could never inform us as to whether there is one only or three Persons in the One God. Therefore, upon the plane of unaided reason, the Unitarian can have no stronger position than the Trinitarian. Both must have recourse to Revelation.

It was an error, accepted by many for truth, that the olden Jews, before the time of Jesus Christ our Lord, knew nothing of the Trinity. In those early days it was not pretended that the written Scripture was the only Revelation received from God. The Jews have always maintained that there was, in addition to what was written, an oral and unwritten Law, given to Moses upon Sinai and handed down traditionally from generation to generation among

DOCTORS OF ISRAEL.

The Talmud was prepared after the time of our Blessed Redeemer, by the Jewish Rabbis, under pretence of preserving this Oral Law; but of course, what they published was the Law corrupted to justify their rejection of the true Messlah and to vindicate and also strengthen opposi-tion to the Religion of Christ, Even, however, in that Talmud the truth of the Trinity appears in many places, as men learned in Hebrew have shown con-clusively.

It is not, however, necessary to won-der amid the mazes of that gigantic compilation, in order to show that the olden lews knew well that there were Three Divine Persons in the One and Only God. In very many places in the Old Testament there is a commingling of the singular with the plural numbers, here the Lord is referred to; which commingiing is rationally explicable only by hav-ing in view that Singularity of Deity with Plurality of Personage, which constitutes the Trinity. In translations from the original, some of these comminglings of number have disappeared; but some remain, sufficiently clear to

make obvious our point.

We read, for instance, in Genesis, Chap. 1, verses 26, 27:
"And he said: let us make one man

to our image and likeness-And he created man to his own image, etc." Here we have God speaking of Himself is us and we, in relation to the

TRINITY OF PERSONS;

and at the next moment the sucred Chronicler speaks of Him in the singular number, having in mind the Unity of the Goodhead.

A remarkable and convincing testimony is to found in Genesis, Chap. XVIII:

"And the Lord appeared to him (Abraham) in the vale of Mambre as he was sitting in the door of his tent, in the very heat of the day.

"And when he had lifted up his eyes, there appeared to him three men standing near him; and as soon as he saw them he ran to meet them from the door

of his tent, and adored to the ground.

And he said: 'Lord, if I have found favor in thy sight, pass not away from thy servant. etc.

It is true that in our Douay version of came off on Saturday, at Otterburn park. the Bible these three persons are referred to in the chapter head as Angels, but

this remarkable chapter:
"Behold how suddenly the incorporeal

Majesty of God descends to earth under the corporeal figure of three men. Abraham runs with eagerness to meet them, he stretches towards them supplicating hands, kisses their knees, and says : Lord, if I have found favor in thy sight, pass not away from thy servant. See how Abraham hastens to meet the Three, and adores the One. Unity in Three, Trinity in One. De Tempore Sermo

LXVIII, No. 2. And again on the same subject, this Great Father of the Church:
In so much as he saw three, he under

stood the mystery of the Trinity, but in as much as he adored as One, he know. that in the Three Persons there is One God only." Ibid., S. LXX: No. 4.

Census for Lachine.

The census for Lachine gives 679. Roman Catholic families, 545 in the town and 134 in the farming district. The number of communicants is 2,685. Since the census of 1889 there has been an increase of 54 Roman Catholic families in the town and 10 in the farming district.

A New School.

A new school is to be built on Plessis

A FALSE CRY.

"EDUCATED ABOVE THEIR STATION?"

A Wise Refutation of a Common Fallacy. -The Difference Between True and False Education.

It seems strangely incongruous in this day of almost phenomenal intellectual activity to hear the complaint raised every now and then that our efforts to extend educational advantages to their farthest limit is doing harm, not to single individuals merely, but to a whole class—and that one of the largest. Yet the fact is we do hear it charged, both in private discourse and in public print, that our Catholic schools are educating the daughters of poor parents above the station intended for them, thereby leading them into discontent and unhappia good thing for these girls. Such an idea is antiquated and unprogressive enough to be startling. Its enunciation at once fills the bolder advocates of unrestricted education with indignation, while the more timid ones simply trem-ble as they foresee new versions of old slanders against the church, holstered up, for proof,

BY QUOTATIONS

of such expressions from the mouths of Catholic men and women. Yet those who auggest that less or perhaps no education would be a better thing for the daughters of the illiterate poor, deserve to be enlightened rather than condenined. In a blind way they have stumbled upon a really great evil, for which they have assigned a wrong cause. For, after all, facts in abundance can certainly be quotmost every Catholic who reads this paper will readily call to mind at least one case in point : some young girl who has been given an education at the cost of much surroundings has seemed to grow in in direct proportion to her advancement in science, literature, and art; who delast that her chances for usefulness and happiness are lessened, or even destroyed, reemingly by the sole fact of her education. The picture is

PITIABLE ENGUGH

and unfortunately represents a state of things so common as to fill every thoughtful mind with anxiety. No wonder, then, that even among the learned and wise some have been tempted to deprecate any educational movement which seems to threaten an increase of so serious a difficulty. Let us be glad that even in a blundering way our attention has been called to the matter, in some one of those numerous untrod-though happily certain that the concluadduced is not a true one.

ing into growing minds a great conglo- paralyzing discontent-that sort of diseducated. But they

ARE NOT EDUCATED.

Some attainments they have, such as or less skill in putting in points and commus, and in sewing embroidery silks into velvet, and, crowning all, a great many rules in etiquette. But this may not be education. It is often mental, and sometimes even moral, chaos, but it is not necessarily education; for education. as every work on pedagogy tells us, is a development of the unfolded powers, and has for its highest and tina! aim the production of a strong and noble character in its subject. Failing in this, it has failed in everything. And that school which sends out a girl graduate filled with a knowledge no matter how extensive, yet unimbued with a strong sense , of the duty of cheerfulness and contentment: full of aroused activities, yet helpless to make or find for them a legideserves to bear the blame of her failure and of her happiness. If the number of such girls is notably large, our conclusion should be not that columnts. should be, not that education is bad for them, but that the methods pursued in them already are. It is time that they

A COUNTERFEIT ARTICLE,

capable of doing active harm. But those | for people who talk about educating a poor girl above her station have not only, Heaven never gave us our God-like pow along with many others, misapplied the ers to die in the bud. But let us trankly term education. They labor under still acknowledge the true state of the case another misapprehension when they and let us all strive that the education speak of a poor girl's "station." What our schools at present offer the daughcratic land and age of ours? Is there a to their needs, so that it may be truly nineteenth-century. American who accelled education, and not become a dis-

Her father's station is not necessarily hers, and she has yet to attain the one which, by right of ability and force of circumstances, will properly belong her. Now, if a girl's station depends upon her own abilities, native and acquired, and if true education means simply the full development of all her powers, how can there possibly be such a thing as educat-

ABOVE HER STATION ?

Her teachers will do well if they educate her up to her station. They can never hope to do more, and, unfortunately, as our schools go, they seldom do that much. But while our schools cannot. from the nature of things, commit the impossibility of educating a girl (be she poor or otherwise) above her station, ness, and unfitting them to become the some of them do unwittingly compass as wives of poor, uneducated Catholic men. full a measure of mischief as lies in their some of them do unwittingly compass as The inference is not boldly stated, but the one we are ovidently expected to decoy many a daughter of poor parents draw is that, therefore, we are not doing out of the station of her childhood with ever cause.

Sudden chill. Dr. Fow.er's Wild Straw- Durent is an infallible and prempt cure for all bewel complaints from what- ever cause. out showing her the way to any other: or, if we permit ourselves the use of the word education in the false sense so often assigned it, we may say that these girls are educated below the station of their parents; for only too often a girl of this class seems after an extended school career incapable of even perceiving, much less of performing, the duties pe-culiar to her difficult situation. She gets an "education" which gives her taste enough to discern the defects of her home surroundings, but not acknowledge sufficient to remedy them; which awakens desires for better things, but confers no skill to accomplish their fulfilment. No wonder that now and then some one

IMPELLED TO QUESTION the wisdom of that "educating" process ed by the pastor of every parish of any which is the undeniable cause of such considerable size which might seem at results. Those who undertake to train the daughters of poor and illiterate parfirst glance to justify such a very dis-couraging conclusion as the one given ents assume a task as great as it is deli-above. Indeed, not only pastors but al-cate. For, if she be truly educated, such a girl must be to that rude, humble, and probably unwisely-administered household a bringer of light and a prophet of better things, both material and spiritual. self-denial on the part of her poor and illiterate but ambitious parents, and whose peevish discontent in her home ways of making the meagre income of the poor home compass more of the com-forts of life; her taste in literature must in science, literature, and art; who de-spises the occupations and aims of her reading from the domestic circle and of parents, yet strives in vain to find offer introducing in its place that of a more ones for herself, and who discovers at wholesome character; her knowledge of wholesome character; her knowledge of right, brave Michael Hourigan has gone artistic principles must help her to beautify the home, simply and humbly, yet and leaves no more earnest son of the truly : and above all must her ethical and religious training, by teaching her gentlements, cheerfulness, and lovingness, and ready to meet. R.I.F.—Universe, above all, resignation to the Divine Will. do more than all else to mitigate the rudeness of the uncultured family life while, outside, a trained judgment and a power of alert observation must help her to find her own proper place, either in the ways already trodden by so many

lagging, careless feet, or. BETTER -TUJ.

cion we are asked to base upon the facts catching surer glimpses. True, in spite Pyrences. dduced is not a true one.

Both our objectors and the teachers make her a woman of cheerful action. whom they would call to account have of strong character, and firm religious failed to grasp the true meaning of the convictions our poor girl will still feel, word education; for, in spite of much as she fells now, an uncontrollable distalking and writing to the contrary, force content, but it will be a faithful, not a meration of facts, and, in the case of content which is peculiarly an American girls, in giving additionally an outward virtue, and which has inspired noble vencering of "elegant and useful accomplishments." This misconception of the thing for which the term education stands is the explanation of the very desployable fact that many of our eighered. plorable fact that many of our girl gradinave in our schools wide-awake women unter seem, from their discontented and who had a constant inger on the pulse unfruitful lives, to have no reason for of American life, who study drily, with being, and is at the same time the excuse scientific impartialisy and accuracy, the for those who ask, "Would it not have needs of American women, and who are been as well for them if these girls had able to discover such matter for teach-not been educated? Certainly, if that ing and such methods of teaching it as which they have acquired is education, will fit Catholic American girls to meet it would be better if they had not been the requirements of their day. Some of our schools are at present too closely bontel to toreign and antiquated tradiundigested facts in science; second, notifity one or two hundred years ago, able, but the question of women voting succeeding British Sovereigns will conthird, or fourth-hand opinions concerning; to staine in a salon are still thought in [demanded consideration. The abolition time the pibroch musician is another] to have sufficiently well so tool to the consideration of the pibroch musician is another. some places sufficiently well suited to train an American girl of to-day to discharge her obligations as a wage-carning woman of the people. The practice of such schools is in direct opposition to the custom of the church since the very beginning. The Church has in every age most truly and delicately gauged the needs of the time, and wisely and surely devised means for supplying them. For this reason the Catholic schools of the hast were great and glorious successes. They kept up with the march of progress, or rather they led the van. They carried on the world's work. The accomplished the mission they set themselves to do. But the needs of those begone time- are not our needs. We have a different work to do. Why, then, cling to the antiquated instructions which,

awake to these facts, as very many of the schools from which they come demand improvement. The thing such institions offer as education is absurd generalization as that education, in the true sense of the word, can be bad

ANY HUMAN BEING.

decides any girl's station in this demotiers of our illiterate poor shall be suited knowledges any law that says the daugh- | turbing element in their lives rather ter of a hod-carrier must, for the sake of than a promoter of either material or the eternal fitness of things, become the wife of a hod-carrier and the mother and grandmother of hod-carriers? Would the social editice be in any danger if at this mement all the daughters of hod-carriers in America were resolved to become the wives of bricklayers and the mothers of architects? It is rapidly coming to pass that a girl's sta-

station have undoubtedly been a very great mortification to those of us who take so much pride in calling ourselves progressive; but, nevertheless, like many other blunt people, they have done us good if, in trying to answer them, we have been led to seek the truth of the matter.

Let us, then study to give our poor

What's The Reason !

The cause of summer complaints, diarrhoa, dysentery, cholera morbus, etc.. [are the excessive heat, eating green fruit, over exertion, impure water and sudden chill. Dr. Fowler's Wild Straw-

As Usual.

zen says Andrew Carnegic has been in privately) informs the public that his specting the saleable estates at Parraspecting the saleable estates at Parta- death has caused the Queen "much grief." line, Royeri and Invergloy and, it is be- The dead piper has also led to another

Mining News.

Mining experts note that holera never attacks the bowels of the earth, but humanity in general find it necessary to use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for bowel complaints of many other things, good and bad. The Germans, the Poles, and the Spanibut humanity in general find it necessary

Holy Father, accompanied only by two: secret chamberlains on service, his master of the chamber and almoner, descend-by the secret passage into the Vatican to the tomb of the Apostles, there to recite the Office and engage in devotion according to custem.

A Faithful Servant Gone.

was conspicuous in the sacred building or the last nineteen years. Honest, up-the Scothmen's inspiring pibroch rallied right, brave Michael Honrigan has gone the wavering Highland soldiers. The to reap the reward of his well-spent life, pipes that played "The Campbells are faith behind him. He was sixty-four

Guiding a Young King.

To the Pope was assigned the delicate duty of selecting a confessor to the little King of Spain. The Holy Father has chosen for the responsible position one of his own prelates, Mgr. Merry, son to the Spanish Ambassador in

English and Canadian Behring sea commissioners, arrived here to-day and left at 5 p.m. on the steamer Danube for the Pribyloof islands, where they will begin the annoncement that Canadian resselowners would be compensated for any losses sustained.

A Prophette Statesman,

ONE TEASPOONFUL

PERRY DAVIS'

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In a little sweetened

water, HOT WATER

PREFERRED, taken

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cure any case of DYS-

ENTERY, CHOLERA

INFANTUM, COLIC.

CRAMPS, DIAR-

RHŒA, if the treat-

ment is commenced in

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time.

girls, and all our other grils as well, not cause to dread the result. Ireland, less education but infinitely more; but Wales and North Scotland were greatly let us endeavor to give them the true thing and not a base and useless substitute. B. N. Taylor. in Catholic World. be to the advantage of the Conservatives.

BAGPIPES.

of William Rose, Piper to the Queen.

Mr. William Ross, first piper to the gallantly in the Black Watch regiment, same neighborhood, and for thirty-seven he piped it to her. Always, if possib-majesty. Royalty has not forgotten him vigorous as possible in the "Court Circular," where a "touch-Glascow, July 15.-The Weekly Citi- ing notice" of Wully (as he was named ands were also pipers, and of old the Ita- get poorer every year. If he grows his hans used to descend from their moun- own seed grain it cannot produce as On the evening of the 29th of June, the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, the gates of the Basilica being closed, the Holy Father, accompanied only by two to have been the softest and most melodious of all such pipes, and for the playing of which instruction books were at one time published. The Scotch Highlander, however, stands pre-eminent as the piper; and perhaps, pace the Greeks, it was an ancestor of Wully Ross who could have boasted of being "the piper that played before Moses." Many stories Visitors to the London Oratory harch of the Scotch bagpipe exist. Generally will in future miss the Irish verger, who they relate of incidents of war. At the battle of Quebec, in 1760, the strains of 'oming," we all have heard, gave the Highlanders courage to hold out until the relief of Lucknow was effected. Doubt has been thrown on this story; but for this neither the pipes nor Jessie Brown can be blamed. The best anedote of bagpipes is that told concerning the instinct of two

ANNY NORTH BRITISH ARCHITECTS These gentlemen had employed Highland masons and bricklayers to build certain dwelling houses in London. After the Spanish Administration of the Spanish Administration of the American Spanish Am Baden Powell and Dr. G. M. Dawson, the and completed the building. The latterday historian of the Highland bagpipes describes the instrument as a simple musica, apparatus, consisting of a leather bag blown out like a football, and stop their investigations into the send gives (p. I by a valve, with three pipes or time. An address was presented to the flutes, one called the chanter and the their investigations and the time that it is a solution. An address was presented to the flutes, one called the chanter and the commissioners by the owners of the two others the drones. While the Low-sealing fleet of Vancouver. In reply Sir hander wise man't blow his pines with a George said he felt at liberty to make hellows, the Highlander keeps up the social steam by blowing through his mouth. The often-pazzling, wild-like march up and down of the Highland typer while performing is explained by the news-sity of walking to gather wind Lossions, July 15.—Lord Salislary to his large, and to permit of the occapionaling at the United club to-day said sional use of his arm as a pump handle he believed the danger of church disestable to strengthen the stream of air force relishment was considerably removed and quired to inflate the pipe bag. The if it was to be an electoral reform, the Queen is the first British sovereign who tions. Methods and aims which were Conservatives did not dread it. The des has maintained a piper as a permanent adequate to fit a daughter of the French mand of a one man vote was more asons attache of the royal household. Whether

Accidents Happen

-- AND--

SICKNESS

CHEST

 $\overline{\mathbf{o}}$

COMES TO ALL.

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as those which determine her brother's. Her station is upon that plane
which she can reach and hold by her
own abilities, and, consequently, it is
hardly correct to say that a girl has any
station at the age when she leaves school.
Her father's station is not necessarily

will undoubtedly come at last, That it
has not done so before in the case of
the declared that home rule had not
effected any lodgment in England, that
it had been supported in the past by
American gold and was now backed by
a clerical conspiracy.

Lord Salisbury also said he could not
African, has had the more to do with
the father's station is not necessarily of the illiterate voter might be necessary. matter. The author of the "skerelling Lord Salisbury also said he could not African, has had the more to do with tell when the next general election the success of battles won by Scotch would take place. He would not deal soldiers. English soldiers have never with political meteorology beyond say-discovered where the charm of the ing he had no fear of the future. ing he had no fear of the future.

Regarding a revision of the electorate Lord Salisbury declared that any change in this direction ought to be associated with a redistribution of the seats in Parliament. The Conservatives had no cause to dread the result Lord Salisbury declared that any change in this direction ought to be associated with a redistribution of the seats in Cause to dread the result Lord Salisbury declared that any change in the comic song, "It's all very well when you know it, but you've got to know it first." For ourselves we prefer the so-called melodious strains of skerelling pipes at a distance. skerelling pipes at a distance. And the greater the distance the sweeter in our cars sounds the music of chanter and

A llint for Farmers.

It is generally conceded that it is often advisable to get seed from a considerable distance, and especially that grown north BAGPIPES. of the locality where the planting is to be done. What is the advantage of the northern grown if not that nature is more constrained, and thus puts more vitality into seeds than she would under more favorable conditions? We can see For many years the deceased fought this law illustrated by seeds grown in the

Always, if possible, get seed that is as igorous as possible, but grown on poorer land than your own. If you reverse this and take seed grown on extremely rich land and put it on thin soil it will not grow as well nor produce as well as that which for successive years has been bred lieved. Mr. carnegie intends to settle notice, not touching, but informational, to poor fare. We know of a case where down as a Highland laird.

This is a little essay by a London journal—a faturer who was planting beans in a set on bagpine playing. It is an interest—a field got out of seed when he had only a ing little history, which shows the few more rows to plant. His wife found pibroch to have sounded not only o'er; some of the same kind of beans which Highland mountain loch, but also in she had grown the year before for home other parts of the habitable and floating use in a rich spot of the garden. All other backs of the habitable and floating use in a rich spot of the garden. All other bears to this authority the through the season these garden beans were inferior in growth to the others.

This must be a discouraging thought to a farmer who is allowing his land to thin seed may with good condition be developed into that which is plump and good .- Margseille Democrat.

Bananas as Food and Medicine. Dr. John Dougall, of St. Mungo's College. Glasgow, has a letter in a recent issue of the Glasgow Herald on the banana. He quotes from Stanley's "In Darkest Africa," showing that "for infants, persons of delicate digestion, dvspepties and those suffering from temporary derangements of the stomach, the thour, properly prepared, would be of universal demand. During Stanley's two attacks of gastritis a slight gruel of this flour, mixed with milk, was the only material that could be digested. It is odd, also, as printed out in Stanley's book, that in most barrana lands -- Cuba. Brazil. West Indies—the valuable properties of the banana as an easily digested and nourishing food have been much overlooked. Dr. Dougall has made some experiment- in making banana flour. He concludes that it should be made from the ripe fruit at its place of produc tion. In trying to make it from bananas purchased in Glasgow, he obtained on drying the pulp a tough, sweet mass like toasted tige, an appearance probably due to the conversion of starch into sugar Bananas contain only about 50 per cent. of pulp, and of this about 75 per cent, is water. They would yield, therefore, only one-eighth part of flour.

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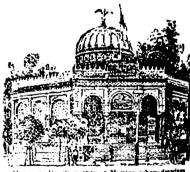
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Competent to teach both French and English married man preferable. Good salary; see your price when communicating. Addres T. McENIRY, School Trustee, River Beas ette, Que. River Benndette, July 12, 1891.

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APOLINAL CASTILLO, INTERNA Further, the company is required to distribute the six per cent, of the value of all the ticket in Francian per portion than is given by any other letter. \$80,000 TICKETS AT \$1.00, \$820,000 PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money:

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o fair is our flag! The green maple leaf!

O wave it on high, in the midday sin!

O wave it on high, in the midday sin!

It tells of empires by peaceful arts won.
And from its rich folds looks our dead chief!
Owave it on high! Its bright folds unfur!
O wave it on high! Its bright folds unfur!
O'er amparls and towers, from sea to sea,
O'er amparls and towers, from sea to sea,
O'er amparls and towers, from sea to sea,
O'er amparls and towers, and o'ershadow us with its majesty,
And o'ershadow us with its majesty,
When the heavens and earth shall pass away!

When the neavens and earth shall pass away

All praise to the flag that for centuries

Brave men and true trumplantly bore

By land and wave to carth's furthermost
shore.

And made mestices of the boundless seas;

And made mestices of the boundless seas;
Yes, praise to that flag; but I sing of another—
Yes, praise to that flag; but I sing of another—
Worthy offsering of its gallant old mother—
Ayoung flag, origin flag—an emblen divine,
A poing flag in the praise and of power.

And I'd raise it about over most and over tower,
A symbol alike of peace and of power.

If, G. McPhillines H. G. McPhilaires.

PEXAL LAWS.

CENTENARY OF THEIR RELAXATION.

Past and Present Position of Catholics in Ireland and England.

The Rev. R. N. Billington, of 88, Thomas and Elizabeth's, Thurnham, Lancaster, preaching on Sunday in the Church of the English Martyrs, Preston, on the occasion of the bessing of a new plar erected in honour of our Lady Queen of Martyrs, discoursed on the gradual relaxation of the Penal Laws in England and the consequent revival of Catholicism in this country, taking as his text the words of St. John: "Your serow shall be turned into joy." Stuart sorrow was changed into joy for the Catholics of this country. It was by sorour Catholic forefathers; secondly, to the conversions which have taken place during the last tifty years; and thirdly, to the great influx of Irish immigrato the grant tion which began roughly speaking, in the ferries; and these three things are rooted in sorrow. Through sorrow our fathers kept the faith and handed it down to us. Through suffer ing and less and sacrifice we were recuited. It was suffering and sorrow that drove the tens of thousands of faithful frish into this country, and they have repeopled the land with faithful wherens to the old faith, and their sor-row has cancel into joy. This is an age of centenaries. The daybreak of our present liberties rose upon this country just one handred years ago, in 1791, and this year should not pass without some recognition of the providence of God

OTHER PROPERTY. histric that we were relieved to some extent from the pressure of the Penal Laws in 1778, but it was only a gloomy and solitary ray -the creeping dawn. Not till 1791 was the first great act of justice done to our forefathers, when the public wership of the Catholic Church was legally recognised, when a priest could legally say Mass and the faithful assist at it under the protection of the law, when it was allowable to open Catholic schools in this land; and so great was fals boon considered by English states near that Mr. Pitt called the Relief Act of 1701 the emancipation of Catholies. The dawn was in 1778, and the daylor ag in 1791 was seen by the grandfathers of many present. A hundred years ago, there were about 60,000 bly send were Irish. The Catholics of those days were to be found for the most part in Ladion, Lancashire and North Staffordshipe. Up and down the country were scattered the old Catholic families leading quiet retired lives. The Catholic families of those days were staunch, well object of Catholics, whose great idea was to be breed horses and live at Newmar. . A scot, but to live among their people and propagate the faith After retaining to some of the well known disactivies imposed on Catholics the preach a continuing said, if by some mistake or some great, and unwarranted act of co. descension a Catholic was admitted to polity society his presence was applied soil for cotherwise he was treated by his fellow countrymen with contempt. To lot of priests was worse: they were prosecuted, tried and condefined; a exercising their priesty func-tions. The act of 4773, as the preamble stated, was a for relieving his Majesty's subjects professing the Pohish religion from certain penalties incurred under the act of William III."-him of Orange.

 $^{90}\,\mathrm{Vs}\,\,\mathrm{NOT}\,\,\mathrm{REPEALED}_{0}$ but its ferocity was somewhat mitigated, abrogating, for instance, the clause which rendered a priest liable to perpetual imprisonmer for saying Mass or performing any priestly function, but still leaving him habbe to one year's imprisonment and a very heavy fine under the sanction of a previous law. The chause inflicting imprisonment for life on any one keeping Catholic school, was also abrogated but other unrepealed laws still made it unlawful to keep a Catholic school, and a Catholic was still liable, after the passing of the Act, to the payment of a fine of £100 to any one who informed against him for sending his children to a Catholic school abroad. Yet the Catholics were thankful for this small merey, prejudice was a little shaken by it, an opening was made for more substantial benefits in the future and social intercourse was at least possible. Pastorals were issued by the Vicars Apostolic calling upon the faithful" to be taunkful for the great humanity of the Government towards us.' After alluding to further disabilities, he said we were worse off now in one respect than before the Emancipation Act of 1820, which had actually robbed us of liberties we previously possessed, acknowledged by the Act of 1791, which left anyone free to enter a religious Order or to take vows. By the Act of 1829 it was illegal to do so. To this day

ment the Minister replied that though efforts of the King to promote Christilaw should be held over them in terrorem.

PIECE-MEAL JUSTICE.

to us Catholics from the rigour of the penal laws were made not because the law was unjust, but because the concesthe Irish; and so some little relief was given from the ferocity of William III.

FOR CATHOLICS ALONE.

subjected to the penalties intended

after the disestablishment, would be

The other day, when the question of Catholies and the Lord Chancellorship was raised, did not a prominent statesman get up in his place and say there had been noontery, no demand for the concession? What did that mean? That we there is little gratitude in politics, there ing the expediency of united and loval action on Catholic principles and for Catholic rights, for justice and full and complete freedom and equality! What we have to fear in these days is lest we should merely lapse into the general society of the country. The history of the Catholies of this country since the days of the Stuarts shows that there has over been a Catholic body. We are and ought always be a body. We had withstood one kind of persecution; there is some fear that we should not with-stand another. We are being absorbed by our enemies, who have always withstood us as long as they could, and never stretched out a hand to us unless they could not heipit. Samson, who carried the One is a dose. Try them. Catholics in England, and of those probaof Dalilah; and we Catholics in this country, who have been persecuted so savagely, and under persecution have been so brave and faithful now, alas! have been destined and fated during the past lew decades of years to see old Catholic families, Catholics who have borne names to see the religions are local and national in character. Like the air of heaven that reaches from the mountain tops to the depth of the valleys and purities so the religion of Christ ourities and familiar to us for many generations, dwindling away and becoming weak because they have thrown their faith away and become adherents of the newest

> onsceration of General de Charette's Chapel.

> Many of General de Charette's old companions-m-arms gathered around him a few days ago at Basse-Motte to be present at the consecration of the beautiful chapel, raised by the General on his estate, in memory of the deceased Poutifical Zouaves. The hero of Patay could not be actually present at the ceremony, being confined by an attack of the gout to an arm-chair outside, nor could be take part in the lunch that followed, which was presided over by his wife, the Baronne de Charette. But he was able to shake most of his old friends by the hand and to receive their congratulations. These friends included the ex-King of Naples, the Due d'Alengon, and Cardinal Place, Archbishop of Rennes, who officiated in the chapel. The building is in pure Gothic style, and is dedicated to the Sacred Heart. Inscrip tions on the walls tell the names of the Pontifical Zouaves who fell either in the cause of the Pope or of their country, while, near the high altar, there is a place especially reserved for the banner of the Sacred Heart—for that standard which waved above the heroes of Patay Loigny, as well as on other battle-fields and which, now bloodstained and torn, is probably destined to descend to future ages as an historic and a sacred thing. It shows, upon a ground once white and gold, the figure of the Sacred Heart in erimson, with the invocation beneath, "Heart of Jesus, save France." When first embroidered by the Visitation Nuns of Paray-le-Monial, it was with the intention that it might wave from the ramparts of Paris. The siege of Paris following, it passed into the hands of General de Charette, and subsequently became recognised as the flag of the Pontifical Zouaves.

The Congo State.

A special despatch from Rome states that by a decree of the Sacred Congrega-tion of Rites, promulgated in the form of a Pontifical Brief, the Pope has consea Pontifical Brief, the Tope has consecuted it is unlawful, according to the laws of England, to become a Benedictine, a Franciscan, or a Jesuit. That was not a dead letter. Only a few years ago when the suzerainty of the Belgians. The document renders high testimony to the the subject was brought before Parlia- ment renders high testimony to the

Catholics were not now dangerous they might become so, and that therefore that more than forty milions are Pagans. The step has been taken in response to Again referring to the Act of 1791, the preacher observed the relief then given was inadequate, to King Leopold from his Holiness, but was it an act of justice on the part of those who flung the dole to us? He was bound to say, no. The concessions made

The Bible as a Rule of Faith. If a Bible is necessary to salvation, sion was exhedient. They helped us a literal Bible is necessary, then it cannot be the that we might help them more. They done without. But if religion flourished SEND FOR CIRCULARS. Address: befriend us out of the great love they had for themselves. They hated Rome in many places during centuries, especially the ten Roman persecutions, then it follows that a Bible is not absolutely the ten Roman persecutions. took us by the left hand because they needed us. The morality of the good deed was vitiated because its motive was mean and utterly selfish. We had been one cannot read, then here is a dilemma. persecuted out of malice, but had we Reform has many such difficulties. If a ever been relieved from persecution for spile is necessary and you don't under justice sake? We have been persecuted stand what you read, like the officer of out of mere wantonness and expediency. Queen Candace, who was baptized by the and for political purposes made a football to be kicked and thrown between political adversaries, but we have never been relieved from a motive which was pure, and for love of our religion. We have heavy been relieved in the second purposes of the purpose of th have been relieved just as we were per-secuted, "to make a Roman holiday," Gosnel, which the reformers may not secuted. "to make a Roman holiday." Gospel, which the reformers may not why was the act of 1778 passed? Because America and France were banded fortable rule, especially when nine-tenths together against this country. It was seen by the statesmen of the time to be expedient to unite the people of this expedient to unite the people of this expedient to conciliate to conciliate. Even the Jewish people who have a sacred book are not recognized as secure, although their Talmud contains The act of 1791 was likewise passed, as all the writings that our Saviour referred periody had succeeded Tudor cruelty, and periody had succeeded Tudor cruelty, and periody had succeeded Tudor cruelty, and darkness, insting nearly a century. But darkness, insting nearly a century. But the Monte of Commons that the above in the letter we see but the sense is in the House of Commons that the above. to. Even those who can read and have Fine speciments of which can be seen in the in the House of Commons that the above the desired the book is dumb and cannot protest because any claim of right on the against the desceration. It has been and against the desceration. It has been and because the devil and the book is dumb and cannot protest because any claim of right on the against the desceration. It has been and because the devil and the book is dumb and cannot protest because any claim of right on the book is dumb and cannot protest because any claim of right on the book is dumb and cannot protest the desceration. catholics of this country. It was by sorting a remaint of our countrymen had claim of right on the part of Catholics was admitted, but we rejoice in now had its root in sorrow. To three things we owe our present liberies: first, to the steadfastness of our Catholic was expedient. It is a fact not generally known to our readers that this Company sells beautiful new Upright Planos at \$25. They have also a large "expedient" again in 1829 to pass the Emancipation Act to prevent civil war. Again, later on, the Ecclesiastical Titles' Act was repealed simply because the control of faith, interpreted according to the part of Catholics was admitted, but against the desceration. It has been and can be perverted to serve the devil and it will not cry out. The minister who hands a testament to a poor man seeking the truth, and tells him, "Let this be perverted to serve the devil and it will not cry out. The minister who hands a testament to a poor man seeking the truth, and tells him, "Let this be perverted to serve the devil and it will not cry out. The minister who hands a testament to a poor man seeking the truth, and tells him, "Let this be over our readers that this Company sells beautiful new Upright Planos at \$25. They have also a large of the truth, and tells him, "Let this be vour sole rule of faith, interpreted according to the part of Catholics was admitted, but the desceration. It has been and can be perverted to serve the devil and it will not cry out. The minister who hands a testament to a poor man seeking the part of Catholics was admitted, but the desceration. It has been and can be perverted to serve the devil and it will not cry out. The minister who hands a testament to a poor man seeking the part of Catholics was admitted, but the desceration. It has been and can be perverted to serve the devil and it will not cry out. The minister who hands a testament to a poor man seeking the part of Catholics was admitted, but the desceration and can be perverted to serve the devil and it will not cry out. The mini your sole rule of faith, interpreted ac-cording to your own notion," sins against and prices at N. Y. PIANO CO'S stores. Titles' Act was repealed simply because cording to your own notion," sins against the otherwise the Irish Protestant Bishops. Christ, against his neighbor, against the truth, and against common sense. It the Bible is necessary for salvation—the Bible only-why did not the Saviour, who loved us so, say a word about it? He did not write a Gospel, although He could write most successfully. He wrote but once, with His finger on the sand, and every one could see his own sins been no outery, no demand for the concession? What did that mean? That we were to accept what we got, and got it if it was expedient for other people to give it. We must be thankful, it is true, but we need not be blind. We must understand clearly that it is not for the love of our religion we are unmanacled. If there is little gratitude in politics, there to thee as the heathen and publican." has been less justice in the treatment Thus faith and doctrine must come meted out to Catholies in this country, through hearing. If the Saviour intrough hearing. If the Saviour intended that the Bible should be the rale tended that the Bible should be the rale of faith He would not have deferred its introduction until fifteen centuries after His ascension. It is estimated that twenty-three millions of Christians died martyrs to the faith of Christ during the Roman and Persian persecutions. How hard to think that these died without the sole rule of faith. The Bible societies did not appear till fourteen centuries after. The martyrs had only the Church Church is named the harlot, the weman

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness.

of sin, by the Bible societies.

Christianity.

Christianity is broad and comprehensive, all other religions are local and national in character. Like the air of heaven that reaches from the mountain fies, so the religion of Christ purifies and perfects the hearts of all classes; of the rich and the poor alike. It teaches the employer to be just to his employes and i the employed to give honest return to his employer. Christ gave dignity to honest toil, for He Himself wielded carpenter's toels, and the honest toiler, whether with hand or with brain, has become the most potent factor in civilization.—Cardinal Gibbons.

The Church in Japan.

Catholicity is evidently making good headway in Japan when the Holy See finds it necessary to erect another episcopal district in that country. It is twenty-five years ago now since the first vicariate-apestolic was created in Japan, Monsignor Pettijean being then charged with the episcopal supervision of the entire country. In 1877 the southern district was aloof from the north, and a new vicariate made in the latter, with Bishop Osouf, who has visited this country in behalf of the Japanese Catholic, in charge. Later still, Monsignor Midon was made vicar-apostolic of Central Japan, and now Monsignor Ecrlics gets a slice of Bishop Osouf's district, and is named vicar-apostolic of Northeast

Cheaper Than War.

It is reported that England is negotiating with Portugal for the purchase of the Mozambique country, Lord Salisbury having offered £8,000,000 for the whole of the Portuguese possessions in South

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2 to 9 P.M.; " " 9.

Ladies'hours:10 to 12 noon; receive up to noon. F. E. McKYES, Manager Turkish Buths. Montreal.



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ling Company.

THE BLESSING OF DUBLIN.

FROM THE IRISH OF ST. BENDAN.

Chill and dead Lies the King of Dublin's son, At his head

Sits grey Alpin, stern and still; Neither eat nor drink he will, Till the earth have had her fill, And Valhal he won.

Patrick came,
Lauding loud of holier things,—
Flushed the flame

From the Viking-eye :: "Can He, Maker of all things, make be That which is no more for me?-The King of Kings:

Speak the word, Let the sovereign deed be done, Then thy Lord Lord of mine is-Lord of all. Each a liegeman at his call,

Bows in battle, gold in hall,

For him-my son." Patrick prayed.

Moving as the sun moves round,
Naught dismayed.
King and jarls thrice followed him, Heard, with understanding dim, Of the mystic murmured hymn

The strange weird sound. Then great dread Came upon them, and behold !

Stood the Dead In their midst, erect, with gaze Fixed on them in mute amaze; Lit with red returning rays The visage cold.

Said the King, Standing with his warmen nigh,

'For this thing
We are vassals to thy Lord,
Followers fast by field and fiord. True at trysting, staunch at sword— Sea, shore, or sky!

I pronounce Tribute to this King of thine,

Each an ounce Weighted right of ruddy gold Every year shall be thrice told From the Northman's Dublin hold At Macha's shrine."

Patrick raised His right hand in benediction,-God be praised!

If the tole be paid each year, Not the world need Dublin fear.

Else, three times the Gaelic spear Shall bring affliction. Gifts eleven. Guerdons, in return, shall fall rom high heaven :-Goodly wives the wives shall be, The men live manful and die free,

Beauty still the maiden's free Of the pure proud Gall. Fer's of swimming Mark the youth, sea-loved, sea-strong, Bright horns brimming. Welcome all to bounteous board;—

Gift of war-triumphant sword. Gift of trophies, many a hoard, Make its glory long. Champions brave,

Gallant Kings to bear the crown,-On land or wave, Gift of commerce from all parts,

Gift of ever-widening marts, Gift in Church of revereut hearts Bless stout Dublin town,

Through the haze Whence, in long succeeding lines, ome our days-I behold ascending spires:

When, 'neath darkness, all retires— One of Erin's last Three Fires. The Fire of Dublin shines. "Tara proud

woods upstanding airy, Not thus crowd Gracious gifts around thy name, From Tara here this day I came, Great its mighty monarch's fame-My curse on Laeghaire.'

Patrick spoke: Benean, I have shaped the lay With measured stroke In the right resounding rhyme. That his words, in every clime, Should re-echo through all time Till the Judgment Day.

Should re-echo through all time

Till the Judgment Day.

When, after the Paschaleoutroversy at Tara, the Celtic monarch Laeghaire (pronounced Laery) refused Christianity, though he permitted its propagation, St. Patrick went to Dubita. Its ruler was named Alpin. in Irish, which was very probably a Gaelic form of Hairdan. Through the conversion of the Norseman (Gall) came the Blessing of Dublin, as related by St. Benean. The poem is found in the "Book of Rights," the authorship of which is ascribed to this saint, though they are some interpolations of later date. This poem is distinctly declared to be his composition, and he, the chosen disciple and successor of St. Patrick, was a competent witness. It is true, as objected, that the great Norse Kingdom of Dublin was sounded later in the end of the eight century, but that it is also true that in the year 730 Dicull conversed with monks who had risided in Ireland, so that there must have been Christian Norsemen at an earlier date than is generally supposed. It is now held, as as stated by Dr. Soderberg, that the legend of "Balter the Heautiful" is really a stray story of the life of Christ. That intimate relatious between the Scandinavians and Irish existed long before the eight century is evident from the fact that, in the second century, Bania, wife of the monarch Tuathall, was the daughter of the King of Finland, and Una. mother of Conn of the Hundred Hattles, was a Danish princess. Under the names of "Fmorians" and "Tuatha de Dananns," the Scandinavians made settlements in Ireland before even the Milesians, and probably regarded those as piratical invaders. Possibly the Norse invasions of later times arose from a desire to recover their lost torritory. There is no historical reason for contexting the existence of a Scandinavian settlement in St. Patrick's time; but, whatever be the date assigned to the poem, it is manifest that it is a testimony and tribute, borne by Irish Churchmen, to the ealy Christianity and high qualities of the great there in the Norse K

Imperial Federation Will present an opportunity to extend the fame of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the unfailling remedy for cholera, cholera morbus, colio, cramps, diarrheas, dysentery, and all summer com-plaints, to every part of the Empire. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry never fails.

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three prizes. S. E. LEFEBYRE, - - Manager 🐡 81 St. James St.

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All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal,

WEDNESDAY,.....JULY 22, 1891

The Canadian provinces send delegates to many of the religious and scientific and philanthropic and temperance and society conventions that are held in the United States; but they do not yet send delegates to our political party conventions .- N. V. Sun.

mean to do so. The United States send | cost sixty-five million dollars annually in delefiates to similar conventions in Eng- sound numbers. Italy makes a still land but they do not send members to more deplorable exhibit. There the Wesminster.

boast of having the greatest show on ple. Strange to say, Russia makes a betearth, but it is not going to have the ter showing than either Austria or Italy. only Columbian exhibition. Genoa, the but Russian statistics are notoriously unbirthplace of Columbus, has not made as reliable. The figures attributed to Engmuch noise over its proposed World's land are interesting. Here we find Fair as Chicago, but it has every pros- twenty four million dollars annually depect of holding a creditable exhibition. voted to public education, while the The object, as stated, will be "to show army and navy absorb one nundred and the progress made by the two countries, fifty-six millions. Spain makes the and to develope the commercial relations | worst showing of all. With an expendibetween them." It is proposed to have ture of one hundred millions a year on it open for visitors in September, 1892.

There is something like a popular belief in the certainty of the coming of duction drawn from these figures is that, what has been called the "American during the coming century, the continavalanche." People pretend to see the ental nations of Europe will be utterly shadow of an approaching anarchy unable to compete with those of America menacing the vast accumulations of in economical and industrial pursuits. private wealth. In opposition to this Indeed, it is competently asserted, that, pessimistic view, it is pleasing to find Mr. Chauncey Depew expressing the opinion founded on an experience of twenty-five years as attorney and coun. | manent collapse of the existing Eurosel with men of great wealth, that eight- pean system. tenths of them lose their fortunes in their lifetimes. Wealth is made in America faster than anywhere else in the world, and is distributed with almost equal celerity

If the Arabs who have revolted against the Turk are in earnest, they can maintain their independence and set him at defiance. This Arab rebellion, however, appears to be in the regular way of the disintegration of the Turkish Empire. For over a hundred years large depenpossessing the area and population of reflect that if life has its vile and sordid dencies and provinces, some of them nations, have successfully asserted their independence of the Porte. Some of these were Christian, one or two Mohammedan. In the case of these Arabs, there is a sectarian difference. They do not belong to that branch of Moslemism of which the Sultan of Turkey is the head. The Government at Constantinople is wholly incapable of suppressing the Arabs by force, or depriving them of an independence which they have practically enjoyed ever since the fall of Mehemet Ali, Should Armenia, Syria and Salonica also fall away, it seems not improbable it would be easily settling with all that would be left of the patrimony of the Turk.

Since the publication of the details of the execution of four murderers in Sing the engine, applied the air-brakes, opened ing adhered to, and nothing fresh being Sing prison, there has been a general expression of horror all over the neighboring country. It is as if humanity had suddenly awakened to a new view of capital punishment. Perhaps nothing that has ever occurred has done more to popularise the opinion of those who demand the abolition of the death penalty than the killing of those men in the seclusion of a prison by an agency so terrible and little understood as electricity. The appeals now being made to humanity, christianity and the science of criminal ethics, plead for the atonement of penitence and incarceration, from which the convicted murderer shall only escape by a natural death. The refined torture and agony connected with the new mode of execution have also been dwelt upon, but there are voices on the other side which declare for the existing law and maintain that the terri ble death-chair alone can overawe the brutal instincts of homicide.

from his extended European tour. The This is described as an unusually large whelming majority. Mr. Adams is well go into Committee of Ways and Means. sensational papers have duly "inter- foreclosure record, but it does not tell known in New Brunswick, where for In order to permit the tariff resolutions viewed" him, but the result has simply the whole story of failure. Sixteen roads many years he held a prominent place to be carried promptly to prevent any been an adroit mixture of the inspired of fifteen hundred and twelve miles and in local politics. He is an able lawyer, possible frauds on the revenue being perstatements already telegraphed and some fifty-six millions dollars of stock and in good practice, a fluent speaker, a keen petrated. Sir Richard Cartwright with facts already public property. Mr. Mer-bonds were placed in the hands of re-debater and a wholesouled Irishman. Dur-drew his motion, and a promise was cier evidently appreciates the force of ceivers during the same time. Chief ing one of the recent debates he made an made that the very fullest discussion

portant point in the "interview" was thousand four hundred and seventy-one the campaign of 1887. Resenting that Mr. Desjardins, after a powerful speech, that the trip of the provincial premier, miles, the Texas Central of two hundred speech, the Montreal Herald, generally moved the following amendment: his cook, my "own man" and generally, and twenty-nine miles, and the Dayton, supposed to be controlled by Hon. Peter has not, as alleged, cost \$140,000. It Fort Wayne & Chicago of two hundred Mitchell, published a scurrilous article this House desires to express its apmay also be gratifying to the truly loyal and sixty-one miles. These lines run against Mr. Adams. Such tactics can proval, to know that Mr. Mercier intends, at an through regions considered the best in only result in strengthening the Hon. early day, to visit England, Scotland and the West, but they failed because they gentleman's popularity in his county, Ireland, and also "pay his respects to were built in excess of the requirements where he is well known, and respected." the Queen." A marked copy of the of traffic, and had to face undue competipaper containing the announcement will tion. Other roads throughout the States no doubt be sent to the Lord Mayor of are reported as not earning working ex. London, at the Tower, in order that this penses, while rates are diminishing in fact may be duly known and proper preparations made.

tion of providing liberally for the edu- gross earnings, along with a progressive cational needs of its people, yet a recent | increase of working expenses. These statistical writer has shown that education obtains but little real assistance in comparison with other public services. lars annually from the Government. At the same time nearly a hundred and is to be avoided. eighty-five million dollars are annually disbursed for military and naval purposes. In Austro-Hungary, neglect of education is still more marked. Only six millions and a quarter of dollars are granted to popular educa-No; and they neither need to do so or tion annually, while the army and navy army and navy cost ninety million dollars annually, while only a beggarly four CHICAGO will undoubtedly be able to millions are devoted to educate the peothe army and navy, and only one million and a half, for the liberal and technical education of the whole people. The deshould nothing else occur, the natural result of this competition between the two hemispheres will be utter and per-

> It is said, with some degree of truth, that the publicity in which all the world lives in these days, owing to the ubiquity and industry of the news-gatherer, has a tendency not altegether good on the minds of the masses. Human vice and crime, folly and misfortune are magnified abnormally by the attention they receive, while the vast amount of quiet, unostentatious, genuine goodness and, or endurance, are passed over unnoticed and unrecorded. Still, it is consoling to way, who deliberately devoted himself to duty and to save the lives of the pascould have saved his own life, had he the past year. shounk from the appalling alternative presented to him, for his assistant leaped from the engine-cab and escaped when the obstructions on the track were sightand its awful responsibilities, reversed budget is still going on the old lines bethe sand-valves. Thus he kept the train | laid before the House. The only hopeon the track. When taken mangled and ful sign for the new parliament is, that dying from the wrecked engine, his first some of the members elected, for the most self-sacrifice in the dull routine of members for Glengarry, who is univergrimy daily toil. He who said, "Greater sally styled "Chief McLennan," by the to the amendment of Sir Richard Cartlove hath no man than this, that he lay | Conservative forces. He is a giant in | wright, which is to the following effect: down his life for his friend," knows the stature, at one time was the champion are gloritied by his example.

Railway Age states that sixteen Ameri- parliament. can rallroads, with a total mileage of two thousand five hundred and ninety miles, have been sold in the last half year to satisfy the claims of creditors. They represented bonded debt and stock of about one hundred and six and one-half

other sections, through the growth of competing lines. All over the western country, at the same time, fixed charges GERMANY has always had the reputa- are said to be increasing faster than facts may be taken as proofs that rail-

IRELAND'S PROSPECTS.

Mr. Gladstone is reported as having announced that all rumors to the effect that he intends to retire from public, affairs are void of foundation. He goes further, and states that he intends to take an active part in the general elections when they are brought on. Despite all assertions to the contrary, it is not at all likely that the great statesman will allow his party to throw the Home Rule question overboard. Time and again he has asserted that he desired the achievement of that measure, as the crowning act of his political career, and most people are firmly convinced of his sincerity in that declaration.

lowed the movement for Irish Home fore, declined to answer. Rule can deny that the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, almost without ex-Mr. Sexton, succeed in uniting the his favor. neonle and clergy of Ireland in a

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Session of 1891 drags along its words were to ask if the passengers were first time, at the late general appeal to safe, and with these on his lips he passed the people, give evidence of considerable away. Here was a hero of the modern ability and debating power. Amongst sort who rose to the sublimity of the nt- those who have come to the front is the sports, and by his speech on Friday last proved himself a common sense speaker

will not adjourn for another month.

Hon, Michael Adams, M.P. for Northumberland, N.B., is another valuable the statement that speech was made to among the properties sold were the Chi- effective speech, in which he realt hard should be allowed. The debate was ac- Empire.

and in weakening his late opponent, who

The Tarte-McGreevy enquiry still con-

has been proved concerning the Hon. Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, against whom the whole attack ment of the finances, which, while adeis directed. At one of the recent sittings of the enquiry, an order was made for way building has been overdone. As in the production of the bank books of the stantial surpluses for capital expenditure. railways, so has it been in other lines of Messrs. McGreevy and of Mr. O. E. has made no appreciable addition to the All German schools, exclusive of univer- basiness, and the opinion is gaining Murphy. At that juncture, Mr. Curran, public debt during the last two years; sities receive only about ten million dol- ground that enterprise must seek now M.P., jocosely remarked that it might channels if a continuance of depression be well to have the bank book of Mr. Tarte also. This provoked the fiery the consumer being freed from taxation member for Montmoreney, who fiercely to the extent of three and a half million replied to the member for Montreal dollars during the present session), and Centre, winding up his remarks by of the loss of revenue thereby caused by stating that all his transactions were the exercise of economy in expenditure. open and that he had nothing to conceal. Mr. Curran rejoined that it was a pity Mr. Tarte was not willing to tell the Royal Commission all about the \$5000 Great Britain and the United States, dehe was accused of having received from sires to express its confidence that any Mr. Pacaud, out of the monies squeezed | negotiations for the extension of comfrom Mr. John P. Whelan. This taint will be so conducted that their result so irritated the chief actor in the investi- will be consistent with the proper congation that, meeting Mr. Curran some trol of our town tariff and revenues, hours afterwards in the lobby of the House, where he was holding a conversation with the Hon, L. O. Taillon, he relations with the mother country, which went up to him and denounced him as a liar. Mr. Curran quietly told him to and loval Canadians take the words back, and as he did not do so, but repeated the insult, he re-In Ireland things must soon come to ceived a blow in the face, and would hashed themselves into a white heat and a climax. People are discussing, on have come in for due punishment had charged the Government in choice bilall sides, the probability of the not several members interfered and put lingsgate with breach of faith and other reunion of all sections of the Irish an end to the fray. The circumstance Party under the leadership of Mr. is a very regrettable one, but no man colds showed that the Government had the Royal Mail steamship Parisian at 5 from prison; even Archibidary Croke of the first the Royal Mail steamship Parisian at 5 o'clock this atternoon. The Hon R. Le from prison; even Archbishop Croke Centre for having resented by a blow so acted in the most ordinary manner. flamme, Dr. Fiset, ex-M.L.A., and a has spoken favorably of Mr. Dillon's foul an aspersion. Some people do not With a great deal of magnanimity under leadership. It would be a cause of consider the epithet "liar" a very great the grossest provocation, the Government, general rejoicing could such a state of insult, but Irishmen are not amongst after an apology from the Opposition for things be brought about. Carlow electihis number. It is to be hoped that the its ill-manners, permitted it to assume tion settled the fate of the Parnellites. day is not far distant, now that Mr. the position that no amendment could for the present, and the utterances of Tarte has set up as an apostle of political be moved. What Sir R. Cartwright and from Paris Mr. Paul Joland-Barral to run Messrs. Harrington and others at a purity, when he will consider it the pro- his friends expect to benefit by such tacmeeting in Dublin, where they stated per thing to let the public know all ties it is not easy to divine. The motion that it would be as well to be the slaves about the five thousand dollars referred of Sir R. Cartwright is somewhat of an of the British Government as of the to, and cease to shield himself behind equivocal character, and there are points Irish Bishops, must further deprive them | the declaration made before the Royal | in it which are those the Governof the sympathy of the Irish people at Commission, that he claimed his pri- ment has for years declared itself in the Lord's Day" has been agreed upon home and abroad. No one who has foll vileges as a British subject, and, there-

ceptions, have been loyal and true to | Amongst the young men suspended the cause of the Irish people, and it is for irregularities in the Department of the rankest ingratitude to assail them the Interior is Mr. F. McCabe. On all now, after the many sacrifices they have sides it is admitted that Mr. McCabe was made for the National Cause. Mr. Justin | merely imprudent, and that his high McCarthy will no doubt retire before character, heretofore unblemished, ought long from a position he never sought nor to secure his reinstatement. It is undernot unfrequently, of heroic achievement long from a position he never sought nor stood that Messrs. Curran, Devlin and wished to occupy, and should Mr. billon stood that Messrs.

played, the nobler side of human nature, grand effort for the old land, bright A Mr. Palmer has been giving eviwhen it claims attention, goes far to reover the prospect of Ireland's hopes name of Mr. P. Nungover as one of the a frightful death in the discharge of his over the prospect of frequency mode to conspirators. Mr. Nungover, better understand, the horror of his position of coming to a close. The debate on the devoid of truth. Our old friend "The Rambler" has his faults, like other peo-

MR. DESJARDINS' AMEND-MENT.

A correspondent requests us to publish

The decrease of business and conse- and a dry humorist, at the expense of his artisans, miners, fishermen and farmers; on those most generally consumed by quent depression in the railway affairs is political opponents. Mr. McLennan is and turther, that the negotiations which have the most careful consideration of not confined to Canada. The Chicago destined to occupy a prominent place in the house has been informed are to open the Government at Washington in October next, should be concluded upon the basis of the most The prospects now are that the House extended reciprocal freedom of trade between Canada and the United States in manufactured as well as natural pro-

In answer to the query of our coraddition to the Parliament of Canada, respondent, it may be said that the millions dollars, besides many more mil- He defeated the Hon. Peter Mitchell, in rules of the House do not allow an THE Hon. Count Mercier has returned hons of unpaid interest and floating debt. the late general election, by an over- amendment to be made to a motion to

conceal one's thoughts. The only im- cago, Kansas & Nebraska, a line of one blows to those who had opposed him in cordingly continued, and at a later stage

And in concurring in these resolutions

1. Of the fiscal policy of the Liberal-Conservative Government, which; by permitting the free importation of raw materials and by a judicious production of our natural and manufactured prowill be held responsible for the unworthy ducts, has resulted in the marked development of Canadian industries;

2. Of the liberal aid which has been granted to important and necessary publie works, notably railways and steamtinues to proceed, but, as yet, nothing ship lines, which have proved such important factors in developing our resources and facilitating our commerce;

3. Of the wise and prudent managequat ly providing for the public service, has maintained and advanced the credit of the country and, while producing sub-4. Of the policy of relieving from duty

articles of universal use, such as tea coffee and sugar (in respect to the latter of the mode of meeting the larger part

5. That this House, while approving of the special efforts made by the Government to increase Canadian trade with the far East, with the West Indies, with mercial relations with the United States which every self-respecting people must maintain, and with a continuance of hose profitable business and political are earnestly desired by all intelligent

To the great surprise of the Govern ment and every one else, the Opposition deeds of auplicity. Fortunately, the refavor of under reciprocal conditions. by the special committee to whom it was But in the present case it will have to referred for consideration and report be treated on a rigid party basis, and the made extensive amendments to the oriamendment of Mr. Desjardins, when ginal bill as submitted to it, chiefly by moved later on, carried, as exposing the striking out clauses considered too strik policy of the National Party and National Policy alike,

The Quebec Mining Law.

A deputation from the Mining Association of Quebec province, consisting of or, as the latest despatches announce, other M.P.'s will exert their influence in R.C. Adams. Montreal: Mr. J. Lainson work may be performed after 9 o'clock. Wills, Ottawa: Mr. W. B. Ives, M.P., Montreal; Mr. C. McGee, of the Bristol Iron Co.: Mr. Hector McRae and B. T. A. when it chains attention, goes far to redeath to redeath the character of our civilization, deem the character of our civilization, who have stood aloof from the contends and in speaking of an alleged conspiracy who have stood aloof from the contends and in speaking of an alleged conspiracy on the Charles are the Charles and in speaking of an alleged conspiracy on the Charles are the Charles and in speaking of an alleged conspiracy on the Charles are the Cha Charles Todd, an engineer on the Chiing faction will again raily to the standamongst certain members of the staff to ing in reference to the constitutionality ard, and those who have been gloating injure the Government, introduced the of Mr. Mercier's mining law. Mr. Irvine went very fully into a review of the various mining laws and legislation con-has been able to rise superior to the pre's as "The Rambler," over which sistencies of the recent legislation. The noble than many whose fame is per-petuated in marble and bronze. He has been able to rise superior to the process that have befallen her during nove de plume he has written several in-teresting letters, did not allow the charge ture of the bill, and the deterring effect teresting letters, did not allow the charge ture of the bill, and the deterring effect teresting letters, did not allow the charge it would have on foreign capital, were to remain long unanswered, but in a core also dwelt on, and he showed that the respondence addressed to the Ottawa law was not only irregular in being re-Citizen, denied Mr. Palmer's statement in I treactive, but also that it was opposed to tota, asked to be called as a witness before the committee, and proffered to establish these industries the Government had ed. But Todd, realizing, as we can well weary length, without much prospects that his accuser's statement was wholly fostered them by honuses, which would be nullified by the royalty demanded. Considerable stress was laid upon the ple, but treachery has no abiding place pointed out would practically close many iniquity of the royalty tax, which it was of the mines. So heavy a tax as 3 per cent, on the gross output at the pit's mouth would, it was held, compel some of the largest mines in the Eastern Townships and elsewhere to cease operations and throw out of work a large number of people who were dependent upon the mines for a livelihood. In many the text of Mr. Desjardins' amendment cases, also, the Act proposed absolute confiscation of private property, for it reclaimed to the Government mining lands granted over one hundred years "That the situation of the country re- ago, and which had changed hands sevehero's reward, while earth and humanity athlete of America, in all the Scottish quires that the Government should rad times. Short addresses were also forthwith reduce all duties on articles of | made by Captain Adams, Mr. McGee and prime necessity-and more particularly Mr. Bell, and the Minister, who had listened with attention throughout, promised that their representations should

Struck.

QUEIGE, July 17.—Lightning struck the stable of the Convent of the Good Shepherd at St. Pierre de Charlesbourg on Tuesday night, and did considerable damage. Fortunately the horses and cattle escaped unhurt.

The Queen's Sympathy.

The Baroness Macdonald has received a letter from Her Majesty the Queen, written by herself, expressing the Sovereign's deep sympathy with Lady Macdonald in the bereavement she had sustained and her sincere and heartfelt appreciation of the services rendered by ir John Macdonald to Canada and the

AN APPEAL.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S CHURCH, NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONT.

Charitable reader: In order to preser ve our historical Church—the oldest on the frontier—from falling to ruin, thorough repairs are necessary. Being heavily in debt. our people cannot un aided do all that is required. Through want of employment at home the Catho lies have been thinned, till only forty families remain; hence our confident appeal to your Catholic heart to held u. Instead or organising a bazaar with (to some) dubious features and possible prizes, we shall send to every one who prizes, we shan send to every one was forwards us one dollar, a copy of the Catholic history romance "Irene of Corinth." In this way a twofold good will be accomplished; the restoration of God's house, and the spread of Catholic literature. The book alone is worth the money in a Catholic household, I promise to say for the intention of all contributors one mass every month for a year. Enlist your friends in this good work, and send us the names of any whom you think likely to help us of the abundance of charity. Send money by P. O. order or registered letter and address Rev. P. J. Harold, P. P. Niagaraon-the-Lake Ont-Canada.

ST. MICHAEL'S PALACE,) TORONTO, June 2, 1891.

Rev. P. J. Harold:

DEAR FATHER HAROLD-I cordially endorse the favorable judgment passed on your work, " Irene of Carinth," by on your work, several Catholic scholars and reviewers. This delightful book shows a vest amount of erndition and of careful. diligent study of the historic period of which it treats, and is creditable alike to your talents and scholarship. Its perusal s calculated to refine, elevate and instruct. I carnestly recommend its sile for its own intrinsic merit and especially in view of the fact that you intend to apply the proceeds of its sale to the much-needed renovation of the church at Niagara.

1 am yours sincerely in Xt, +John Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto.

Count Mercler.

FATHER POINT, July 17 .- Hon. Count Mercier, Hon. Joseph Shehyn, Mr. Ber couple of other gentlemen went off with the pllot. The party are evidently in excellent health and spirits, and were loud in expressions of pleasure at nearing home once more. It is reported that Mr. Mercier is bringing out with him an agricultural college which Mr. Mercier intends to start liere.

The "Sunday" Bill.

OTTAWA, July 16 .- A bill intitled "An gent in their provisions and not practiable in application to some of the provinces of Canada, with many of whose stablished customs it would interfere The amended bill reported from conmittee probabits work and traffic on Sunday as follows: The printing, publication and sale of any newspaper, "proin the evening of the Lord's Day, for the purpose of facilitating the publication of the Monday morning issue of any daily newspaper;" the opening of any of the canals in Canada to traffic or business from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Sunday, This provision may be suspended in any year by an order-in-council after the 15th of October. No railway train is to be loaded at any railway station, or empty cars moved from one station to another, nor any freight train permitted to start from any railway station in Canada on Sunday except such as are made up of live stock or perishable freight, and where the despatching of trains to relieve sufferers by accident or fire is deemed necessary; but through passenger trains each way, with their necessary connections, shad be permitted on any trunk line in Canada, but merely local passenger trains are prohibited. A sub-section to this provides that at such time as the laws of the United States shall make corresponding provisions, no through freight in transit from one point on the frontier of the United States to some other point on the said frontier, shall be allowed to pass over Canadian roads on the Lord's Day, except live stock and perishable goods. Sunday excursions by steamboat or railway, or by steamboat and railway, are prohibited. The penalties provided for infringement of the act are pretty heavy fines and imprisonment in default of fines not forthcoming promptly after judgment.

"Successful Administration!"

LONDON, July 16.—The absence from the House of Commons of Right Hon. William Henery Smith, first lord of the treasury, who represents the Strand district of London in Parliament, is on the plea of illness. It is understood that Mr. Smith will not again assume the position or leader in the House, but will retire permanently, leaving the duties of that position to be filled the remainder of the session by G. J. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer. This arrangement will be only temporary, as next session Arthur Jones Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, will hold the reins, his successful administration of the affairs of that country held to be successful by his party and the majority of Englishmen, despite the protests of the Irish themselves, having in general esteem pointed him out as the man for the place. The coming session, therefore, will witness the crowning measure of Lord Salisbury's administration, home rule for Ireland, pushed through the House under the supervision of its statesman whose name now is identified, whether for praise or blame, with the Emerald Isle.

Doing light work—Cleaning lamps.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The columns of the TRUE WITNESS are open tocorrespondents writing on subjects of interest.
But it must be understood that no letter insert-But it mans be regarded as representing the opined is to be reserved as representing the opin-ions of the paper. Anonymous letters will not ions of the paper. Amony mous letters will not be noticed, though the names of writers will be held strictly in confidence.)

The C. M. B. A.

OTTAWA, June 30, 1891.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: DEAR SIR-Having read in the official organs of the C. M. B. A. the several organs of the communications advocating separate beneficiary; having been informed of the many eloquent addresses delivered by past and present deputies, for the disby past and present deputies, for the dis-trict of Montreal, with the view of impressing most forcibly on the minds of members, at the installing of officers of memoris, at the meaning of olders of old and new branches, the great financial benefits that would follow from cial benefits that would follow from separation—and that too before it could be argued that we paid much more than we received from the Supreme Council; having listened attentively to the speeches in favor of separation delivered by the several delegates attending the convention in Montreal; having heard the statement of the Grand Secretary, given no doubt with the view of influencing as many votes as possible in favor of the same, viz: that we paid \$20,000 more to the Supreme Council than we more them, and that there were only 28 deaths since last convention, a statement no doubt that exercised a wonderful influence on those delegates who felt so keerly as to what extent their pockets would be touched although I subsequently read in the printed report of Dr. Hanavan's statement that there were 39 deaths, I too was much amused at the Grand Secretary's unavailing, pathetic appeals to those delegates opposed to separation for to pass over and make the vote unanimous." I have also read the carefully studied and ably written partisan letter of our Grand President. I too am aware of a prominent official of the C. M. B. A., encouraged no doubt by the oft-repeated "almost unanimous" vote of the Grand Council, going on a visiting tour through the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., to advocate still further division in our ranks -and that on the plea of Nationalityand so fruitless were his efforts in that direction as ought to satisfy him how

Now, sir, with my mine fully stored with the foregoing facts, I cannot see where any impartial-minded man can discover one convincing argument that can refute any of the answers of Branch 84, as given in reply to the six points published in favor of separation in the Montreal C. M. B. A. Journal. Furthermore I entirely disagree with the statement of our Grand President: "That the rapid increase of our numbers was occasioned by the expectation of being granted separate beneficiary," or that the inability of members to pay the \$3.00 or \$7.00, as mentioned in his letter, has been the cause of any expulsions, as I may say all or nearly all who were expelled from our branches were well able to pay their assessments, it being a note-worthy fact that the poorer class of members are most punctual in their payments. Nor has the so-called injustice of being assessed for the extra death-rate of the New York Grand Council caused any desire for separation in the several branches of the district of Montreal, they no doubt wisely concluding that, with our increasing death-rate in Canada, our Grand Council, like the Pennsylvania Grand Council, will ere long perceive the folly of their action in demanding

strongly opposed his countrymen are to

any kind of separation.

The Montreal branches have decided. as shown by the election of their officers last December, that they will not be dictated to by a small family circle and their friends in Montreal, who started advocating separation, and who are the only parties still advocating it, nor that of their relatives and friends advocating the same in London, probably with the view of resenting a fancied indifference extended towards one of the circles at some of the Conventions, or with the intention of aspiring to those exalted positions in the C. M. B. A. so clearly set forth in the aforesaid answers of Branch St (for it does seem strange to those unacquainted with the workings of the inner circle. despite the Catholic Record's criticism of Brother Leitch's letter, that the past or present Grand President could find no one worthy of being appointed to those exalted positions save some of the foregoing avowed separationists), as to how the interests of themselves, their heirs, or successors shall be managed, they having the fullest confidence in the honest, straighforward, and business-like manner in which the same has been conducted by the Supreme Council.

That the C. M. B. A. was established for other purposes than that of an ordinary life insurance company is proven by the fact of its members being assessed to the amount of from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and which, in the course of a few years, will very likely amount to from \$20,000 to \$30,000 annually, for paying expenses of conventions, halls, &c., &c., for branch meetings, monies which could be applied in relieving members of the so-called pecuniary injustices so urgently pleaded by separationists as the principal and I may say the only reason advanced by them in favor of separation, by abolishing the Grand Council, branch meetings. &c., and appointing agents in properly-arranged districts, to whom all assessments could be paid, and by them forwarded to the head office, same as with other life insurance companies.

To those who seem to be actuated by no higher motive than the pecuniary interest of the mighty dollar, to those who are so settled in Canada that they will not be obliged to leave it, or those provided with good salared positions for life, the much-vaunted pecuniary advantage of separation and the holding of office in the C. M. B. A. may seem very satisfactory; but the advantage to the members individually in Canada would be insignificant compared with the incalcumble loss to the families of hundreds, nay thousands throughout the Dominion who are now and will become members of the C. M. B. A., and, after paying the assessments in Canada for years, will be compell d by force of circumstances to seek their fortunes in the States, and despite their best intentions, after ties has rejected the proposal made by miles over the rocks and through forests be expected to have upon the attitude of

ments, and must be expelled from their several branches in Canada, thus deprivthe vast amount so paid in.

When such inevitable and deplorable results as these will be caused by separation, it becomes the bounden duty of every member desirous of averting the same not to be caught napping, but city branches, in order that delegates sent to represent them at the next convention shall get their instructions to oppose a measure that will prove so detrimental to the grand Catholic objects the wise and far-seeing founders of the C. M. B. A. had in view, and which, to my mind, the pecuniary consideration was only a means of attaining the grand result of uniting Catholics of all nationalities in a wide spread CATHOLIC MUTUAL which it responds to public opinion, not BENEFIT Association, in order that by their united action they could take serious consideration." proper advantage of all the constitutional measures allowed them by their several Legislatures to oppose the covert, evil designs of Knownothingism, Fultonism, Orangeism, or any other ism, on their churches and their schools; in so acting they will not only leave to their wives and children a legacy of dollars and cents, but almost untramelled churches and schools in which their children can receive instruction, as also a good Catholic education, which will prove an honor to themselves, their country and their religion. Yours sincerely,

J. O'FARRELL, of Branch \$4

OBJECTED TO

An Old and Elaborate Scheme Checked. The Hudson Bay Railway Bill.

The Winnipeg and Hudson Bay bill received a check in the Senate this afternoon, when Mr. Scott moved the six motth's hoist.

Hon. Mr. Abbott moved the second reading and briefly explained the object of the bill and the grounds upon which Parliament was asked to grant the loan

Mr. Scott opposed the bill. He described the route as a most barren tract of country, on which there was not soil enough stand the telegraph poles. When the speculator had his hand in the public purse then the Senate should intenrvene. If the present opportunity was lost the Senate could never claim to be a public safeguard. He therefore moved that the bill he a second time six months hence.

Hon. Mr. Boulton thought it looked as if the Opposition were afraid of opening up this route, as it would spoil their scheme of diverting our great west-ern trade to the south line. He described the route as passing through a country rich in miners and lumber, and very fertile. At one point of the route petroleum had been discovered and was not worked because of want of railway facilities, and no capital could be introduced into the country until a railway was built. He proceeded to show how the granting of this subsidy would be "ruinous to Canada." In fact. Canada was only lending her credit to the scheme, and Canada's credit stood so high that when it was given to any enterprise that enterprise was bound to go on.

Hon. Mr. Melnnes (Victoria, B. C) opposed the bill, claiming that Hon. Mr. Boulton and the supporters of the scheme were not consistent in their opinions, as shown by speeches made in the Commons. He thought there were too many rail was in the Northwest, and the people scattering over too large a tract of coun-

try.
Hon, Messrs, Almon, Reesor, and Vidal also spoke against the bill.

Hon. Mr. Snowball supported the bill. From his youth he had been associated with the sea and the commerce of the sea. Therefore he would support the route on the ground of the fishing wealth it would open up in the Hudson bay and surrounding waters.

Finally on motion of Hon, Mr. Howhand the debate was adjournee.

A Sop In the Pan.

LONDON, July 20.-During the debate on the Irish estimates in the House of Commons this evening Mr. Balfour intimated that a local Government bill for Ireland, based broadly on the same lines as the English and Scotch acts, will be introduced at the next session. He asked whether such a bill would have the support of the Irish members, adding that he doubted it. Mr. Healy interposing, said such a bill certainly would have the support of the Irish members.

The Red Earl and Home Rule.

LONDON, July 16 .- Earl Spencer, formerly Lord-Lemtenant of Ireland, in a speech at Royston yesterday declared that the policy of the Liberals in favor of Home Rule for Ireland was at present stronger than ever. The cry of the Conservatives that Home Rule was dead was utterly false. It was a living principle and was as popular in English constituencies now as before disaster overtook the Parnellites. He declared that Home Rule would be the first bill proposed to be introduced in the next articles, the boys taking the rags from Liberal Parliament.

A Brutal Creature.

LONDON, July 19 .- Forty of the crew of the wrecked British ship New York have arrived at Liverpool. They were landed at Plymouth last night in a shocking plight. The New York sailed from Swan sea on February 6th last, coal-laden, for San Francisco. She was wrecked on New Year's island, in the Pacific, on April 20th, when one of the crew was drowned. The Governor of Itooton, or Station island, to whom the shipwrecked men went for assistance, was unmerciful. He refused to give them clothes, and compelled them, while barefooted, to drag lumber over the snow. They escaped after five weeks, during which they fared shamefully, to Ooshooa, whence they escaped in five days to Sandy Point. The men are in a miser able condition. The British consul sent them home.

French Politics Mixed.

Paris, July 19.—The Chamber of Depu-

a very short time, through one cause or other, will be backward in their pay- and minister of war, to grant \$125,000 to and minister of war, to grant \$125,000 to the Ecole Polytechnique, and as a result several branches in Canada, thus deprivity as reported that de Freycinet decided to tender his resignation. The members the vast amount so paid in.

When and in the resignation of Ministers later persuaded M. de Freyeinet not to tender his resignation. The Cabinet miniters re-presented to M. de Freycinet that the rejection of the credit asked for did not imply a want of confidence in the Governattend their branch meetings regularly, ment. The press is generally satisfied more especially members of country that M. de Freycinet will not resign the branches, who will be assessed most unpremiership. The Siecle says: "A justly to pay for the extra death-rate of rupture of the Cabinet on such grounds would be incomprehensible to the Chamber and the country. A change in the Government at present would signally encourage strike agitators."

La Justice holds that the rebuffs re-cently experienced by the Ministers, must not be attributed to any combinations against them. It says: "The strength of a Republican Government must not be measured by the manner in

Several opposition organs predict—the fall of the Cabinet within three months. They say that Constans within and Ferry without are cabaling to oust the Freycinet

An Hereditary Statesman Work.

Berlin, July 19.- Lord Salisbury's dhesion to the triple alliance appears to have been made with due regard to the protection of English interests in Egypt and India. The conferences of the Emperor and Herr von Bieberstein, Prussian minister of state and Imperial secretary of state for foreign affairs, with Lord Salisbury have materially altered the whole course of the German foreign pelicy. Only a partial indication of the drift of the entente concluded at Hattield House has transpired, but enough is known to suggest that Lord Salisbury obtain assurances from the Emperor that the Frenco-Russian projects against English possessions in the East will be met with open German support of England. An entente is thus established all round, the arrangement aiming at an Asiatic as well as a European equilibrium. The diplomatic opinions here concur that Lord Salisbury has got the best of the bargain, securing a positive check upon French schemes against the Egyptian occupation and Russian encroachments in India without committing England to armed intervention in support of Germany.

An Election Trial.

TORONTO, July 19 .- The court at Sauit Ste Marie on Friday dismissed the petition against the election for East Algoria to the Ontario Legislature of Mr. A. F. Campbell. There were forty-five charges preferred in the bill of particulars. Every one of them was dismissed.

Three Million Loan.

Quebec, July 17 .- The notarial draft of the agreement entered into by Messrs. Mercier and Shehyn on behalf of the Province with French capitalists, for the temporary loan of three million dollars, has arrived in Quebec, for the formal as sent of the Lieutenant-Governor.

A Mystery.

KINGSTON, Ont., July 20.-There was a mystery near here yesterday. Two children sauntering in the woods say they came across the remains of a man who had either been murdered or suicided. A knife and watch were at his side. They told Mr. Ronan, the undertaker, and sent his servant to find out the truth ing anything save some underclothing and a hat. The children and theservant are positive that a dead body was view

Pork Seized.

Kingston, Ont., July 17.—Some months ago Mr. Joseph Warren, Collector of Customs at Perth, seized a consignment of pork passing in bond from the United States to Walford Station, Ont. A wrong invoice had been sent. The Government had given the American not intended, which they have not done to their satisfaction, so the Government has confiscated the pork and it will be sold at Perth. The firm paid \$300 in duty on the pork, having entered it as mess instead of back, the duty on the latter being about double as high as on the formular The least the formular of the formular the f the former. The loss to the firm will be \$1,600 in all.

The Results of Bad Literature.

Kingston, Ont., July 20.-On Saturday six lads, ranging in age from ten to four-teen, were in court accused of larceny. They were members of an organization based upon the teachings of "Old Cap Mr. Parnell is impossible on a second Collier," "Col. Gray" and other authors count." of the dime novel type, and the rules of petty and organized thievery appear to have been closely followed. The captain. Robert Campbell, wore a red belt. In it party many also demand his retirewere two chisels, a hatchet and various other articles for the purpose of opening doors, etc. One of the boys spoke boastfully of having assisted to steal fifteen bags of rags from a Jew who dealt in the one end of the Jew's storehouse as he trustingly threw them in at the other, not lifteen feet away. Their offences were considered, and to remove impressions of heroism in crime the magistrate sent two below to be strapped, asked the parents of two others to attend to them. and held two for further examination.

A Set of Dastards.

HALIFAX, July 19 .- The schooner Bubnico Belle, Captain Sam Butt, left Catalina on the 8th of St. John's Nfld., with a crew of four men and five women and five children as passengers. In a heavy under a high cliff. All the crew except the captain immediately jumped ashore and left the women and children to their fate. After the women and five children were abandoned to their fate on the vessel, three women who got on the rocks were assisted to get half way up the cliff. They were left there by the crew, who went to look for assistance and forgot to

and swamps to the nearest house. Captain Butt admits that all might have been saved had it not been for the con-temptible cowardice of the crew.

MR. CLORAN'S JUSTIFICATION.

The following letter has been addressed ly Archbishop Walsh to the Montreal Gazette:--

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Sir,-In the Montreal Gazette of the 25th of June, a copy of which has been sent to me, I find a letter published under the heading "Mr. Cloran Justifies Himself." The letter of Mr. H. J. Cloran, so published, has reference to a correspondence that took place some few weeks ago between Cardinal Manning and make the contract of a statement. and me on the subject of a statement about his Eminence made by Mr. Clorap to the Archbishop of Montreal, and quite recently reproduced by Mr. Cloran in the Freeman's Journal of this city.

The statement was that Cardinal Manning, "being called upon to give his opinion" on the subject of Mr. Parnell's leadership, said that Mr. Parnell's retirement should be demanded, "not on moral, but on political grounds," from which Mr. Cloran drew the inference that "the moral aspect of the situation was not the bona fide cause or raison d'etre of the opposition to Mr. Parnell's leadership."

Cardinal Manning, on his attention being called by me to this outrageous statement about him, when it was published in the Freeman's Journal here, at once wrote to me as follows:-

"I hope the Archbishop of Montreal was not deceived by the audacious falsehood in which my name occurs.

"The statement is not only without shadow of foundation, but at variance with my repeated written declarations. "But as the Freeman's Journal has, so far as I know, suppressed what I have written, I am the less surprised at its publishing this fabrication."

Now, Mr. Cloran, with all this before him, has proceeded to "justify" himself. He has sought to do so, no by withdraw-ing the statement so indignantly repudiated by the venerable Candinal, but by equivalently repeating it in open disregad of his Eminence's unqualified repudiration. "The statement." he says, "was made in the columns of the London Chronicle, a reliable English paper, icle of the 5th of December, 1890, and the following day was cabled to and published in nearly every inportant newspaper of Canada, the United States, and wherever the Associated Press des-patches reach." Mr. Cloran then re quotes the statment, and he continues: "This statment has gone unchallenged and uncontradicted during the past six months." And again: "That interview remains of record. If it is untrue, it is a pity that it has been formally and officially contradicted and disavowed before The London Chronicle that pubnow. lished the statements would, no doubt, be only too happy to publish a distinct denial and a contradiction of it.

Now what does all this amount to? What more "formal," "distinct," or "official" style of contradiction does Mr.

Cloran seek to exact?
Fortunately, without troubling the Cardinal with any further reference to the matter, I am in a position at once to dispose of it. I have now before me the of the stry. The servant returned with Daily Chronicle's report of the interview even more minute details. The police out of which the "audacious" statewere notified and, with aid, have throughly searched the woods, but without finding anything save some underelothing in Eminence really said upon the point in onestion.

The interview asked: 'Your Eminence I take it, regards the question of whether Mr. Parnell shall or shall not retain the Trish leadership as essentially a moral

The Cardinal replied :- "Certainly, I speak of it in that sense. Morality is a consideration above all else; morality be first everything "other questions are altogether after the moral question. Government had given the American firm all this time to prove that fraud was epon the absolute necessity of Mr. Parnell's retirement."

The interview again asked: "Although you decide the question of Parnell's go-

His eminence answered: 'Oh, yes. I agree with what the Irish archbishops and bishops say touching the result in a political sense, which would follow the retention of Mr. Parnell. Only disaster could, as the manifesto puts it, attend Mr. Parnell's continued leadership; and so, if anybody choses, the continuance of

his party may also demand his retirement on political grounds?"

"Precisely," was the emphatic answer: and with this, as the interviewer adds, "the venerable Cardinal concluded his the interviewer delivered by the property delivered by the content of the conten unmistakable, his almost urgent, deliverance on the topic of the hour."

It is plain from Mr. Cloran's letter that he must have been misled by some gross perversion of all this, apparently cabled to America. But it would have the Cardinal's indignant repudiation of his version of the interview, he had at once candidly admitted his mistake.

But these is another the patients extraction of teeth appecialty. Also the patients extraction of teeth by the use of local and general ansesthetics. Artificial Teeth inserted at reasonable rates.

But there is another aspest of the case, and a very practical one, yet to be notic ed. Mr. Cloran, in his letter of "justifi cation," after requoting the statement he ascribed to the Cardinal, goes on to

say:—
"I may say that it was this expression
"I may say that it was this expression wind and rain storm next night she struck of opinion by his Eminence which largely determined my attitude in the contest between the Parnellites and the McCar-

thyites."
And again: "That interview remains on record, and has guided the action of many in the present agitation over the Irish leadership."

Well, it is now made plain that what really stands on record is the very oppo-site. What influence, then, may the return. The women, exhausted and nearly chilled to death, were left to walk publication of the Cardinal's real words.

those who have been so largely influenced by the audaciously perverted ver-sion of those words that has hitherto, as t now appears, been in circulation in Canada?

Yours faithfully, † WILLIAM J. WALSH,

Archbishop of Dublin. Archbishop's House, Dublin, 11th July

1891.

P.S.—Mr. Cloran, in a postscript, asks as a favor that the papers, English and French, which had reproduced my previous letter, should publish also his letter of "justification." I venture to make a similar request in reference to what I have now written.

† W. J. W.

A New Church.

The wooden church now in use as the parish church of St. Gabriel is to be replaced by a handsome stone structure The site chosen is opposite the present church, corner of Centre and Laprairie streets. The ceremony of laying and dessing the corner stone of the new church will take place next Sunday. His Grace Archbishop Fabre will officiate, and great preparations are being made by the parishioners for the event. The various Catholic societies of the city have been invited to take part, and will attend in a body with full regalia.

The Arthabaskaville Hotel Dieu Sold Out.

The property of the Hotel Dieu at Arthabaskaville was sold by the sheriff on Tuesday last week at the instance of the La Brecque family of Beauce, and bought over by them for the sum of \$16,000. This family had lent some \$20,000 to the institution some years ago. and, unfortunately, the hospital got in debt and had to be sold out. One painul feature of the case is the fact that a of aged persons who gave the whole of their wordly prossessions, \$1,500 or \$2,000, to the institution, on condition that they phould be provided for the rest of their life, are placed in a very embarrassing position. It is expected, however, that in arrangement will be reached.

Fatal Occurrence.

A little boy, the son of Jacques Cham-pagne of St. Monique, Nicolet, was killed y lightning during the recent storm. The whole family were working in the fields when they were startled by a peal of thunder followed by a flash of lightn-ing which blinded them for a moment. which had an interview with Cardinal Manning on the Parnell leadership question." "That interview," he goes on to say, "was published in the London Chronout to look for him and found him lying on the grass dead, but without any marks on his body, although his cloth ing had been completely torn off.

Toronto Street Rallway.

TORONTO, Ont., July 16.—Mr. Walbridge, solicitor for ex-Ald. E. A. Macdonald, will apply for an injunction should the city accept the Kiely-Everatt tender for the Street Railway. It is claimed that the specifications ignored the general Street Railway Act, and that there is strong presumptive evidence of bribery and corruption among the aldermen.

Cup that cheers-A prize cup.

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le in the contest es and the McCarinterview remains ided the action of agitation over the e plain that what is the very oppothen, may the dinal's real words on the attitude of the natural State of the Natural Teeth and painless the very oppothen, may the dinal's real words on the attitude of the contest of the natural Teeth and painless and the McCarinterview remains ided the action of agitation over the e plain that what is the very oppothen, may the dinal's real words on the attitude of the contest of the natural Teeth and painless the Natural Teeth Arch Teeth Natural Tee

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] TIS MARKED FOR ME.

There is a way marked out for me. Tis narrow and with thorns set, On every side the briers I sec To pierce my side and wound my feet.

I sean the rods I'm bidden choose. Tis bleak and cheerless all the way; Not one bright scene that would amuse Nor every side friend to bid me stay.

I halt and ask me, will I choose This narrow, lonely, painful way—Can I not say I will refuse. And turn my face where'er I may?

Can I not take the broad highway Whose surface long is beaten smooth Where millions tred and all are gay, Not one I see in thoughtful mood?

Why stand there so long, alone, Whilst merry crowds are passing by-Can I not join them and move on And shun the road I dread to try.

Once more the cheerless way I senn, And note how few the footprints here I nigh can count them every one So few have chosen the way I fear. Who, I ask me, who were they

Who chose this way with thorns set-Were they wonderers going astray Or mad men they of sense bereft? The dust comes in sweetest tone:

Not fools nor mad men were the few They were the wise, the good alone, The way they trod is best for you.

For you I trad the rugged way, With wounded feet without a frown Come on, nor by the way side stay, Come, follow Me, and take your Crown. J. LENHIAN.

The Mystery of Killard.

PART III .- ORDEAL BY GOLD.

CHAPTER VI.

" GOOD BYE FOREVER." The month of May went by and brought no solace to the heart of Mary Martin. Once the first great shock had passed away, she returned very much to her old ways. But her manner was listless, and she took little heed of what went on around her; the neighbors said she was pining away, and pointed at her faded cheeks and saddened eyes in evidence of the inward havoe. The girl would sit the whole evening in the chimney-place and never break the silence unless her father or mother addressed her; then she did not readily comprehend what was said to her. Often when she and her mother were alone, the woman would put her arms round her daughter, and say:

"You must't give way like that, Mary. Try to bear up, my child. You will only fall sick if you give way like that, and then what shall I and your poor had been seen on the Island never came

And the girl would answer :

she could, often forgetting that the little Mary who had taught John Lane her own name was the little girl no longer, but a woman, with a woman's tween these two facts; and—witnering I feelinst as if he words had been spoken tween these two facts; and—witnering I feelinst as if he words had been spoken tween these two facts; and—witnering I feelinst as if he words had been spoken tween these two facts; and—witnering I feelinst as if he words had been spoken tween the second facts. sore trial hard upon her.

known to Mary and his wife the decision to put in her place one afflicted as to which he had come respecting Lane, he had never once intered his name. Oh! If that was so, why was not shown in the presence of the turce had any increitally southleted. allusion been made to the trouble

sullen ways. But when he returned but the way to death seemed very long ant of the point of view from which we from abroad, how he had improved. How and indefinitely dreary. gay and sociable in all the village. But, once under the influence of that awful he had never come back, for fears, which Island, all his light-heartedness, had declarated her only as singleys that had haunted ber only as singleys the light had haunted beroad as singleys the light had been single to the l parted; he went back suddenly to his new hardened into chiff, cold realities. off his engagement with the sweetest girl aching eyes.

stood among them. They regarded him [sign! All now was at an end. Would] as a man smitten with a hideous leprosy not merciful death come and take her rather than as an enemy. The curse of away; take her away from memory, and that Island had come upon him without the pity in the eyes of those around any fault of his own, as far as they could her see, and he was to be shunned, not feared; pitied, not execrated. They had, at the first, prophesied evil would follow the boy. Although for years they had forgotten their old foreshadowings, they
now remembered them in more than
their original vigor.

Although for years they had forstung her worse than anything eise, and contains it, all between 1200 and 1500
she kept in the house, or wandered forlorn on the upland downs during the
ing apartments of from four to six tooms
their original vigor.

Mary had heard her father talk of the

of the fight, and the place and time at which it took place, she had half guessed morning when she looked up and distinct a some day—perhaps as he had on that number of apartment. At the present that John's arrival had something to do covered a strange, brown-bearded man, building, and pay an annual rent of over with Calull's unaccountable violence. She and found the stranger to be John Lane. was deeply touched—deeply sorry for this. Now she could, in a way, understand she was in her favorite seat. The larks more accurately whathis feelings must were singing aloft, and the deep breathbe; for, although they were far removed | ing of the ocean on the shore rose up in

cared for John, and he had seen a man at her from the edge of the hollow. ome between him and her, and his frenzy ally took the form of violence. She when she and John had stood face to loved John with all her heart and soul, face, neither recognizing the other, and a shadow which no one could exactly "Good-norming, Mary! It's a long never see him again; never hear his of it?" voice or feel the pressure of his arm.

oice or feel the pressure of his arm.

Oh, what had happened to John to few yards off.

"Yes, Christic Califf: I heard of the change him so? He had gone off as though he cared to see her no more: he had sent no message to her by her father.
What had driven him away, after all his treouises? What had driven fifther asked bird time.

What was he doing now? Could it be to some people." What was he doing now? Could it be to some people. But it doesn't he had already begun to ferget her? Ay, some people. But it doesn't critical process of restoration in our Perhaps she had disappointed him on seem to be doing you much good. You him. They have been scraped, polished his second return. He may have thought are looking like a ghost. Mary."

I'm very well, it's only my color restored to as much likeness to their her beauty less, or, after the line worm through which he had been going, perhaps her manners had seemed rade or harsh. Forgetting her? Could John be forgetting her, after all he had said, all he had written? Now, he was rich, and might on where he chose. He kney might on where he chose. He kney her beauty less, or, after the fine world much more than she ever dreamed of thing—but you are young yet, and more was fit for society in which she should be laughed at. She knew she was only a fisherman's daughter, but she had read books, and failed with recorded to the should books. books, and talked with poor old Mr. Heywood and John, and had picked up some notion of what people above her were like, and felt that in time, if she, too, had gone away like John, she might be somewhat-a great way off-but somewhat able to avoid disgracing him as his wife. How sie had planned in her heart to try and be ever so little worthy of him! And now all seemed at the you didn't talk this way."

"Well, then, may I talk to you another

A month passed and they had heard no tidings of him. He had not been seen in the neighborhood since that black day her father stood over her and told her the siekening thing. Would the second month go by as the first: And, merciful heavens should! should she last? Now the old thing is never see him again?

One morning, early in June, Edward Martin came in with an expression of Do you hear! I did not mean that you "There's a smack at anchor under the Bishop's and two of the crew have been go at once, sir. I am not free, and I ashore on the beach of Killard for freen haver can be free, no matter what ashore on the beach of Killard for fresh

witer, and neither of them could talk happens."

"She had broker, from hun, and stored them to stored them witers are the stored to the stored English or Irish, only gibberish. They say, down in Killard, that John Lane is in the smack," said the fisherman, all in "Mary—"
"Go away and accer speak to a one breath

Mrs. Martin listened with open mouth and eyes.

Mary turned pale and cold. The man continued:

"The smack spehored in the night, and they say that John Lane came in the boat and showed the men where the spring is in the rocks, but did not land

near the village.

And the girl would answer:

"I'm doing my best, mother; indeed, I'm doing my best. But it's very hard tempt to see her? Would he not even "I know it is, my poor child."

Sometimes the girl would give way and break into sobs, and for a while the mother would hold her to her breast, and speak such words of consolation as she could, often forgetting that the many with my with a son was found in constant as you did now."

"I know it is, my poor child."

Sometimes the girl would give way ing of these men, who could not speak to the people? Was there really sometimes in Clonmore, and try and forgettal this. Don't come near me again until you have forgetter you ever spoke to me with my thought!—could it be that John already over its. If he puts mother in my place the Mark and he like that John already over its. If he puts mother in my place determined to meet her no more, and the John Lanes widew it my own to Mark and he like that John Lanes widew it my own

Martin was more taciturn than usual news, for the people of the village were his deep sad eyes followed his daughter awatching the Island. John Lane was about the room, when she was not look the woring into the snowk all the form tor ing, with an expression of sorrow and of his father's but, and bags of ballast tenderness, and when he spoke to her He had been so engaged all day.

there was a tone of protesting giret in Next morning for smack was goth his voice, seeming to say:

And John Lane too, for no smoke rest

"I could do no less than I have done. Mary, and it was my duty to step heat tween you and dauger, although your heart was in my path."

But if there was silence in the estage, there was plenty of talk in the village, i.e., there was plenty of talk in the village, i.e., there was a conse, and in the son of that pagan dummy! The boy had not promised very well at first, and they did not care much for his dark and bride. All was over. Life was done, sure of our earn merits, yet really ignorable ways. But when he retirned but the way to death seemed very edge, and of the point of tiew form when we ways. But when he retirned but the way to death seemed very edge, and of the point of tiew form when we

old suffer manner, and practically broke and stood forever conspicuous before her

in all the parish, or the next parish to What use in counting the days antil the s count mounts should expire? And Somehow, the anger of the people did yet she did--nine, five, three, one larger It disappeared as if by magic would not rest on John Lane himself. They Gone! Gone by! The two would not have stoned him it he had months gone by, and he had made not stood among them. They regarded him [sign! All now was at an one Whood It is the best rene by.

She seldom or never went down to the Abstria. Within the walls of the Frei village now. She could not hear to meet the people. Their avoidance of his manner beings live and work, sleep and eat. It

Her favorite seat was in the depression | court yards - live open and eight covered fight in the public-house the day of John of the cliff; the spot he had loved as a spend a large gardy within its walls. A Lane's return, and how Cahill had got a month's imprisonment for his conduct. him as a man. Here she cared most to spent two hears. The house has thirty-when asked by the magistrate the be, watching the long polished surface, one stair-cases, and frontson three streets. reason of his unprovoked attack on the of the swells as they crept silently to and one square. In one day the postman, he had said he supposed he was drunk, but gave no further explanation: and, this being deemed far from satisfactory, he had been sent to gaud.

When the single house, the beart that no change had surmance on the person must be given.

When the single house, the saiding her beart that no change had surmance on the person must be given. When the girl learned the particulars arisen; that John was still to return number of court and staircase, and the

One day, towards the close of July,

pathy with him. He cared for her, no looking up with a start, she discovered a doubt, in somewhat the same way as she low-sized, thick-set man gazing intently

She attered a faint cry, for at the mohad burst out in wild, irrational resent- ment she had been rehearing to her ment. He was a man, and anger natur- heart the memorable day, years ago.

define or explain had come between day since I saw you now. I've been in them. It seemed as though she should trouble over a row. I suppose you heard

He sat down on the edge of a slope a

promises? What her father asked him that right would be too fresh before me.

"Td rather you wouldn't speak that

way." "Why not? It's the truth, and you should not the truth. ought not to be afraid of the train, especially when it's a pleasant train." Pleasant: pleasant! If it was true it would make things worse."

"On I don't know. Don't ask me. 13

vay t "

" Any way but that."

" May 12"

He sprang to his feet, and was close by her side in a moment. He seized both

"Mary, Mary, will you listen to me at last?" Now the old thing is all over, and you are free---

this again. I pity you, for new I know what it is to feel hopeless; but my state is no more hopeless than yours. I was his, and I will be his; no other man's, until I die. He may put someone eise in my place but I will never think of any one by him until I die, and that can't be far off.

Won't you liston to me for one moment. Here on my knees-Get up get up! Why should you kneel to me? Ask for strength to bear your cross-I ask strength for mineand in time you may get it. That's right, get up.

If you speak the word, I'd go over the cliff, and never see you again."

mind, for he will be dead to me.

And I am never to see you again

Never, until you torget." Then, Mary Martin, good-byed speech

At night Edward Martin had more and more you were knowns bad a toy as this is to Christie Canilli" 340 BH. CONSTSTITUTE

What it is Popular.

mderness, and when he spoke to her the had been so engaged all day.

The had been so engaged all day.

Next morning the smack was given in the surface of processing to say:

"I could do no less than I have done from the chimney. There appeared no marks its leaves is considered in the chimney. There appeared no marks its leaves is a related in a face and of the constant of the chimney.

The unspeakable comfort in feeling pain pass away is well set forth by Mr. Albert Heage, Clayten, Me. U.S.A., August I, 1889, who says of suffered fourteen days with a sprained wrist, and

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The largest house in the world is situated in Wiedan, a suburit of Vienna.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's from hers, there stretched a connecting a dull, solemn monotone.

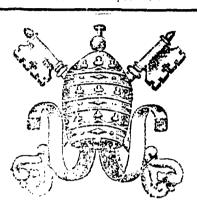
Suddenly a shadow fell on her, and, price. Small dose. Small pill. Little Liver Pills. One a dosc. Small

Round Churches in England.

We still have four round churches. and the ruins of a fifth, says Chamber's Journal. We have word of more in old writings. The medieval historians tell us Wilfred's church in Hexam was round, and that Wearmouth church was also of a circular plan. The four round churches we possess are in different parts of the kingdom-London, Cambridge. Northampton and Little Maple-stend, in Essex. All the four are dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre, and consist of a circular building, from which a rectangular chancel departs castward. They are supposed to reproduce the distinctive outlines of the church built over the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. There is also an impression in some minds that the first sound churches were promises? What her lather asked him that 190° would be too 1980 only have been hard, but would not she have leaped from the Bishop's don't feel well, and I thought the sen into the sea if it could save John from great socrow—and what sorrow could be greater than was now upon her?

There is also an impression in some minds that the first sound churches were minds that the first sound churches were survivals of expression of the same ideas that prompted the placing of huge stones in circles for temples in the ancient hope the sea will serve you; it does good the specific of a Druidical. All these four churches have passed through the restored to as much likeness to their question.

> One kind act done with simplicity is worth a thousand fine speeches.



FRECHON & CO.,

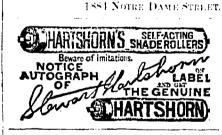
1645 Notre Dame St., Montreal, will sell, at a reduction of 20 per cent, until Now Year, all their well assorted Church

Vestments and CHURCH OFNAMENTS

Best Body Brussels Carpets.

since my anouncement of best, choice, five-frame Body Brussels at special prices, salesmen have been booking large and numerous orders, measurers, entters and fitters overrun with pressing demands upon their taxed energies, and the tent easemble presents an assurance fiscated one million of her acres to the of the purchasing capacity of the public crown, and drove their former possessors when prices reach a point below the standard.

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A Safe, easy and effectual cure for dis-orders of the Bowels and stomach, for both children and adults, promptly re-lieving DIATRIMEA. CHOLERA MORBIS and DYSENTERY; also COLIC, WIND, and painful purging of the Bowels. Price 25 cents. Be sure and get that prepared by

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The finest quality of Bells for Church's Chimes, Schools, etc. Fully warranted. Write for Catalogue and Press. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.



note, things of deals worked rather the second of the content of the Paulis Carinears). Lemmon, artist of the Tangest in the worker, associate horizon Great Paul weighting Detects Howt (2-pr. 19-lbs.) JOHN TAYLOR & CO.. Laughborough, Leicestershire, England.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY, Manufacture Superior

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

5—G. Sop'90

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

Drawings in August, 1891:—Aug. 5th and 19th.

3134 PRIZES

\$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE

\$15,000.00.

11 Tickets tor **\$10.00** M Ask for Girculars.

Archbishop McHale.

Irciand in its long gallery of great and noble figures has none nobler or greater than Archbishop MacHale—"the Lion of the Fold of Judah," as he was well banned. He may be said to have been, with Isaac Butt, the founder of Home Rule, and he was O'Connell's most intelligent and tried supporter. He was born on March 6, 1791, and he died November 8, 1881. His long life enabled him to see many stirring events. He witnessed three revolutions, four famines, nine land agitations, and the struggle for Catholic emancipation. He was contemporary with seven Popes, six of whom ascended the Chair of Peter in his lifetime. At the time of his death he was the oldest prelate in the whole Church; and he ruled as a bishop longer than any prelate, except St. Patrick, ever did in Ireland. Archbishop Mac-Hale was an indefatigable man of letters. He translated into Gaelie the Had. Moore's Melodies, and the New Testament. Among his best known writings in English is a learned work entitled "Evidences and Doctrines of the Catho-lic Church." He of all Inshmen is best beloved by his people. The entinsiasm shown in celebrating his one hundredth anniversary is an evidence of this.

The frish Brigade

These exiles were joined by many others, who in the years and was that were to follow have made the very name of the Irish Brigade of France synonymous with all that is glorious and gallant; and hence it was the when the Duke Fitzjames. 1791, was advancing the claims of the Irish soldiers to Louis XIV., he said: "Sire, my grandfather came not into France alone. His brave companions are now mine, and the dearest friends of my heart' He was accompanied by 30,000 Irishmen, who abandoned home, fortune and honor to follow their unfortunate king." Six regiments of this brigade were received into the British service in 1794, and were soon after disbanded; so that fine force, with its traditions and sad history, passed away forever. On Thomond Bridge, over the Shannon, is still to be seen the stone on which was signed the treaty that made William King of Ireland: that conto seek their bread in the camps of the French and Spaniards.—From "British Battles on Land and Sea" for May.

The City of Moraceo.

The streets are narrow, without names and crooked, and the houses without numbers, like all those of Morocce towns. The population is estimated at 60,000. The city is divided into two parts, each with its walls and gates. One quarter is evelugively for Jews and the the Mohammedans. The Jews are kept strictly within their own division at hight, and none of them can walk by their gates into the Mohammedan again ter without taking off their slippers, and i some of the more families, of the graph place hot coals in their path, so as to burn their feet as they walk along. There is no regular police to keep order. yet we have never seen brow's in the streets, nor have we heard that the pea-MONUMENTS, STATUARY, ALTARS ple do much serious damage to one mother. The climate of Morocco is considered particularly salubrious. The summer heat is tempered by the snow capped At'as, which raises its high sumthits just behind, while the abundant supply of excellent water which passes. through the city contributes much to | the health of the people. As it rained bearly every day during our sofourn in time of the year particularly dirty, the large made the streets so muchly that they all section like running saws section 1.252,674 51 However, during our stay we visited the principal bazaars and shops, which we found well stocked with Manchester and native products. Some of the people were gathering up the mud and storing it in their shops to mend their houses with. We passed through several markets full of people, and we examined every kind of work which they were pleased to show us. Here there are markets for all sorts of industry. There is the slave market, which is held every Friday; also the skin, oil, grain, and ther markets. Here we have a street where old shows are mended and new ones made and exposed for sale, there a street for old clothes and others for saddlery, ironmongery, grinding mills, gunsmiths, daggers and swords. The pottery is truly Meorish in character. Fruit, charconl. cooscosoo, have a market of their own. Bread and meat have their peculiar quarters. Carriers go about with skins supplying the thirsty with drink.—Blackwood's Magazine.

The Grand Trank System

The Grand Trunk system differs from the human system in that the same troubles do not affect it and the same remedies are not needed. For all diseases of the human system there is no tonic purifier, renovator and strengthener as good as Burdock Blood A weak system can be built up

He who asks from a friend more than he can do deserves a refusal.

Man is no more than the boy writ large with an extensive commentary.

LIST OF PRIZES: Prize worth \$15,000—\$15,000.00

5,000—\$5,000 00

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1,250—\$1,250,00

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1,250—\$1,250,00

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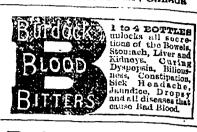
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100 100 100 909 909 25— 2,500,00 15— 1,500 00 10— 1,000 00 5— 4,995 00 5— 4,995 00 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740 00 S E. LEFEBVRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montrest, Canada

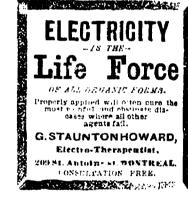


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51 University Street.





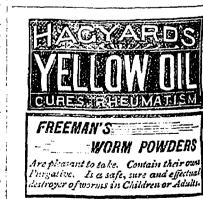


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TOTAL ASSETS......\$37,277,143 51

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CARE OF BOYS.

Women who have sons to rear, and dread the demoralizing influences of bad associates, ought to understand the naassociates, ture of young manhood. It is excessively restless. It is disturbed by vague ambitions, by longings for excitement, by irrepressible desires to touch life in manirepressing desires to touch me in manifold ways. If you, mothers, rear your sons that their homes are associated with the repression of natural instincts, you will be sure to throw them in the society that in some measure can supply the need of their hearts. They will not go to the public houses at first for love of liquor-very few pepole like the taste of honor-they go for the animated and hilarious compionship they find there, which they discover does so much to repress the disturbing restlessness in their breasts. See to it that their homes compete with the public places in attractiveness. Open your blinds by day and light bright fires at night. Illuminate your rooms. Hang pictures upon the wall. Put books and newspapers upon your tables. Have music and entertaining games. Banish demons of duliness and apathy that have so long ruled in your household, and bring in mirth and good cheer. Invent occupations for your sons. stimulate their ambitions in worthy directions. While you make home their delight, fill them with higher purposes than mere pleasure. Whether they shall pass boyhood and enter upon manhood with reund tastes and noble ambitions, depends on you. Believe, if possible, that with exertion and right means a mother may have more control over the destiny of her boys than any other influence whatever.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

In pickling use eider vinegar always. Suct must be fresh and free from fibre. Puddings are lighter boiled than baked. To boil vinegar is to increase its strength.

Mutton suct for puddings is lighter Raisins ought to be stoned and halved

for pudding. Care must be taken to mix batter pud-

ding emoothly.

Cleanliness is imperative in moulds and padding cloths.

SOME NICE SUMMER DRINKS. LEMONADE.

The proper way to make lemonade is to first peel off all the yellow rind, except a very tiny piece; then roll on a table until quite soft, cut the lemons in half; and squeeze dry with a lemon squeezer. To three lemons add one pint and a half of fresh boiling water, and sweeten to taste; when cold strain through a jelly strainer and serve in tumblers half tilled with pounded ice. A tiny slice of lemon may be placed in each glass. Lemonade with solla water is a very refreshing beverage. To make it, squeeze the juice of one lemon (free from seeds and pulp) imoa tumbler. Dissolve in it two lumps if sugar; add some pounded ice, and ill up the glass with soda water. Drink at once. Soda water with any fruit syrap and pounded ice makes a very palatable drink in summer.

CREAM SODA.

seid, two ounces of pineapple flavoring, mix all together, strain through a coarse cloth, bottle and keep in a cool place. When wanted for use, all a glass partly fall of this mixture, add a pinch of soda, and fill up with ice water.

SINGER DRINK.

Sivel pour one upon another and drink atonce. These are almost invaluable to travellers. All kinds of tart fruit juices should be canned, as they form with the addition of powdered ice a most grateful and refreshing drink in fevers.

ICUD TEA.

Teat, he either wholesome or palatableiced, should be hot, and not, as many people make it, from tea that has been standing many hours. True it is somewhat more expensive, as far more ice will be needed than if made with cold tea, yet few who have drank' iced tea made in the proper manner would be willing even for the sake of economy to have it in the old way. A judicious maxime of black and green tea of good quality is best. A small teaspoonful is allowed for each person; the water should be boiling, and if hard water is used a small prece of carbonate of soda should be dropped into the tea-pot. Two or three minutes is as long as the tea should be steeped (but never boiled). Pienty of pounded ice should be served with it, the glasses not being filled more than two thirds full of tea, in order to make room for the ice.

A Nationalist Plan

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

A Noted Ecclesiastic Dead.

A Scottish Catholic of renowned family has just passed away in the person of Dr. Macdonnell, the eldest representative of the Macdonnells of Inch, who died in London, on Monday, at the age of 86 Years. His grandfather Angus Macdonnell, and his great-grandfather, Macdonnell of Keppoch, fought at Culloden, where Macdonnell of Keppoch was killed, and Apare Macdonnelly ed, and Angus Macdonnell subsequently Was present at the taking of Edinburgh Castle, and joined the ill-fated march to ure; at a glance he had thoroughly mas-Derby. Until he was nine years of age tered the combination of his friend. Dr. Macdonnell was brought up by his The stranger took a much longer time to grandiather. His remains have been temporarily plac d in St. Thomas Cemetery at Fulliam, but will ultimately be



Safe from harm -everything that is washed with Pearline. It is well to have washing done easily, but nothing is saved unless it is donesafely. Pearline separates the dirt from anything that is washable -- clothes, paint, dishes or hands-without harm and with little work. All that it needs is a trial; all that you need is Pearline.

Beware side and from their techniques to sell them. Fix viri 1ML sells on its regime, and is manufacture couple. te concy by good of MES PVLE, New york,

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

A MEMORABLE GAME OF CHESS, Fifty years ago, in Mehemet Ali's time, Suleiman Pasha, a naturalized Frenchman, was commander-in-chief of he Egyptian artillery, and universally acknowledged to be the best chess-player in Cairo. As a soldier he stood in high favor with the court as well as the people; for in the war waged by the Sultan of Turkey against Mehemet Ali in 1839, taken to flight, carrying its commander. the heroic Ibrahim Pasha, away with it, when suddenly, as if by magic, the battle took a favorable turn, changing the fleeing masses into the pursuers, who succeeded in completely vanquishing the Turkish troops. This blow proved fatal to Mahmond, the unhappy sultan, whose supreme power hitherto had been unquestioned. He took the loss of his brave peace had succeer'e l war, Suleiman Pasha returned to the city of the caliphs to seemed to shake, as if burning lava was enjoy there his favorite pastime of chess. thrown from a volcano. Punctually every afternoon he made his appearance in a cafe situated on the banks of the Nile, where, on the terrace, under the shade of mighty palm trees. a seat was specially reserved for him, and there he fought a daily battle with the venerable Ulema, Reshid Aga. The field upon which the battle was fought squares of the chessboard, where ivory armies strove with each other, each trying hard to decoy the other into some hidden trap. They only ceased when Six quarts water, five pounds sugar, six | the evening twilight descended, and when eggs beaten with a cupful of flour, juice the cry of the muezzin from the shield which otherwise we should never have of five lemons, tive ounces of tartaric minaret of the mosque called the gained. faithful to prayers, to resume it again the next day, and to continue for weeks and months until one of the combatants was defeated. But it was never the Pasha who was beaten, though Reshid Aga was not only highly considered on account of his great learning, but also far-famed for his masterly playing Take one dischar of powdered ginger, of chass. The two masters were generatur onness of powdered sugar, five ally surrounded by all the best players disclaims of carbonate of sodia, divide into of Cairo, who followed their moves twelve people is and do up in pink puper, with leager and attentive looks. One Take one corner of tartaric acidand divide afternoon, while Soleiman Fasha was into twelve powders putting them into waiting for Reshid Aga, a stranger step-white paper in one, and a powder from the white paper in the other. When displaying the white paper in the other. When displaying the white paper in the other. to thee?" The persons who as usual had gathered round the latter were so much startled by this unexpected proposal that their chibouks nearly dropped from their grasp, while a gray-bearded Cadi was almost choked in the act of gulping down his Mocha. For who could be so daring as to venture to challenge the conqueror of Reshid Aga? Saleiman Pasha, however, only easting a searching look upon

the stranger, quietly replied:

"I am at your service. What is the stake thou art accustomed to play for?" "For nothing the first time, for a great stake the next. But it is for thee, Pasha, to name the stake n.w."

"A hundred ducats won't be too much. then?" Suleiman Pasha replied, again looking inquiringly at the stranger, whose face remained quite unmoved while he calmy took his place.

The board was brought, and lots were

the stranger white.

A great crowd of enthusiastic spectators soon gathered around the players. guilty of great carelessness. With care After the very first moves it was clear to the danger of wild beasts might in the all that they had a master-player before | majority of these cases be averted. them. The ivory figures seemed to grow into life in the hands of the stranger; it commands of their leaders. Suleiman Pasha also became aware of the crushing of his adversary; he felt as if power shake off his opponent; vain was his sacrifice of knight and castle; the stranger's power did not seem to weaken a thought; opposite to him the stranger, calm, but with a proud look, like the his fate: marble statue of a commander-in-chief.

A gleam of joy spread suddenly over of Busahiri during the night of June 5, the Pasha's features; he saw the chance but was kept off by five large sheep dogs. marble statue of a commander-in-chief. for a capital move, and, quite excited, he In the morning of the 7th a woman saw placed his queen right in front of his opponent's queen. A murmur of discontent arose among the spectators; the game cat after the fowls, ran after him. He seemed lost for the Pasha; he must charged her, striking her on the chest, have overlooked that his queen was left unprotected. The face of Reshid Aga, who also looked on, beamed with pleas-

consider than usual before he slowly litted his lean hand.
"No doubt he will take the queen," the

Reshid Aga said, gleefully rubbing his

"And if he does not take her?" "Then he will lose his own."

For a moment the stranger appeared undecided; but suddenly, like lightning, his hand descended on the board. Quietly and calmly he moved one of his pawns a square ahead.

All looked surprised at each other, muttering: "To lose the queen is losing the game!" while suleiman Pasha, smiling triumphantly, removed the hostile queen from the board.

The onlookers, who mostly sided with

the Pasha, breathed as if they had been relieved from a heavy load. In their opinion the game was decided, for white could not hold out without his queen. Several of them were already on the point of withdrawing, when they were suddenly startled by the clear ringing voice of the stranger, who called out 'Mate in twelve moves."

the smile died on his lips. A change had as suddenly overeast the features of Reshid Aga; almost beside himself, he jumped on a seat to follow the game from a more elevated point, while the spectators, barely daring to draw breath, counted the moves as they followed each

With masterly skill white now led his orce into the field, encircling the hostile cing in a powerful grasp and keeping him within an iron ring. At the tenth move the Pasha tried to break through the blockade by sacrificing his queen, but in vain. White declined to accept the sacrifice, and moved his knight with "Check to the king." Eleventh move! The spectators, whose excitement had now reached fever heat, saw that their Pasha, never before vanquished, would be checkmated the next move. Suleiman's king was compelled to withdraw into a corner, and with the twelfth move. as he had predicted, the stranger pro-nounced "Checkmate!"

A murmur of admiration was heard from the spectators, while the Pasha sat there with bent head, as if trying to search in his memory, when suddenly, as if a thought had flashed upon him, he the Egyptians owed their victory in the notable battle of Nisib to the prompt decision and strategy of Suleiman Pasha. The Egyptian army had already replaced in the manner in which class played in the manner in which chess played in the manner in which thou hast played to-day. The masterly moves are not unknown to me, but I was unable to resist them. The game, however, which was then played before my eyes was a great deal more beautiful even than to day. Guns of the heaviest calibre represented the castles, fleet cavalry were the knights, and in place of the pawns well-armed infantry formed army so much to heart that he died of grief barely a week afterward. When the one side thundered their 'Check' to the other, the ground beneath our feet

"At that time we stood opposed to an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, a terrible number, which, led by the genius of a single man, threatened to crush us completely. And this man, whose genius made our brave soldiers take to flight, and whom it was impossibie to withstand, was a son of the cold was the sixty-four black and white North. It was only to the recklessness in-chief, who envied the vonthful genius his brilliant success, and who, though fully warned, wildly pursued the Egyptians, that we owed the victory of Nisib.

> and penetrating look on his adversary, suddenly cried out enthusiastically: "Stranger, thy incomparable play of today recalls to my memory afresh the game of chess at Nisib and its skilful player. Only one man can play like that, and that man is—Colonel Moltke!" "Thou hast hit it. Pasha," the stranger

> almly replied. My name is Moltke. This, indeed, was Count von Moltke. While a young man he went to the East, and was in the service of Sultan Mah-mond from 1835 to 1839. He was present at the battle of Nisib, when, as above said, the Turkish commander-inchief, jealous of the great abilities of the young soldier, refused to follow Moltke's advice and so lost the battle.

Health, Happiness and Prosperity.

All these depend on pure blood, for without it health is impossible; without health happiness is impossible, and sion of the Blessed Virgin for her de-without happiness prosperity is a mockery. No means of obtaining pure blood and removing bad blood excels the use of B. B. B., the best blood purifier known.

MEN DESTROYERS IN INDIA.

Killing a Wild Beast Which Was the Talk of the Indian Newspapers.

It is well known that about 25,000 people a year fall a prey to the wild beasts The board was brought, and lots were of India. The larger part of these vicenst for colors: the Pasha drew black, snakes which are met in the jungle. As a rule the victims of these tragedies are

An animal which has for some months been written about a great deal in the was as if real soldiers moved on the black | Indian newspapers has at last succumband white squares, blindly obeying the ed, having met his well-deserved fate on June 7. He proved to be a full grown leopard, probably about four years old He had lurked around the villages in the the grip of an iron fist held edge of the jungle for months watching him in bonds. In vain he tried to shake off his opponent; vain was his were killed by him, including several were killed by him, including several were killed by him, including several was a sixty of the several several to several several to several several to several adults as well as children. It was hard work to kill him, and he hurt three peobit. The Pasha sat in deep carnest ple badly before he was incapacitated for further harm. This is the way he met

him in some long grass near the bunga-low, and taking him for a large jungle cat after the fowls, ran after him. He and seizing her by the arm. She struck him over the head with a heavy stick and, other people coming up, the leopard let go and ran into a garden near the bungalow. The woman was found to have two claw wounds on her chest and six deep bites on her left arm.

By this time some twenty persons had assembled, and went into the garden in half at rest among his kinsmen on the brace of Lochabor.

"No doubt ne will take one queen, the spectators whispere to each other."

search of the beast. A syce in the service of the Assistant Commissioner device of the Commissioner device of the Assistant Commissioner device of the Commissione

clared he believed it was only a jackal, but the words were hardly out of his mouth when the leopard, which had been hiding under a stone, charged straight at the syce with a roar, knocking him down and wounding him badly. He is badly clawed on both arms, behind the right ear, and bitten on the scalp, and would certainly have been killed had not a man named Nazina run in and driven a hog spear clean through the leopard's body. The brute left the syce, and tried to work itself up the shaft of the spear to get at his new assailant, but it only succeeded in tearing his clothes, Nazina escaping unhart. A mistri ran in to club it, but got clawed on the chin for his pains, Nazina holding on to his spear all the time. By this time the others, who had bolted when the leopard charged returned, and the leopard was clubbed to to death.

RIES OLD.

A Curious Altar Tabernacle for St

Upon the canopy is raised a band in marble, inlaid with mosaics and enamel. A double order of colonnettes is over this. They support the

Suleiman l'asha's looks grew dark- MORE THAN SEVEN CENTU-

Patrick's Churchin Rome.

The Very Rev. Father Glynn, prior of the Irish Church of St. Patrick in Rome, a few weeks ago bought a unique and venerable decoration for it—an aitar tabernacle which had been in the abandoned Church of St. Stephen near Fiano Romano, about twelve miles from Rome. It is not, strictly speaking, a tabernacle for the blessed sacrament, but a canopy supported by four columns, rising above the high altar. Roman archaeologists consider it a rare specimen. The South Kensington Museum was making arrangements to buy it when Prior Glynn secured it. It is the only complete and unaltered specimen of its class in Rome. It is of marble, such as may be seen in the Roman Basilicas. Upon the canopy is raised a band in marble, inlaid with mosaics and

ox contained fragments of human bones,

shreds of cloth, small pieces of stones

and terra cotta, and three nude bronze

pectoral crosses. Two of the crosses were whole and had been made to contain

relies, and the other, which was broken.

for relies. The crosses bear rude images of saints with the names of the saints

inscribed in Greek characters. These

relies and the box in which they were

found are now in the Christian Museum in the Vatican Library. They are to be placed ander the alter in St. Patrick's

Church, over which the tabernacle is to

An Afflicted Mother.

The Empress of Austria is on a pil-

griniage to the shrine of the Mutter-

Multitudinous prayers will be joined with

those which ascend from the heart of

the sorely-tried imperial mother.-Uni-

The peculiar enervating effect of sum-

mer weather is driven off by Hood's Sar-

saparilla, which makes the weak strong.'

Holloway's Pills .- Pure Blood .-

When the Blood is pure, its circulation

calm and equable, and the nerves well strung, we are well. These Pills possess

a marvellous power in securing these es-

a marvenous power in securing these essentials of health by purifying, regulating, and strengthening the fluids and solids. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended to all persons suf-

fering from disordered digestion, or wor-ried by nervous fancies, or neuralgic pains. They correct acidity and heart-

burn, dispel sick headache, quicken the action of the liver, and act as alteratives

and gentle aperients. The weak and

delicate may take them without fear. Holloway's Pills are eminently service-

able to invalids of irritable constitution.

as they raise the action of every organ

to its natural standard, and universally

exercise a calming and sedative influ-

No mind that has any real life is a

mere echo of another.

pence; children balf-price.

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PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MEAT.

it contains the vital principles of Prime Beef.

marble covering or roof of the whole construction, which is of pyramidal INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION1 OVER A MILLIUN DISTRIBUTED. form. Near the summit is another base, which supports the other colonnettes. Upon them another smaller pyramid rises and the whole is crowned by a marble globe righly ornamented with mosaics of enamel and various colored marbles. This tabernacle was built 723 Louisiana State Lottery Company years ago. Beneath the altar table, over incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and haritable purposes, its franchine made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over-whelming popular wole. which it stood in St. Stephen's, was a cinerary urn of the period of the Roman empire, which was a receptacle for relics.

its GRAND SXTRAGEDINARY DRAWINGS take place Bemi-Annually (June and Becember), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER OWAWINGS care place in each of the other ton months of the year, and are all draws to public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. It had a pagan inscription, which was erased when the Christians obtained iv. They did not place on it any inscription relating to relics put into it. In this urn was found a small box with a sliding lid, all cut out of one piece of wood. The

PAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRIFF OF 11th DEAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attened as follows: We do hereby certify that mesuperous theoremps ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to wethis certificate, with /as-similars/our signatures attached. in its advertisements."

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pas a Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which ma be presented at our counters.

R M WALUSLEY, Pres. Louisla 12 Nat'l Ba PIERRE LANAUX, Pros. State National Bank. t BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOMS, Pros. Union National Bank.

gottes, the special patron of afflicted matrons at Mariazell, in Styria. The august lady has gone there yearly for some seasons past to beg the interces-GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING ceased son, the Crown Prince Rudolph.

WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,

TUESDAY, Aug. 11, 1891.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel. LEST OF PRIMES.

Of the heroine in one of the latest sensational novels it is said: "Her eyes chained him to the spot." She must have been links-eyed.	1 Paize OF
Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping;	100 Prizes of \$500 are
no purging. Try them:	989 Prizes of 1 0 are
	3,134 Prizes, amounting to\$1,054,90
A barber displays the following sign: "Hair cut and whiskers trimmed for four-	Price of Tickets: Whole Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10;

Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. Club rater, 55 fractions' tickets at \$1, for \$50. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENCS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Send Monoy by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars, on which w will p.y all charge, and we prepay Express Charges on TURKET; and LISTS OF PRIESS for warded to correspondents.

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NEW URLEANS, LA.

IMPORTANT.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress h wing lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mults to all LOTYERIES, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and esading Lites of Prize, until the Courts shall deded OWR REGISTAND AND THE POSTS AND THE POSTS AND THE POSTS AND THE COLUMN TO THE POSTS AND THE COLUMN TO THE POSTS AND THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN THE COLUMN

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Hot Water Radiators, 11. Penberthy Injectors,

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To QUEBEC—Steamers QUEBEC and CANADA will leave Montreal daily [Sundays excepted] at 7 p.m.
To TORONTO—Commencing Monday 1st June, leave daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 a.m., from Lachine at 12.30 p.m., from Coteau Landing at 6.30 p.m.

from Lachine at 12:30 p.m., from Colean Landing at 6.30 p.m.
To the SAGUENAY — Now leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and from 2ird June to 15th September four times a week—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
To CORNWALL — Steamer BOHEMIAN every Tuesday and Friday at noon.
To THREE RIVERS—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.
To CHAMHLY—Every Tuesday and Friday

riday at 1 p.m. To CHAMBLY—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1p.m.
To BOUCHERVILLE, VARENNES, VERCHERES and BOUT DE L'ISLE-Daily (Sundays excepted), per Steamer TERREBONNE at 3.30 p.m. Baturdays at

Daily (Sundays excepted), for Scamer TERREBONNE at 3.30 p.m. Baturdays at 2.50 p.m.

LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longueuit 5 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From Montreal commoneing at 5.30 a.m. Last trip 8.50 p.m. See time table.

To LAPRAIRIE—From Montreal, from 25th May to 31st August, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. From Laprairie—5.30, a.m., 1.30 and 5.30 p.m. From Montreal 8.30 a.m., 12 noon 4 and 6. 50 p.m. Grom Laprairie—5.30, a.m., 1.30 and 5.50 p.m. From Montreal 6.30 p.m. Excutsions—Commencing Saturday, May 2nd, by Steamer Terrebonne, every Saturday at 2.30 p.m., for Vercheres, and Sundays at 7 a.m. for Contrecœur returning same evening at about 8 p.m.

For all information apply at Company's Ticket Offices, Richellen Pier, Windsor Hotel, Halmoral Hotel.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act mess wonderfully yet soothingly, on the STORAGE, LIVER, KIDNEYS and ROWEL, giving one, exercy and right to these great WAIN SPAING OF hirs. They are officially recommended as a never-felling remedy in all become impaired or weakward. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all aluments incidentally females of all ages and as a GENEFAL VANILY MEDICAL are unsurpassed.

Holloway's Cintment. its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounde, Fores and Ulcers This is an infallible remady. If effectually rubbed on the neck and obest, as salt into meat, it emes SOES THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronahits, Coughs, Colles, and even A-THMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fishias.

Gout, Rheumatism: od every kind of SKIN DISHARE, it has never

nown to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufacin 583 OXPORD STREET, HONDON 533 OXFORD STREET, of medicine throughout the villaged world, with directions for use in almost sever villaged world, with directions for use in almost sever villaged world.

olvinsed world, with directions for use in almost innumer.

The Trade wasks of these in district interesting to the arms the serious characteristics with the folian sessions who may keep the American contributions alse will be prosecuted.

For Purchasers about took (on the folian the Pots and Boxet. If the address is no Oxford Street London they are reserved in Advertise (in The 1819). When it is addressed by the Advertise (in The 1819). When it is a contribution of the contributio

You must not be ashamed to ask what

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

A batch of papers, comprising 392 folios, in connection with the abolition of separate schools in Manitoba by the Legislature of that province, was laid on the table of the Commons on Monday. The documents comprise a petition from the Catholic Episcopate of Canada re the school acts of Manitoba, an order-incouncil dated 4th April, 1890, regarding the same; petitions from the Catholic section of the Board of Education regarding the same; copies of representa-tions made by Mr. Prendergast, M.L.A.. to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and forwarded by him to His Excellency the Governor-General; a memorial of certain members of the Legislative Assembly, a memorial from the Bishop of Three Rivers, a memorial from the Archbishop of St. Boniface, a petition from certain members of the Legislative Assembly, and petitions from the Roman Catholics of Manitoba. The petition of the Cardinal Archibisher of Quebec and of the archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Cath-olic Church in the Dominion of Canada Quebec sets forth that the acts in question de-prived the Roman Catholics of Manitola of the rights which they enjoyed in regard to education. These two acts and the one abolishing the use of the French ianguage in the Legislature and the courts were said to be measures which .400k away the dearest interests of a large portition of the loval subjects of Her Majesty. These laws, the petitioners set forth, were contrary to the assurance given to the people of Manitoba on entering Confederation and were a flagrant violation of the British North America act, 1867; of the Manitoba act, 1870, and of the British North America act, 1871. They viewed with alarm the disadvantages and even dangers which would accrue from the enforcement of these acts and, therefore, they asked "a remedy to the pernicious legislation above mentioned and that in the most efficacious and just way."

BIR JOHN THOMPSON'S REPORT.

where it had been taken by the case of Board of Educ 'ion of Manitoba asked for the disallowance of the acts. The M.L.A., to Lieut Gevernor Schultz as on behalf of himself and the members for was that the bill was ultra vires. Another memorandum to Lieut-Governor Schultz, from the same parties. protested against the passage of the Senator Girard. A memorial to His Excellency the Governor-General from

In seeing the Northwest territory "united | Grayes, July 20. - F. 3. Baryes. in seeing the Northwest territory "united to the Dominion on equitable conditions." A letter dated February 16th. Office, died suckients at 'anexter table Education Content as the Private," from Sir John Weening. He to k chaining titeral died within a direction of the raise of the Mandonald to Archbishop Tache before in a few minutes. He was 45 years at within a direction masses of the work will Macdonald to Archbishop Tache before in a few minutes. He was to years of the latter left Ottawa for Fort Garry, age, and leaves a wite and tave wildren sets forth that it was the intention of the Covernment to grant the people of the Northwest the same "tree institutions which they themselves enjoyed." The cese is dying late Premier concluded his letter as fellows:- In declaring the desire and de-termination of Her Majesty's Cabact, you may safely use the terms of the ancient formula—'Right shall be done

Some Irish Notes.

A correspondent writing from Dublin, gives the following interesting notes:-For the last few days Dublin has been invaded by regular armies of Connaught men bound for the harvest in England. On Friday, June 26, the steamship companies carried over 4000 across to Liverpool. In former years these harvestmen were mostly elderly men, but a great change is to be noticed now in the "imigrants." Nearly all are fine, stalwart young men, fit for any sort of work. To their credit be it said that these men have been most quiet and orderly in their demeanor, and there was not the very slightest disturbance of any kind. Most of the men bailed from the County Mayo. What a splendid lot of fellows to secure for the North-West!

Carlow has been distinguished for always having some remarkable representative. The late member, The O'Gorman Malion, was a wonderful character. but the late Lieutemant of the county, and former M. P., the Right Hon. Arthur M. Kavanagh, was a most extraordinary man. He represented Carlow in the the shade in the boat. Much of the House of Commons from 1868 to 1880. Like The O'Gorman Malion, he was of a lot of seed and excellent cuttle food is most adventurous disposition, but unlike him, he had to undertake these addresset will soon be a good tasturare. ventures under the most adverse conditions as he had neither arross per loss. The channel, now that it is cut, will altions, as he had neither arms nor legs. He made a tour of Egypt in 1848 when he was only seventeen years of age, and lowest stages of the Colorado river. also passed through some stirring scenes in Persia and India. In the latter country he did a great deal of tiger shooting. Coming in for the large family estates in Wexford, he sett'ed down at home, and speaking at Toulouse, attacked Cardinal entered cuthusiastically into all field Lavigeric's movement in support of the sports. Strapped in a sort of basket on a republic. He said that Clericals desirhorse's back, he was a wonderfully daring ous of forming a Catholic Republican man with hounds, and for a number of party were victims of an illusion. Toler-

used to hunt himself. He was a good shot and a most successful angler. In one day, in the north of Europe, he killeight salmon, weighing 166 lbs. to his own rod, and the following year, his lay down a line of conduct for the clergy, total for ten days' lishing was thirty-nine but the policy of Cardinal Lavigeric was salmon, weighing 812 lbs. Not bad that not the best way of defending the infor a man with the most rudimentary stumps in the way of limbs. He was a finely formed man so far as his body went, with a noble face, and grand intellectual powers. He married his ccusin and left several sons and daughters. He only died two years ago, at the age of fifty-eight, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Here in Dublin we have another The," who wields his tongue in the law courts with as much effect as his forefathers did the sword on the battle fields. "The MacDermot, Q.C.." is one of the most prominent barristers of the Dublin courts. He has relinquished the ancient title of "Prince of Coolavin," which he inherits as the chief of the MucDermot sept, as he probably thinks it would not look quite the thing on his briefs. The title was recognized by the Government, and the late "Prince" always signed as such. "The Mac Dermot" holds the head rent of the King-Harman property, and in the disastrous years of the famine, although very hard pressed, the head of the family refused a thousand years' purchase of his ancient rights. When adjudicating in any diputes of his "subjects," the late "Prince" irsed always to sit on a dais, in one of the rooms of his house, and hear the cases with all the dignity of a king.

OBITEARY.

Considerable and sincere regret is expressed on all sides at the death somewhat suddenly at Ottawa on Friday this evening of Lieut-Col. Samuel Lawrence Bedson, exewarden of the Stoney Mountain penitentiary. Col. Bedson, who acrived in Otsawa a few days since upon business with the Government, has been ailing for several months, having been taken sick in October last, but no fatal The tepore of the Minister of Justice | termination to his illness was expected on the acts to council, already refused to in these columns, is also contained in the correspondence. These reports, which were adopted by council, where it had been taken by the area of friends who were at his basis in the courts. friends who were at his bedside Messrs. Barrett vs. The City of Winnipeg, Sir Secretan and Oswald, but medical aid John Thompson stating in his report was of no avail and Col. Bedson is came unconscious about 2 o'clock, dying at that when the decision of the lower unconscious about 2 o'clock, dying at was of no avail and Col. Bedsen became court had been stained by the superior 6.15. The deceased gentleman who was court it would be time enough for His of English birth, was a time type of the Excellency to consider the petitions that indilitary main from and seducated among soldiers, in was a soldier to the Roman Catholics of Manitoba. The petition of the Catholic section of the birst Fatzalion of the lift. Regiment, which were quartered in Montreal for some time, and afterwards took dist memorardum of Mr. Prente gast, part in the engagement at Ridgeway M.L.A., to Lieut-Gevernor Schultz a on during the Fernian rads of 1866. When Riel first aised the flag of insur-Carillon, Cartier, Laverandaye, Morris rection at Fort or arry in 1871 Col. Bed, and St. Boniface, and deals with the Dual son joined the 1 led River expedition Language bill. After going fully into under Lord (then Col.) Woiseley, who the question the conclusion arrived at appointed him year stermaster-seggeant of the Second Queber Battalion. After the rebellion was suppore-sed. Mr. Bedson was appointed ward en of the provincial penitentiary at L. w or fort Garry, which and the words Deed a hore + dead in with school bills. A similar memorial was was afterwords, in 1876, organized into signed by Mr. Lariviere. M.P., and the Manitoba positiontiary, now known was afterwords, in 1876, organized into as Stoney Mountain. When the rebel-lion of 1885 broke out, Mr. Bedson was Archbishop Tache goes minutely into ordered to assist 6-2 eral Middlet on, and the whole circumstances of his visit to was through the whole of that cam-Ottowa in connection with the passing paign as chie, transport officer, and did of the Manitoba Act, which, he was yournan service to make the expedition

The Rev All c Plingerst car of this

Lopers in New York

New Yorks, July 17 - Inspector field lingbars, of the Bureau or Contagons Diseases, who was call dispon today to diagnose the case of Chin H of Sing a Chinese laundryman of Fifth street prononneed it a case of leavesy of eight months' standing. The aper cam shere eighteen months ago from San Francisco, and went to live with his countrymen on Mott street. When the nature of his disease became apparent, the other Chi amen left Sing, who storted besitiess on Fifth street. Ite has had a good run of custom, but the reflections of his many patrons noist be anything but pleasant just now. There are said to be three lepers in the city at present, but, aside from keeping posted as to their whereabouts, the health authorities take no special cognizance of the cases.

Salton Lake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Judy 19, -The source of the Salton lake, which has inundated a great part of Colorado, is now settled definitely. The water comes from the Colorado river, and a newspaper party has just come into Salton from Yuma having made the whole distance in a boat. The start was made last Thursday from Yuma, the mercury being at 112 in the shade in the boat. Much of the The water is bringing down an immense ways contain water except in the very

A Royallat's Views.

Paris, July 19. -Comte d'Haussonville, a representative of the Comte de Paris, years kept a pack of harriers which he ant Republicans existed, but the Govern-

ment could not get rid of the past. The watchword of the French republic was now, as it always had been, "War Against Religion." It was his place to but the policy of Cardinal Lavigeric was terests of the church.

and others, but never with Mr. Gladstone If Mr. Parnell chooses to publish these letters they will disclose chiefly the keen political craft of Mrs. O'Shea and the entire unconsciousness of the Liberals that her relations with Mr. Parnell were other than pure.

Objection to the Driebund.

Loxbox, July 20.-The Chronicle says the Pope in a recent audience with the Austrian ambassador of Rome, insisted that the Dreibund should refrain from all intervention with Papal conclaves, even if the college or cardinals elected the next Pope elsewhere than in Rome.

Over-Production.

Losbox, July 17 .-- The President of the Board of Trade, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. in the House of Commons to-day, said the Government was aware of the temporary stoppage of the tin-plate works in Wates, involving the throwing of 200000 men out of work. He thought overproduction was the cause of this state of affairs, and quoted figures in support of this theory.

The Dardauellos

Bearing July 19 .- The Porte, which ins become alarmed at the movements of French diplomats towards re-opening the question of the Dardanelles in the interests of Russia, has communicated with the German amba sador at Corstantinopie on the policy of the triple diance of the matter. It is understood that the Torkish Government received assuration that the present position would be maintained.

The "Cumberland"

Brant July 19.-The police made incadred of domiciliary visits in the tooms are villages of Hanover to-day in search of evidence of treason. They are rested not by persons and seized a large murber of documents, which I is said prove the existence of treasonable unions and clubs subsidized by the bake of Cumberland. The papers, now ever say that this is only at excuse for the out fiscation of the Guelph funds.

For Valor.

A cursous return has just been pointed at Berlin . It shows how often German regimental colur wore strack in vetton during the car spaigns of 1864, 1866 and 1870, and also how many officers negcommissioned officers and nose were tilled while carrying the color-. The memory of these comes in temporally preserved. Every staff that has be clasped it action by a dead soldier's tingers is encircled with a sliver ring with the inscription of the man's name this color in his band."

A view Indestru

Letters patient have been issued in orpereiting Crarles Fleeford Size, year dding of the Bell Teleph one company of Care ada, Googg William Moss, Flores oseph the return of the body of the late P.

now by her most the extension of the roof rom the gary to Machael.

(4.8) incle Franciscan F theres will come to hype in Montrs all in this comise of a few weeks

M.s. New digit always but some Pengline in maj wash water. We you earn use any.

Miss Olding a Shayes angle's P. Wa



CURE

Headacho, yet Carren's Livre Livre Pulsare equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this among complaint, while they also excrect all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to these who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 22 cents: five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill Small Dose, Small Price.



St. Vitus Dance Cured! HAN ANDRIES, CAL. Co., Cal., Febr. 1889. By boy, 13 years old, was so affected by it, that he could not go to school for 2 years. Two hottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonio restored. his natural health, and he is now attending school agair. MICHAEL OCONNEL

Extract From a Letter of the

RACINCULT FORM & Letter of the Rev. W. C. Kampensier. Lowell Wash, Co. O. After the second descript the Nerva Tonic which I ordered for my little son upon the ndvice of Rev. I. Keenig, the consume disappeared and an emprone those some form weeks, although the attack came to m 1: 70 20 times each day before—The child was so delicate finite could lardly stand or walk, new it is playing in the variational against 3 loss, in weight. Although the Rev. Keenig had appeared in little hope that the Nerva Tonic would help. I thank that, that I followed by advice and shall recommend the resembly to all saferens. mode to all sufferers.

for Pamphlet for subcrets of nervins diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverond Paster Kenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind. for the past ton years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOEMIO REDICINE CO...

KOENIO MEDICINE CO.,

SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.
Price \$1 per Bottle. G Bottles for \$5. In Montreal, by E. LEONARD, Chemist 113 St. Lawrence street.

"How are you?" "Nicely, Thank You," Thank Who?" Why the inventor of SCOTT'S Which cured me of CONSUMPTION."

Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it.

efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil. thanks. That it is such a wonder-

ful fiesh producer. Chanks. That it is the best remedy by Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Dis-cases, Coughs and Colds. Be - re you get the genuine in Salmon olor wapper; sold by all Druggists, at

50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Bellevifte.

An Old Custom.

The Italian Government will revive the medieval Venetian custom by wedding all its future warships with the

To Catch Greenhorus

Rev. Samuel McBride has a brandnew plan to free Ireland and he will disclose its particulars as soon as he has collected as many ten-dollar bills as will paper a hed-room and leave him a fair margin to start agitation upon.

Mr. Stereetl's Stolen Posty

way would encrouch upon the educational privileges of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba, as well as to leave to the pist Battalion which in the reganized, and was too tafferwards and correct of the pist Battalion which in the Legislature and courts.

A letter from Sir John Young Lord Liegary, dated February 16th, 1870, to Archbishop Tacho, expressed the obligation having left his residence in Rome to aid in seeing the Northwest territory "united to the miner of the manitor and correct the second short of the property of th

Mr. Gladstone's Hope.

Less next, July 15, -Mr. Gir. Isten vinus written a better in support of Mr. Brand, culls, 3\text{\text{c}}(a0c) \text{\text{s}}(ac)\text{\text{\$\te\ ays: "My physicians will restrain me for some in actas to come from the pulliguse of new voice. I hope the election will be an additional proof that the conntry is determined to stake office incubas of the Irish question."

The Land of Gold.

Lospos, July 14. The report of Mr. Mortimer, Butish vice-consol at Los Augeres, Cai, just issued, says: "Great dangers leset the investors in south California from promoters in London suc from the mismanagement of English managers who are not temiliar with the country and from the impositions of yenders here." Mr. Mortimer adds that is reluctantly compelled to advise English capitalists not to invest in hat part of the country, and quotes fan Francisco newspapers as declaring that the companies floated in London for the past five years have been miserable failures, while many mave been out and ant swindles.

Sexton to Lend.

Losson, July 47,--Mr. Sextor, has obtaine I the support of several Irish bishops and is increasing the adhesion of menbors who will support him as leader of the party on Mr. AcCarthy's withdrawal. The personal friends of Mr. Dillon lay stress upon his reluctance to lead any section if he fails to re-unity the party. tion for a time. The bulk of the Liberals | thine own shining. if consulted would select Sexton before Dillon. During the progress of the hish Land bill Sexton added immensely to his reputation as a tactician. He is the ablest debatze in the party and is now recognized as a star in his quiet judicial handling of affairs.

Mrs. Parnell's Political Craft.

London, July 17 .- Sensational rumors that Mrs. Parnell has in her possession compromising correspondence with Mr. Gladstone, which she obtained while she was a go-between for Mr. Parnell and the Liberals, have a basis of truth. During the period when Mr. Parnell was in Kilmainham gaol Mrs. O'Shea was a busy

COMMERCIAL.

GRAIN.—Business is very quiet, with but few transactions. We quote: No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, nominal; No. 2 Manitoba hard, \$1.10 @ \$1.12; No. 3 Manitoba hard, 37c; No. 2 northern, \$1.01 (# \$1.03; feeding do, 62c @ 65c; pens, 89c in store; 190c affoat; Oats, Manitoba 53c (@ 534c; Upper Canada, 55c(@56c; corn, 72c (@ 77c, duty paid; barley, feeding, 60c; malting, nominal, 65c@67c; rye, nominal 83c@84c.

FLOUR.-The market continues very quiet. Straight Roller is quoted at \$4.90 (@\$5.00. We quote:—Patent spring, \$5 50(@\$0.00; patent winter, \$5 25(@\$5.25; straight rollers, \$5 90@\$5 05; extra, \$4 60 (#470; superline, \$400 @ \$425; strong bakers; \$525 @ \$000; strong bakers', (Man.,) \$549 @ \$515.

Hog Properts.-A fair business is do ing and prices are steady. We quote prices to day as follows:—Canadia a short cut, \$16@16 50; Western clear mess pork, \$16; short cut, western, \$15.50 hans, city cured, 10½c@11c; do, san-vassed, 10½c@11½c; lard, in pails, Sair-banks, 8c@8{c; bacon, 8c@10{c.

CHEESE.—The market is quieter with steady prices. We quote at %c@8le for finest white, and 84 for finest colored. Extra fine choese are selling at 9c.

BUTTER-The market is brisk and prices firm. We quote: Creamery at 9e to shippers; Township,s dwiry, 16c(a) 17c : Western dairy, 14c(a 15c.

Foos-The demand has falles off owng, as the vendors say, to the iscreased consumption of fruits and vegetables. We quote 13c to-day.

FARMERS MARKETS.

GRAIN.—Oats sell at from \$1,200c(1.35) per bag ; peas, 90c/a\$1 per bushel ; back-wheat, 05c/a70c do : beans, \$1,50c/a\$2,00

ROOTS IND VEGITABLES .- Pointees, 75e (a \$1.25 per bag : calbages, 30mg 40e per dozen : caufillowers, 75c(a :290 io.; cucumbers, 20e do.

FRUIT .- Jamons, \$4 50(a \$5 50 per box ; oranges, \$3(a\$4 de); apples, \$250(a\$4 per barrel); bananas, according to size and quality, \$1,25c;a\$1,75 per bunch; rasp berries, 85c(q.81 per pail); red currants, 25c(q.40c per gallon); black corrants, 40c do; gooseberries, 50c/000c do; blueberries, 75c do: tomstees 75c per basket containing about a peck.

DARRY PROSECT. Tub butter from He (g 17c per lb; prints, 46c(a 30; packed eggs, Me to 18e per dozen : tresh, 20co

Pourrey.--Fowl, 60cm\$1 per pair; turkeys, 90cm \$1.25 each; young ducks, 60c(a\$1 per pair; spring chickens, alive, 50c(a,50c perpair.

Fish.-Fresh salmon from the Lower Ports, 12ke(a 15c per Ib); halibut, 10c(a 12c); haddock and cod, 5c(a 6c); trout and white tish, 8e(a 10e; dore, 10e; pike, 8e; pickerel, 8e(a 10e; lobster, 10e(a 12e; sturgeon, 10e; perch, rock bass and little white fish, Locto 30c per bursel.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, \$660.89 50 per

100 bundles of 15 lbs; pressed buy, 50c (4 70e per 100 lbs : straw, \$4 00ra \$5 00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs each.

Live Stock

Report Montreal Stock Yards Company,

Point St. Charles. The receipts of Live Stock at these

Yards for week ending July 18th were as

pose: lower prices. Hogs unsteady, 5; best values. We quote the following as best values. We quote the following as being fair values.—Cattle export, 5/cm | Double Width Challies | 18c le; cattle butchers good. Alera Se; cattle batchers med. Isradje; cattle butchers

Interesting Items.

To stand still is to shun some duty. To five in hearts we teave behind is not

A beefind-hency where a spider would find poison.

it won't stay little. When virtue is found unexpectedly, it

shines the brightest. People generally set their hearts most

upon that which they need least. So many Usings in this world are never said-the lock, the loving took, will make you glad, gladder than words.

Character, like porcelam ware, must be painted before it can be glazed. There can be no change after it is burned in. When home is ruled according to

God's Word, angels might be asked to stay a night with us, and they would not gud themselves out of their element. Be not hasty to east off every asper

sion that 's cust on you. Let them alone for a while, and then, like mud on your clothes, they will rub off of themselves. It never troubles the sun that some of

its rays fall wide and vain into ungrate-He is disposed to join his brother in ful space, and only a small part on the America and to abandon political agita- reflecting planet. Thou art enlarged by There is strength deep-hedded in our

hears, of which we reck but little till the shafts of Heaven have pierced its fragile dwelling. Must not earth be rent before her genis are found?

Honors, like impressions upon coins, my give an ideal and local value to a bit of base metal, but gold and silver will pass all the world over without any other consideration than their own weight.

A lie is never really successful except by chance, seeing that no intelligence is profound enough to foresee the manner in which it will be some day examined; Kilmainham gaol Mrs. O'Shea was a busy medium and was in constant communicident with the reality, can never be cation with Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Morley wholly refuted.—Marion Crawford.

S. Carsley's Column.

During the remainder of July all Costumes imported this last Spring will be offered at a discount of from twentyfive per cent to exactly half the marked price, according to style and quality.

For example!

Some Costumes marked \$50 are reduced to only \$15.00; others marked \$30 are reduced to \$22.50. Some marked \$10 reduced to \$5. Others marked \$10 reduced

DESCRIPTIVE.

Most of the above mentioned Costumes ere suitable for seaside or present wear, or for travelling.

S. CARSLEY.

WHITE COSTUMES!

A few white Embroidered Lawn Costumes, marked \$5.00, to be sold at

BLACK LACE COSTUMES!

Black Lace Costumes, latest stylesmarked sown Half price.

SILK COSTUMES!

A few Summer Silk Costumes left, Take your choice at exactly half the

S. CARSERY.

GRAND CHANCE.

This is a capital chance of buying costumes or Ready-made Dresses at less than the cost of laying them down in Montreal.

: CARSERY. Sale begins at eight o'cook every morn-

MISSES DRESSES.

Several Lots of Girls' and Misses! Stuff Dresses and Costumes, sultable for seadde wear or travelling. All marked svry S. CARSLEY,

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Jostume Tweeds, double width 360 Double Wints Costume Tweeds......5k Scotch Costume Tweed......60c Cheviot Costume Tweeds......2c All Shades in Costume Tweeds........68c Cheeked Costume Tweeds......79c

JULY CHEAP SALE.

46-inch colored Cashmeres......460 Every shade in Colored Cashmeres.....64c All-Wool Colored Cashmeres...... Nun's Vailings of thoday Double Width Nun's Veilings27c All-Wood Nun's Veilings 30c All shades in Nun's Veilings 34c Striped Challies6c Figured ChalliesSje

All-Wool Challies......33c So CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

JULY CHEAP SALE.

Very Fine Black Dress Serges300 Blue and Jet Black Dress Serges 350 All Wool Black Grenading..... Double Width Grenadine.....50c Choice Patterns in Grenadines...... Grouadines, Perfect Black..... Silk and Wool Grenadines.....70c Black Grenadines, All Silk.....\$1.35

S. CARSLEY.

Lot Sole ediff of a to look hou they are!

thei day anoi city chui

JULY CHEAP SALE.

Black Nun's Veiling All-wool..... Nun's Veilings for Summer..... Good Black Nun's Veilings....... Double Width Nun's Veilings...... .330 ..490 Double Width Nun's Veilings..... Double Width Nun's Veilings31c All-Wool Black Cashnicres..... Full Width Black Cashmeres..... et and Blue Black Cashmeres Black Cashingtes Special Finish... .720 Very Fine Black Casameres..... Best Quality Black Cashmeres... ... Double Width Black Lustre.....320

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1778 Notre Dame Street, 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 break, never knots, never ravels, and every spools warranted 300 yards. Always ask for

Clapperton's Spool Cotton. S. Carsley's Column