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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.

of such expressions from the mouths of Catholic men and women. Yet those who suggest that less or perhaps no education would be a better thing for the daughters of the illiterate poor, deserve to be enlightened rather than condemned.

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 depreciate any educational movement which seems to threaten an increase of serious a difficulty.

Both our objectors and the teachers whom they would call to account have failed to grasp the true meaning of the word education: for, in spite of much talking and writing to the contrary, forcing into growing minds a great conglomeration of facts, and, in the case of girls, in giving additionally an outward veneering of "elegant and useful accomplishments."

Some attainments they have, such as undigested facts in science; second, third, or fourth-hand opinions concerning the masters of English literature; more or less skill in putting in points and commas, and in sewing embroidery silks into velvet, and, crowning all, a great many rules in etiquette.

capable of doing active harm. But those people who talk about educating a poor girl above her station have not only, along with many others, misapplied the term education. They labor under still another misapprehension when they speak of a poor girl's "station."

tion is determined by the same laws 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 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 educating a girl?

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, some of them do unwittingly compass as full a measure of mischief as lies in their power.

in some of these numerous untraditional ways of which woman are daily catching surer glimpses. True, in spite of all this wise training, which is to make her a woman of cheerful action, of strong character, and firm religious convictions, our poor girl will still feel, as she feels now, an uncontrollable discontent, but it will be a faithful, not a paralyzing discontent—that sort of discontent which is peculiarly an American virtue, and which has inspired noble souls since the beginning of time.

It is that all of our educators were awake to these facts, as very many of them already are. It is time that they were seeking a remedy. Let not any Catholic stultify himself by such an absurd generalization as that education, in the true sense of the word, can be had for any human being.

Heaven never gave us our God-like powers to die in the bud. But let us frankly acknowledge the true state of the case, and let us all strive that the education our schools at present offer the daughters of our illiterate poor shall be suited to their needs, so that it may be truly called education, and not become a disturbing element in their lives rather than a promoter of either material or spiritual happiness.

will undoubtedly come at last. That it has not done so before in the case of some is to be regretted. We must not stubbornly shut our eyes to the truth and refuse to believe the plain facts before us. The blunders who have talked about educating poor girls above their 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 in, by trying to answer them, we have been led to seek the truth of the matter.

Let us, then, study to give our poor girls, and all our other girls as well, not less education but infinitely more; but let us endeavor to give them the true thing and not a base and useless substitute. B. N. TAYLOR, in Catholic World.

What's The Reason? The cause of summer complaints, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, etc., are the excessive heat, eating green fruit, over exertion, impure water and sudden chill. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is an infallible and prompt cure for all bowel complaints from whatever cause.

As Usual. Glasgow, July 15.—The Weekly Citizen says Andrew Carnegie has been inspecting the schools at Farnham, Roxbury and Hyregby, and it is believed, Mr. Carnegie intends to settle down as a Highland laird.

Mining News. Mining experts note that cholera 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, dysentery, diarrhoea, etc. It is a sure cure.

An Ancient Custom. On the evening of the 20th of June, the Feast of St. Peter and Paul, the gates of the Basilica being closed, the Holy Father, accompanied only by two secret chamberlains on service, his master of the chamber and almoner, descended by the secret passage into the Vatican to the tomb of the Apostles, there to recite the Office and engage in devotion according to custom.

A Faithful Servant Gone. Visitors to the London Oratory which will in future miss the Irish verger who was conspicuous in the sacred building or the last nineteen years. Honest, upright, brave, Michael Hourigan has gone to reap the reward of his well-earned life, and leaves no more earnest son of the faith behind him. He was sixty-four when the call came and found him ready to meet. R.I.P.—Catholic.

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, Mr. Merry, son of the Spanish Ambassador in Vienna. The choice of a spiritual guide to his god-child has been prudently made, and wins unequivocal praise beyond the Pyrenees.

Off For the Pribilofs. Vancouver, B.C., July 16.—Sir George Baden Powell and Dr. G. M. Dawson, the English and Canadian Behring sea commissioners, arrived here today and left at 5 p.m. on the steamer Danube for the Pribilof Islands, where they will begin their investigations into the seal question. An address was presented to the commissioners by the owners of the sealing fleet of Vancouver. In reply Sir George said he felt at liberty to make the announcement that Canadian vessel owners would be compensated for any losses sustained.

A Prophetic Statesman. London, July 15.—Lord Salisbury speaking at the United club today said he believed the danger of church disestablishment was considerably removed, and if it was to be an electoral reform, the Conservatives did not dread it. The demand of a one man vote was unreasonable, but the question of women voting demanded consideration. The abolition of the illiterate voter might be necessary.

of the illiterate voter might be necessary. He 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 tell when the next general election would take place. He would not deal with political meteorology beyond saying 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. Ireland, Wales and North Scotland were greatly over-represented, while England, especially London, was greatly under-represented, and a redistribution of seats must be to the advantage of the Conservatives.

Reflections on a Sad Day by the Death of William Ross, Piper to the Queen.

Mr. William Ross, first piper to the Queen, has gone over to the majority. For many years the deceased fought gallantly in the Black Watch regiment, and for thirty-seven he piped it to her majesty. Royalty has not forgotten him in the "Court Circular," where a "touching notice" of Wully (as he was named privately) informs the public that his death has caused the Queen "much grief." The dead piper has also led to another notice, not touching, but informational. This is a little essay by a London journalist, on bagpipe playing. It is an interesting little history, which shows the pibroch to have sounded not only over Highland mountain lochs, but also in other parts of the habitable and floating globe. According to this authority the Greeks had the first of the bagpipes, as of many other things, good and bad. The Germans, the Poles, and the Spaniards were also pipers, and of old the Italians used to descend from their mountain heights at Christmas time to send shrill melody through the streets of the Eternal City. Ireland, land of song and music, had a bagpipe of its own, believed 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 of the Scotch bagpipe exist. Generally they relate of incidents of war. At the battle of Quebec, in 1760, the strains of the Scotchman's inspiring pibroch rallied the wavering Highland soldiers. The pipes that played "The Campbells are Coming," 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 anecdote of bagpipes is that told concerning the instigating of two.

These gentlemen had employed Highland masons and bricklayers to build certain dwelling houses in London. After a while the Highlanders began to fret, not over wages, nor the eight-hour question, but over thoughts of the audit home in Bonnie Scotland. Two pipers suddenly appeared on the scene, and like magic the excited masons and bricklayers, stimulated by the strains of their native music, plucked up courage and completed the building. The latter-day historian of the Highland bagpipes describes the instrument as a simple musical apparatus, consisting of a leather bag blown out like a football, and stopped by a valve, with three pipes or flutes, one called the chanter and two others the drones. While the Lowland "wise man" blew his pipes with a bellows, the Highlander keeps up the sound, steady by blowing through his mouth. The oft-quoted, wild-dance music in up and down of the Highland pipe while performing is explained by the necessity of walking to gather wind to his lungs, and to permit of the occasional use of his arm as a pump handle to strengthen the stream of air force required to inflate the pipe bag. The present is the first British sovereign who has maintained a piper as a permanent attendant of the royal household. Whether succeeding British Sovereigns will continue the pibroch musician is another

matter. The author of the "skerrelling machine" is lost in antiquity, and a debating society might profitably discuss whether the cheering inspiration of the music in the Highlander, or its terrifying effect on the uncultivated Indian and African, has had the more to do with the success of battles won by Scotch soldiers. English soldiers have never discovered where the charm of the pibroch comes in. Perhaps, like the man 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 skerrelling pipes at a distance. And the greater the distance the sweeter in our ears sounds the music of chanter and drones.

BAGPIPES.

It is generally conceded that it is often advisable to get seed from a considerable distance, and especially that grown north 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 this law illustrated by seeds grown in the same neighborhood. Always, if possible, get seed that is as vigorous 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 to poor fare. We know of a case where a farmer who was planting beans in a field got out of seed when he had only a few more rows to plant. His wife found some of the same kind of beans which she had grown the year before for home use in a rich spot of the garden. All 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 get poorer every year. If he grows his own seed grain it cannot produce as much as it would if grown first on poor soil and then sown on land that is highly fertilized and cultivated. But even poor, thin seed may with good condition be developed into that which is plump and good.—Marguerite Democrat.

Business as Food and Medicine. Dr. John Douglas, 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, dyspeptics and those suffering from temporary derangements of the stomach, the flour 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 pointed out in Stanley's book, that in most banana lands—Cuba, Brazil, West Indies—the valuable properties of the banana as an easily digested and nourishing food have been much overlooked. Dr. Douglas has made some experiments in making banana flour. He concludes that it should be made from the ripe fruit at its place of production. In trying to make it from bananas purchased in Glasgow, he obtained on drying the pulp a tough, sweet mass like toasted fig, 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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TEACHER WANTED. Competent to teach both French and English; married man preferred. Good salary; give your price when communicating. Address T. McENIRY, School Trustee, River Street, Quebec, Canada, July 12, 1891.

DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep Seated Ulcers of 40 years standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price \$1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the U. S. and Canada.

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SONNET TO THE MAPLE LEAF.

Oft is our flag: The green maple leaf!
Oft is our flag: In the midday sun!

PENAL LAWS.

CENTENARY OF THEIR RELAXATION.

Past and Present Position of Catholics
in Ireland and England.

The Rev. R. N. Billington, of SS.
Thomas and Elizabeth's, Thurham,
Lancaster, preaching on Sunday in the
Church of the English Martyrs, Proston,

THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

It is true 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 REPEALED.

but its force was somewhat mitigated,
abrogating, for instance, the clause which
rendered a priest liable to perpetual
imprisonment for saying Mass or performing
any priestly function, but still leaving
him liable to one year's imprisonment
and a very heavy fine under the sanction
of a previous law.

ment the Minister replied that though
Catholics were not now dangerous they
might become so, and that therefore that
law should be held over them in terrorem.

PIECE-MEAL JUSTICE.

but was it an act of justice on the part of
those who flung the dice to us? He was
bound to say, no. The concessions made
to us Catholics from the rigour of the
penal laws were made not because the
law was unjust, but because the concession
was expedient. They helped us a little
that we might help them more.

FOR CATHOLICS ALONE.

The other day, when the question of
Catholics and the Lord Chancellors-
hip was raised, did not a prominent statesman
get up in his place and say there had
been no outcry, no demand for the concession?

Consecration of General de Charrette's
Chapel.

Many of General de Charrette's old
companions-in-arms gathered around
him a few days ago at Jasse-Motte to be
present at the consecration of the beautiful
chapel, raised by the General on his
estate, in memory of the deceased Pontifical
Zouaves. The hero of Batuy could
not be actually present at the ceremony,

efforts of the King to promote Christi-
anity among the population, of whom
more than forty millions are Pagans.

The Bible as a Rule of Faith.

If a Bible is necessary to salvation,
then it is a crime to be without one. If
a Bible is necessary, then it cannot be
done without. But if religion flourished
in many places during centuries, especially
the ten Roman persecutions, then it
follows that a Bible is not absolutely
necessary. Yet there is no one so reckless
as to say that the Church is not necessary.

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

Christianity.

Christianity is broad and comprehen-
sive, all other 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
the religion of Christ purities and
purifies the hearts of all classes; of the
rich and the poor alike. It teaches the
employer to be just to his employees and
the employed to give honest return to
his employer.

The Church in Japan.

Catholicity is evidently making good
headway in Japan when the Holy See
finds it necessary to erect another episco-
pal district in that country. It is
twenty-five years ago now since the first
vicariate-apostolic was created in Japan.

Cheaper Than War.

It is reported that England is negoti-
ating 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
Africa.

Opportunity is kind, but to the indus-
trious.

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Sore Throat, Toothache, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps
and Pains. Delays may cost a life. Relieves Soreness
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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 be won.

Patrick came,
Lauding loud of holier things,—
Flashed 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 dead 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 warren night,
"For this thing
We are vassals to thy Lord,
Followers fast by field and fiord,
True at trusting, 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 tale be paid each year,
Not the word need Dublin fear,
Else, three times the Gaelic spear
Shall bring affliction.

Gifts eleven.
Guardians, in return, shall fall
From 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 good.

'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 reverent hearts
Bless stout Dublin town,

"Through the haze
When, in long succeeding lines,
Come our days—
I behold ascending spires:
When, 'neath darkness, all retire—
One of Erin's last Three Fires,
The Fire of Dublin shines.

"Tam proud
'Over 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:
Beneath, 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.

When, after the Paschal controversy at Tara,
the Celtic monarch Laeghaire (pronounced
Lery) refused Christianity, though he per-
mitted its propagation, St. Patrick went to
Dublin. Its ruler was named Alpin, an Irish,
which was very probably a Gaelic form of
Huldan. Through the conversion of the
Norwegian (Gull) came the Blessing of Dublin,
as related by St. Benen. The poem is found
in the "Book of Rights," the authorship of
which is ascribed to this saint, though there
are some interpolations of later date. This
poem is distinctly declared to be his com-
position, 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 founded later in the end of the
eighth century, but this it is asserted that in the
early part of the ninth century, when the
Christian Norsemen at an earlier date than
is generally supposed, St. Patrick held, as
stated by Dr. Soderberg, that the legend of
"Baltoe the Beautiful" is really a stray story
of the life of Christ. The intimate relations
between the Scandinavians and Irish existed
long before the eighth century is evident from
the fact that, in the second century, Banla,
wife of the monarch Tuathail, was the daughter
of the King of Finland, and Una, mother of
Conn of the Hundred Battles, was a Danish
princess. Under the names of "Eborians"
and "Tuathin Danann," the Scandinavians
made settlements in Ireland before even the
Milesians, and probably regarded these as
pagan invaders. Possibly the Norse inva-
sions of later times arose from a desire to re-
cover their lost territory. There is no histori-
cal reason for contesting 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
Christianity and high qualities of the great
Iberno-Norse race, so generally and so un-
scrupulously maligned.

The "Book of Rights" of Christ Church"
tells that St. Patrick said Mass in certain
vaults and foretold the erection of the Church.
Christ Church was built over these vaults by
the Norse King Brian, A. D. 1088. The exist-
ence of St. Patrick's wells shows that tradition
conforms the account of his presence in Dublin.
The strange reference to the "last three fires
of Erin" is a poetic allusion to a time when all
Ireland should be a desert, save three inhabited
places, of which Dublin would be one. This
poem is the meaning of the three fires,
borne on towers, in the arms of Dublin.

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Will present an opportunity to extend
the fame of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild
Strawberry, the unfailing remedy for
Cholera, cholera morbus, colic, cramps,
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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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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.

No; and they neither need to do so or mean to do so. The United States send delegates to similar conventions in England but they do not send members to Westminster.

CHICAGO will undoubtedly be able to boast of having the greatest show on earth, but it is not going to have the only Columbian exhibition. Genoa, the birthplace of Columbus, has not made as much noise over its proposed World's Fair as Chicago, but it has every prospect of holding a creditable exhibition.

THERE is something like a popular belief in the certainty of the coming of what has been called the "American avalanche." People pretend to see the shadow of an approaching anarchy menacing the vast accumulations of private wealth.

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.

SINCE the publication of the details of the execution of four murderers in Sing 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.

The Hon. Count Mercier has returned from his extended European tour. The sensational papers have duly "interviewed" him, but the result has simply been an adroit mixture of the inspired statements already telegraphed and some facts already public property.

conceal one's thoughts. The only important point in the "interview" was that the trip of the provincial premier, his cook, my "own man" and generally, has not, as alleged, cost \$140,000.

GERMANY has always had the reputation of providing liberally for the educational needs of its people, yet a recent statistical writer has shown that education obtains but little real assistance in comparison with other public services.

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.

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 altogether good on the minds of the masses.

THE decrease of business and consequent depression in the railway affairs is not confined to Canada. The Chicago Railway Age states that sixteen American railroads, 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.

cago, Kansas & Nebraska, a line of one thousand four hundred and seventy-one miles, the Texas Central of two hundred and twenty-nine miles, and the Dayton, Fort Wayne & Chicago of two hundred and sixty-one miles.

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.

In Ireland things must soon come to a climax. People are discussing on all sides, the probability of the reunion of all sections of the Irish Party under the leadership of Mr. Dillon, who will shortly be liberated from prison.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Session of 1891 drags along its weary length, without much prospect of coming to a close. The debate on the budget is still going on, the old lines being adhered to, and nothing fresh being laid before the House.

Hon. Michael Adams, M.P. for Northumberland, N.B., is another valuable addition to the Parliament of Canada. He defeated the Hon. Peter Mitchell, in the late general election, by an overwhelming majority.

blows to those who had opposed him in the campaign of 1887. Resenting that speech, the Montreal Herald, generally supposed to be controlled by Hon. Peter Mitchell, published a scurrilous article against Mr. Adams.

The Tarte-McGreevy enquiry still continues to proceed, but, as yet, nothing has been proved concerning the Hon. Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, against whom the whole attack is directed.

Amongst the young men suspended for irregularities in the Department of the Interior is Mr. F. McCabe. On all sides it is admitted that Mr. McCabe was merely imprudent, and that his high character, heretofore unblemished, ought to secure his reinstatement.

A Mr. Palmer has been giving evidence of certain acts of crookedness before the Public Accounts Committee, and in speaking of an alleged conspiracy amongst certain members of the staff to injure the Government, introduced the name of Mr. P. Nungover as one of the conspirators.

MR. DESJARDINS' AMENDMENT.

A correspondent requests us to publish the text of Mr. Desjardins' amendment to the amendment of Sir Richard Cartwright, which is to the following effect: "That the situation of the country requires that the Government should forthwith reduce all duties on articles of prime necessity."

In answer to the query of our correspondent, it may be said that the rules of the House do not allow an amendment to be made to a motion to go into Committee of Ways and Means.

cordingly continued, and at a later stage Mr. Desjardins, after a powerful speech, moved the following amendment:—

And in concurring in these resolutions this House desires to express its approval. 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 products, has resulted in the marked development of Canadian industries;

2. Of the liberal aid which has been granted to important and necessary public works, notably railways and steamship lines, which have proved such important factors in developing our resources and facilitating our commerce;

3. Of the wise and prudent management of the finances, which, while adequate for providing for the public service, has maintained and advanced the credit of the country and, while producing substantial surpluses for capital expenditure, has made no appreciable addition to the public debt during the last two years;

4. Of the policy of relieving from duties articles of universal use, such as tea, coffee and sugar (in respect to the latter the consumer being freed from taxation to the extent of three and a half million dollars during the present session), and of the mode of meeting the larger part of the loss of revenue thereby caused by the exercise of economy in expenditure.

To the great surprise of the Government and every one else, the Opposition hushed themselves into a white heat and charged the Government in choice billingsgate with breach of faith and other deeds of apoplexy. Fortunately, the records showed that the Government had never done anything of the kind and had acted in the most ordinary manner.

The Quebec Mining Law.

A deputation from the Mining Association of Quebec province, consisting of Hon. Geo. Irvine, Q.C., Quebec; Capt. R. C. Adams, Montreal; Mr. J. Laisant, Wills, Ottawa; Mr. W. B. Ives, M.P., Sherbrooke; Mr. A. Desjardins, M.P., Montreal; Mr. C. McGee, of the Bristol Iron Co.; Mr. Hector McEwen and B. T. A. Bell, of the Canadian Mining Review, Ottawa, waited upon the Minister of Justice on Friday and were given a hearing in reference to the constitutionality of Mr. McEwen's mining law.

Struck.

QUEBEC, 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 Sir John Macdonald to Canada and the Empire.

AN APPEAL.

St. Vincent de Paul's Church, NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONT.

Charitable reader: In order to preserve our historical Church—the oldest on the frontier—from falling to ruin, thorough repairs are necessary. Being heavily in debt, our people cannot unaided do all that is required.

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 several Catholic scholars and reviewers.

I am yours sincerely in X, John Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto.

Count Mercier.

FATHER POINT, July 17.—Hon. Count Mercier, Hon. Joseph Shely, Mr. Benatchez, M.L.A., and party passed up on the Royal Mail steamship Parisian at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The "Sunday" Bill.

OTTAWA, July 16.—A bill entitled "An act to secure the better observance of the Lord's Day" has been agreed upon by the special committee to whom it was referred for consideration and report some weeks ago.

"Successful Administration"

LONDON, July 16.—The absence from the House of Commons of Right Hon. William Henry Smith, first lord of the treasury, who represents the Strand district of London in Parliament, is on the plea of illness.

Doing light work—Cleaning lamps.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The columns of the TRUE WITNESS are open to correspondents writing on subjects of interest. It must be understood that no letter inserted is to be regarded as representing the opinion of the paper. Anonymous 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 communications advocating separate communications; having been informed of the many eloquent addresses delivered by past and present deputies, for the district of Montreal, with the view of impressing most forcibly on the minds of members, at the installing of officers of old and new branches, the great financial 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 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 the same way, viz: that we paid \$200,000 of the same, viz: that we paid \$200,000 more to the Supreme Council than we received from them, and that there were only 25 deaths since last convention, a statement no doubt that exercised a wonderful influence on those delegates who felt so keenly as to what extent their pockets would be touched should 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 Nationality—and so fruitless were his efforts in that direction as ought to satisfy him how strongly opposed his countrymen are to any kind of separation.

Now, sir, with my mind 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 noteworthy 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 do not 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 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 presenting 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 84 (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 present Grand President could find no one worthy of being appointed to those exalted positions save some of the foregoing avowed separatists), as to how the interests of themselves, their heirs, or successors shall be managed, they having the fullest confidence in the honest, straightforward, 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 separatists 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 salaried 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 incalculable loss to the families of hundreds, my 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 compelled by force of circumstances to seek their fortunes in the States, and despite their best intentions, after

very short time, through one cause or other, will be backward in their payments, and must be expelled from their several branches in Canada, thus depriving their families of any benefits from the 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 attend their branch meetings regularly, more especially members of country branches, who will be assessed most unjustly to pay for the extra death-rate of 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 BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, in order that by their united action they could take proper advantage of all the constitutional measures allowed them by their several Legislatures to oppose the covert, evil designs of Know-nothingism, Fultionism, Orangism, 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 untrammelled 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 84

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 month'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 required.

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 intervene. If the present opportunity was lost the Senate could never claim to be a public safeguard. He therefore moved that the bill be 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 western trade to the south line. He described the route as passing through a country rich in minerals 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. McInnes (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 lines in the Northwest, and the people scattering over too large a tract of country.

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 west. 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. Howland the debate was adjourned.

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-Lieutenant 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 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 Swansea 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 Hooton, 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 Ooshoo, whence they escaped in five days to Sandy Point. The men are in a miserable condition. The British consul sent them home.

French Politics Mixed.

PARIS, July 19.—The Chamber of Deputies has rejected the proposal made by

M. de Freycinet, president of the council and minister of war, to grant \$125,000 to the Ecole Polytechnique, and as a result it was reported that de Freycinet decided to tender his resignation. The members of the Council of Ministers later persuaded M. de Freycinet not to tender his resignation. The Cabinet ministers represented to M. de Freycinet that the rejection of the credit asked for did not imply a want of confidence in the Government. The press is generally satisfied that M. de Freycinet will not resign the premiership. The Siecle says: "A rupture of the Cabinet on such grounds would be incomprehensible to the Chamber and the country. A change in the Government at present would signify encourage strike agitators."

La Justice holds that the rebuffs recently 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 which it responds to public opinion, not by votes having a character unworthy of serious consideration."

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 party.

An Hereditary Statesman Work.

BERLIN, July 19.—Lord Salisbury's adhesion 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 Bismarck, 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 policy. Only a partial indication of the drift of the entente concluded at Hatfield House has transpired, but enough is known to suggest that Lord Salisbury obtain assurances from the Emperor that the Franco-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 encroachment in India without committing England to armed intervention in support of Germany.

An Election Trial.

TORONTO, July 19.—The court at Saint Ste Marie on Friday dismissed the petition against the election for East Algoma 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 Sheyn on behalf of the Province with French capitalists, for the temporary loan of three million dollars, has arrived in Quebec, for the formal assent 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. Roman, the undertaker, and sent his servant to find out the truth of the story. The servant returned with even more minute details. The police were notified and, with aid, have thoroughly searched the woods, but without finding anything save some underclothing and a hat. The children and the servant are positive that a dead body was viewed.

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 Wolford Station, Ont. A wrong invoice had been sent. The Government had given the American firm all this time to prove that fraud was 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 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 fourteen, were in court accused of larceny. They were members of an organization based upon the teachings of "Old Cap Collier," "Col. Gray" and other authors 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 were 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 articles, the boys taking the rags from one end of the Jew's storehouse as he trustfully threw them in at the other, not fifteen 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 Bubbie 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 wind and rain storm next night she struck 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 return. The women, exhausted and nearly chilled to death, were left to walk miles over the rocks and through forests

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

MR. CLORAN'S JUSTIFICATION.

The following letter has been addressed by 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 me on the subject of a statement about his Eminence made by Mr. Cloran to the Archbishop of Montreal, and quite recently reprinted 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'être 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 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, not by withdrawing the statement so indignantly repudiated by the venerable Cardinal, but by equivalently repeating it in open disregard of his Eminence's unqualified repudiation. "The statement," he says, "was made in the columns of the London Chronicle, a reliable English paper, which had an interview with Cardinal Manning on the Parnell leadership question." "That interview," he goes on to say, "was published in the London Chronicle of the 5th of December, 1890, and the following day was cabled to and published in nearly every important newspaper of Canada, the United States, and wherever the Associated Press despatches reach." Mr. Cloran then quotes the statement, and he continues: "This statement 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 now. The London Chronicle that published 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 Daily Chronicle's report of the interview out of which the "audacious" statement against the Cardinal is sought to be "justified." Here, then, is what His Eminence really said upon the point in question.

The interview asked: "Your Eminence, I take it, regards the question of whether Mr. Parnell shall or shall not retain the Irish leadership as essentially a moral one." 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. And here one hardly reaches other questions, since that of morals is decisive upon the absolute necessity of Mr. Parnell's retirement."

The interview again asked: "Although you decide the question of Parnell's going or remaining as a purely moral one, might I ask you if you have looked at it at all from the political side?"

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 chooses, the continuance of Mr. Parnell is impossible on a second count."

"To sum up," remarked the interviewer, "you say Mr. Parnell must retire on moral grounds, and that the members 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 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 been more satisfactory if, after reading the Cardinal's indignant repudiation of his version of the interview, he had at once candidly admitted his mistake.

But there is another aspect of the case, and a very practical one, yet to be noticed. Mr. Cloran, in his letter of "justification," after repeating the statement he ascribed to the Cardinal, goes on to say:—"I may say that it was this expression of opinion by his Eminence which largely determined my attitude in the contest between the Parnellites and the McCarthies."

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 opposite. What influence, then, may the publication of the Cardinal's real words be expected to have upon the attitude of

those who have been so largely influenced by the audaciously perverted version of those words that has hitherto, as it 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 blessing 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 Breque 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 into debt and had to be sold out. One painful feature of the case is the fact that a number of aged persons who gave the "whole of their worldly possessions, \$1,500 or \$2,000, to the institution, on condition that they should be provided for the rest of their life, are placed in a very embarrassing position. It is expected, however, that an arrangement will be reached.

Fatal Occurrence.

A little boy, the son of Jacques Champagne of St. Monique, Nicolet, was killed by 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 lightning which blinded them for a moment. They ran to the barn for shelter, and it was only on arriving there that they missed the youngest child. The father went out to look for him and found him lying on the grass dead, but without any marks on his body, although his clothing had been completely torn off.

Toronto Street Railway.

TORONTO, Ont., July 16.—Mr. Walbridge, solicitor for ex-Ald. E. A. Macdonald, will apply for an injunction should the city accept the Kieley-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.

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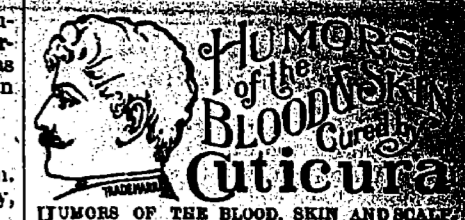
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[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]  
TIS MARKED FOR ME.

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

I scan the rods I'm bidden choose,  
This 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 tread 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 scan,  
And note how few the footprints here,  
I sigh 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 wanderers going astray  
Or mad men they of sense bereft?

The dust men 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 trod 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. LENIHAN.

# 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 havoc. 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 mustn'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 father do?"

And the girl would answer:  
"I'm doing my best, mother; indeed, I'm doing my best. But it's very hard on me."

"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 little Mary who had taught John Lane her own name was the little girl no longer, but a woman, with a woman's sore trial upon her.

From the day Edward Martin had made known to Mary and his wife the decision to which he had come respecting Lane, he had never once uttered his name in the presence of the three had any allusion been made to the trouble. Martin was more taciturn than usual, his deep-set eyes followed his daughter about the room, when she was not looking, with an expression of sorrow and tenderness, and when he spoke to her there was a tone of protesting grief in his voice, seeming to say:

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

But if there was silence in the cottage, there was plenty of talk in the village. Look at what had come of flying in the face of Heaven, and having anything to do with the son of that pagan dunnit! The boy had not promised very well at first, and they did not care much for his dark and sullen ways. But when he returned from abroad, how he had improved. How gay and sociable in all the village. But, under the influence of that awful Island, all his light-heartedness had departed; he went back suddenly to his old sullen manner, and practically broke off his engagement with the sweetest girl in all the parish, or the next parish to it.

Somewhat, the anger of the people did not rest on John Lane himself. They would not have stoned him if he had stood among them. They regarded him as a man smitten with a hideous leprosy rather than as an enemy. The curse of that Island had come upon him without any fault of his own, as far as they could 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 forebodings, they now remembered them in more than their original vigor.

Mary had heard her father talk of the fight in the public-house the day of John Lane's return, and how Cahill had got a month's imprisonment for his conduct. When asked by the magistrate the reason of his unprovoked attack on the man, 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 gaol.

When the girl learned the particulars of the fight, and the place and time at which it took place, she had half-guessed that John's arrival had something to do with Cahill's unaccountable violence. She was deeply touched—deeply sorry for this. Now she could, in a way, understand more accurately what his feelings must be; for, although they were far removed from hers, there stretched a connecting cord that brought her more into sym-

pathy with him. He cared for her, no doubt, in somewhat the same way as she cared for John, and he had seen a man come between him and her, and his frenzy had burst out in wild, irrational resentment. He was a man, and anger naturally took the form of violence. She loved John with all her heart and soul, and a shadow which no one could exactly define or explain had come between them. It seemed as though she should never see him again; never hear his voice or feel the pressure of his arm.

Oh, what had happened to John to 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 promises? What her father asked him to do may have been hard, but would not she have leaped from the Bishop's into the sea if it could save John from great sorrow—and what sorrow could be greater than was now upon her?

What was he doing now? Could it be he had already begun to forget her? Perhaps she had disappointed him, on his second return. He may have thought her beauty less, or after the time world through which he had been going, perhaps her manners had seemed more harsh. Forgetting her! Could John be forgetting her, after all he had said, all he had written? Now, he was rich, and might go where he chose. He knew much more than she ever dreamed of, 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 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 she had planned in her heart to try and be ever so little worthy of him! And now all seemed gone.

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 sickening thing. Would the second month go by as the first. And, merciful heavens! should she never see him again?

One morning, early in June, Edward Martin came in with an expression of excitement on his face, usually so calm.

"There's a smack at anchor under the Bishop's and two of the crew have been ashore on the beach of Killard for fresh water, and neither of them could talk English or Irish, only gibberish. They say, down in Killard, that John Lane is in the smack," said the fisherman, all in one breath.

Mrs. Martin listened with open mouth and eyes.

Mary turned pale and cold.

The man continued:  
"The smack anchored 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 himself on the beach; and they say the fool has gone inland to Clonmore."

That day passed, and John Lane, who had been seen on the Island never came near the village.

Mary sat indoors, wearing her heart away with grief. Would he make no attempt to see her? Would he not even send a message? What was the meaning of these men, who could not speak to the people? Was there really something, after all, in that talk about a curse? His father had married a dumb wife, and now the son was found in company with men who could not speak to the honest people of the village. There did appear to be some connection between those two facts; and—withering thought!—could it be that John already attempted to meet her no more, and to put in her place one afflicted as his grandmother and mother had been? Oh! that was so, why was not the merchantly son satisfied?

At night Edward Martin had more news for the people of the village was waiting the Island. John Lane was lowering into the smack all the furniture of his father's hut, and bags of baggage. He had been so engaged all day.

Next morning the smack was gone, and John Lane too, for no smoke came from the chimney. There appeared no trace of any one on the Island.

Come and gone, and no message to her. Not even landed on the mainland where she was. Ah, now all was too plain! There was a curse, and it had fallen upon her John, and he had left Killard and her. It ever he returned it would be secretly to the Island, if ever he married it would be a double bride. All was over. Life was done, but the way to death seemed very long and indefinitely dreary.

It was a thousand times worse than it had ever come back, for years, which had haunted her only as shadows before, now hardened into chill, cold realities, and stood for ever conspicuous before her aching eyes.

What use in counting the days since the sword meantly should expire? And yet she did—mine, live, three, one, gone! gone! Gone! by! The two months gone by, and he had made no sign! All now was at an end. Would not merciful death come and take her away; take her away from memory and the pity in the eyes of those around her?

She seldom or never went down to the village now. She could not bear to meet the people. Their avoidance of his name stung her worse than anything else, and she kept in the house, or wandered forlorn on the upland downs during the warm summer sunlight.

Her favorite seat was in the depression of the cliff; the spot he had loved as a boy, the spot where she had first seen him as a man. Here she cared most to be, watching the long polished surface of the swells as they crept silently towards the hidden bases of the cliffs. She remained whole hours in this nook, living over the past, and for a time, pursuing her heart that no change had arisen; that John was still to return, some day—perhaps as he had on that morning when she looked up and discovered a strange, brown-bearded man, and found the stranger to be John Lane.

One day, towards the close of July, she was in her favorite seat. The larks were singing aloft, and the deep breathing of the ocean on the shore rose up in a dull, solemn monotone.

Suddenly a shadow fell on her, and,

looking up with a start, she discovered a low-sized, thick-set man gazing intently at her from the edge of the hollow.

She uttered a faint cry, for at the moment she had been replying to her heart the memorable days, years ago, when she and John had stood face to face, neither recognizing the other.

"Good-morning, Mary! It's a long day since I saw you here. I've been in trouble over a row. I suppose you're and of it?"

He sat down on the edge of a slope a few yards off.

"Yes, Christie Cahill; I heard of the fight, and I was sorry for you."

"I did not come to Killard this long time, because I knew the disgrace of that fight would be too fresh before me. But I thought I'd come over today. I don't feel well, and I thought the sea might do me good."

"I am sorry you are not well, and I hope the sea will cure you; it does good to some people."

"Ay, some people. But it doesn't seem to be doing you much good. You are looking like a ghost, Mary."

"I'm very well. It's only my color that's a little gone; maybe the hot weather's doing it."

"Mary, I know very well where your color is going, it's going away with your heart. But what good will fretting do? It's all over now, Mary—that old thing—but you are young yet, and more like an angel than ever, and any man in Killard or Clonmore would be proud of you."

"I'd rather you wouldn't speak that way."

"Why not? It's the truth, and you ought not to be afraid of the truth, especially when it's a pleasant truth."

"Pleasant! Pleasant! If it was true it would make things worse."

"Why?"

"Oh! I don't know. Don't ask me. I'd rather you didn't talk that way."

"Well, then, may I talk to you another way?"

"Any way but that."

"May I?"

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

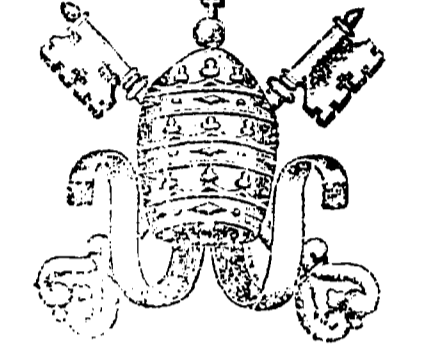
"Mary, Mary, will you listen to me at last? Now the old thing is all over, and you are free!"

"Let me go. Let me go at once, say do you hear? I did not mean that you might say such things to me. Let me go at once, say I am not free, and I never care to see you, no matter what happens."

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 Hexham 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 Maplestead, in Essex. All the four are dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre, and consist of a circular building, from which a rectangular chancel departs eastward. 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 round churches were survivals of expression of the same ideas that prompted the placing of huge stones in circles for temples in the ancient times spoken of as Druidical. All these four churches have passed through the crucial process of restoration in our time. They have been scraped, polished and shined, and are supposed to be now restored to as much likeness to their original features as could be compassed. During the centuries that have passed since their erection various alterations were made, and they had, doubtless, all arrived at a dilapidated condition which those in charge of them considered would be improved by the process in question.

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



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will sell, at a reduction of 20 per cent, until New Year, all their well-assorted Church Vestments and

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Since my announcement of best choice five-frame Body Brussels at special prices, salesmen have been booking large and numerous orders, measurers, cutters, and fitters overrun with pressing demands upon their taxed energies, and the *haut ensemble* presents an assurance of the purchasing capacity of the public when prices reach a point below the standard.

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1881 NOTRE DAME STREET.  
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TILES OF ALL KINDS  
For Bathrooms, Halls and Vestibules.  
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**C. J. COVERNTON & CO.,**  
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For sale by all Druggists.

The finest quality of Bells for Churches, Chimes, School Bells, Family Bells, and all other Bells. Write for Catalogue and Prices.  
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PEALS & CHIMES FOR CHURCHES.  
School Bells, Church Tower Bells, House Bells, Hand Bells.

The Grand Trunk 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 Bitters. A weak system can be built up by B. B. B.

He who asks for a friend more than he can do deserves a refusal.  
Man is no more than the boy writ large with an extensive commentary.

**CLINTON H. MENEELY**  
BELL COMPANY,  
TROT, N.Y., U.S.A. Manufacture Superior CHURCH BELLS.  
This Company is now making a Chime of 15 Bells to weigh 30,000 pounds, for St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City.

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3134 PRIZES  
WORTH \$52,740.00.

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Ticket, - - - \$1.00  
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LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Prize worth	\$15,000—\$15,000.00
1 " "	5,000—5,000.00
1 " "	2,500—2,500.00
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2 " "	500—1,000.00
5 " "	250—1,250.00
100 " "	50—1,250.00
100 " "	25—2,500.00
100 " "	15—3,000.00
999 " "	5—4,995.00
999 " "	5—4,995.00

Approximation Prizes:

100 " "	25—2,500.00
100 " "	15—1,500.00
100 " "	10—1,000.00
999 " "	5—4,995.00
999 " "	5—4,995.00

Archbishop McHale.

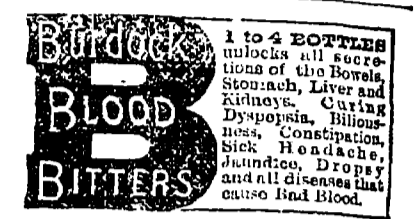
Ireland in its long gallery of great and noble figures has none nobler or greater than Archbishop MacHale—the Lion of the Fold of Judah. He was well named. He may be said to have been, with Isaac Butt, the founder of Home Rule, and he was O'Connell's most intelligent and tried supporter. He was born 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 MacHale was an indefatigable man of letters. He translated into Gaelic the Old Moore's Melodies, and the New Testament. Among his best known writings in English is a learned work entitled "Evidences and Doctrines of the Catholic Church." He of all Irishmen is best beloved by his people. The enthusiasm shown in celebrating his one hundredth anniversary is an evidence of this.

The Irish Brigade.

These exiles were joined by many others, who in the years and wars 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 that when the Duke Fitzgibbon, 1791, was advancing the claims of the Irish soldiers to Louis XIV., he said: "Sir, 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 1734, and were soon after disbanded; so that the 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 complicated one million of her acres to the crown, and drove their former possessors to seek their bread in the camps of the French and Spaniards.—From "British Battles on Land and Sea" for May.

The City of Morocco.

The streets are narrow, without names, and crooked, and the houses without numbers, like all those of Morocco towns. The population is estimated at 60,000. The city is divided into two parts, each with its walls and gates. One quarter is exclusively for Jews, and the other for the Mohammedans. The Jews are kept strictly within their own division at night, and none of them can walk by their gates into the Mohammedan quarter without taking off their slippers, and some of the more fanatical of the people place hot coals in their red shoes as a token of their respect for the prophet. There is no regular police to keep order, yet we have never seen a brawl in the streets, nor have we heard that the people do much serious damage to one another. The climate of Morocco is considered particularly sultry. The summer heat is tempered by the sea breeze, which blows from the westward, and is fresh and invigorating. The supply of excellent water which passes through the city contributes much to the health of the people. As it rained nearly every day during our sojourn in this country, we found Morocco at this time of the year particularly dirty, the rains having made the streets so muddy that they all seemed like running sewers. However, during our stay we visited the principal bazars 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 other markets. Here we have a street where old shoes are mended and new ones made and exposed for sale, there a street for old clothes and others for saddlery, ironmongery, grinding mills, gunsmiths, duggers and sword. The pottery is truly Moorish in character. Fruit, charcoal, coconuts, have a market of their own. Bread and meat have their peculiar quarters. Carriers go about with skins supplying the thirsty with drink.—Black and's Magazine.



## Painting.

J. GRACE, 51 University Street, House and Sign Painter and Paper-hanger. All orders promptly attended to. Keeps in stock ASPHALT & DEVOIS' ENAMEL PAINTS, as also an assortment of prepared Paints ready for use. Gold and plain Wall Papers, Window Glass, Glue, Paint Brushes, Paris Green, Galamine and Varnishes, which will be sold at the lowest market prices.  
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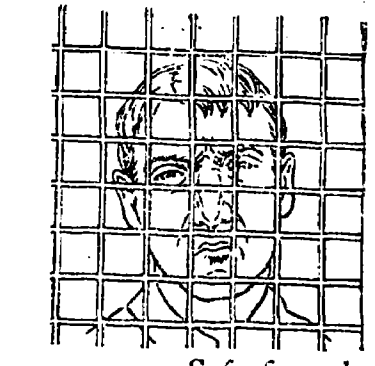
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WORM POWDERS  
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

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HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

CARE OF BOYS.

Women who have sons to rear, and dread the demoralizing influences of bad associates, ought to understand the nature of young manhood. It is excessively restless. It is disturbed by vague ambitions, by longings for excitement, by irritable desires to touch life 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 people like the taste of liquor—they go for the animated and hilarious companionship 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 dullness 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 refined 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.



Safe from harm—everything that is washed with Pearline. It is well to have washing done easily, but nothing is saved unless it is done easily. 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 of cheap imitations which are being sold under the name of Pearline. The only safe method is to buy the genuine Pearline. JAMES WYLLIE, 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 the 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, 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 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 Mahmud, the unhappy sultan, whose supreme power hitherto had been unquestioned. He took the loss of his brave army so much to heart that he died of grief barely a week afterward. When peace had succeeded the war, Suleiman Pasha returned to the city of the caliphs to enjoy there his favorite pastime of chess. Pantheist 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 was the sixty-four black and white 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 the evening twilight descended, and when the cry of the muezzin from the minaret of the mosque called the 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 mastery playing of chess. The two masters were generally surrounded by all the best players of Cairo, who followed their moves with eager and attentive looks. One afternoon, while Suleiman Pasha was waiting for Reshid Aga, a stranger stepped up to him and addressed him as follows: "Pasha, may I propose a game of chess to thee?" The persons who as usual had gathered round the latter were so much startled by this unexpected proposal that their eyeballs nearly dropped from their orbits, while a gray-bearded Ulema 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? Suleiman Pasha, however, only casting 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 make the stake n.w."

Reshid Aga said, gleefully rubbing his hands. "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."

Suleiman Pasha's looks grew dark—the smile died on his lips. A change had as suddenly overcast 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 other.

With masterly skill white now led his force into the field, encircling the hostile king 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 pronounced "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 turned upon the stranger. "Once already in my life," he said, "I have seen 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 the vanguard. And when the guns on the one side thundered their 'Check' to the other, the ground beneath our feet seemed to shake, as if burning lava was thrown from a volcano."

"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 impossible to withstand, was a son of the cold North. It was only to the recklessness of Haizid Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, who envied the youthful genius his brilliant success, and who, though fully warned, wildly pursued the Egyptians, that we owed the victory of Nisib, which otherwise we should never have gained."

The Pasha stopped, and casting a long and penetrating look on his adversary, suddenly cried out enthusiastically: "Stranger, thy incomparable play of to-day recalls to my memory a fresh the game of chess at Nisib and its skillful player. Only one man can play like that, and that man is—Colonel Moltke!" "Thou hast hit it, Pasha," the stranger calmly 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 Mahmud from 1835 to 1839. He was present at the battle of Nisib, when, as above said, the Turkish commander-in-chief, 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 without happiness prosperity is a mockery. No means of obtaining pure blood and removing bad blood exceeds 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 of India. The larger part of these victims are killed by tigers and venomous snakes which are met in the jungle. As a rule the victims of these tragedies are guilty of great carelessness. With care the danger of wild beasts might in the majority of these cases be averted. An animal which has for some months been written about a great deal in the Indian newspapers has at last succumbed, 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 on the edge of the jungle for months watching for his prey, and at least fifteen people were killed by him, including several adults as well as children. It was hard work to kill him, and he hurt three people badly before he was incapacitated for further harm. This is the way he met his fate: He had been hovering around a camp of Busahiri during the night of June 5, but was kept off by five large sheep dogs. In the morning of the 7th a woman saw him in some long grass near the bungalow, and taking him for a large jungle cat after the fowls, ran after him. He charged her, striking her on the chest, 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 search of the beast. A syce in the service of the Assistant Commissioner de-

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 unhurt. 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 death.

MORE THAN SEVEN CENTURIES OLD.

A Curious Altar Tabernacle for St. Patrick's Church in 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 tabernacle for it—an altar 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 enamel. A double order of colonnettes is over this. They support the



marble covering of roof of the whole construction, which is of pyramidal 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 richly ornamented with mosaics of enamel and various colored marbles. This tabernacle was built 729 years ago. Beneath the altar table, over which it stood in St. Stephen's, was a cinerary urn of the period of the Roman empire, which was a receptacle for relics. It had a pagan inscription, which was erased when the Christians obtained it. 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 box 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 relics, and the other, which was broken, was flat and without any arrangements for relics. The crosses bear rude images of saints, with the names of the saints inscribed in Greek characters. These relics and the box in which they were found are now in the Christian Museum in the Vatican Library. They are to be placed under the altar in St. Patrick's Church, over which the tabernacle is to be erected.

An Afflicted Mother.

The Empress of Austria is on a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Muttergottes, the special patron of afflicted mothers at Marizeel, in Styria. The august lady has gone there yearly for some seasons past to beg the intercession of the Blessed Virgin for her deceased son, the Crown Prince Rudolph. Multitudinous prayers will be joined with those which ascend from the heart of the sorely-tried imperial mother.—Universe.

The peculiar enervating effect of summer weather is driven off by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes the weak strong."

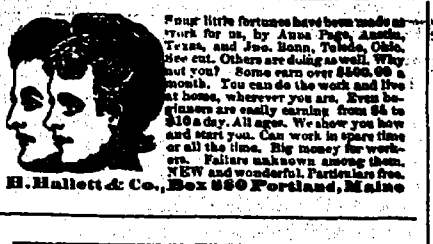
Of the heroine in one of the latest sensational novels it is said: "Her eyes shined like the spot." She must have been links-eyed.

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; no purging. Try them.

A barber displays the following sign: "Hair cut and whiskers trimmed for fourpence; children half-price."

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 essentials of health by purifying, regulating, and strengthening the fluids and solids. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended to all persons suffering from disordered digestion, or worried by nervous fancies, or neuralgic pains. They correct acidity and heartburn, 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 serviceable to invalids of irritable constitution, as they raise the action of every organ to its natural standard, and universally exercise a calming and sedative influence.

No mind that has any real life is a mere echo of another. You must not be ashamed to ask what you do not know.



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INFORMATION WANTED

Of Margaret Sloden. Five years ago she resided in Montreal, doing house-work. She is 44 years old. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her sister, Mrs. Mary A. Howe, Sharon, Windsor Co., Vt. 603

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UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise was a part of the recent State Constitution, in 1878, by an overwhelming popular vote. Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place semi-annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other four months of the year, and are all draws in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

PAID FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF THE DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

As stated as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements 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 according to all the terms and conditions of the certificate, with full authority of the Louisiana State Lottery Company to use this certificate, with full authority of our signatures attached to its advertisements."

Agents for the Louisiana State Lottery Company: R. H. WALKER, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank; PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank; A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank; CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING

WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, TUESDAY, Aug. 11, 1891. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

Table listing prizes and amounts: 1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is \$300,000; 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is 100,000; 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is 50,000; 1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is 25,000; 1 PRIZE OF 10,000 is 10,000; 1 PRIZE OF 5,000 is 5,000; 1 PRIZE OF 2,500 is 2,500; 1 PRIZE OF 1,000 is 1,000; 1 PRIZE OF 500 is 500; 1 PRIZE OF 250 is 250; 1 PRIZE OF 100 is 100; 1 PRIZE OF 50 is 50; 1 PRIZE OF 25 is 25; 1 PRIZE OF 10 is 10; 1 PRIZE OF 5 is 5; 1 PRIZE OF 2 is 2; 1 PRIZE OF 1 is 1.

Price of Tickets: Whole Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. Club rates, 55 fractions tickets at \$1, for \$50.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. IMPORTANT. Send Money by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay express charges on CHECKS and LISTS OF NAMES forwarded to correspondents.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to L. L. ZETZLER, we use Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending lists of names, until the former shall decide otherwise. A STAR IN THE COURSE. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver all ORDINARY MAIL LETTERS to the Correspondents, but will not deliver REGULAR LETTERS to him. The official list of names will be sent an application to all local Agents after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF CHARGE. THE OFFICIAL LIST OF NAMES. The official list of names will be sent an application to all local Agents after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF CHARGE. THE OFFICIAL LIST OF NAMES. The official list of names will be sent an application to all local Agents after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF CHARGE.

Garth & Co. 586 to 542 Craig Street.

Key's Low Water Alarm, Van Duzen's Steam Jet Pump, "Loose Pulley Oilers, Hot Water Furnaces, Hot Water Radiators, Ponberthy Injectors, Hydrants of all kinds, St. George's Street Galley, Kearney's Pneumatic Street Stop Cocks, Curtis' Water Pressure Regulator, Asbestos Packed Cocks, Watson's Steam Pressure Regulators, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Goods for Plumbers, Gas-fitters, etc. IRON FOUNDRY CORNER OF

STORAGE.

J. WENTWORTH HILL, Warehouseman. Storage for all kinds of merchandise, in bond or free. Also Household Goods, etc. Warehouse and office William and Queen streets. Bond No. 78, Telephone 81.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, Advocates: and: Barristers,

180 ST. JAMES STREET, City and District Bank Building.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co's. 1891—SEASON—1891.

The following steamers will run under and call at the usual intermediate ports: To QUEBEC—Steamers QUEBEC and CANADA will leave Montreal daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 p.m. To COLEVILLE—Commencing Monday 1st June, leave daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 a.m. from Lachine at 12.30 p.m., from Coles Landing at 4.30 p.m. To the SAGUENAY—Now leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m., and from 2nd 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 CHAMBLY—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. To ROCHERVILLE, VARENNES, VERCHERES and BOUT DE LISLE—Daily (Sundays excepted), per Steamer TERREBONNE at 3.30 p.m. Saturdays at 5.30 p.m. LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longueuil 5 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From Montreal commencing at 5.30 a.m. Last trip 8.30 p.m. See time table. To LA PRAIRIE—From Montreal, from 20th May to 31st August, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. From La Prairie—5.30, 8 a.m., 1.30 and 5.30 p.m. From Montreal 6.30 a.m., 12 noon and 5 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays from La Prairie, 6.30, 10.30 a.m., 1.30 and 5.30 p.m. From Montreal 6.30, 12 noon, 4 and 6.15 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, from La Prairie, 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. From Montreal, from Monday to Saturday, May 2nd, by Steamer Terrebonne, every Saturday at 2.30 p.m., for Vercheres, and Sundays at 7 a.m. for Coles Landing returning same evening at about 8 p.m. For all information apply at Company's Ticket Office, Richelieu Pier, Windsor Hotel, Halmstad Hotel, ALEX. MILLIGU, JULIEN OHABOT, Traffic Manager, General Manager.

Derricks: Winches.

1 Ton—1 1/2 Ton—2 Ton—3 Ton—5 Ton. HAND AND STEAM POWER. MILLER BROS. & TOMS 122 King Street, Montreal, Que.

BRUSHES.

Brooms, Whisks, Feather Dusters, Heather Stick Cleaners, Etc. 807 & 809, Importers and Manufacturers, 750 Craig Street (opposite The True Witness), Telephone 61190.

Posters, Hand-bills, Business Cards Circulars, Catalogues, Programs, Bill-heads, Statements, and every description of plain and ornamental printing, done at THE TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

HARDWARE

ROUTE FURNISHING and BUILDING Hardware, Paints, Varns, CEMENT, Etc. Prices very low. L. J. A. BURNETT, 6 St. Lawrence St.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to the system. They are especially recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all ailments incidentally to females of all ages and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, unsurpassed.

Holloway's Ointment.

Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. This is an infallible remedy. It is especially rubbed on the neck and chest, as the best means of curing HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, BRONCHUS, COUGHS, COLIC, and ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, STOMACH, AND BOWELS.

Gout, Rheumatism.

Every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has been known to cure. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 555, 557 and 559, ST. MARK STREET, LONDON. They are sold by all vendors of medicines throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language. The True Writings of these medicines are published in Ottawa, Quebec, Montreal, and all the principal cities of the Dominion of Canada. They are also published in French, Spanish, Italian, and all the principal languages of the world. Advertisements in this paper are published at the rate of 10 cents per line per week. Send for our Circulars and Brochures. YOUR BUSINESS IS OUR BUSINESS.



MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

A batch of papers, comprising 302 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-in-council dated 4th April, 1890, regarding the same; petitions from the Catholic section of the Board of Education regarding the same; copies of representations 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 Archbishop of Quebec and of the archbishops and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the Dominion of Canada sets forth that the acts in question deprived the Roman Catholics of Manitoba of the rights which they enjoyed in regard to education. These two acts and the one abolishing the use of the French language in the Legislature and the courts were said to be measures which took away the dearest interests of a large portion of the loyal 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."

THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE ON THE ACTS TO COUNCIL, ALREADY RETURNED TO HIM IN THESE COLUMNS, IS CONTAINED IN THE CORRESPONDENCE. THESE REPORTS, WHICH WERE ADOPTED BY COUNCIL, LEFT THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN THE COURTS, WHERE IT HAD BEEN TAKEN BY THE CASE OF BARRETT VS. THE CITY OF WINNIPEG. SIR JOHN THOMPSON STATING IN HIS REPORT THAT WHEN THE DECISION OF THE LOWER COURT HAD BEEN OBTAINED BY THE SUPERIOR COURT IT WOULD BE TIME ENOUGH FOR HIS EXCELLENCY TO CONSIDER THE PETITION THAT HAD BEEN PRESENTED BY AND ON BEHALF OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF MANITOBA. THE PETITION OF THE CATHOLIC SECTION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF MANITOBA ASKED FOR THE DISALLOWANCE OF THE ACTS. THE FIRST MEMORANDUM OF MR. PRENDERGAST, M.L.A., TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR SCHULTZ, IS ON BEHALF OF HIMSELF AND THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, CARTIER, LAVENDERAYE, MORRIS AND ST. BONIFACE, AND DEALS WITH THE DUAL LANGUAGE BILL. AFTER GOING FULLY INTO THE QUESTION THE CONCLUSION ARRIVED AT WAS THAT THE BILL WAS ULTRA VIRES. ANOTHER MEMORANDUM TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR SCHULTZ, FROM THE SAME PARTIES, PROTESTED AGAINST THE PASSAGE OF THE SCHOOL BILLS. A SIMILAR MEMORIAL WAS SIGNED BY MR. LARIVIERE, M.P., AND SENATOR GIRARD. A MEMORIAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FROM ARCHBISHOP TACHE GOES MINUTELY INTO THE WHOLE CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS VISIT TO OTTAWA IN CONNECTION WITH THE PASSING OF THE MANITOBA ACT, WHICH, HE WAS ASSURED, WOULD PRESERVE INTACT AND IN NO WAY WOULD ENCROACH UPON THE EDUCATIONAL PRIVILEGES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF MANITOBA, AS WELL AS TO LEAVE TO THE PEOPLE THE RIGHT TO USE THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN THE LEGISLATURE AND COURTS.

A LETTER FROM SIR JOHN YOUNG (LORD LISGAR), DATED FEBRUARY 16TH, 1870, TO ARCHBISHOP TACHE, EXPRESSED THE OBLIGATION HE HIMSELF WAS UNDER, AS WELL AS THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT, FOR HIS LEADERSHIP HAVING LEFT HIS RESIDENCE IN ROME TO GO AND SEEING THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY "UNITED TO THE DOMINION ON EQUITABLE CONDITIONS." A LETTER DATED FEBRUARY 16TH, 1870, MARKED "PRIVATE," FROM SIR JOHN MACDONALD TO ARCHBISHOP TACHE BEFORE THE LATTER LEFT OTTAWA FOR FORT GARY, SETS FORTH THAT IT WAS THE INTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO GRANT THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTHWEST THE SAME "FREE INSTITUTIONS WHICH THEY THEMSELVES ENJOYED." THE LATE PREMIER CONCLUDED HIS LETTER AS FOLLOWS:—"In declaring the desire and determination of Her Majesty's Cabinet, you may safely use the terms of the ancient formula—"Right shall be done in all cases."

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 company carries over 4000 to Liverpool. In former years these harvestmen were mostly elderly men, but a great change is to be noticed now in the "immigrants." 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 hailed 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, O'Gorman Mahon, was a wonderful character, but the late Lieutenant of the county, and former M. P., the Right Hon. Arthur M. Kavanaugh, was a most extraordinary man. He represented Carlow in the House of Commons from 1868 to 1880. Like The O'Gorman Mahon, he was of a most adventurous disposition, but unlike him, he had to undertake these adventures under the most adverse conditions, as he had neither arms nor legs. He made a tour of Egypt in 1848 when he was only seventeen years of age, and 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 set off down at home, and entered enthusiastically into all field sports. Strapped in a sort of basket on a horse's back, he was a wonderfully daring man with hounds, and for a number of years kept a pack of harriers which he

used to hunt himself. He was a good shot and a most successful angler. In one day, in the north of Europe, he killed eight salmon, weighing 165 lbs. to his own rod, and the following year, his total for ten days' fishing was thirty-nine salmon, weighing 812 lbs. Not bad that for 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 cousin 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 MacDermot sept, as he probably thinks it would not look quite the thing on his lips. The title was recognized by the Government, and the late "Prince" always signed as such. "The MacDermot" 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 disputes of his "subjects," the late "Prince" used 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.

OBITUARY.

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, co-warden of the Stony Mountain penitentiary. Col. Bedson, who arrived in Ottawa 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 termination to his illness was expected so soon. This morning at 7 o'clock he was stricken with paralysis and was afterwards deprived of the faculty of speech. Drs. R. W. Powell and Horsey were called in by two of Mr. Bedson's friends who were at his bedside, Messrs. Secretan and Oswald, but medical aid was of no avail and Col. Bedson became unconscious about 2 o'clock, dying at 6.15. The deceased gentleman was of English birth, was a fine type of the military man, born and educated among soldiers, he was a soldier to the end of his life. He came to Canada with the first Battalion of the 10th Regiment, which were quartered in Montreal for some time, and afterwards took part in the engagement at Ridgeway during the Fenian raid of 1866. When Riel first raised the flag of insurrection at Fort Garry in 1870, Col. Bedson joined the 10th Regiment, expedition under Lord (then Col.) Wolseley, who appointed him quartermaster-sergeant of the Second Quebec Battalion. After the rebellion was suppressed, Mr. Bedson was appointed warden of the provincial penitentiary at Leveson Fort Garry, which was afterwards, in 1876, organized into the Manitoba penitentiary, now known as Stony Mountain. When the rebellion of 1885 broke out, Mr. Bedson was ordered to assist General Middleton, and was through the whole of this campaign as chief transport officer, and did yeoman service to make the expedition a success. At the close of the rebellion, Mr. Bedson became lieutenant-colonel of the 91st Battalion, which he thoroughly organized, and was two years afterwards appointed an aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor-General, Col. Bedson, who was in the prime of life, was a typical Northwesterner, and of the new and in which he held many positions of trust and responsibility, and a student in his great future. His remains will be taken to Winnipeg for interment.

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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 lay down a line of conduct for the clergy, but the policy of Cardinal Lavergne was not the best way of defending the interests 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 Dribband. LONDON, July 20.—The Chronicle says the Pope in a recent audience with the Austrian ambassador of Rome insisted that the Dribband should refrain from all intervention with Papal conclaves, even if the college or cardinal-electors the next Pope elsewhere than in Rome.

Over-Production. LONDON, 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 Wales, involving the throwing of 20,000 men out of work. He thought over-production was the cause of this state of affairs, and quoted figures in support of this theory.

The Dardanelles. BERN, July 19.—The Porte, which has become alarmed at the movements of French diplomats towards reopening the question of the Dardanelles in the interests of Russia, has communicated with the German ambassador at Constantinople on the policy of the triple alliance on the matter. It is understood that the Turkish Government received assurances that the present position would be maintained.

The Cumberland. BOSTON, July 19.—The police made inquiries of demilitarized villages in the towns and villages of Halifax to-day in search of evidence of treason. They arrested many persons and seized a large number of documents, which they said prove the existence of treasonable communications and clubs subsidized by the Duke of Cumberland. The papers now say that this is only an excuse for the confiscation of the British funds.

For Valor. A curious return has just been printed at Berlin. It shows how often German regimental colors were struck in action during the campaigns of 1864, 1866 and 1870, and also how many officers non-commissioned and privates were killed while carrying the colors. The memory of these acts is being carefully preserved. Every staff that has been clasped in action by a head soldier's fingers is encircled with a silver ring with the inscription of the name and the words "Died a hero's death with this color in his hand."

Letters received have been issued in reporting Charles Fleshed, the president of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, George William Moss, Hon. Joseph Resnais, the American president of the Royal Exhibition of 1884, and Charles L. Bégin, Q.C., judge of the court of Montreal. Charles Alfred Hamilton, the assurance of the bridge of St. James, and Henry Davis, a stock exchange broker, Portland, Canada, and Burgess, E. P. Lips, Providence, Rhoads, Burlington, and Montreal, whose firm deals with a capital stock of \$5,000,000.

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LETTERS RECEIVED HAVE BEEN ISSUED IN REPORTING CHARLES FLESHED, THE PRESIDENT OF THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA, GEORGE WILLIAM MOSS, HON. JOSEPH RESNAIS, THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL EXHIBITION OF 1884, AND CHARLES L. BÉGIN, Q.C., JUDGE OF THE COURT OF MONTEREAL. CHARLES ALFRED HAMILTON, THE ASSURANCE OF THE BRIDGE OF ST. JAMES, AND HENRY DAVIS, A STOCK EXCHANGE BROKER, PORTLAND, CANADA, AND BURGESS, E. P. LIPS, PROVIDENCE, RHOADS, BURLINGTON, AND MONTREAL, WHOSE FIRM DEALS WITH A CAPITAL STOCK OF \$5,000,000.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. St. Vitus Dance Cured! BEN ANDRUS, CAL. CO., CAL., Febr. 1888. My boy, 13 years old, was affected by it, but he could not go to school for 2 years. Two bottles of Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic restored his natural health, and he is now attending school again. MICHAEL O'CONNEL.

Extract From a Letter of the Rev. W. C. Kempner, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. After the account of the Nerve Tonic which I ordered for my little son upon the advice of Rev. F. Koenig, the same disappeared and all symptoms of the disease were completely cured. The child was so delicate that he could hardly stand or walk, and it is a pleasure to say that he gained 15 lbs. in weight. Although the few friends of the Nerve Tonic would be glad to hear that the Nerve Tonic would be a blessing to all who followed its advice and shall recommend it to my friends to all sufferers. Our pamphlet for sufferers of nervous 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 Reverend Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1 per Bottle, 6 Bottles for \$5. In Montreal, by E. LIXAM, Chemist, 113 St. Lawrence street.

"How are you?" "Nicely, Thank You." "Thank Who?" "Why the inventor of SCOTT'S EMULSION Which cured me of CONSUMPTION." Give thanks for his discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it. Give thanks. That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil. Give thanks. That it is such a wonderful flesh producer. Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrophula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds. Buy the genuine in Salmon color wrapper, sold by all Druggists, at 50c and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

An Old Custom. The Italian Government will revive the medieval Venetian custom of wedding all its future warships with the Adriatic.

To Catch Greenhorns. Rev. Samuel McBride has a grand 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 bedroom and leave him a fair margin to start agitation upon.

Mr. Macdonald's Stolen Day. Conway, July 16.—The reward for the return of the body of the late P. F. Macdonald, ex-M.P., has been raised to \$2000 and his friends are of the opinion that this will result in its recovery. The general opinion, however, is that even this large amount will not produce it, not because the body is lost but because the men who have made away with it and who are doubtless three in number want at least \$1000 a piece as their share of the profit. It is generally believed that the body is somewhere where the police are, but will not produce it till his price is paid.

Mr. Gladstone's Honor. LONDON, July 18.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in support of Mr. Brand, a candidate for Wisbeach, in which he says:—"My duty binds me to give my support to some one to come into the public use of my vote. I hope the election will be an additional proof that the country is determined to shake off the fetters of the Irish question."

The Land of Gold. LONDON, July 17.—The report of Mr. Mortimer, British vice-consul at Los Angeles, Cal., just issued, says:—"Great dangers beset the investors in south California from promoters in London and from the mismanagement of English managers who are not familiar with the country and from the imposition of vendors here." Mr. Mortimer adds that he is reluctantly compelled to advise English capitalists not to invest in that part of the country, and quotes San Francisco newspapers as declaring that the companies floated in London for the past few years have been miserable failures, while many have been cut and wit swindlers.

Sexton to Lead. LONDON, July 17.—Mr. Sexton has obtained the support of several Irish bishops and is increasing the adhesion of members who will support him as leader of the party on Mr. McCarthy's withdrawal. The personal friends of Mr. Dillon say that he will not rejoin the party, but he is disposed to join his brother in America and to abandon political agitation for a time. The bulk of the Liberals if consulted would select Sexton before Dillon. During the progress of the Irish Land bill Sexton added immensely to his reputation as a tactician. He is the ablest debater 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 Kilmarnock and Mrs. O'Shea was a busy medium and was in constant communication with Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Morley

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, 97c; No. 2 northern, \$1.01 @ \$1.03; feeding do, 62c @ 65c; peas, 80c in store; 90c afloat; Oats, Manitoba 30c @ 33c; Upper Canada, 25c @ 30c; corn, 72c @ 77c, duty paid; barley, feeding, 60c; malting, nominal, 65c @ 67c; rye, nominal 80c @ 84c. FLOUR.—The market continues very quiet. Straight Roller is quoted at \$4.90 @ \$5.00. We quote:—Patent spring, \$5.50 @ \$6.00; patent winter, \$5.25 @ \$5.55; straight rollers, \$5.90 @ \$5.05; extra, \$4.60 @ \$4.70; superfine, \$4.00 @ \$4.25; strong bakers, \$5.25 @ \$6.00; strong bakers' (Min.), \$5.40 @ \$5.15. HOG PRODUCE.—A fair business is doing and prices are steady. We quote prices to-day as follows:—Canada short pork, \$16 @ 16 50; Western clear short pork, \$18; short cut, western, \$15 50; hams, city cured, 10c @ 11c; do, salt-cured, 10c @ 11c; lard, in pairs, Fairbanks, 8c @ 8 1/2; bacon, 8c @ 10 1/2. CHEESE.—The market is quieter with steady prices. We quote at 1/2c @ 3/4c for finest white, and 3/4c for finest colored. Extra fine cheese are selling at 9c. BUTTER.—The market is brisk and prices firm. We quote: Creamery at 12c to shippers; Townships dairy, 10c @ 11c; Western dairy, 14c @ 15c. EGGS.—The demand has fallen off owing to the vendors say, to the increased consumption of fruits and vegetables. We quote 13c to-day.

FAIRMEN'S MARKETS. GRAIN.—Oats sell at from \$1.20 @ 1.35 per bag; peas, 90c @ \$1 per bushel; buckwheat, 65c @ 70c do; beans, \$1.50 @ \$2.00 do. ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 75c @ \$1.25 per bag; cabbages, 30c @ 40c per dozen; cauliflower, 75c @ 1.00 do; cucumbers, 30c do. FRUIT.—Lemons, \$1.50 @ \$5.50 per box; oranges, \$3 @ \$4 do; apples, \$2.50 @ \$4 per barrel; bananas, according to size and quality, \$1.25 @ \$1.75 per bunch; raspberries, 8c @ \$1 per pair; red currants, 25c @ 40c per gallon; black currants, 40c do; gooseberries, 50c @ 60c do; blueberries, 75c do; tomatoes, 75c per basket, containing about a peck. DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter from 11c @ 12c per lb; prints, 10c @ 30; packed eggs, 12c to 15c per dozen; fresh, 20c @ 25c. POULTRY.—Fowl, 60c @ \$1 per pair; turkeys, 90c @ \$1.25 each; young turkeys, 60c @ \$1 per pair; spring chickens, alive, 10c @ 15c per pair. FISH.—Fresh salmon from the Lower Falls, 12c @ 15c per lb; halibut, 10c @ 12c; haddock and cod, 5c @ 6c; trout and white fish, 8c @ 10c; dorset, 10c; pike, 8c; pickerel, 8c @ 10c; lobster, 10c @ 12c; sturgeon, 10c; perch, rock bass and little white fish, 15c @ 30c per bush. HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, \$10 @ \$12 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs; pressed hay, 50c @ 70c per 100 lbs; straw, \$4 @ \$5 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 follows: Cattle 252, Sheep 405, Lambs 615, Hogs 672. Let over from previous week 29, 29, 20, 67. Total for week 281, 434, 635, 739. Let on hand 32, 117, 82, 51.

Heavy receipts of cattle for week. Values a shade lower for export cattle, but few changing hands. The butcher market was over supplied with inferior quality cattle, a number of which remain unsold. No change in values. Large receipts of sheep for export purpose lower prices. Hogs steady, 3c per value. We quote the following as being fair values:—Cattle export, 60c @ 75c; cattle butchers' good, 40c @ 50c; butchers' mod., 30c @ 40c; cattle butchers' culls, 20c @ 30c; sheep, 20c @ 25c; lambs, 15c @ 20c; calves, 20c @ 25c.

Interesting Items. To stand still is to slum some duty. To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die. A bee find honey where a spider would find poison. The bad thing about a little sin is that 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 things in this world are never said—the lock, the loving look, will make you glad, gladder than words. Character, like porcelain 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 get themselves out of their element. Be not hasty to cast off every aspersion that's cast 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 ungrateful space, and only a small part on the reflecting planet. Thou art enlarged by thine own shining. There is strength deep-budded in our hearts, of which we reap but little till the shafts of Heaven have pierced its fragile dwelling. Must not earth be rent before her gems are found? Honors, like impressions upon coins, may give an ideal and legal 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; whereas the truth, being always coincident with the reality, can never be wholly refuted.—Marion Crawford.

S. Carsley's Column. EXACTLY HALF. During the remainder of July all Costumes imported this last Spring will be offered at a discount of from twenty-five per cent to exactly half the marked price, according to style and quality. For example! Some Costumes marked \$30 are reduced to only \$15.00; others marked \$30 are reduced to \$22.50. Some marked \$10 reduced to \$7.50. DESCRIPTIVE. Most of the above mentioned Costumes are suitable for seaside or present wear, or for travelling. S. CARSLY.

WHITE COSTUMES I. A few white Embroidered Lawn Costumes, marked \$5.00, to be sold at \$4.50. BLACK LACE COSTUMES I. Black Lace Costumes, latest styles, marked down Half price. SILK COSTUMES I. A few Summer Silk Costumes left. Take your choice at exactly half the marked price. S. CARSLY.

GRAND CHANCE. This is an capital chance of buying costumes or Ready-made Dresses at less than the cost of laying them down in Montreal. S. CARSLY.

MISSES' DRESSES. Several Lots of Girls' and Misses' Staff Dresses and Costumes, suitable for seaside wear or travelling. All marked very cheap. S. CARSLY.

July Cheap Sale. DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. Costume Tweeds, double width, 40c. All-Wool Costume Tweeds, 45c. New Pattern Costume Tweeds, 45c. Double Width Costume Tweeds, 50c. Scotch Costume Tweed, 50c. Cheviot Costume Tweeds, 60c. All Shades in Costume Tweeds, 65c. Checked Costume Tweeds, 70c. S. CARSLY.

JULY CHEAP SALE. 46-inch colored Cashmeres, 40c. All-Wool Colored Cashmeres, 45c. 46-inch Colored Cashmeres, 45c. Every shade in Colored Cashmeres, 45c. 46-inch Colored Cashmeres, 50c. All-Wool Colored Cashmeres, 50c. Nun's Veilings, all shades, 30c. Double Width Nun's Veilings, 30c. All-Wool Nun's Veilings, 30c. All Shades in Nun's Veilings, 30c. Striped Challies, 60c. Figured Challies, 60c. Figure of Challies, 11c. Double Width Challies, 15c. All-Wool Challies, 30c. S. CARSLY.

JULY CHEAP SALE. Black Serge, All Wool, 30c. Very Fine Black Dress Serge, 30c. Blue and Jet Black Dress Serges, 30c. All-Wool Black Dress Serges, 40c. Double Width Black Serge, 60c. Black Grenadine, 50c. Black Checked Grenadine, 15c. Good Black Grenadine, 14c. All-Wool Black Grenadine, 28c. Double Width Grenadine, 50c. Choice Patterns in Grenadines, 75c. Grenadines, Perfect Black, 81.00. Silk and Wool Grenadines, 70c. Silk and Wool Grenadines, 81.10. Black Grenadines, All Silk, 81.30. S. CARSLY.

JULY CHEAP SALE. Black Nun's Veiling All-wool, 50c. Nun's Veilings for Summer, 35c. Good Black Nun's Veiling, 30c. Double Width Nun's Veilings, 40c. Double Width Nun's Veilings, 40c. Double Width Nun's Veilings, 40c. All-Wool Black Cashmeres, 45c. Full Width Black Cashmeres, 50c. Jet and Blue Black Cashmeres, 50c. Black Cashmeres Special Finish, 70c. Very Fine Black Cashmeres, 90c. Best Quality Black Cashmeres, 90c. Silk Warp Henrietta, 17.20. Black Figured Lustres, 47c. Double Width Black Lustre, 50c. S. CARSLY.

S. CARSLY. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779. Notre Dame Street, Montreal. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. Always use Clapperton's Thread. They are sure of the best Thread in the market. Clapperton's Spool Cotton never breaks, never knots, never ravel, and every spool is warranted 300 yards. Clapperton's Spool Cotton.

S. Carsley's Column.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD ACHE. Headache, get CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. These are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure. Ache they would be almost priceless to those 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. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.