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### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1890.

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#### CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Gems of Thought From Holy Men Past and The enemy has ne power ever souls that are sighing with leve beneath the Cross.

He is wise who does not repine for what he has not, but rejeloes in what he has. If we take temptations into account, who

is to say he is better than his neighbour? When theu feelest thyself excited, shut thy meath and chain thy tengue.-B. Henry

Disdain hatreds, hear both sides, and delay judgment until reason has had time to resume

\_St. Jereme. Whoever imagines himself without defect

has an excess of pride. God alone is perfect. -St. Anteninus. It is only an error of judgment to make a

mistake, but it is an infirmity of character to adhere to it when discovered. Perfect beings may be tempted as the Angels; and sinless beings as Adam in the

gar len, Christ in the wilderness. Envious people are very unhappy, because the happiness of others torments them as

much as their own unhappinees. Neither the houses of ambassadors, nor the palaces of kings, nor the alters of God Him-

self, are asylume against death. Did you ever try how pleasant it is to forgive anyone? There is nothing also wherein we can resemble God perfectly and easily.

He who considers all he does as comething great, is so blind, that although poor, mise: able, and wretched, he believes he erjoys an abundance ef riches.

True riches are neither gold nor silver, but the virtues of a good conscience, with winch we may purchase an eternal kingdom,-Ven. Louis of Grenada.

Armed with prayer, the Saints sustained glorious warfare and vanquished all their enemies; by prayer, also, they appeased the wrath of God and obtained from Him ail their desires.

All the day long our life and lot are full of opportunities of doing good, and we allow them to pass away. They are golden opportanities, like the seed-time and the harvest, which, with all their treasures, pass with the year and return no more.

Very true indeed did Father Faber write that God made poverty the easiest road to heaven. Not from the cultured and wealthy, but from the children of toil. He chose the twelve and to this day it has pleased Him to twelve, and to this day it has pleased Him to confound in His kingdom the greatness of

the world by means of its lowly once. Whatever else we we forege, we may not forego our prayers; whatever else is at our will ta give up, this not , however necessary we may think other things, this is the thing needful above all : our work must be done and yet our kevotions must not be left un-

Let him whose nature is rebellious and im petugua not be disheartened; let him take courage and endeavour to conquer bimself, and let him remember that one of these vio teries ever himself is worth more than many acts of virtue performed by others of a more insensible and imperturbable nature.—St. Ignatius.

It we love God with a love of appreciation above all all person and thing created, nothing will draw us from His will. This effective leve may be calm, and with little, if any, sensible emotion; but it reigns in the soul, and governs the life in deed, word and thought, restraining from all that God condemns, and prompting to all that God commands or wills.

As the worship we pay the Blessed Virgin is infinitely less than the Divine worship which is due to God enly, but immensely greater than the worship we pay to all the Saints—fer the Saints are innumerable, but the Mother of God is ene—and as the throne en which she sits is lower by infinite space is infinitely less than the Divine worship en which she sits is lewer by infinite space than the throne of God, but higher by an immensity than all the thrones in the heavenly court, so the gift of plety offers to her contiqually a leve and adoration which is beyoud all that we pay all er is due to all the Saints.

Education can make from the feeble will a strong will. This power of education is but a phase of that universal law which makes us capable of development, which God Himself has sent into the universe, constituting it a sort of a becoming instead of a state of being, So that when we act in faith, trusting to the power of education, we somehow rely upon God Almighty himself working in nature, moving it, as it were, through limitless time and boundless space, moving it ever upwards until He causes it to become some more real likeness of His own all perfect, infinite nature.—Bishop Spalding.

It was the Catholic Church, says a distinguished American prelate, that saved society from the chaes when the Roman Empire fell. The Catholic Church medelled itself on the plan of the Reman Empire. It divided its territory into provinces, each governed by a Sister Mary Putcheria, and Miss Lacy, blahop, while the bishop divided his district Eaganville, Sister Benigna, and Miss Phelan, blahop, while the bishop divided his district into parishes, so effecting a complete organization. When the Roman Empire went to pieces the Christian bishop had succeeded in winning the respect of the people at large and remained in the midst of the wild wreck where the waves were toming and everything was centusion. They constituted certain stationary points representing the meral, the intellectual, and the religious life. the Catholie holding the religion of Jesus Christ, the culture and the knewledge and the genius of gevernment which Rome has possessed and around the Cathello Church the darbarians settled. Half the towns of Germany and France grew up around the menasteries.

listen to the beautiful story from the Listen to the heautiful story from the Archbishop Walsh presched the sermon, revelations of St. Gertrude. She heard the He was listened to with marked attention.

God supremely and to repent of their sins herself that if so pure a love were needed, few cled well, and a cloud came ever her mind as the thought of this. But God himself vouct-saied to speak to her, and to disput her trouble. He said that at that last conflict, if the dying were persons who had tried to please Him and lead good lives, He disclosed Himself to them so infinitely beautiful and desirable that love of Him penetrated into the inermost recesses of their souls, so that they made acts of true contrition from the very force of their love for Him; "which prepension of Mine," he vouchsafed to add, "thus to visit them in that moment of death, No labor is hard, no time is long, wherein the glory of eternity is the mark we level at. I other Mercies this him had moment of death, be preached and preclaimed that among My other Mercies thin also may have a special place in men's rememberance,"—F. ther F. W. Faber.

#### FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

By the Paulist Fathers,

There met him three men that were lepers, who stood afar off and lifted up their voices saying: Jesus, master, have mercy on us.
Leprony, my brothren, is often appear of in
Holy Writ, and is considered a type of sin. It is
loutboome and contagious disease, and when a man was so unhappy 20 to contract it, besid, a being driven away by the Mosaic law, he float in very shame from the company of owers. So it is with the common run of sincers; one of the direct sufferings is chaine, from which comes such remorse, such self-decestation, such reasonable envy of the happy state of the induction, that standing after oif, the poor signer at less life up his voice and cries to our Lord for mercy. So there is always some chance for a poor sinner while he is a hamed of herself;

where there is shame there is hope.

But, tree hren, it happens in our times that there are many sinners without shame. Many great sine are dene almost as a matter of jett, perhaps of boast. Need I mention them? Time was that if a man wished to see vulgac play he was forced to creep up some dark alley; now he may go to a fifthy opera in a coach and four, and with the lords of the land. ay, even the ladies of the land. When you and I were boys there was but little one commonly known illustrated paper with immoral pictures and bad reading master; the newsdealers now hang their stands all over with them, and young men, and even young women, buy and read them without a b usb. You and I can remember when it was a disgence for a man to idle hehind a bar-room counter and get his living young men shamelessly dependent on their parents. And we know of too many parents who are not ashamed of habits of intoxication nor of cursing in the hearing of their little ones. And how many mothers of families are there whose harsh voices are heard all over the neighborhood, quarreling with their husbands and scolding their children? Time was when a "a great wrath, and her shame shall not be hid." Now they publish.

and girls to the saloon for beer.

Do I exaggerate? Am I not, on the contrary, forced for decency's sake to pass over other shameless sins, which all but the blind and deaf know of among us? Indeed, dear brethren, the word of God is true now as of yore that sinners "preach their shame like Sodom." The lepers laugh at their leprosy. They run in among us to blight us. Their disease, that blight which withers the soul with eternal decay, they rub off upon us. They do it by bad example, by laughing at the simple virtue of good Christians, by jesting and mockery, by bullying, by ill-gotten riches and illgotten power.

But we must rember that they are all this

time really sinners, and worse than ordinary sinners, because without shame. Here, then, is our first duty : not to permit human respect worldly position, or a bullying tongue to silence our love of God's henor, our detestation of yourself," we should please God and save souls. In the family, especially, parents should create a sound family opinion about places and persons and reading and amusements and all things else that lead to sin; bad theaters, moonlight excursions, public balls, liquor stores and beer gardens. A little plain talk, accom panied by good example and much prayer on the part of good Christians, will do a great deal, if not to cure the leprosy of sin in those who have it, at any rate to keep the lepers standing afar off from the uncontaminated and innocent.

#### LORETTO ABBEY.

Eight Young Ladies Take the White Veil Last Wednesday eight young ladies took the white veil at Lerette Abbey, Terente, having gene through the prescribed prebation of six months. Their name are Miss Long, Collingwood, or Sister Mary Irene in the intitution; Miss Ulm, Chicago, Sister Mary Agnes ; Miss Barry, Ottawa, Sitter Dorothea; Miss Riodan, Guelph, Sister Mary Pauline; Miss Gumpfries, Gormany, Sister Mary Gerrude; Miss Darrely, Lindsay, Sister Mary Potcheris, and Miss Lacy, Walkerton, Sister Felicitas. The ceremony was performed in the chapel, which was crowded with the relatives and friends of the newly-registered nuns of an order which in the year 1847 first settled in Canada. The erder of Leretto is educational in its functions, and attends to the instruction of some 200 obildren, fitting them for any walk in life. The education includes tuition in the usual branches of English and French, plane, harp, vocal music (private lesson from prefessors), vecal music (in small classes), choral class, vielin, guitar, drawing and painting in water celers, oil painting, German, Italian, Latin, wax flowers, calishenics and use of clubs,

prescher in a sermon urge most strengly the He spoke of the sacrifices which the newlyabsolute obligation of dying persons to love inducted num had made of their own free will, renouncing the world and devoting their with true contrition founded on the motive of life to the education of the young and the love. She thought it a hard saying, and expression of the well-being of humanity, aggerately stated, and she murmured within The course they had adopted was one well worthy of emulation, and he hoped the choice they had made would be the choice of many of those with whose instruction they were entrusted. The efficiating clergymen were :- Vicar-General Rooney, Rev. Father Kiernan, Dean McCann, Rev. Father Walsh, Ray. Father McInerny, Ray. Father Donahoe, Rev. Father Murray, Rav. Fether Gallagher, Rev. Father O'Relly, Rav. Father McPhil-

#### WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S TRIP To America Designed for the Purpose of Forming a New Party.

London, September 10.—Mr. William O'Brien and his party will sail for the United States on Ostober 1. Their tour will constitute the most important American campaign undertuken in the cause of Irleh patriotism since the visit of Mr. Parcell, Tac present trip will have a new, definite object lu view, which cannot but have a tendency in the direction of putting the Irish cause in America on a better footing than it has ever heretofore enjoyed to the estimation of the American people, and in carrying out more completely then has been possible on former occusions the ideas of Mr. Parnell and his assentate leaders of the Irish party. The will be re-necessary in the United States, quite distinct from the black and southful from the United States, quite distinct from the black t and southful. not which has generally got the upper hand in Irish mattern. They have receive strick with the physical force party, and to ignor or r. padicte as all times and to all escasions the violent one aggressive sports who have disgraced Irmh patriotism by their preaching of dynamits and marder. The delegates will uppoint agents of the Land League in all the important chiles and industrial and commercial centres of America, and will collect donations for the patricile fund and send them direct to Dablie, justead of permitting thom to go through Chacago as a centre, as has been done himerto. Mr. Parnell and his friends have finally succeeded in acquiring sufficient strength and influence to insist upon their purposes and views being accepted as the controling influence in the Land League, and after years of politic forbearance and diplomatic effort nave brought, apparently, the great mass of the Irish people, and all men of thought and sense, into a trame of mind compatible with proper political agitation in behalf of Iroland, as distinguished from the wrong-headed and criminal mathods, which it was impossible to overcome and change to good by any other he-haviour than that which has marked Mr. Parnell's course and that of his most able

#### A Dark Outlook.

The London Daily News correspondent at Cork writes: "The agricultural situation along the southwest coast has, I regret to say, undergone many unfavorable changes in the past few weeks. At the beginning of this month (August) there appeared to be just a chance that the fallure of the potato rop would not prove so universal as it then threatened. Unfortunately climatic conditions since then have so much favored the development of disease that the few sound tubers that remained are almost entirely gene. The potatees planted in tillage, particularly on poor soils, and where the planting was deferred to a later period, will not repay the labor of digging. Indeed, instances have come under my observation where the poor people have given up the eperation of lifting in despair. In many places I have within the past few days, conversed with numbers of the peasantry who had not tasted a potato during the whole of the preceding week.

#### Heavy Floods.

NEW VORK, September 15.—The late heavy sins have caused disastrous ficeds in sections of the country. In Pennsylvania the rising of the waters was both sudden and mischieveus, the farmers suffering heavily. In the fertile Genea:e val ey the dara e to bears, corn and petatees will reach nearly \$100 000. It rained almost incessantly for 48 nours, and the flats were covered with water from one to three feet deep for a distance of several miles. Heavy rain fell in Northern Ohio for several days. Much damage was caused.

#### An Emperor's Counsel.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.-Emperor William made an important speech at a banquet at Breslau Saturday night. He said he hoped other pro-vinces would imitate Silesia in in improving the condition of workingmen. He agreed with the Liberals, who declared that state coercion was not the right way to oppose social democracy and that society must help itself. Social reforms, he said, could only be introduced by the citizens themselves. He trusted the people would awake from their lethargy and not leave it to the state to struggle against perversive elements.

#### To Consult.

London, September 16.—The Rt. Hon. John Morley has gone to Dublin to make a personal survey of the agricultural situation, and to confer with Mesars. Dillon and O'Brien paior to their departure for America.

The Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, by a vote of 97 to 18, has adopted Sir Henry Parkes' scheme for an Australian federa-The Astembly appointed a committee to represent the colony at the coming Federal Convention. Sir Henry Parkes is a member of the committee.

There have been 8,472 cases of cholera in Spain and 1,787 deaths from the disease so far reported.

#### IRISH NOTES.

Hems of interest From the Provinces of the Green Isle.

The Dublin Gazette of Aug. 15, records that five tenants on the estate of Sir Thomas Lenard in Menaghan, have bought their heldlags under the Ashbourne Act.

At a meeting of the Newry Commissioners on August 18, it was decided to support the project of a pork outling company for Newry to obviate the deadlock in the pork Newry to obviate the deadlock in the pork day, August 2-1th. The church, which is in trade, and within a few minutes £5,000 was the parish of Orney, is situated close to Stra-

On the 16th of August, at Belfast, Messrs. Harland and Wolff launched the steamer petrators of the cutrage obtained entrance to Goorgian from their shippard, for Messrs.
F. Lee & Co., Liverpool. The Georgian from the graveyard. The iron catches, upon the 41 feet long, 45 feet beam, 34½ feet deep and is the largest cargo boat affoat, being of the sacristy doors on the inside, were expanse of carrying nearly 7,000 sons dead wrenched from the wood work, the bar resolution of the sacristy doors and the door area. weight.

The Dublin Gazette contains an Order in Council fer the construction under section 3 of the Light Railways (Ireland) Act, of light railways from Donegal to K liybeg, Ballina presses having been opened and their contents to Kilisla, Westport to Audirany, Galway scattered, looks forced with a poker, boxes to Clifden, Killorglin to Valentia, Headford removed and the altar lineas and vertments to Kommare, Bantry to Bentry pler, Skibbe com to Baltimore and Downpatrick to Ard

The rising of Parliament has given a holi day to most members of Parliament, but not , to many of the Irish Party. Arrangements we reen made by the National League of Great Britala for helding a series of imporand registration meetings to the leading section in England and Sectional during the 2008; and each of these meetings will be deressed by one or more of the Irish mem ern Upen this argent and areful work about dezen members of the Irish Party will he constantly engaged for the next two

An important conference of the Kildare cor-law Guardians was held at the disused darkhouse- Donaphmore, about one and a half miles from Balfybrophy Junction, last month to take into consideration the establishments a school for the educational an industrial training of workhouse children in the now idle building there. Saven Unions were represented by twenty-one delegater, who carefully went over the establishment and the farm adjoining, and all of whom ox pressed themselves favorably as to the suit ubility of the premises and grounds for the proposed school.

A man named Burns, who has acquired some reputation as a diver in England, recantly lesped off the O'Council Bridge, Dublin, for a wager. A cansiderable crowd had coilected, and the Liffy being in its usual fragrant state, the dip proved far from ex-pilarating. However, Burns, nothing danneed, swam down the river as far as But Bridge, a couple of hundred yards away There he landed, and was immediately pounced upon by the ever-vigilant represenatives of law and order, and conveyed to Store street police station, where he was remanded. The previous week he had an encounter with a shark in the Mersey. He suc ceeded in killing the shark, but his arm still bears marks of the wounds sustained by him

In the encounter. The emoval of the old houses at Widow's row and digging of foundations for the new Deanery Schools, Londonderry have led to the discovery of curious and interesting remains of a bygone time. In the place supposed te have been a slaughterhouse, from the animal bones found, there were, we under stand, over ten tens of bones and other deposit recoved, and a dense mass of a mixture of blood and earth, which when cut through, emited a fetid oder. These were below the foundations of the houses which were erected perhaps a century age, so that the benes of cattle and horses turned up must have been deposited there many years anterior to that date. A number of clay tobacco pipes of a peculiar shape have also been dug up in this place. The same kind of pipes have been found in other parts of the city at a similar depth below the surface.

Dr. Darley, County Court Judge of Kildare, sat in Chambers, on at his residence, Fitzwilliam square, Dublin, to hear an application far the release et Michael Morrissey, in prison on an order of contempt of court made by Judge Dailey, for not removing certain Land Lagne huts on a farm at Clongerey. Dr. Counsel said that the application was made on the affidavit of Mary Kelly, the tenant of the lands, who said that she was the sele tenant, that Michael Merrissey was married teher niece, and that he only resided on the lands, having no interest or right in them, and that he had no power or authority te remove any structures or holdings on the farm. Mr. W. G. White, for the landlord, Peter de Penthony O'Kelly, claimed that the judges had no power to make an order in equity outside his country. He complained that he had insufficient notice of the application, and that he wanted Mrs. Kelly to be in attendance for cross-examination. Dr. Darley adjourned the case.

On Sunday, August 17th, his Grace the Archbishep of Dublin laid the corner-stone of the handseme new church, which is to replace the old edifice which did duty so long at Dolphin's Barn. The weather was most uplayerable, but notwithstanding there was a very large attendance, the space about the platform being thronged with the parishieners and their friends. After the conclusion of the ceremony, a meeting was held at which the Archbishep presided. His Grace congra-tulated the priests and people of the parish, on the good progress that had already been made with the great work they had taken in hand. Monsigner kennedy, the Parish Priest, said that since the last meeting had been held they had received a number of centribations from generous friends. Mr. Bryne, of Gienmaiure, had presented them which he had no doubt would, when it against Mr. Luxton, of The Winnepey Free was telled, be heard down in the county Press.

from which he came. His Grace the Archbishop had promised them £1,000 when they had succeeded in raising that amount, and now he was glad to say they had done se. Frem Mr. Cunningham they had received the large amount of £500; their collector has handed in considerably more than £200, and a large number of handsome denations had been received from the parishieners, the great generosity of whom he was beung to acknowledge. A cellection was then made, and a very substantial sum was realised.

An outrage of a dastardly and escriligious character was perpetrated at Melmount in reply to some letter from the Archbishep,
Tyrone Uathelic Church on the night of San- which may be published hereafter, says: bane, and between the town and Sion Mills the place is very thinly populated. The permoved and the door epened. The door itself showed traces of victence, one of the panels being broken and the mouldings term off. The sacriety was thoroughly ransacked, disarranged. The chalice was tolen, but the other sacred vessels were lest unbouched. Outside the enurch the poer-box was found emashed and its contents stelen. As it had not been opened for a long time, B is anyprood to have contained a large sum. The perpetrators lighted a condle, taken from onof the little side alters, and then threw it on the fleor. From the appearance of the plane It was evidens that great force and victory must have been used to obtain currence to the eacristy and to open the looks of the largprosses thereir. It was found upon examinaion that the "monetranes" did not except the astantion of whoever had hands in the outrage. Though found in the sacraty, encl and in he hox, it was even when examined to have been broken in two, but joined again and replaced. The supportion is that it was not considered to be an valuable as was expected. The silver which creamented its top was stelen, together with the chalice. Strange tramps were seen in the vicinity of the church latt on Sunday evening and very early on Menday merning. Three persons were arrested near Ballybofey on suspicion, but nothing in the chape of money or value ables was feaule about them.

#### SOUNDING THE ALARM.

The Irish Bishops, solicitous for the temporal as well as the spiritual welfare of their flocks, are urging the adoption of prompt measures to cope with the distress which, by all accounts, is mevitable, though it is to be hoped in will not assume any alarming dimensions. The Most Rev. Dr. O'Donn II, Bishop of Raphoe, referring to the rad accounts furnished by pondents from the South and West of Ireland, writes:-"1 regret to say they would only too accurately describe the ravages of potato blight bere also in the far North. With the exception of the Lagan district and an occasional elsewhere, the potato crop is a dead failure throughout Donegal. From personal observation I know that along the Western seaboard and in the inland montainous parts of the county the early kinds are already almost completely decayed, while the later stalk; were blackened with disease before the tubers had attained one-fourth the usual size. In a few months, I fear, there will be no potatoes fit for human food along the coast from Dunfanaghy to Killybegs. What can be done? Well, four pieces of railway extension have been scheduled for this county. Let them be made. Three of them have been sanctioned by the grand jury. The consideration of the fourth has been deferred for fuller discussion of the question o route. But on the general merits, and in view of the dismal prospect that is opening before us, the line to Gweedore is certainly not less neces sary than any of the others." A series of resclutions, signed on behalf of the clergy by the Most Rev. Dr. Lyster, Bishop of Achonry, and the Very Rev. Dean Finn, and which

HAVE BEEN FORWARDED to the Chief Secretary and Messrs. J. Dillon, D. Crilly, J. Deasy, and J. F. X. O'Brien, M.P.'s, have been passed by the clergy of the deanery of Swinford, county Mayo, in view of the approaching distress. The resolutions urgently call on the Government to save the people from the horrors of famine. Twelve parishes, namely, Kilconduff, Killeaden, Bohola, Straide, Toomore, Kilgarwen, Atsymas, Killaser, Kilbeigh, Carracastle, Castlemore, and Kilmonee are specially mentioned as call ing for attention. As eleemosynary aid is most demoralising the Bishop and clergy suggest useful public works of one kind or another, particularising the proposed railway between Claremorris and Colloney, in which there are proposed railway difficulties, and the measure. no engineering difficulties, and the measure ments are made and the levels taken. By this great work a very large amount of employment would be given, a wide and populous district would be opened up, the needed link between north and south would be supplied, and a railroad constructed which would be a public boom of permanent and national advantage, In the district of Barryroe, a correspondent says there are, eight thousand people, and in another month at least three thousand will be without food, and must starve if not assisted from some In the west of the County Cork, where the notato is almost the only crop sown the country presents a devastated appearance It is the deliberate opinion of another corres pondent that this winter, unless more energeti measures than seem contemplated by the Government are taken, many deaths mus occur from starvation and famine fever.

A deputation waited upon the Minister of Justice yesterday in regard to the pork duties. The Minister's ruling is that both mess and clear mess pork bear duty at the rate of 11 cents

per pound.

Attorney-General Martin of Manitoba is said

#### PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

#### Two Remarkabl Letters Thereon by the Late Cardinal Newman,

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle says :- Amongst the let-ters of the late Cardinal Newman one has just been shown to me, written in excellent French to Mgr. Darbog, Archbishop of Paris. The Oraterian and future Cardinal, prebably 'The dectrine of Infallibility has now been mere than sufficiently promulgated. Person-ally I have never had a shadow of doubt that the very essence of rollgion is protection from error, for a revelation which could stultify itself would be no revelation at all. I have always inclined to the notion that a General Council was the magisterial exponent of the Creed, just as the judges of England are the legal expounders of the statutes of our realm. Unfortenately a General Council may be hampered and hindered by the action of infidel Governments upon a weak or time-serv. ing spiscopats. It is therefore better that the individual command of Christ to Peter to teach the nations and to guard the Christian structure of scolety, rhould be committed to his undeal ted successor. By this means there well be no more of those misunderstandings out of which Jansenism and Gallicanism have arisen, and which in these latter days have begotten here in England the so-called Branch Theory, by which the Catholic mind-ed members of a Protestant Church claim the blessings of Cathelleism. When Rome spoke on this cubject every misglving vanished; for, if by some fiction, shows who love me will have it that I am a teacher of the fathiful, I am above all a disciple of the Cauren, doctor, Edelium discipulus celesier -I am with reverence and affection your neveted and humble servant, John Henry Newman."

Carainal Newman wrote to the Lundon correspondent of the Manch ster Guardian on the same subject :- "We do not want, we do not recognize, in St. Peter an impeccable man but a sure teacher of the truth. The Pope takes his place. St. Peter orred in deed, and ans reproved by St. Poul at Authori ; but when he spoke hat he minister of heaven he as well as St. Pout [sain choir Epacies] speke truth and nothing out truth. We do not want more than this mamely, truth; but we do want as much. We can blame a Pope's actions, while we believe in his formal counciations of Christian acctrine.-Very truly yours, John H. NEWMAN.

#### The Clerics in Canada.

TESUCUL BILOTES that in Canada the Catholic Church at present is served by 1908 seculer priests and 464 regulars, in all 2,372, or one priest for S64 souls. The religious communities are divided

40 10:10:10	
Oblat Fathers	192
Jesuit Fathers	78
Salpicians	64
Fathers of the Holy Cross	49
Redempterists Fathers	-39
Buellians Fathers	27
St. Vinteur Fathers	14
Deminican Fathers	11
Fathers of the Resurrection	6
Carmelites	6
Society of Mary	5
Francisco na	.2

It will thus be seen that in Canada the Oplats are the strongest numerically. In the United States the Jesuits stand at the head of the list.

#### The Irish Bishops.

The Dublin correspondent of the Liverpeol Catholic Times, writes :- "It is commonly rumoved that more than one Irish bishop has been summoned to Rome, recent events in Ireland, particularly in Limerick and elsewhere, forming the subject of the most serious consideration at the Natican. It is understeed that their Lordships will leave after the vacations. In giving this rumor quantum valeat I de not specially refer to Dablin die-

#### The State of Rome.

The popular conception in England of Garibaldi's attack on Rome was that he was helping an enslaved people to throw off the that the Rome of that day was a sink of corruption, ill governed, and a disgrace to civilization. To believe this was an Englehman's duty. What says the correspondent of the Manchester Courier after twenty years of Freemason rule? "It is impossible," he says, "for a Christian to live in Rome. The place is the headquarters of Atheism. The shop windows are full of shocking caricatures of the Deity; and the licence allowed to blasphemy and What says the correspondent of the indecency has never been surpassed ever in France in 1793." Such a state of things never yes continued to exist for any length of time in human society. It is plain that the Radical Government of Italy must end in a revolution, and that at no distant date. Whether the revolution will be a bloody or a bloodless one remains to be seen.—Cathoic Times.

#### The Nuns of Ireland.

The monks and nuns of Ireland have always been important factors in her prosperity. At present the different Irish convents are doing their best to revive those industries which tyranny and tribulation strangled. Not long ago the superior of the convent at Skibbereen resolved to interest the poor of the neighbor-hood in the manufacture of linen stuffs. The result is that the last few months two miles' length of lawn of the finest quality was sent ont of the convent as well as four hundred dozen delicate pocket-bandkerchiefs. The finest lawn, of all colors and patterns, is manufactured. there. The looms are set in pleasant rooms, full of sunshine, the scent of flowers, and fresh

air. The nans at Skibbereen have an ideal factory. Reland needs more industries of this kind.—Ave Maria.

James Leahy, of Thorold, was killed at King-

JOHN BOYLE O'REKLLY'S LAST POEM. Poets should not reason;

Let them sing ; Argument is treason— Bells should ring.

Statements none, nor questions; Gnomic words. Spirit cries, auggestions; Like the birds.

He may use deduction Who must preach; He may praise instruction Who must teach.

But the post duly Fills his part When the song bursts truly From his heart.

For no purpose springing; For no pelf; He must do the singing

Not in lines austerely Let him build; Not the surface merely Let him gild.

For itself.

Fearless, uninvited, Like a spring, Opal words, inlighted, Let him sing.

As the leaf grows sunward Song must grow; As the stream flows onward Song must flow.

Unless? Aye-for measure; Roses die, But their breath gives pleasure-God knows why!

#### YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

VALUE OF TRUTH.

James and John were playmates and each 12 years old, says the Detroit Free Press. Their parents dwelt side by side, and so the two bays were much together. They " play-ed herse" with the same hee-handle, liked the same brand of pumpkin ple, and were preity nearly one in all things. The one great exception was the fact that James would lie like a candidate for alderman, while John would tell the truth if it barked his shins. James eften guyed him for this foellabores, but to no effect. He kept right on telling the truth and getting three lickings to any other boy's one.
One day, when these two boys were going

ever to Mrs. Scott's to borrow her quiltingframes and a drawing of tea, they met a stranger, who looked at them intently, and finally asked :

"Boys, did you find a purse of gold on the road ?' "Ne, thir," promptly replied James the

liar.
"Yith, thir, as premptly replied John the truthful, at the same time handing it

They had found such a purse, but, being a little absent-minded, I had forgotten to men-

tion the fact.
"Ah, ha!" cries the stranger, "but I drepped it to test you! The proof is clear! Pres-to!-fizzledum!-change!"

And a great black cat leaped out of a thicket and bore the liar away for cat meat, while the stranger took from his pecket a golden rule and handed it to Jehn with the remark.

"Now run along, sonny, and everything you touch shall turn to gold. Remember that, while the liar may prosper and grow fat for a time, the truthful hyena will come out on top in the long run.

While this is also a true story I have concealed the true names of the principal characters in it, but they can be had by sending young moss will become as tame as a domes-your address with a stamp to pay return the cow in a short time. They become ac-

OPPOSITE.

Chinese de nearly everything centrary to the way it is done in this country. We shake hands with each other the Chinaman shakes hand with himself. We uncover the head as a mark of respect; the Chinaman not enly keeps his head covered, but pulls off his shees if he wishes to be very polite,

We show the face; they the head and eyebrews. We cut out finger-nails; they con-aider it aristocratic to have nails from five inches to a foet in length. The Chinaman's shirt is worn entside his trousers. We blacken our shoes; he whitens them. want wine ice-celd; the Chinaman d;inks his soolding hot. We bury in the easth; they en the surface. With us black clothing is a badge of mourning; in China white garments indicate the less of friends. In that land of opposites it is the old men who fly inability to move through the heavy snow. It kites, walk on stilts, play marbles, shoet firecrackers and play shuttle-cock, and to keep up their edd ways of deing things, they play the latter with their feet, instead of their hands. In China women de what we censader men's work, and the men are milliners, dress-makers and washerwemen. With us the right hand is the place of honor; with them it is the left. We live, cook and eat on the ground floor and sleep up stairs; with the Chinaman the reverse is the rule, In dating letters we write the year last; they place it first. In speaking of the compass they always say it points south. We pay our doctor when we are sick; they pay as long as they remain well, but as soon as they get sick the pay steps. Here men kill their enemises; a Obinaman gets revenge by killing himself. They launch ships sidewise; ring bells from eutside and turn sorews in a centrary direction.

THE AGE OF IBON. Iron vessels cross the cocan. Iron engines give them metien, Iron needles, northward veering, Iron tiliers vessels steering, Iren pipes eur gas delivers, lron bridges span our rivers, Iron pens are used for writing, Iren ink our thoughts indicting, Iren stoves fer cooking victuals, Iren evens, pots and kettles, Iron horses draw our loads, Iron rails compose our reads, Iron anchors hold in sands, Iren belts, and reads and bands, Iren houses, iren walls, Iren cannon, iron balls, Iron axes, knives and chains, Iron augers, saws and planes. Iron globules in our blood, Iren particles in feed, Iren lightning-rods on spires,

Iron telegraphic wires, Iron hammers, nalls and screws,

Iron in everything we use.

A STRANGE SUPERSTITION. Same very interesting facts have been brought to general netice on the alleged avenging habit of the cobra in Indian and Chinese felk lore. The belief in India is that - wanned cohra which escapes will seener or later revenge itself on the man who has caused the injury, wherever he may go or whatever he may do. This bellef is also deeply rected in Indo-China and China itself as well as in India. In China there is also a atreng prejudice against killing a cobra lest Arch St., Phila. Pa

its spirit should haunt the slayer over after. In that country cobras are, therefore, shunned rather than pursued and attacked. Pepular stories of the dire consequences of slaying them keep up the superstition. A high efficial who had killed one died seen afterwards of some mysterious disease, and the death was, of course, very naturally attributed to the slain snake. The spirit of the snake is, furthermore, supposed to enter into the possession of its slayer, and employ the vecal organs of the latter in uttering imprecations on himself until death mercifully removes him. The marvel is that any snakes at all are killed in China, to may dreadful punishments are supposed to overtake their destroyers, and it is considered a work well meriting faver, here and hereafter, to purchase captured anakes and liberate them. Nevertheless, poisonous anakes are not numereus in China, prebably because their pre-sence is incevenient to Chinese farmers, and they are therefore destroyed, felk lere netwithstanding.

A CUNNING FISH. He who goes a fishing in our quite inland waters soon becomes femiliar with the pret-ty golden and ruddy sun-fish; but no angler simply as such, ever saw this lively creature at its best. It is one thing to catch them, which is too easily done to consider the matter sport, and another and far nobler thing to watch their winning ways when guarding their nests. He who does this will realize what a fish really is, for to credit these an! mals, as a class, with a medicum of common sense, seldem eccurs to anyone. But this much can be set down as incontrovertible—a fish is no feel. Net long since, as I was passing ever a little bridge, I noticed a big mother sun-fish in a violent state of trepidatien, and paused to determine what was the treublo. A single glance told me the whole stery; a heat of little minnows were darting in at the eggs that covered a little space of the shallow nest, and the parent fish was de-iending them as best it might. The attacking minnews were in two bands, and as one el these was chased away, the other rushed into the little depression in the sand. But before they could selze the eggs, or so I thought, the sun-fish returned with a rush and scattered the intruders. So it kept up, and apparently would have never ended, had not a more fermidable enemy of the sun-fish appeared upon the scene. This was a huge sucker, and entirely tee powerful a foe to be met in single combat. The sun fish recegnized this at once, and hit upon a happy expedient, which succeeded admirably. Instead of valuey darting at the snoker, it sped round and round its nest with inconceivable velocity, and so stirred up the water that the intruder was frightened or bewildered, and beat a hasty retreat. It was all a matter of a few minutes but now much transpired? The little minnews proved their cunning by their tactics; but what a deal of quick wit entered in the brain of the sun-fish.—Dr. Charles C. Abbott.

CAN BRES TALK ?

The question has been debated for a long time, and a German naturalist atates that he is able at last to say that if they cannot tilk at least they possess some other means of communicating news from other. A bee having flown into his room, he gave it some dreps of honey. The bee breakfasted and flew off, but in half an heur returned with a companion, who was also entertained. Presently the first bee came back with six friends, and after they had featted a whole swarm surrennded the windew.

MOOSE HENTING.

Probably that sportsman who has written of the moose with a closer minuteness and larger knewledge, is Lord Dunraven. In an article which he contributed a score of years ago or more to the Fortnightlf Review on moese hunting in Canada, he calls attention to the little necessitiv there is to allow that animal to be exterminated, in asmuch as it adapts itself wonderfully to civilization. A customed to the ordinary nelses of a settled lecality with such facility that they may sometimes be found feeding within a few hundred yards of a road. A railway dees not appear to disturb them at all. Lord Dunraven has shot moose tue sound of the barking of degs and the cackling of geese of a farm house, in places where the animals must have been constantly within hearing of shouting men, barking dogs, and all the noises of settlement. The moose has many advantages ever ether deer; but it suffers also from great nisadvantages, which make it an easy prey to its great and principal destroyer, man. The female of almost all of the deer tribe has but ene fawn at a birth; whereas the cow meese dreps two calves. This is much in faver of the race. Of the disadvantages of which it is a victim, that one most accentuated is its is a remarkable fact that unlike the caribou, which shares the woods and barrens with him, he is not equipped with feet suited to his winter environment. In the fermer the hoofs are very bread and round and split up very high, so that when the animal treads upon the soft antisce of the snew the hoefs, spreading out form a kind of natural mewshee and prevent its sinking deep. The frog becomes absorbed toward winter, so that the whole weight of the animal rests upon the hoof the edges of which are as sharp as a knite and give the caribou so secure a footheld that it can run without fear er danger on the slippery surface of smeeth los. The mosse, however, with its small and pointed feet, is equally holpless in deep snew er on a frozen surface. It is a matter of seme surprise that so consolentions a spertsman as Lord Dunraven should speak with such complacency of mess-calling, which, to his mind, is the most interesting of all weed-land sports. That may be true; but, like all imitative calls which appeal to the maternal finatinote of female game, or to the cretic impulses of the male, to draw the animals within gamahet, it cannot be classed as legitimate aport.

A LONG STANDING CASE SETTLED AT

T. W. Hunt, Port Hope, Ont., writes :was a sufferer from a long standing case of catarrh and being well up in years (72) hardly expected to ever obtain anything that would give me material or permanent relief. At the time of receiving Nasal Balm I was very bad with catarrh, but take great pleasure in stating that on the second application I obtained wonderful relief and its effect was pleasant, soothing and healing. It acted like magic and is worth ten times its cost for the immediate relief it gives. I feel confident the second bottle will a lect a permanent cure. I have recommended Nasal Balm for cold in the head and in every case it acts like a charm.

Our life from first to last teaches us this lesson: it is one continuous whele, gathering up itself through all its course, and perpetuating its earliest features in its latest self; the child is in the bey, the boy is in the man, the man is bimself for ever.

## Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

CLOSE—MULHOLLAND—William, only son of Patrick Close, Stoneyford to Letitia second daughter of Daniel Mulholland.

COOLIGAN—COEN—Edward, son of the late James Cooligan, Ballina, to Bertie Frances, daughter of the late Michael Coen, Ballina.

DEVANT—KENNY—August 12, at Easkey Oathers.

one Church, Patrick, third son of James Devany, Esq., Kilmacown, to Honoria, eldest daughter of of Bryan Kenny, Esq., Carren-

EHINS-CAMPBELL-Patrick, eldest con of the late Patricks Ekins, Richardtown, to Mary, third daughter of the late Patrick Campbell, Tryan, Dunleer.
FINAN-MURPHY-Michael Finan, Shinrone
National School, to Ellen Murphy, Ballyegan National School.

KEARNEY—CURBIE—Hugh Kearney, Cross street, Kells, Co. Meath, to Mary, only daughter of the late Denis Currie, of Regent street, Liverpool.

MCKINNY-MEGRATH-Annie McGrath, se-cond daughter of P. McGragh, Manorham-ilton, to Charles McKinny, second son of Terence McKinuy, Manorhamilton.

McShare — McGirnis — Patrick McShare,
Slaughmanus, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late William McGinnis, Dungul-

MURRAT-Quinn-Joseph, fourth son of the late James Murray, Rathnestin, Co. Louth, to Maria, eldest daughter of Martin Quinn, Dalkey.

#### DIED.

BOLTON-August 15, at Parnell street, Wexford, the residence of Mr. William Thomas, Thom-

as Bolton, aged 60 years.

BERRY—August 19, at his residence, Emmet road, Inchicore, Dublin, John, second son of the late John Berry, after a long and bedious illness.

BURKE—August 15. at Shanghai, China, Bedelia Mary Burke, relict of the late Martin J. Burke, E.q., M,D., and daughter of the late James Swords, E.q., R.E., Galway. Borough P. Cappa, Kilrush, Randal, Borough P.

COURTENY—At 7 Main street, Dundrum, Mary, wife of Edward Courtney, builder, and daughter of the late James Kelly, Carrickgower, Newtownmountkennedy, Wicklow. DELANEY-At Main street, Edenderry, Ellie,

only surviving daughter of the late P. J. Delansy.

Devine—At Church et., Strabane, Catherine, eldest daughter of George Devine.

FARELL—At 35 Rishto Buildings, Dublin, John, Farell—at the late Indiangs, and Annie

Farrell, son of the late Laurence and Annie Farrell, Saggart. FOLEZ-At Augha, Nurney, Co. Carlow, John Foley.

FABINGTON.—August 22. at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. William Symth, Breffai Dalkey, Christina, second eldest daughter of Mr. John Farrington. FITZGERALD.—August 20, at his father's residence, 21 Merchant's quay, Dubliu, Peter, second eldest son of Patrick Fitzgerald, late

of Tullamore, King's County aged 20 years FLINT.—August 22, at No. 11 Castlewood avenue, Rathmines, Dublin, John Flint. Guinan-August 19, at Mount Armstrong, Rahan, Margaret, daughter of the lat Patrick Guinan. GERNON-August 21, at the residence of her

cousin, James Saunders, Tullow street, Car low, Mary, widow of the late John Gernon Guy-August 11 at the residence of her father 4 Adelaide road, Glasthule, Kingstown.
Teresa, Agnes, youngest surviving daughter
of Mr. Richard Guy.
GAEDE—At Castlemartyr, Mary Catherine,
daughter of Thomas Garde.

GABILAN—At the Convent, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Mable, member of the Community of the Sacred Heart, youngest daughter of the late Thomas McEvoy Gartlan, Moynaline.

ality. GIYNN—At Muchanagh, Eyrecourt, County Galway, Della, wife of Thomas Glynn, of Denmark hill, London, 29 years. GREEN—Michael Green, Corrigineur, 31

years.
HARVEY-August 17, at her residence, Farm county Dublin, wife of James Harvey. HEBBERT-August 17, at his residence, Kil-

mastulla, Birdhill, county Tipperary, after a brief illness, Manricc, second eldest son of the late Michael Herbert, aged 22 years.

HALLIGAN — Aug. 23, at Kilbarrack, Catherine, wife of William Halligan.

HAET—At the city of Dublin Hospital, Upper Baggot st., Sarab, wife of John Hart, and recognited the late. Themas Gill.

ungest daughter of the late Thomas Gill, Moyvalley.

Moyvalley.

Hanlon—August 21, at her residence, 103
Jame's st., Dublin, Mrs. Amelia Hanlon,
mother of Robert Hanlon.

Halleran—At Ballinphelic, Mary, wife of
Michael Halleran, and daughter of the late
Daniel Murphy, Old Abbey.

HEGARTY—At Scaly, Co. Wicklon, Julia,
daughter of James and Bridget Hegarty, 29
wears.

KELLY-August 18, at the residence of his brother, John, younger son of the late Timothy Kelly, Ballybin, Rateath, aged 27 yesta.

years.

KEES—August 18, at the R.I.C. Berrack, Glen-cullen, Bridget J., youngest dauguter of Sergt. Kerr, aged 4 months.

LENNON—August 16, at the South Dublin Union, Arthur Lennon, late of 10 Redmond's

Hill, Dablin. Ludlow—At Bellewstown, Christopher Lud-MCDERMGTT — At Whitehall, Riverstown, Mary, relied of the late Luke McDermoth, 59

McEvor-At Rossmore, Margaret, wife of Michael McEvoy, of Rossmore, after her confinement, 32 years.

MALONE-At Yeomanstown, Nans, James Malone. MABTIN -- At Donlavin, County Wicklow, Wm. Martin 66 years.

Mr. Dillon's Scheme.

Dublin, September 10.-John Dillon, M.P., while presiding at a National league meeting here last night, said he had taken great pains to inform himself of the condition of Ireland, and he regretted to say that his enquiries during the past three weeks had showed in many cases that the failure of the potate crop was mere complete than in 1879 Referring to the possibility of establishing a famine fund, Mr. Dillen said the elmpless

method for the charitable was to send cheques to the various landlords in the distressed districts to buy them off and let the tenants districts to buy them off and let the temants keep what they had. That would be better than distributing the mency among the poor.
With the Government rested the responsibility to provide for these people. If they
do not cheese to accept the responsibility let them give the Irish leaders power to old the

The disagreeable sick headache, and feul stemach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single desc of McGale's Butternut Pills.

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By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit: CERTIFICATE-I hereby certify that the Hank of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Heneticenola Publica.

APOLINAE CAETILLO, Intervenor.

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PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money: Wholes, \$4; Halves, \$2; Quarters, \$1; LIST OF PRIZES:

2102 01 -1120001	
1 Capital Prize of \$60,000	\$60,0
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1 Capital Prize of 10,000is	10,0
1 Grand Prize of 2,000is	2.0
3 Prizes of \$1000sre	3.0
6 Prizes of 500are	3,0
20 Prizes of 200are	4.0
100 Prizes of 100aro	10.0
20 Prizes of 50are	17.0
554 Prizes of 20	11.0
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	,-

150 Prizes of \$60, approximating to \$60,000; prize, \$9,000
150 Prizes of \$50, approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$7,500
150 Prizes of \$40, approximating to \$10,000 prize, \$6,000
799 Terminals of \$20, decided by \$60,000 prize, \$15,880

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may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as resulty cured as any other disease which medicine can reads. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you happen to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. rdinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparatively triffing cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus affilted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists.

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PRIZES VALUE, - - - - - - \$50,000. CAPITAL PRIZE: - ONE REAL ESTATE WORTH \$5,000.

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1	Real	Estate	werti	h	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
	"	14	44		2,000.00	2,000.00
ī	46	66	44		1,000 00	
	66	64	**		500 00	2,000.00
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ባበው	Cold	Water	hea		50 00	10,000.001
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207	Prize	a wort	h			\$50,000.00
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TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 p. c. Winners' names not free. Address, published unless specially authorized. Drawings on the Third Wednesday of every month. A. A. AUDET, Secretary. Offices: 19 St. James Street, Montreal, Can.

Exhibition Excursions, 1890

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For a limited time only we will sell a splendid French Water Color of this famous picture for 50 Cents. They are well worth \$3.00. Send in your orders early, as we have only a few in stock. There will be no further expense to you than our price (50 cents) as we pay all other charges.

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gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you

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HAND

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court. No. 1196. Dame Domitide Maste, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Eusebe Leclar, laborer, of the same place, has this day instituted an action for separation as to pro-perty against her husband.

Montreal, 8th September, 1890. GUSTAVE LAMOTHE, Attorney for Plaintiff

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#### GRAND

Art, Industrial and Agricultural

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From October 1st to October 31st, 1860.

As already announced in the public press, this Exhibition is to consist of four departments: The Art Department, in which will be seen the finest collection of oil paintings, both old and new, ever exhibited in this province; the Industrial Department, which will be open to all the manufacturers of the country; the Agricultural Deportment, which will been with the produce of the farms, orchards and vineyards of the County of Essex; and last, but not least, the Ladies? Department, to which all the ladies of Ontario and Onebec, who are expert in fancy or plain needlework. are eargestly invited to contribute an exhibit.

To encourage competition in this department, a fine old oil painting, from among those requived from Europe, will be presented to the lady whose exhibit will be judged the best, by a ocmmittee of ladies appointed for the purpose. The ten next best exhibits will be adjudged a fine large engraving each.

The names of all the lady exhibitors will be published in the papers, with such favorable commendations as their exhibits may call for, and to each article on exhibition will be fixed a large card, bearing the name and address of the donor. Among the oil paintings already on hand there is a

magnificent " Ecce Homo;" 4 feet 2 in. x 2 feet 9 in., from the private gallery of the late Plus IX. This grand oil painting was bought at the sale of the personal effects of the late venerated Pontiff, after his death, by a Canon of the Cathedral of Prague, in Bohemia, and the very same rev. gentleman donated it to be disposed of to best advantage for the benefit of the Colored Orphanage, attached to the Windsor Hotel Dieu. This beautiful painting will be raftled at the conclusion of the Exhibition, on the 31st October next; chances, 50c. each. There is also on hand another grand oil painting, 2 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 3 in., representing St. Paul preaching in the Arcopagus at Athens Acts xvii. 19 33). This will also be raffied at 50c. a chance. Persons wishing to obtain further information concerning the Exhibition will kindly write to REV. DEAN WAGNER, Windsor, Ont , who is also prepared

to send tickets to all upon demand.

READ THIS! Any manufacturer or business firm wishing to advertise at the exhibition, without sending any exhibits, will have the privilege, upon payment of \$5, of having a framed advertising card 3x4 foct put up in the exhibition buildings, such advertising card, together with the fee, to be sent to the address of the Secretary of the Committee of Management, as above, on or before the 20th September next.

# DEAFNESS.

To save cost of shipment such cards might be ordered

at any of the printing offices in Windsor,

Scientifically treated by an aurist of world-wide reputation. Deafness ermicated and outlroly cured, of from 20 to 30 years standing, after all other treatments have failed. How the difficulty is reached and the cause removed, fully explained in circulars, with affidavits and testinonials of cures from prominent affidavits and testinonials of cures from prominent

people, mailed free. Dr. A. FONTAINE, 19 East 14th St., N.Y.

### DOHERTY & DOHERTY,

Advocates and Barristers,

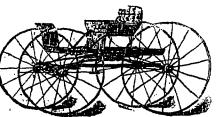
180 ST. JAMES STREET, City and District Bank Building.

# ROOFING

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

GUM ELASTIC ROOFING Co., 39 & 41 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Local Agents Wanted.



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

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

**BRODIE & HARVIE'S** 

Is THE BEST and THE ONLY GENUINE article Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it, as all others are imitations.

While Listening to Shandon Bells. BY CHARLES H. A. ESLING,

Peace to thy slumbers !
In musical numbers
Thy requiem wells from Shandon steeple, Thy requiest went from Susudon sreeple,
Its ivy leaves raning,
And Lee's silvery crossing,
All echoed for aye in the hearts of thy people.

Joy to thy ashes!
Thy wits' classic flashes
And all the rich broque of thy vagabond singing
Within the tomb waken
And through air love-shaken Vibrate round the world at Shandon's sweet

\_Old St. Ann's Cork, Ireland, July 17, 1890.

### DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

MINERAL OIL LAMPS.

Oolonel Majendle and Sir F. Abel's reports on accident; with mineral eil lamps have just ben issued. One practical suggestion about wicks is that "a lossely plaited wick of long staple cotton draws up the oil" mere safely than a tightly plaited wick, or one of short, stapled cotten of inferior capillary power.

CRIME MORE PREVALENT IN HOT WEATHER. Orims is much mere prevalent during the hot weather than in coel, for the very simple reason that in hot weather the blood becomes heated, and a person is much more easily angered than in cool weather. Summer is also a faverite time for these tired of life to shift off this mertal coil, and at this season of the year the correct method of taking ene's He is by drowning.

#### FINE MECHANISM.

ingonaity exhibited by the London Mechanical and Scientific Society, may be mentioned an instrument loaned by the great Armstrong on Works which accurately measures thickness down to the one thousandth of an inch; a similar instrument by a rival millionth parts; a scale, Oartling, the worldismous balance maker, which turns the one thousandth of a grain while leaded with 3,000 grains; and an engine by a Paddington watch-maker which contains 122 pieces, not including 33 bolts and screws, and can be hidden in 1 lady's No. 7 thimble.

THE SPAWNING OF EELS.

necessary to their existences in proved by the fact that many cels which inhabit inland pends and lakes never visit the sea at all. A gentleman digging in the month of Ostober in the gravel banks of the River Stour found stated that he had seen a considerable numher of young cels rise up through a small spening in the sand at the bottom of a small stream-the Ravensbourne. The greater number of eels, however, do visit the sea, and the "passing up" a river of the young cels is one of the most curious sights of natural

CRYSTALIZED SOUND.

The human voice alone, writes Mr. J. F. Conthem, is capable of printing form upon matter as successfully and as distinctly as a violin bow drawn across the edges of a plate. The discoverer of this great fact is a lady, Mrs. Watts Hughes. The experiments are conducted as follows—A hollow receiver is procured, over the mouth of which is stretched an elactic membrane. The surface of the membrane is covered with a semi-fluid pasto, si such consistency that very light impres sions can be easily received. The vecalist then sings against the membrane, with perfectly steady and accurate intenation, when and in the mest unexpected forms. Daisies. with every petal exactly shaped, are common figures: lilles, as systematically made, are not rare. A change of note, or of timbre, will produce a minature tree upon the pasts. the surface of the membrane : another imperceptible difference of sound will lay, side by side with the star-fish, an anemene. Occaelenally the vibrations will imprint themssives in the form of shells, beautifully voluted; then, deserting these marine forms as espriciously as it took them up, the sound will create ferns, suspend bunches of fruit and otherwise adorn the surface.

CURE FOR BITES.

I have been bitten bydegs repeatedly, ence everely. A pet dog of a neighbor's was very ck, and I was attempting to relieve it. It like me in the left thumb, just below the nall. That member became black as far dewn as the wrist. I remained so until the nall came of. The ewner talked of hydrophobia, and said the dog had net tasted water for two weeks. Had I been afraid, I should, no doubt, have taken nervous fits and dled. The verdict would have been "hydrophiba." But simply applied a solution of "salt and vinegar," a little mere vinegar than salt. washed the wound with it, then tied a clean rag around the thumb, keeping it saturated well with the solution and moved the rag so that a Ireah part covered the wound, at intervals. This remedy was ence applied to my wrist by a colered weman in the south for a snake bite, My arm was then black, hard and painid. The remedy acted like a charm. In lwe heurs the discoleration had disappeared, and with it the pain, and only the needle mark where the fang had entered was

Again, I was bitted by a weasel in the Grand Central depet. A girl had it in a bag and had placed it on a seat next to mine, rewarking that it was a kitten. I placed my and on it. Quicker than thought a couple of leath punctured the joint of my left forefager to the bone. I compelled the girl to iel me what was in the bag. My finger was badly swollen and painful before I reached home, some hours after. I used the same limple remedy with the same speedyresult, bave also applied it successfuly in other Mass. - Catherine Sewell.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

A Paris newspaper, the Paix, states that French scientist has made a discovery which is likely to revelution is the art of war, M. Paul Giffard has found out a liquid gas, iquesió, which can be used to propel bullets, cannon shot or shell. The Chamber of Comnerce of St. Etienns has been so impressed by the value of the discovery that it has con-terred upon him a gold medal and a more

AT FATHER PROUTS GRAVE. | and centact with the atmospheric air cause it to velatilise instantaneously and with a force of expansion exceeding that of gun-powder, and drives the bullet before it with equal or greater velocity than gunpewder. No sound or smoke is produced.

A writer in the Scots Observer says that

he has sprinkeld individual wasps and bees

SPEED OF BIRDS AND INSECTS.

with rese-coloured pewder, and has found that thus handlcapped they could with case keep up with the fastest trains when speading down "Shap Saumit," the steepest gradient in the country. Nor were these carried along in the rush of air caused by the train. They would come in and out of the window, sometimes disappearing for a minute or more, but frequently returning again and again. At distances of from five to ten miles they dropped behind when, others took their place. Pettigrew states that the risks of the silkworm meth travels at the rate of 100 miles a day. The speed of flight attained by pigeons is well thown, and as the time the French were making trials with messenger awallows the German Emperer ordered extensive experiments to be carried out with carrier pigeons to be tested at the coming Imperial mancavres. Upon this six of the first celumbarian societies of Germany each offered to supply twenty-four birds, which are new in training. So that we have it that the French are endeavouring to train swal-lows, the Germans pigeons, and the Russians falcons. As a practical proof of the possible value of pigeons as carriers the fellowing incident may be given. As an experiment a trained bird was despatched from a northern newspaper office with a request that it might be liberated for its return journey at 9 45 a.m., It reached home at 1 10 p.m., having covered in the meantime 140 miles at 40 miles an hour. In the north pigeens have long been used to cenvey messages between country houses and market towns; and in Russia they are new being employed to convey negatives of photographs taken in balleons. The first experiment of the kind was made Among the marvels of human skill and from the cupela of the Cathedral of I-aac, and the subject photographed was the Win-ter Palace. The plates were packed in envelepes impenetrable to light, and then tled to the feet of pigeons, which safely and quickly carried them to the station at Volkovo. Here is a recent interesting instance of speed and nechanic which grades by thicknesses in one staying newer in pigeons. The birds in questhough flaw from Bordeaux to Manchester, and not only beat all existing records but flow more than seventy miles further than any-thing previously attempted by English fivers. The winning bird flow at the rate of 1879 yarda a minute, or over sixty-four miles an hear, for a distance of 1421 miles. The same club has flown birds distances of 613 and 625 miles. Inces latter, however, were several Edligenerally shed their spawn in April, days in returning, and in their case the only and more not hindered, they almost invari-wonder is that they could accomplish the dis-Edit generally shou their spawn in April, and in their use the only sad, when not hindered, they almost invariably choose an estuary, where they scatter the spawn lossely in the sand or soil. That they could accomplish the distance of the spawn lossely in the sand or soil. That an annual visit to the sea is by no means and insects. A pigeon-functor of Hamme, in Westphalia, made a wager that a dezen bees liberated three miles from their hive would reach it in better time than a dizer pigeons would reach their cot from the same distance. The competitors were given wing at Rhyuthe place alive with young cite, some of them hern, a village nearly a league from Hamme, searchy hatched, at the depth of from five to and the finished a querter of a minfiteen inches; and at one of the meetings of | uto in advance of the first pigeon, three other the British Association for Science a member | bous reached the goal before the second pigeon, the main body of both detachments finishing simost simultaneously an instant or two later. The bees, too, may be said to have been handicapped in the race, having been rolled in flour before starting for purposes of identification. By way of testing the speed of flight in birds of the swallow kind, Spallanzani captured a marked and sand martin or bank swallow-ine feeblest of its genus-on her nest at Pavia and set her free at Milan, fifteen mlies away. She flew back in thirteen min-

### DROGHEDA.

The Battle - field Revisited - Cromwell's Cruelties-The Burial Mounds.

Desgheda is a queer old tewn, and is full of tragic memories. Cromwell hammered at the musical note mirrors itself upon the paste it in his time, and treated it in his very sum mary fashion. The people here say that many women and children, as well as combatints, were slaughtered in St. Peter's Church after the city was entered, so that the blood ran down the hill like a brook; but the local tra-By some slight variation, impossible to esti-mate, the figure of a star-fish will appear on steeple standing where Cromwell says that he smoked and fired out those that were fighting from thence, and knocked the officers on the head and shipped the men to the Barbadoss. He added that "such acts might cause regret, were it not that the wretches had imbued their hands in so much innocent bloed. Outside of the town is the famous battle-field of the Boyne, where King James and his sonin-law William settled it by arms that England was to be a Pretestant kingdom. A large obeliek at ands on the brink of the river where William was wounded. The guide pointed out the place where William plunged en horseback into the stream and gained with his Dutch guard the opposite shere; also where Schomberg fell in leading the Huguenets across. We could see on the opposite hills where young Schomberg and his army appeared, taking

KING JAMES AND THE IRISH

in the rear and apreading consternation in their ranks. We saw where King James had passed the night before the battle, and could not but pity the old King as we thought ef him fleeing the next day, his forlers hope broken and his throne lost. New Yorkers ought to remember King James kindly, for New York was named for him when he was Duke of York, and he was a good Lord Proprieter of the Previnces of New York and the Jerseys. A few miles beyond the battlefield lie a series of great burial mounds which have not received the attention that they deserve The chambers of King Atreus, which Schlieman has brought to light at Mycens, are not more interesting nor grander than the interior chambers of these great mounds. The mound of Newgrange has a diameter of from 210 to 315 feet, and is about 100 feet in height. The floor of the contral chamber is 56 feet above the base level. The entrance is so low that I was obliged to become a quadruped to enter. Stones weighing tone stood upon both sides and over me, finely cut with circles, whoris and fern leaves. When half way in, hands and knees are too much ; one must lie on one's elde at full length, helding a candle before, and edge one's way in like a make. After preceeding for 63 feet, I found myself in a leity, domed chamber, also

CARVED WITH FIGURES,

There are three recesses, as if for bedies, but on the floer of each is a large stone basin fer some Druidic use, possibly for sacrifice. Here the Pagan Kings of Ireland of the second and third centuries were buried. This and other mounds were broken open and rified of their valuable contents by the invading Danes in the year 860 A. D. Several substantial reward of 10,000fr. A small steel, articles of ernament were found in the earth sceptacle is placed under the barrel of the near the entrance in 1847, which had probab-

## A RELIABLE STRENGTH-GIVING FOOD.



The analysis of the best chemists in the world, shows that it contains :

23 per cent. of " Albumen," that forms Riesh and Blood. 331 per cent. of "arts of Flesh," the stimulating element of meat.

121 per cent. of "Mineral Salts," supplying phosphates for the bone, combin-ing to make the most perfect form of Concentrated Food.

song and recital of the great deeds of the coast of Britain, Cormac found

A BEAUTIFUL CHRISTIAN GIRL,

who completely wen his heart. As she leathed the cearse black bread of Ireland, Cermac brought over a miller from Albien to make the fine British flour. This led to the importation of many other belongings of civilization. He imitated the Roman standing army, and the legionary drill. He was a bard and could read and write remarkable accomplishment in these days. He became a Christian 200 years before St. Patrick's mission, and when dying through accidentally swalloying a salmen bone, he directed that his body bo not interred in the Pagan mounds but be given Christian burial. One can still make out at Tara where the great oak feastthe common people, is believed to be the blood of these who were slain here in a great faction fight centuries ago. In Dublin I made a pligrim to Trinity College Library to see the celebrated Books of Kells and Durrow. The first is the most beautiful and claborate manuscript known, add bears svidence to the high ariside culture which had been reached in the Irish menasteries of the seventh and eighth centuries. Toe Book of Darrow was by later gonerations seaked in water in order that the liquid might be sold for miraculous purposes-so little did they then understand ics real value. - New York Freeman.

### THE FARM.

THE GREATNESS OF AURICULTURE.

Agriculture is the buck and strength of all national presponity," said Napoleon, who dooted ble energies to his own aggrandizement and yet was accerving enough to see that agriculture was the foundation stone on which rected a nation's prosperity. What a libel on those who are forever railing against farming as an occupation, and many who are engaged in it, impatient to change their farm life, for some other or any other business that appears a little more easy and genteel. On the ambilious desire of many of our young men to get behind a counter, or an a high stool at the deak. It seems as if impassible for them to comprehend, at least until it is too late, the grandeur, the freedom, the nobility and the independence there is possible in a farmer's luie. Lot us take the utiersuces of a few of the great men that have

"Agriculture is the most healthful, useful and noble occupation of men.-Washington.

"Agriculture is not only the most honorable, but the most excellent of all labor .-Zenophon.

"Than agriculture nothing is better, nothfai, nething more worshy the attention of a free altizan. - Cloero. "Agriculture is the dependence of human

life, and the source of overy genuine blessing. - Fenelon. "God Almighty fi at planted a garden, and

indeed it is the purest of all human pleasures, it is the greatest refreshment of the spirit of man."—Bacen.

It is most remarkable to see the changes that are taking place every day. Farmers are getting tired of farm life, sell out, move into the tewn er city, engage in a business they know nothing about. Next we see the rich, tired out and wern out citizen going out on a farm to recuperate and enjoy country life. Ah mether earth, theu art appreciated when your sons become weary and tired out with the struggles of life; they find their way back to thee to renew their strength and prolong their life, and when the last struggles are ended, then doet tenderly feld them in thy bosom to rest. Themas Jefferson says, "Let the farmer ferevermere be honered in his calling, for they who laber in the earth, are the chesen people of God."

"The farmer's trade is one of worth, He's partner with the sky and earth, He's partner with the sun and rain. And no man loeses for his gain ; And men may rise and men may fall, But the farmer he must feed them all."

HONEY IN BOX HIVES.

Mr. G. A. Stockwell, the well known antherity on the ambject of bees and hee keeping writes in the Country Gentleman. A farmer wishes to knew if ne cannot get honey -some heney—from bees in eld-fashioned hives, without killing the bees, and without adepting the medern hive. He has had bees many years in box hives about a foot equare, and obtained hency, when there was any, in the old, barbaric way, by fire and brimstone, This was not satisfactory. He felt that it was wrong to sacrifice his "help" to obtain the preduct of their labors. And the hency thus secured was not always good, or at least, not inviting, for it was often mingled with bee-bread, larvæ, dead bees and old comb. He believes in the utility of bees-that his crops are increased by their distribution of pollen; and he would like to adopt the mevable frame hive, but neither he nor any member of his household can overcome their fear of the bees. It is often more that they can do to catch and to hive a swarm.

There is a way to get hency cut of boxhives, and have nothing to do with the beer. This method would not be satisfactory to an enthusiastic beekeeper, ner is it in accordance with the principles of the advanced science of beekeeping, but it is enough under the circumstances referred to above. The hive for the use of the farmer who does aspire to be a regulation beekeper, was the first deviation, in some localities, at least, from the square bexhive, and shows the first attempt to induce the hees to store honey in a separate

dence of those curry kings, and the spot broading chamber, openings are made to adwhere they maintained a rude but generous mit the bees. In this chamber may be placed hospitality like that which Sir Walter Scott two large honey-boxes with glass ends, or a decribes as existence among the Scottish greater number of smaller boxes. These chiefs. There the great assembly of the vas- have oponings in the bottom to cerrespond sale was held once in three years to confirm with the holes in the bottom of the chamber, the laws, and to hear the bards contend in These openings in boxes and chamber should be three-quarter-inch auger-heles bered as past. Tara got its great renewn from King near together as to make an epening almost Cormac McArt, who reigned about 250 A. continuous, or better still, is a straight cut of D. Among the captives which he brought half an inch wide. If small boxes, one-pound back from his piratical expeditions to the boxes, are placed in the chamber, the bexes de not need any epenings, but they must ex-actly fill the chamber. The bees will store all surplus honey in these boxes, and if the season is good, they will fill the chamber, mere than ence, perhaps. In the fall take out the boxes, cover the holes with a shingle, and fill the chamber with chaff, leaves or rage-anything to keep the top of the hive

Honey and satisfaction may come from this method of keeping bees. Variously shaped receptacles may be placed in the hive to recelve the honey. Glass tumblers, and widemouthed bettles may be inverted over the openings, and thus the bees may bettle their own noney. There is a wide-mouthed, white-glass, buiging-body utensil used for flowers that may be used for this purpose. Honey on heli atood, with its sixteen doors; also the place of Cormac's house, the Hall of the Housekeeper will bring it forth, probably, Hostages, and the mill. In one spot the grass is stained with red fungus. This, by

All these receptacles are convenient and economical (they cost little) and they may be corked, out of the way of ant; when not on the table. When any of these irregular-shaped receptacles are placed in the hive, all openings not leading into them, must be closed, or the bees will build comb in the chamber itself. The old bex hive may be made to serve by bering holes in the top, and placing a box over them-a bex large enough to go over the hive an inch or more to keep out the rain. Under this box, and on the cop of what was too hive, place the honey box 25 or glarges over the openings. Place a stone on the new top or cap to prevent its blowing off

VALUE OF A GOOD HORSE

If all who are raising one or more colts every year would bear in mind the fact that a good herse, of whatever breed he may be, is always in demand at a good price, and would brood accordingly, a vast improvement in the average value of the horses of the country would com be neticeable. We would like to impress on the minds of those who are breeding horses on a small scale toe fact that the best profits of the business are not is the saving of a few dollars service fees, but in the quality of the offspring. - National Horse Breeder.

CURES FOR ROUP.

Another remedy for roup is-"Take a tablespoonful each of best ginger, cayenne papper, whiskey and malasses, and a toaspoonful of Jamaios ginger. Max them well together, and add corn meal sill it is stiff enough to rell into pills the size of bullets, and give one or two for a dose according to the roeds of the case. Where there is a discharge from the nostrils bathe them with kerosene, and anoint a swelled head with

A taird writer sestifies that he has arrested the disease by the use of carbolic acid, 1 dr.; kerosene, 2 cz.; lineed oil, 2 cz., applied locally; and for canker, powdered burnt ing more productive, nothing more delight | alum, which was blown down the throat

through relled paper.
A tought says: "My bleds had roup in a mild form. I took sweet oll two parts, crude carbello acid one part, and with a camel's hair brush painted the nostrils of the affected bird. One application cured, with the exception of two or three cases, when a second was necessary. It caused the bird to throw off all the mucus, when recovery was rapid.

If the little turkeys were mine, and they seemed to have the roup pretty bad, I should select from the above remedies these which I think would be likely to do the lest harm and the most good. First, I should dissolve one grain of bromide of potash (advised in previous article), and about ene grain of quinine, or half a teaspronful of whiskey, in as much sweet milk as one little turkey could be made to swallow. This I would administer once or twice daily as the case seemed to require, ancinting at the same time its head, oyes a nostrile especially, with sweet oil containing six drops of refined carbolic acid to the tesspoonful, and cause it to gargle Its threat with keresene. The diet should consist of fresh fat mest, or lard and mutton suct, plentifully seasoned with sulphur and red popper, mixed up with flour bread meletened in sweet milk; and as any cane little turkey would die rather than eat such a mixture, I should be ebliged to force a few mouthfuls down its threat three or feutimes a day .- Farmers Daughter in the Culti vator.

Some Curious Names.

Every one knows the story of the spend thrift who, happening to bear the unlucky suggestive name of 'Owen More, was complimented by a bitter wag with the apprepriate epitaph : "Owen More had gone away.

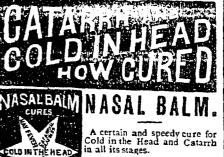
Owin' more than he could pay." But such ceincidences are by no means so

rare as one would think. One of newly made nobles of Louis XV. was the Marquess of Avantiere ('Avant hier,' the day before yesterday). The entagenistic names of Pitt and Fox, a century ago, gave rise to not a faw jests as to whether 'the fox would find the pit toe deep for him.' Daring Lord North's term of office, his chief friend was a Mr. Pele and a persistent office-seeker who haunted both was nicknamed 'Compass,' as being constant to the North and always turned towards the Pole.' One of the French commanders defeated by Admiral Hawke bore a name signifying 'Lark,' and the 'nawk' pouncing on the lark' became a favorite joke with the English sailors. The biting epigram that branded Napoleon's ungenerous jailer, Sir Hudson Lowe, as "low by name and by nature,' is familiar to all. Nor are such cases less frequent in private than in public life. A tavern keeper named 'Death' and a pastrycook named 'Pill' were the jest of the English Eusten Read in Londen for many a year. chamber. The bexhive is simply made six The partnership of two lawyers, Ketcham inches higher, or longer, than the eld kind. and Cheetham, are still a standard joke, and Thus a six-inch chamber is provided in the anyone who has visited Western Australia ton of the hive. In the bettom of this chammer must have heard of the mercantile heave of At sach pull of the barrel behind the bullet, i can see the Hill of Tara, which was the resi-

knows of two next-deerneighbors called Mrs. Bleed and Mrs. Gere, and two young ladies, warm friends of each other, whose respective initials were C. A. T. and M. E. W. But of all these queer coincidences the most striking was the case of a British frigate that figured in the American war et independence, which was for some time left almost without a crew, owing to the superstitious terror of the Eng-lish seamen for the cluster of ominious names which chance had gathered on board her. And well it might be so, for this shin's name was the Senniches ocumender was Captain Dath, her first-licutenant William Devil, and her surgeon John Ghost!

Bessie-One of the horrid papers has sent an artist and a reporter here to write up the bathing acenes. I think they are over there on that sand bank,

Jennie-How scandalous. Let us go ove where they are and sit down.-Ex.



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

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

FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT. Beware of imitations similar in name.

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#### UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational are Charltable purposes, its transhise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over whelming popular vote, and

To continue until January 1st, 1895.

He MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Its MAMBER DEAWINGS the gives semi-draunity (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE REMBER DEAWINGS take place to each of the other ten months of the year, and are all draws in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orients, La. FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS

For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes. Attested as follows:

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25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are. 25,000
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WEDNESDAY....SEPTEMBER 17, 1890.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17th, Stigmata of St. THURSDAY, Sept. 18th, St. Joseph of Capertine, Martyr. FRIDAY, Sept. 19th, St. Januarius, Bishop

and Martyr. SATURDAY, Sept. 20th, St. Eustage and Comp., Martyrs.
SUNDAY, Sept. 21st, (seventeenth after
Pentecest)—Feast of the Seven Delors.

Monday, Sept. 22t1, St. Maurice and Comp., Martyrs. TUESDAY, Sept. 23:h, St. Linus, Pope and

Martyr.

#### Lord Aberdeen at Toronto.

The great fair at Teronte was opened last week by a speech from the Earl of Aberdeen. Newly arrived in the country, and impressed, as His Lerdship must naturally be, by the nevelty of his surroundings, and the marked evidences of progress and presperity on every side, it is not at all surprising that the sympathetic nebleman should have spoken with considerable enthusiasm. His speech was optimistic; it had the ring about it all through that is pleasing to Canadian ears. In the main, nearly all that His Lordship said was indisputable, but there was one peint upen which he dilated at some length, about which there is ne deubt he was considerably beside the mark, in so far as Canada is concerned. After having spoken of the past, present and future of the country, he went on to say :

But, ladies and gentlemen, having touched upon this subject of closer connection between the colonies and the old country, I am unwilling to sit down without at least some reference to the remarkable indication of a desire in that direction which of late years has found expression both in Britain and the colonies, in the form of the well-known movement in favor of

Mest certainly, if His Lordship has been assured by any one in this country that there Powderly. It appears from some of the docuhave been remarkable indications of a desire for federation of the Empire he has been imposed upon. There is simply ne public or strong hopes to the men of help to meet all widespread feeling or epinion on the subject | their wants being forthcoming. The stranges at all. A certain number of people have oc. | thing of all is that in the documents put forth, casionally met and discussed the question in | it appears by Mr. Powderly himself, there is more er less vague and general terms. Some proof positive that a grand strike was conof the advocates of the measure are persons entitled to and commanding respect; very many others at the head of the movement would kill any project they may happen to be connected with. At the present time, hewever, the question of Imperial federation has been a nebuleus netlen, and the Earl, in dealing with the subject, seemed to realize that fact, whilst, at the same time, giving have shown his hand in this matter. His utterance te the most hepeful views on the character, so far, has been such as to place him subject. He said:

I am perfectly aware that in some quarters this movement is regarded with doubt or even misgiving, but looking to the general feeling in towards the mother country, I cannot but think that any besitation or distrust concerning this movement must be caused either by doubts as to the feasibility of any special scheme that has been propounded, or by an impression that the tendency of the movement would in some way be unfavorable to the aubonomy of Canada or the development of Canadian national spirit and prosperity. As to the first obstacle, it ought to be clearly kept in view that we have not arrived at the point of formulating any special scheme. The present function of the federation society is not to lay down a plan but a principle, and when a more compact volume of public opinion is created in favor of that principle, the method of carrying it into practice, difficult though it may be, will in due time be devised and worked out. Then, as to the other difficulty, surely there has been some misapprehension, fostered probably by the ambiguous sense of the word "imperial." A eminent Australian statesman, when speaking recently on this subject, stated that in his opinion "there could be no lederation by s great central power with a number of weaker powers." (Applause.) Assuredly not. I for one reject absolutely the notion that a closer union of the British Empire by means of federation would be tolerable on any footing that did not imply and secure that the advantages should in the fullest sense be mutual and equally shared as between every portion of the empire. (Applause) Indeed, speaking of myself, I would advocate that if there is to be any balance or bigs it should be in favor of the youngest, the outlying branches of the British family. And this cohesion of the tabric would. I believe, be absolutely in harmony with the maintenance and development of the individual states or nations composing it.

The speaker might have said, with truth, that the preject is leoked upon with misgiving and suspicion by the everwhelming majority of the Canadian people. Just how such a scheme can be prepeunded or made werkable, and still retain the autenemy of Canada is what no federationist has, up to the present time, condescended to explain, and the Earl of Aberdeen, amiable and winning as his nature forces him to be, leaves us in the same blissful state of ignorance. The great defect in all addresses by federationists so far has been, that they have centented themselves with glittering generalities; they savorable to reciprocity. If Secretary Blaine have been hepeful beyond measure and pre- only had the courage of his convictions he by persons who seem to have imagined that it phetic without limit, but practical, never. would come out boldly and announce his con-We are firmly convinced that the Canadian version to the reciprocity idea, but the iron matter as derogatory to Canada and as injuribloody little revolution has shown that the five, McGregor three; sword vs. sword, people are satisfied with their present cendible of Republicanism is evidently crushing out out to her interests as they could evolve out of much talked of phenomenal solidity and peace. Mergans five, McGregor three; bayenet vs.

te suppese that their condition may not underge a change-perhaps in the tee early future, -but they feel that the country will be equal to any emergency that may present itself, and that they shall be able to shape their destiny, having the faith of ireemen within them. When the time arrives-and let us hope it is far distant - that a buange able to convince the majority that it is the best scheme for Canada's welfare, then they will carry the day. At the same time, should they desire to educate the masses upen the tepic apparently so dear to their hearts, it is high time they defined their position and quitted the realms of pure speculation.

With the closing remarks of the Earl, every true Canadian will be found in accord. They run as follows:

"I believe that all parties will be agreed upon this, that while determined to do nothing great and illustrious neighbor, you will be equally resolute in declining to commit yourselves hurriedly to any course which, though promising some possible immediate advantages, might in the long run militate against the future national development and greatness of Canada as Canada. (Applause.)

It is the wish of the Canadian people to live in good terms with their pewerful neighber, the United States. Despite the unfriendly character of their treatment of Canada, the false and unjustifiable charges launched against us by many of their leading peliticians, their purposely inimical legislation, and the threats of still further ourtailment of friendly intercourse, we rejeice in the progress of the republic and wish is well. Canada, nevertheless, is not likely to rush into any proposition that may be made, however premising of possible immediate advantages, to the detriment of the national future, and the Canadian politicians who pin their faith to any such fads will find themselves farther than ever from place or power in the Dominien of Canada. Downing street rule was intelerable to Canadians, and there is no indication that our people have any fancy for being ruled from Washington, either commercially er politically.

#### Strikes.

In our last issue we referred to the magnitude of the strike pending and the likely result. It now appears that the struggle on the New York Central Railway is almost over. The strike was ordered without the concurrence of more than a few of the Assemblies, and the result has been disastrous to many poor men, who were deluded into the attempt to down a com. pany having millions at its control, and enjoying the reputation of having always dealt fairly by its employees. Up to this Mr. Powderly has enjoyed a high reputation, not only as a man of moderate views and the true friend of the labor cause, but as an expert tactician as well. From the evidence brought forth at the investigation of the causes for the discharge of the men from the New York Central, it is difficult to understand the position of Mr. ments that he had no faith in the ultimate templated, that would have paralyzed the whole railway system of the continent in 1892, and it was only the untimely precipitation of the late strike that Interfered with that gigantic project against the carrying trade of the country. Such a project is amazing, and we do not stop to consider on what grounds it could be justified. What everybody will naturally ask is: Why should Mr. Powderly beyond suspicion of working in the interests of any others outside of the labor organizations. Did he feel that he had lost control of those bodies, that his enemies within their ranks had undermined his influence, and was he anxious to let his friends see that he had the plan that must have ensured success had he only been let alone? These are questions which it is impossible to answer, but certain it is that the publication of the documents has paralyzed the efforts of those concerned in promoting strikes for a long time to come, and the influence of Mr. Powderly has been considerably impaired. if not totally destroyed. No doubt the Grand Workman has a difficult post to fill and even should his reign have come to an end, he may well look back upon some years of almost undisputed away over the most powerful organization of labor this continent has ever seen, and take to himself the credit of having done very considerable good to the class in whose behalf he devoted interests of a very superior nature.

### "A Weak Invention of the Enemy."

Mr. John Hallam, of Toronto, was never. even in the palmy days of the so-called Reform party, when the lamented George Brown held the reins, which were so unfortunately torn out of his hands, regarded as a particularly discreet parson. But, since the wreck of the once damages and grand juries. Certainty the pubpowerful band which followed the lead of the Globe, odd political flotsam comes to the silly and improbable as it is on its face. Its political surface, and not the least odd is the spectacle of Mr. Hallam coming forward with a most astounding proposition. Referring to the attention to the character of the despatches McKinley Bill, he writes, "What is our duty in this crisis? In my opinion there should be a reciprocity league" formed with a subscribed capital of at least \$100,000, for the following purposes," The "following purposes," he states to be the creation of a " healthy public sentiment," so as to free economic questions from party bias and to educate the public on tariff questions by missionaries and literature. And all because he is "encouraged to make this suggestion for the formation of a league because Blaine, Sherman Vest and others are

tion, and would like to see it centique for these convictions." Now, all this is very a malucious imagination. The poor fellow who ful contentment of the little European republic bayonet, Morgans five, McGregor one; sword years to come. They are not blind enough amusing. Mr. Hallam cannot fail to note that has invented the story which has caused the is about as shadowy as the equally vaunted however individuals may be in favor of such a present uproar is far less guilty in this particu- hero of Gesaler's day. Any way it is clear that policy something else makes Congress refuse to | lar case than some who perhaps presume to sit | the cantons must not assert their "autonomy" change the United States tariff. Is Mr. in judgment on him. False telegrams and in too demonstrative a manner, else "two bat-Hallam going to convert the people of the United States with his \$100,000? We are of the opinion that he will not. If he proposes to to convert the Canadians we think he is going | their composition than the reverse. It is largeto waste some useful money. Rightly or wrongly the drift of opinion here seems to be must take place, should the federationists be in favor of a measure of recipocate, and as has been again and again stated, there was an offer placed on our statute book of reciprosity, when the tariff bill was passed. So then Mr. Hallam's propaganda is unnecessary so far as Canada is concerned. On the face the proposition is quixotic, and the natural conclusion that must be arrived at is that it is only a veil to hide some other design. Mr. Hallam cannot expect Canadians to raise so large a sum as he proposes to teach them what they know very well already. If raised at all the money will be raised like certain other sums have been, outside the borders of Canada, and on the eve of a general election its purpose can be divined. inconsistent with smity and respect towards a What the sober sense of the public has rejected since 1878 these patriotic reformers propose to get accepted by corruption. We have no doubt that Mr. Hallam's mission fund, if it should ever be raised, will be quite understood and its purpose fail.

#### The Impending Irish Famine.

The news which comes day by day and week by week from Ireland as to the prospects of a famine in no degree assumes any less dark colors than before. We hear of increasing dangers and increasing probability of a dearth of food. Nay, the probability seems almost to assume the aspect of a certainty. It is well that the suggestion made last week in these columns has been acted on and the reception of subscriptions arranged for. Already, short as has been the notice, a good start has been made, as will be seen by reference to another part of the paper. The response to the appeal is most encouraging and is a good proof of what may be expected to follow. The news of the interest taken in the condition of the sufferers by their kin across the sea, when it reaches the old sod will do much to cheer sinking hearts and to assuage the grief and anxiety eating into halfbroken bearts.

#### Quebec Trade.

A praiseworthy effort is being made to revive the shipping trade of Quebec and especially to cultivate the oattle business. Much has been said and written, of a very petty character, about this latest effort on the part of the mer. chants of our sister city. But it is as well to remember that if the business is to be done the démand for it will make it done despite any sectional or trade jealousy. Trade and commerce are independent elements, and, like a river, are not to be shackled. A dam will only make them overflow and seek other channels, but flow they will. The Canadian farmers will now probabie seek to an excent greater than ever before to find new fields for the export of their produce. This, it is true, they should have done all along, and the McKinley Bill will probably prove as great a blessing to them as it is likely to be a source of strife and distress in the neighboring Republic. The cattle trade with Europe will, certainly be increased, and it is as well for Quebec to be on the alert. This is the right moment, and if the Ancient Capital makes such wise arrangements as will enable it to share the trade with Montreal, we are of opinion that there will before long be plenty of business for both cities. But petty jealcusy and snarlings at each other, such as are indulged in by St. Louis and Cincinnati, Duluth and Chicago, will do little to build up the interests of a community. Montreal has only to wish that the Port of Quebec may be crowded with masts. When that happy sight is seen her own wharves will be on both sides of the river. And perhaps the maliciously designed McKinley Bill will do much to bring about this result. It has certainly done more to make wider the political boundary line between Canada and the United States than anything in recent days. When penitence comes and trade is again asked by the adjoining country. it will probably be seen that our industries have found better outlets, and Vancouver, Quebec, Montreal and the Maritime ports will tell the

#### Pablishing Falsehoods.

Quite a storm has been fanned into existence by the publication in an American paper of a telegram sent from Montreal and containing a romance purporting to be about Prince George of Wales. This interesting yara tells how the Prince and one of his officers, accompanied by a "rich Montreal gentleman," went abroad at night and were set on by six rowdies. The Montrealer was "quickly disposed of," but the other two, standing back to back, promptly vanquished their assailants, and like paladins of the pavement laid them out so that a policeman, who, as usual arrived too late, finding several prostrate men and two others standing over them, arrested the lot in spite of the protests of the two heroes. The whole tale is so abourd that it is simply a marvel that anyone could be so impudent as to concect it or any newspaper management so sloveniy or malicious as to print it. The publication has, however caused some excitement, and lawyers and high police officials "talk large" on the matter of lication of such a story is net a pleasant thing publication will, however, prove a great blessing if it does but cause the public officers to pay that are constantly being sent from this country to the press in the United States. A writer in the Gazette, not so very long ago, asked why there should not be a code of national libel as well as personal, and suggested that the law officers of the crown should take cognizance of the falsehoods sent by unprincipled persons to American papers to the great detriment of Canada. This present romance about Prince George is a personal matter and ends as such, but anyone conversant with the character of the telegrams sent across the lines must be aware that they have almost uniformly been framed was their duty to earn their coppers by sending

matter calculated to injure our country are unhappily not sent by one person only, and, as a matter of fact, the truth is rather rarer in ly due to these despatches so persistently sent that the erroneous ideas as to Canada and her concerns exist to day. The result is seen in such measures as the McKinley bill and the hostility, thinly veiled, which a large portion of the Americans undoubtedly feel towards us, and, as Mr Mowat says, exhibit towards this country. It is time this sort of thing was stopped. It is notorious, unfortunately, that anything to the detriment of Canada is esgerly printed in the United States, and it is, of course a temptation to unscrupulous and unpatriotic people to pander to the market in which they sell their paltry wares. The result of this tendency is not only the passing telegram, but even the pages of alleged high class magazines are filled pages of alleged high class magazines are filled press of Boston can be bought for that sum, if is with the twaddle and jejune philippics of is so venal, then I don't think its influence is schoolboy upstarts on the one hand, or the worth purchasing. We did just what everybody ponderous lamentations of soured philosophers on the other, so long as they are hostile or the newspapers, you must pay for it. They damaging to Canada. But let any one, no will state the fact that you spoke; they will matter how brilliant his reply, send it and if you went the speech reported in full, you never a line will ever be printed. The difference must pay for it, and that we did." ence is in degree only. But whether in newspaper or magazine the muchief done by these persons is great, and it is a matter that has been thus far treated with much too little consideration. If the prodigious lies of the scribbler who has sent the story mentioned concerning Prince George only causes public attention to be drawn to the mischief and remedial measures be taken, so far from being punished he should re ceive a testimonial and the thanks of the community. But his arrest seems to indicate that at least one or more persons feel aggrieved. We hope in future the entire people of Canada will take some notice of the evil to which we bave referred.

A New York journal says there can be no doubt that Messrs. O'Brien, Dillon and Harrington will receive a warm welcome on their arrival-a statement with which all will agree. But when the same journal goes on to gravely assert that the visitors are to form a "moderate party" and to carry away the Irish, who are fighting the battle for Home Rule, from the party of violence and outrage, or, as it terms it, "physical force," it falls into grievous error. The party headed by Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell has never been in alliance with these people. It is notorious that the Phoenix Park crime aimost broke Parnell's heart and came near to making bim abandon the cause he had espoused. The blustering of self styled patriots and frauds like O'Donovan Rossa, and the wicked deeds of a few enemies of Ireland at Westminster, and on the underground railway, had no part in the programme of the Irish Home Rulers. By constitutional means alone, Mr. Parnell has stated, he proposes to work, and his intention has advanced the cause of Home Rule to an unprecedented degree. Much more of the physical force of irresponsible persons and it would have been put back indefinitely.

It is perhaps uscless to criticise the statements of a journal which, like L'Etcndard, has written its own obituary. But we cannot pass over a deliberate insult offered to the Irish people. Alluding to certain remarks made in American papers concerning the position of some of the French clergy in the State of New York, L'Etendard, speaking of the Irish Catholics, says: "Gratitude has never been a national feeling with them, as we have been long aware, but their own interest should inspire them with more discretion." It is something new for the Irish to be taunted with ingrationde, and the taunt comes with a singularly bad grace from those who have expressed themselves as much aggrieved when charged with not being sufficiently mindful of political favors received from those who obtained the "cession" of the country more than a century ago.

"To this favor must she come at last," said Hamlet, contemplating Yorick's skull, and sooner or later—it is only a question of timeback to the foot of the chair of St. Peter must Italy and her rulers come at last. But at present the apparent prospect does not seem to justify the rumor printed elsewhere as coming from Rome as to a reconciliation being even now effected between the King and the Pontiff. But it is impossible to tell. The miraculous works in many ways. That the rumor is true the faithful all must hope and pray.

THE evils that frequently result from the well-intended, but mistaken, efforts of those who indulge in extravagant expenditure over the burial of the dead are well known. Naturally everyone wishes to lay the remains of those they have loved and lost in their last resting place with as much consideration as pos. sible. But that this is often done in an excessive manner is notorious and much suffering inflicted in consequence upon the survivors. Education in a contrary direction is what is needed, and there is in Eugland an association which is doing something to put the need of funeral reform before the people. That asseciation has a branch in Canada, of which we believe Mr. J. K. Foran is the corresponding secretary, and which might do much good. The secretary of this association in England has read cently received the following letter from Cardinal Manning:-

Archbishop's House, Westminster, S.W. August 29 sh.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-The object of the Burial Reform Association seems to me to be very reasonable and wholesome. The excesses costliness rarely come under my nosice by reason of the poverty of my people; but, from the published descriptions, they would appear to be both burdensome and unmeaning. It would be better if the needless outlay of money were given in some form of benefit to the poor

Believe me always,
Yours faithfully,
+ HENRY E. CARD, MANNING. The Rev. F. Lawrence.

THE legislative abolition of William Tell by the Swiss Federal Assembly and his mythical character asserted does not seem to have had a

talione" will promptly bring them to their senses. The methods of the rulers of that "happy republic" seem much the same as prevail under the rule of effete monarchies when it comes to business.

THE press of the United States has always been conducted more or less on "Commercial Principles" only, but there have been certain supposed exceptions. Boston, for example, the 'seat of culture" might be supposed to have a remarkably pure press but its fine sensitiveness has recently been rudely shaken by certain revelations made by a Mr. Spearns in connection with a railway franchise. That gentleman has said :

"Then we are charged with corrupting the newspapers. With \$7,500 we have bought the press of Boston. We have bought the press of Boston for \$7,500. God save the mark. If the does to the press. They report only current news. If you want your speeches printed in

O tempore ! O mores! Boston cries in

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P. Raleigh, Almente	\$10	00
J. J. Curran, M.P., Q C	20	00
Hen. Edward Musphy (Senator)	50	00
J. A. Donaldson, Terento	5	00
A. Brogan, N.P	2	00
Sergt. Hughes, No. 10 Police Station	\$10 20 50 5 2 5	00

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,-In response to the call made by Mr. J. J. Curran, Q C., M.P., in your last issue, I have much pleasure in anoscribing to the proposed fund for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in poor Ireland. Please, therefore, oblige me by adding my name to your list for the sum of fifty dellars (\$50) to that good ob

I shall with pleasure act as treasurer of the fund. Hoping that your example in in opening a "Relief Fund" may be immediately followed by the other papers mentioned in Mr. Curran's letter, and be promptly responded to by our people and the charitably disposed generally. I am dear sir,

Yours very bruly, EDWARD MURPHY.

Montreal, September 13th.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: SIR,-I wish to thank you for having adopted the suggestion made to open a subscription list for the sufferers in Ireland. As a constant reader of the leading Irish journals, I know the state of affairs there, and the present state of misery is only a trifle compared to what the future must necessarily bring. With some of the afflicted districts I am personally acquainted, and all I can say is God help the poor people. Enclose please find my mite, \$2.

A. BROGAN, N.P. Montreal, September 15th, 189J.

Hon. Edward Murphy, Treasuer, acknowledges with thanks, through the Gazette, receipt of five dollars, subscription of Sergeant Hughes of No. 10 Police Station to the fund in aid of the sufferers from famine in Ireland.

### ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B.

#### Preparations for the Coming Centenary of Father Mathew.

Tas regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. and B. society was held at Sc. Paurick's on Sunday afternoon. The meeting wa op med with religious exercises in St. Patrick's church conducted by the Rev. James Callaguan, who administered the pledge to ten persons The business meeting was presided over by the Hon. Senator Murphy, and the reports and minutes were read by the secretary, Mr. J. J. Costigan. Several new members were admitted to the ordinary and benefit branches of the society, and copies of the revised constitution were distributed to the meeting. After the transaction of routine business, the question of the Rev. Father Mathew was brought forward. The hon, chairman made an address, in the course of which he dwelt upon the great labors of Father Mathew in the temperance cause.

Mr. Obstigan gave in detail the arrangements being made for the celebration of the centenary by the Irish Catholic Terperance convention The event will be celebrated by a religious de monstration by the societies connected with the convention, which will be followed by a grand social demonstration. The convention meets during the week, when all final arrangements

will be completed. will be completed.

Rev. J. A. Mc allen, Rev. president of the society, male a forcible address on the subject of the proposed celebrations. Nothing would be left undone to make them worthy of the occasion. He then announced that a special meeting of the society would be held next Friday evening, and as it would be a social as well business mosting, members were requested to bring their wives and friends, and s the cause would receive a cordial welcome. Other routine business was then transacted, after which the meeting was closed with prayer.

#### Circuit Court Changes.

The Quebec Official Gacette contains a proclamation ordering the following changes in the terms of the Circuit court.

The Circuit court in and for the county of Romo shall be held at Knewlton on the 16th and 17th days of January, March, May and Saptember,
The Circuit court in and for the county of

10t 1 11th and 12th days of February, April, Jano and October. The Circuit court in and for the county of Missisquel, at Bedford, shall be held on the 15th and 16th days of February, April, June

Stefford shall be held at Waterloo on the

and October. The Circuit court in and for the county of Missisquel, at Farnham, shall be held on the 18th and 19th days of January, March, May and Saptember.

#### A Champion Swordsman. KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 11.—The contest

between Sergt. Major Morgans, of the Scots Guarda, Royal Mulitary College, Kingston, and Professor McGregor, formerly of 13ta Hussars, and now gymnastic and fencing instructor in Cleveland, Ohio, took place last night in the skating rink. The building was crowded with 5000 people. Great interest has been manifested in this meeting, as the result decides not only the sword championship of Canada, but of all America, Morgans having already defeated the best men in the good effect on the people of the canton of Ticino. Their mischievous and comewhat suit of the contest:—Foll vs. fell, Morgans

vs. bayonet, Morgans five, McGcegor two. The mounted centest, Morgans on feet with bayonet and McGregor on horseback with sword was given up, McGregor acknowledging that Morgans had tairly defeated him: When the master of ceremonies, Mr. Harry Redmend of the Daily News, announced that Sergt. Major Morgans was now the champion swordsman not only of Uanada but of all America, the applause was desfening and exeltement rese to lever heat. Prof. McGregor took his defeat good humoredly.

### THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

EDITED BY JOHN IVEACH

[We receive a number of questions from subscribers asking for information on various sub-jects—liberary, bistorical and general. In jeous-literary, historical and general. In future they will be classified and submitted to a gentleman who has undertaken the special task of taking them into consideration.]

#### THE STAR CHAMBER.

A. R.-The term "Star Chamber" has reference to a court of justice which grew out of a committee of the Privy Council, and in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. of England was established on a permament basis with a membership of four great officers of state, one bishop, a lord of the council, and two judges of the courts at Westminster. Increased powers were given to it by Cardinal Wolsey, in order to check the power of the nobility, and it grew in importance during the reigns of the House of Judor and the Stuarts, until it became an element of mischief in the common-wealth, and it was abolished in 1640. It encroached on the courts of common law and inflicted many unjust sentences, from which there was no appeal. The name of the court is said to be derived from the Hebrew word starrs or bonds. The judges sat in a room in the Palace at Westminster, in which certain bonds exacted from the Jews by William the Conqueror were originally deposited.

#### LITERARY MARKS,

SCHOOL GIRL.—The note of exclamation (!) is commonly said to be a combination of the two letters I and O placed over each other to being a latin interjectory expression of joy.

#### A "CABLE'S LENGTH."

NORAH MOKENNA—I believe that your diffi-culty is one that has suggested itself to others and that the line in Longfellow's "Wreck of the Hesperus," "then leapt her cables length," has caused some amusement in nautical circles. The ordinary cable length is 120 fathoms or 720 feet. In charts a cable is 607.56 feet or one tenth of a sea mile. So the "Hesperus" must have taken a long leap, and, seamen say, enough to have cleared her if she was at the time on the rest of Normans Woe, a rock near Gloucester, Mass. But such objections are merely captions because Longfellow's lines must be considered as poetry and his expressions duly licensed.

#### IRISH MOUNTAINS.

M. R.-The highest monntain in Ireland is Carran Tual, in Kerry, 3414 above the level of the ses. It is situated in the Macgilli-cuddy Reeks. The County Wicklow has Lugnaquilla, 3039 feet above ses level and Stieve Donard in County Down is 2,796 feet. Compared with Scotland and the North and West of England, Ireland is comparatively a level country.

#### HAIR CHANGING COLOB. Martin Coyle. There is no doubt that the

color of the nair is affected by the health and the emotions. The "turning white in a single night," to which your letter refers, is an of: told tale, and we do not know which particular instance you have heard of. There are many stories told of such cases of the whitening of bair in a few hours. There is on record an attented story of a still more singular occurrence. A military surgeon some time ago wrote description of an execution during the Indian mutiny when certain persons from the cannon. In this there was mental as well as physical suff-ring to an extent only to be realized perhaps by those who were about to suffer death as the punishment practically excluded them from future happiness as they pictured it. The writer of the narrative tells in his description of a condemned mutineer whose fear was apparently so excessive and mental torture so great that his hair chapged its color within half an hour and while he was under the eyes of the witness.

#### AN OLD COIN.

KINGSTONIAN Your coin is one of George the Third. The abreviations on the margin, before some as you say, because indistinct were M. B. F. H. Rex; F. D.; B. et L. D. S. R. I. A. T. et E. In fall, Magne Britannie Francie et Hibernie Rex; Fidel Defensor Brunswicce et Lunenburge Dux, Sacri Roman Imperii Archidux Thesaprarius et Electer Or in plain English, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, of the Holy Roman Empire Archtreasurer and Elector.

#### The End.

HELENA, Montana, September 15.-The body of Robert Ray Hamilton, the New Yorker, whose trouble with his wife caused such a sensation a year ago, was found by Mr. Green, of the Great North Western Telegraph Company, near his ranch, some weeks ago. Mr. Green had found that Mr. Hamilton has been gone on a hunting trip for five days. The next day Mr. Green and his party started to hunt up Mr. Hamilton. About thirty miles from the ranch Mr. Green discovered his body in Snake river and his horse and dog a little distance away. Mr. Hamilton was identified beyond all doubt by Mr. Green, who had the body taken to the ranch, and who notified Mr. Hamilton's fami-

#### Spreading False Statements. R. N. O'Brien, a newspaper correspondent,

was arrested in Montreal on Monday for tele-graphing to New York an alleged story of Prince George of Wales. This is referred to in our editorial columns. Mr. McGibbon, Vice. President of the Citizens Committee, is the prosecutor.

#### A Clerical Change.

OTTAWA, Sept. 16.-Two Irish priests of the Society of Jesus, from Montreal, will take charge of St. Bridget's parish here, in place of the Rev. Father McGovern, who is moving to a country parish.

#### THE HALES COWLES CASE.

Some months or two ago a case of shooting occurred in Montreal the affray being between two people named Hales and Cowles respectively and arising out of some family differences. Both parties were from the United States. Hale being arrested was committed for trial for shooting with intent. Last Monday Hale was allowed to alter his plea of not guilty and to plead guilty to a charge of aggravated assault. He was then fined \$500 by the Court. of Queen's Bench.

The parishioners of the back d Heart parish Montreal, held the stations of the cross at Cotedes Neiges cemetery on Sunday.

The steward of the Ross line steamship "Norse King" fell into the river on Wedness. day last and was drowned.

#### DIED.

At Milton, Que, Thomas Hackett, Esq, merchant, in the seventy eighth year of his age, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, His family mourn a kind parent and the community in which he lived loses a useful citizen.

ARTISTS' FAVORITE,

L. E. N. PRATTE.

No. 1676 Notre Dame St., Montreal

Sole Agent for Fischer and Dominion

NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

EUROPEAN.

Rain has caused the Austrian rivers to rise

At Brisbane the strike has collapsed, and

According to an official report there was not a

The leading merchants of Dublin are consider-

The Scotch iron masters have refused to

concede the workmen's demand, and a strike is

A strong earthquake shock was felt at

Malaga and adjacent towns in Spain on Wed-

The hatters in Germany have formed a

general union for the mutual protection of mem-

The Turkish Government has forbidden the

The Social Science Congress opened at Liege

on Sunday, 2,000 delegates being present from

During the first six months of 1890 the

The Berlin Post says that the Government

Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo, of

Spain, has declared in favor of protection as

remedy for the evils of the workingmen's leg-

The New Zealand House of Representatives

The Russian Government has despatched

medical commission to Asia Minor to experi-ment on the treatment of cholera with the Turk-

periments on human patients suffering from

with the recent explosions in that city which

Seven bracked and they to each families have

unhappy villagers have become so impoverished

ment have been imprisoned. One has been

killed with a revolver, and the others have fl.d. The Federal Government sent two battalions

The Extraordinary Council at Constantinople

returned the Armenian Patriarch's memoran-

dum relative to the persecution of the Arme-

nians, and intimated that his demands were

inopportune. The Patriarch then returned the

Porte's memorandum and with it sent a com-munication in which he said that this was the

first time that the government had taken the extreme step of returning an official document

to the Patriarchate and that he declined to be

responsible for the grave consequences such

AMERICAN.

A race war has broken out in Tennessee, and

The Grant monument committee has decided

o accept the design submitted by John C. Dun-

Judge Christiancy, of Lansing, Mich., died

ast week. He was one of the most prominen

The window glass workers and bottle-blow

ers have decided to leave the Knights of Labor

if Powderly is re-elected to his present posi

The Republicans have carsied Maine by an

unusually heavy majority. Governor Burieigh and Speaker Reed were re-elected with increas-

At Birmingsam, Ala., on Monday, Thomas H. Bennett, a politician and labor leader, was shot and killed in a duel with Wm. Hardman,

A Bosis City, Idaho, despatch says: The Nez Perces Indians threaten to murder the settlers at the Meadows in the upper end of the

Several valuable Ayrabire cattle belonging to

an Ohio firm took sick and died at Detroit, where they had been on exhibition. The disease is pronounced to be Texas fever.

The Western Union directors on Wednesday

declared the regularly quarterly dividend of 11 per cent. The statement estimates the net

revenue for the quarter at two million dollars.

Carrie Senza, a young woman, who was shot

on the sidewalk in front of her home, 44 Staunton street, New York, on Thursday evening by her supposed husband, who at once shot and killed himself. The woman died later at the

Mr. Thomas B. Bryan, first-president of the Chicago World's Columbian Exhibition, has resigned because some newspaper men and prominent citiz-ne said \$10,000 a year was too large

to the scene and the trouble fizzled out.

tager ports o regression

Cork will be treated in a similar manner.

but no proof has been obtained.

Language are and institled a.

scarcity is increasing.

action might cause.

bloodshed is feared.

jurists of the state.

a locomotive engineer.

hospital.

a salary for him.

Long valley near Salmon river.

can, of New York city.

does not propose to make a further increase in the military until the end of the Septen-

circulation in Turkey of French papers censur-

ing the advisability of forming an anti-strike

The King of Portugal is reported better.

The cholera has spread to Tokar.

traffic is again in a normal condition

single case of smallpox in Ireland in 1889.

Pisnos and . Eolian and Dominton Organs.



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

#### A PRINCELY VISITOR.

Montreal has a Carnival Week

In Honor of the Son of the Prince of Wales -Balls and Festivities-A.Typical Came of Lacrosse.

H. M. Ship's "Canada," Captain Dowding, with the Flug of Vice-Admiral Watson, and the 'Thrush," commanded by H. R. H. Prince George of Wales, arrived in Mentreal, as announced in our last issue, en Tuesday

A deputation composed of Sir Donald Smith, the members of the harbor board, Jadge Teschereau, R. D. McGibbon, Q C., V. P. of the Citizens Reception Committee, Ald. Reliand, and other representative citizens, were waiting the arrival of the vessels an behalf of the city, which was well represented by an immence crowd. As soon as the two men of war were berthed the deputatien went on beard the "Canada" and had a brief interview with Admiral Watsen and the Prince, whe, in company with his brother, visited Mentreal in the same orniser a few years previously. In the evening a civic reception was held in the City Hall, at which the Mayor Mr. Grenier, read an address to which the Prince replied in French and English, to the surprise of many who were apparently net aware that French is a part of the most ordinary English education. The reception and entertainment were very ela-

The following day was spent quietly, the lacrosse match between the Montreal club per bushels; on August 30 it had been \$1 01 and Shamrecks. The latter famous team were evidently on their mettle and determined | bushel since the opening of the Rapublican that the visitor should not go away with any Congress. The total increase in the value of wrong impression as to the powers of the the wheat crop of 1889 was \$15±,000,000, of the Emerald Isle. So it was a the corn crop \$427,000,000 and of the oat graphs game. A cutrous recalling to a specific corn side on the corn crop \$427,000,000 and of the oat graphs game. gennine game, a cutrance, recalling to a crop \$108,000,000. Nearly all other farm great extent days and deeds that are now predacts had. past. Two weeks before the bientreal men had beaten the Shamrocks, in a small way, and the latter were evidently determined to and if to them were added the increased wash ent the affront, and they did it with good will and relat. The victor arrived sharp on time and the Victoria R fles band, million dollars. under the direction of Mr. E Hardy, played the national anthem. Then the gathering, in the sugar conscious under which, he said, 3,000 strong rese on masse and cheered the the walle sugar crop of Louisiana would be visitors to the cohe. These who were forced upon the market at a sacrifice of a visitors to the cohe. privileged to eccupy seats in company with million or a million and a half of dollars, H.R. Highness were Admire! Watson, Lieute. Trowbridge and Fauseet, Mr. Justice David. son Mrs. J. R. Butchine, Lieut-Col. Whitehead, Major Prevest, A.D.C., Mesers. R. D. McGibbon, D. MacMaster, F. Nelson, F. Learmonth, H. Brown and ethers.

THE GAME. The teams lined up and the assemblage setthe finest seen in Montroal this season, orthleant and magnificent lacrouse. The checking was sharp. Too game went along nebly and raised the enthusiasm of the audience, who applanded the clever work of each team. Prince George and his party followed the game very closely and evinced much interest in its progress.

The players and their positions were as

Shanrock.	Position.	Montreal.
Roady	Goal	Shanka
Daggar	Point	Wilkinson
Barry	Cover Point.	I.ouson
Dwver	$\dots$ Defence field.	Chevue
Devine	"	Patterson
Murray		Spriggings
Moore	Centre	Waldron
Neville	Home field	Carlind
Rowan	44	.McNaughton
McVev		Paton
Tansay	Outside Home.	Baird
	Inside home	
	Captain	
	ltyUmpires	
	eres, A. W. Stever	
The Shame	بطف الأممال بمكارات مباعد	

The Shamrooks defended the eastern and the ground men the western goals. His creased texation from the treasury to the Reyal Highness throw the ball into the field, pockets of private parties. Mr. Vance as and then the warfare commenced. The serted the bill was intensely and acadelously whealed builded and acadelously wheeled knights gained what wer advantage there was at the opening, but it was only feature, and that was its intense and maked mementary. Up the ball went, and Cafforty missed a fine chance for scoring with a reck less shot when he had plenty of time to take | leading to its repeal. his aim. It was a game of pure lacrosse, each team in turn going into the aggressive, This went on for twenty-three minutes when up went Col. Bond's hand, the signal that

The third game was spun out to about fifteen minutes and was won for the Shamrooks | pired. The vote was taken and the bill was by C. fforty. The ground team had hard luck in this game. They made repeated attacks on their opponent's goal. Many and many a time did the ball appear to go through, mittees of conference, the conference to conso close did it pass to the sticks. The Wearers of the green were playing a grand de-Shanka, on the other hand, put aside a shat from Tansey, which seemed impossible. Davine, with a long throw, sent the ball up to Cafforty, who sent it between

the flags.

The fourth game was a leng one and was to a certain extent a repetition of those preceding it. If unything it was a little rougher than any, and it was during it that Springings and Dwyer showed temper. The Montreel home men did their very best, but could not break down the fine Shamreck defence. The band, which was stationed in front of the lence, had to run out of the way of the players. There was a regular scramble, the music stands and the big drum got upset, but it was all taken in good part. Neville scored with a pretty short. Owing to the accident is Dayer's finger and Reddy's back falling tim, not collect. Pater and Walter weeks fropped on the other team and evened mat-

ers up.

The fifth game only lasted four minutes.

Wan by the was like the former ones, wen by the hamrocks, Neville scering with a pretty

Then the combined teams cheered Prince

the Windsor highly delighted with the match

he had witnessed.

Co Thursday the Prince was entertained by the Fish and Game Club at Dorval, and in the evening the Citizens' Ball at the Windser was a great social triumph. The naval detachment returned to Quebec on Saturday.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

The Mckinley Bill Passes-A Great Benefit to Canadian Trade in Disguise.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and after a few minutes spent with routine business the tariff bill was taken up, the question being on its passage.

Mr. Hear was the first to address the Senate. Referring to the reciprocity prevision, he said he had voted for it yesterday with some hesitation and should not have denese if he had thought that the scheme centained in the amendment was all that was likely to come cut of that policy. There were some great constitutional difficulties in the war, which had been ably stated by Mr. Evarts. He thought also that on the one side the reciprocal exchanges were incomplete and that they contained one or two articlesespecially tea and hides—that had to be dealt with solely in the waw of internal interests and without relation to the effect on other countries of their being tax id or untaxed. He thought also that in the ferefront of any policy on that questie a the United States should determine to put an end, as far as legislation could do it, to the practices of foreign nations imposing ex pert daties.

ON PRODUCTS USED HERE.

He would have such products coming ir em such nations excluded altogether from Ame rican ports if they could be supplied from el. . where. He, however, regarded the amen 1ment rather as a declaration of purpose tha a a definition of legislative policy, and it was in that view that he had given it hi

Mr. Histock commenced his speech with a bitter arraignment of democratic senators. who, he said, had surpassed their predecessors and themselves in charlatanism, demageguelam, misrepresentation and insincere professions of devotion to the industrial interests of the country. Mr. Hiscook asserted that the tariff bill had not been constructed with a view to injure commerce, but rather to create and fester commerce. Its effect weuld be so beneficial that it would romain a long time undisturbed, and even the Democrate would change front and proclaim their devotion to the principle of protection. \* \* \* When When the present Congress met last December the chief feature of the day's attraction being the price of wheat in Chicago had been 79 cents

a bushel, making an advance of 22 cents a

ADVANCED IN LIKE MANNER

Mr. Gleson called attention to some points in the sugar consolule under which, he said. which would be added to the profits of the

angar trust. Mr. Turple spoke in opposition to the bill. He said the senator from New York (Hiscock) had declared the bill would become a law. That was very clear; but as it was that worst of tariff laws, so It would be the last

that would, under the cr the American laborer, t x to the tre bun his of exclusive privilege and error labor of earpings and finally of the abs.

Mr. Vest caid he was not emulate example of the senator from New York

follow him into the dame, or of epohr vituperaties. The Doministic par y every gentleman in it could tree i senator's assertions about it with contempt. Regarding reciprocity Mr. Vest de-clared the people of the west could not give up the market of Great Britain. The English

BOUND TO HAVE THE WHEAT,

corn and mest products of the west. The South American people did not want there products. He opposed the resiprocity amendment because it committed to the president powers which were abhorrent to the principles of the government. Mr. Vance said trat, in closing the debate

on the Democratic side, he was performing a duty, but he knew it had already been decided that the bill was to pass. The bill was in conflict with all the principles of public finance. It was intended to increase taxation while reducing revenue and to divert that insectional. The bill had but one redeeming selfishnose, which would be the means of arousing the conscience of the people and of

Mr. Jones, of Nevada, delivered a learned and philosophical address in commendation of the protective system and its affect in developing the mechanical arts and industrial forces of the nation. He said the tendency Cafferty's shot had been effective.

The second game only lasted five minutes, and was taken by the Shamrock's, Neville in the direction of protection. of the time among the nations of Europe was

The presiding officer announced that the six hours assigned for general debate had expassed-yeas, 40; nays, 29 Mr. Aldrich moved that the Sanata insist on its amendments to the House bill, and ask for a complat of seven on erely side. The motion was

George, the band played "Ged Save the agreed to, and Messrs. Aldrich, Sherman, Queen," and His Reyal Highness drove to Allison, Hitoock, McPherson, Vance and Carlisle were appointed conferees on the part

of the Senate. The changes in the tariff as they affect the principal articles of export from Canada are

AI	Brivals.	
Ne	w Tariff,	Old Tariff.
Horses (per head) \$36	00 00	20 per cent
Cattle 1		20 per cent
Cattle (under one		•
	2 00	20 per cent
Hogs	1 50	20 per cent
Sheep	1 อับ	2G per cent
Lambs	<b>7</b> 5	20 per eent
Other live animals	20 per cent	20 per cent
Poultry (live, per	-	-
Ib.)	3 cents	10 per cent
Poultry (dressed).	5 cents	10 per cent
1:RE.	ADSTUFFS.	
Barley (per bush)	30 cents	10 cents
Barley, malt	45 cents	20 cents
Us.ts	15 cents	10 cents
Rye	10 cents	10 cents
Wheat	25 cents	20 cents
Wheat flour (bris.)	25 per cent	20 per cent
Oatmeal (per lb.)	1 cent	1½ cent
DAIR	PRODUCTS.	-
Butter	6 cents	4 cents
Cheese	6 cents	4 cents
Milk (per gallon)	ő cents	Free

#### "Private Detectives" Sued.

5 cents

40 cents

25 per cent

30 per cent

VECETABLES, ETC.

Free

esi i

10 per cent

10 per cent

union.

1889.

imminent.

nesday last.

bers of the craft.

tion Convention,

puberculosis.

Irredentist party.

estan plant, ferub sumbul.

ing the outrages in Armenia.

all parts of Catholic Europe.

Eggs (per dezen)...

Beans (per bushel)

Potatoes.....

Other vegetables ..

Hay (per ton) .....

KINGSTON, Sept. 11.-At the assizes yesterday the Rock Lake Dam case was concluded. This was an action for damages at \$2,000 against Detectives Grose and Carpenter of Montreal. A verdict for the plaintiff of \$200 and coats was given. A rider was added acquitting the defendants of malice. The plaintiff is not satisfied with the verdict, and will appeal to the higher courts in Teronte.

#### A Narrow Escape.

Officwa, Sept. 12 -The Canadian Pacific Rallway train from Toronto, due here at 6 a.m. yesterday morning, was four hours late, the delay being caused, so the passengers say, by a collision with a freight about half an hour's ride east of P. terberough. A terrible disaster was avoided by the engineers of the colliding trains sighting each other in time te slacken up considerably. As it was, both the engines were badly wrecked, and Le passenger train was detained until a eight engine sould be secured from the arest station, when the coaches were taken wough. None of the passengers were inth

an Infound Steamer Aground.

TEREC, September 14 - News was received to-night of a disaster to the steamship Barc clone, of the Thomson line, near Red Islightship. The news was brought by land James Larochelle, of the steamship aloy, from Sydney. He reports that Choli ke he met rain and thick fog, and had to from 1 aff the lightship last night. This morniodona. deg cleared up and the vessel got under ing the sugh it was still dark, but had not ad far when signals of distress were way th proceed ing from a steamship astern. The seen fly I put about, and went as near as Cholmie possible. and after an exchange of signals, it are supposed to have been instigated by the was learn ad that the Barcelona had run on the rocks the provious night at 6 e'clock, in a dence fe E.

#### A Great Strike.

SYDNEY, N . S.W., September 15.-The labor conference he e again invited the employers to a meeting for the purpose of settling the existing disputes. The selabor conference has issued as manifesto thr twing the whole blame for the strike and its; the whole blame for the strike and its; the declined report the employers, who have thus declined to confer upon the abject with the declined. The draymen and the trolleymen face declined to proceed the property of the declined to proceed the process of the declined to proceed the process of the process union goods. At a Wewenst we observed of a steamer have been to covered our return of work. The labor confers they be to day decide call out all the hearett, a Collabed laborar sor carriers and its ructed the tastike committee to order all nembers of the laborar minor to prove for a ground strike. The would affect So,000 men.

#### Wei vry of Lite

RALIVAN, Septem ver 12.—Advices have been received from St. John's, Newfoundland, to the effect that M. Charles J. Harvey, City Eagmeer, ome mitted suicide by drowning at that place on tile for Masses Harvey, a well known retired at Ergyman and newspaper man. Deceased was educated at McCiti a well known retired of engine and newspaper man. Deceased was educated at McGin University, Montreal, and took his degree with highest possible I whom He was then employed in railway en gineering in Canada. He leaves a widow and to tree children.

#### The Duchest 101 Fife.

LONDON, September 1 1.—The health of Princess Louise of Wales, Duchess of Rife, is giving her husband and roy val relatives great uneasiness. She has never entirely recovered from the effects of her late dillness, and suffers from almost daily fainting fi bs.

#### ANNO DOMINL, 1919.

The Louisiana State Lotte ry Company is peculiarly an institution of Louisiana. Its interest in its charities and the popular appreciation of the company's efforts to a dvance the interests of the State, are too well known to be controverted as this late day. The legislature of Louisiana before adjusting on the 10th of July of this year, ordered that an amendment to the constitution of the State be a abmitted to the people at an election in 1892, carrying the charter of the company up to the year 1'979. In the meanwhile the present charter does not expire till the first of Jacuary, 1895. There will not be the slightest change in the policy or methods of the company which, under the man agement of Generals Beauregard and Early, will be characterized by the same regard for equity and fair business dealing, which have made the name of the Louisiana State Lottery company a synonym of honesty all the world over.— Nashville (Tenn) Banner, Aug 13.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

Monthly Drawings for Year 1890: - October 8, Nov. 12, Dec. 10. THE FOUNTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE OCTOBER 8th, 1890.

3134 PRIZES \$52,740.00 CAPITAL PRIZE \$15,000.00 \$1.00 Ticket,

11 Tickets for -

ME Ask for Circulars.

LIST OF PRIZES: Prize worth \$15,000-\$15,000.00 5,000- 5,000.00 2,500- 2,500.00 2,300— 2,500.00
1,250— 1,250,00
500— 1,000.00
250— 1,250,00
60— 1,250,00
25— 2,500.00
15— 3,000.00
10— 5,000.00 Approximation Prizes. 100 5-4,995,00 999 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00

25— 2,500.00 15— 1,500.00 10— 1,060.00

Considerable interest has been awakened in labor circles at Pittaburg, Pa., by the announcement that the Knights of Labor have levied an assessment of 25 cents per head on all members of that organization for the benefit of the New York Central strikers. Some unfavorable com-

ment is made in view of the fact that even the most sanguine say that it looks like bolstering forlorn hope.

Diamonds supposed to be worth \$10,000 were taken by the Customs Inspectors as New York from W. H. Medhurst, a young Englishman, on his arrival there a few days ago. Investiga tion shows that the diamonds are made of paste Their value is about \$75.

The convention of the brotherhood of Lacom otive Firemen held a long session at San Francisco on Friday. The reports of the grand offi cers were read and approved. Among the re-commendations made by Grand Master Sar geant is one that the Brotherhood erect in some central city a building for officers of the Grand Lodge, to cost not less than \$150,000. the mony to be raised by general assessment. The Grand Master also recommends that steps be taken to secure legislation in various States probibiting the employment of Pinkerton's or other armed forces in time of strikes. The re-port of the grand secretary and treasurer shows a membership of 19,000 and \$63,000 in the insurance fund.

#### CANADIAN.

The late Robert Hay, Toronto, left an estate valued at over \$300,000.

Mr. Jeseph Tasse has left the editorial chair of La Minerce, Montreal. The annual meeting of the Canadian Medica

Association is in session at Turonto. The liabilities of Donohue & Co. of Mont-A strong shock of earthquake was felt on Thursnay at Malaga and adjacent towns. real, are now expected to reach \$200,000. Some unknown person tried unsuccessfully to

shoot Mr. P. C. Dempsey near Trenton. Canadian capitalists are seeking ar opporcunity to operate in the Kootenay oil field. Mrs. Samuel Taylor, of Hamilton, accidentally shot herself with a revolver on the 8th

iustant. Ten French-Canadian tramps were sentenced to twenty days each by the Belleville police

nagistrate last week. C. E. McPherson has been appointed district passenger agent of the New Brunswick Division of the Canadia Pacific.

Mrs. John Lawrie, widow of the late John Lawrie, in the township of Darlington dropped lead last week from apoplexy.

Mr. W. H. Mills, brother of the late Hon. Samuel Mills, and one of Hamilton's best

cnown citizens, died last week. He was born in 1822. number of emigrants from Italy was 140,000 an excess of 15,000 over the same period in From the Rockies to Manitoha unsettled cold weather has prevailed lately with heavy snow from Calgary to Swift Current, and local rates

elsewhere. The barge Tremble was sunk by a collision near Sarnia last Monday, and Wm. McFall,

son of the captain of the steamer Glongarry was drowned. Among the West India islands that will be represented in their products at the St. John exhibition are Trinidad, Bermuda, Dominica

At a meeting of the Board of Poer Law Guardians at Limerick Thursday, a report was and Martinique. A suit has been entered in the Superior Court by one of the beirs to test the validity of the received saying the potato crop was totally de-

will of the late Senator Boss. It is understood to be a friendly test.

has voted down the Government's proposal to nominate delegates to the Australian Federa-Mr. De Bresselles. Belgian counsel general, had an interview with Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, on Friday. The consul will shortly take up his permanent residence in Ham Winn, a wealthy young Chinaman from Dr. Kock, the German physician who claims he has discovered a method of curing consump-tion by inoculation, is about to commence ex-

San Francisco, arrived at Windsor, Ont., on his way to Montreal. He paid the \$50 charged by the Government for entering Canada with out a murmur and told the Customs officer that he was still worth \$2,000,000.

#### The Wiman Campaign Fund.

Italian bomb makers have been arrested at Trieste on suspicion of having been connected To those who have watched the eazern with which some dealgaing canicalists across the border have pushed their scheme that the commercial absorption of Canada, and their close The London dock laborers in response to the appeal of the Dubin strikers have begconted the steamer Lady Wod-house from Dublin and alliance with leading toen of the Dominson Opposition, it has been apparent that when the apportune time came. American money would have induced the crew to desert. Vessels from not be wanting to inflance the Dominion elections, in the hope that the overthrow of the Four Russian army officers, one of them a unijor-general, have been banished to Siberia Government of Sir John Macdonald word, remove the great obstacle to Canada's nor for the theft of Government securities. It is mercial and political absorption. It was there feared corruption is deep-rooted in the army. That such is the case has long been expected, fore with no great amprise that we learned and announced that prominent Gris politicisms, refurning from the Ningara meeting, at with the comment consider the first and Russia, bring es her en Vinesa, were talking rational scheme for or a particular continual scheme for a register news or for to carry on the cambana to y have entered upon. Since the to the right account of the right and he had We and we've he med was for a day or The terrill imager types has book near only in the terrill imager types have been villaged rim maturac two a there is a second time proved ince ordivion; it is a resolution, like a theh in the par, in me ordy lighted up the reciprocity project and then vanished, plungler that their only diet now is potatoes and the the commercial unionists into more notated and A revolution has broken out in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, owing to a difference of opinion regarding the revision of the constitution. These members of the cantonal government have been imprisoned. On the cantonal government have been imprisoned. Circinecian darkness than ever; and move we

tional Grit election fand, harched on the day of the Winan meeting at Niagara. We foncy that had Mr. Wiman known the regulation for rashness of the worthy aide man, he would have had the project inaugurated on this side of the line by some more discreet person, who would not have so prematurely and bluntly disclosed what was on foot, but one public of Canada may be thankful for the ineautions disclosure, as to be forewarned is to be forearmed. The scheme which Mr. Hallam announces is in brief. that a "Reciprocity League" is to be formed, with a capital of \$100,000, subscribed on both sides of the line. Of course this large sum is ostensibly for the very innecent purpose of eduostensibly for the very innecent purpose of edu-cating the people so that they may adopt the Wiman scheme, but when such large sum-ar: got from American capitalists (for it may be taken for granted that United States money pelucipally will form the capital of the league) on the eve of a Dominion campaign, it may be sur-mised what short cuts to the educating process will be adouted. The people of Clanada, reed will be adopted. The people of Canada need no education in this direction. They have already, both through their Parliament and Government, expressed their willingness to consider any fair measure of reciprocity; while

our neighbors, on the other hand, point blank refuse even to consider such a scheme, and plainly intimate that the only kind of reciprocity we can get is one which will absorb us commercially, and eventually politically. Mr. Wiman and his American associates must see by this time that though they invaded every school-house with spouters, and loaded down every mail with liberature, they could never persuade the people of Canada to adopt such a scheme as that, but with plenty of money as command they are none too scrupulous to adopt international election fund, and more secret methods than those of Mr. Haliam will be reserted to, but the patriotic people of Canada may as well make up their minds that they will have American money to fight in the next election. When the people get roused, and fully realize what is aimed at, we have no fear of what the result will be, notwithstanding any money that may be used.—Empire.

#### A Fatal Error.

Diger, N.S., Sept. 10 .- Mrs. Orezler, an eld and respected rasident of this place, met with a terrible death yesterday through the mistake of a druggist. She had been ill the past few days and yesterday a doctor was called who prescribed for her. The prescription was taken to the drug shop of Stark & Co, to be filled, and by mistake a clerk sont 15 grains of strychnine. Shortly after the dose was administered the patient became very violent, and to the herror of all present the fatal error was discovered. The unfortunate lady died in great agony a short time after. She was 72 years eld and has two daughters in Lyon, Mass., and a son in Cali.

# DISEASES

IVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP of infancy and childhood, whether torturing, desligating, itching, burning, scaly, crustel, pimply or blotchy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of the blood, whether simple, scrofulous or hereditary, is specify, comonically and permanently cured by the Cettersa Remembes, consisting of Cettersa, the great Skin Care, and Cettersa Soap, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Be artifier, and cettersa. Hesolvent, the new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies fail. Parents, save your children years of mental and physical suffering. Begin now, Delays are usugerous. Cares made in childhood are permanent.

Soal everywhere, Price, Cettersa, 75c; Soap, 35c; Resnayent, Sl.50. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Componation, Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases." LIVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP

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

Baby's Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP,

KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and muscular theumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrate I CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER.

#### ASTOR-FLUID!

Registered—A delightfully refreshing pre-paration for the hair. Should be used daily Keeps the Scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dress ing for family. 25c, per bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street. Montreal.

# Grand Trunk Railway

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TO THE WEST.

SEPTEMBER 26th and 27th.

#### Fares from Montreal:

luth (Lake via Milwaukee. 34 00 St. Paul, Minneapolis and Du-luth (Lake vi. Sault Ste. 

Tickets valid for return commencing on any date until October 13th, 1890. Fir tickets, sleeping car accommodation and further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, 143 St. James street, Windsor Hotel and Bonaventure station.

> J. HICKSON, General Manager.

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First-Class Instruments.

LOW PRICES: EASY TERMS

Write for Catalogues and mention this gurnal. W. LINDSAY,

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# THE SUN

1890.

Some people agree with The Sun's opinions about men and things, and some people don't; but everybody likes to get hold of the newspaper which is never dull and never afraid to speak its mind. Democrats know that for twenty years THE

Sun has fought in the front line for Democratic principles, never wavering or weakening in its loyalty to the true interests of the party it. serves with fearless intelligence and disinterestthe best means of accomplishing the common other mesheds when the peneral election purpose; it is not The Sun's mult if it has furnishes the opportunity. Deublics there will now be demais of the intention to raise the Eighteen hundred and ninety is the year that:

will probably determine the result of the Presidential election of 1892, and perhaps the fortunes of the Democracy for the rest of the century. Victory in 1892 is a duty, and the beginning of 1890 is the best time to start out in company with THE SUN.

Daily, per month...... 80.50 Daily, per year..... 6.00 Summy, per year..... 200 Baily and Sunday, por year..... 8.00 Daily and Sunday, per month..... 0.70 Weekly Sun, one year..... 1.00. Address THE SUN, New York.

Dr. HARVEY'S

For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable med

THE ASSUMPTION.

BY MARTHA M. A. MURPHY. Entwined with love, the mem'ry clings,

Wish firmer grasp each year, Around a day each August brings To men and angels dear. It tells us how, when to transplant
From earth the flower most rare,
God's angels came with joyful chant,
And brought the Virgin fair.

To bloom in Heaven's garden, where The dew is God's sweet grace
The sunshine which each soul doth share,

The beauty of His Face. To those who sin, and those alone, Corruption has a claim;
It dare not touch the sinless one,
That knew no sin nor stain.

So soul and body angels took
In rapture and delight;
They scarce at Mary's face could look, So dazzling was its light.

But brighter still it shone, when they Enthroned her next her Son; Reflecting ev'ry brilliant ray,

Which from His face doth come. And like a lily wreathed with dew, Appeared the Virgin, when God placed upon ner brow so true

And for the first the angel choir "Regins Coli" sang,
Accompanied by the golden lyre,
Till heaven with music rang.

A starry diadem.

Encouragement it gave to men To know the chosen Queen Had dwelt on earth and had like them Its cares and sorrows seen.

So on this feast of joy complete, With angels we rejoice.

And words to praise the Virgin sweet Are in the hymns we voice.

We beg of her to thank her Son For making her our Queen, To sak of Him when death shall come The vision to be seen

Will be to us a God of light. His heart stlame with love, And at His side the Virgin bright, To be our Queen above.

# The Haunted

BY JAMES MURPHY.

CHAPTER XXV. CAPTAIN PHIL VISITS CHARENTE.

The better to shield himself from the terrifying position in which he found himself, Jake pushed against the door—against the door under which he sheltered. Much to his surprise, but much more to his satisfaction, it yielded to his crouching form, and gave way. He speedily placed himself within it, and, half closing it, kept himself hidden.

He heard the step coming down to the gate, the wooden leg crunching heavily on the gravel and stone of the lane. How well he knew the tramp of Swarthy Bill! Dead, indeed! What clay could keep the fierce freebooter of former days un-

Jake had an unutterable dread that the

night-prowler would know of his own whereabouts, would force his way in, tear him thence Jake was by no means a coward where living

beings were in question; but with Swarthy Bill, and he not in the flash! His teeth chattered so audibly that it was perfectly impossible, he thought, he could escape being It was with an intense feeling of relief, there-

he became convinced that the way was clear, to confront me and question me?"
he emerged from his hiding place and flew for "That's true," said Jake. "It

Perfectly heedless of what might happen to his master, and wholly unthinking or careless of the anger to which this hurried flight should give rise, he took his way until he reached the banks of the canal. There, afraid to neer the door of the house by himself, he took his seat under one of the huge trees that three their graceful shade over the waters. He was tired and wearied and exhausted, and, notwithstanding the cold of the night, after some

time fell fast asleep. He was awoke from his sleep, with the darkness of night still around him, by the tramp of feet approaching.

It was still the tread of the drowned sailor. He could hear it plainly coming along. And there was someone else with him.

The noise of voices, too it seemed, had been in his sleeping ears; but they came now on his waking brain. The approaching footsteps came He sat still, more dead than alive, and listened to them as they came near and passed by. They stopped at some distance on the bank

higher up, and it seemed to him as if they spoke of the Commodore and the beliry.

It was here, in this very spot, he now remembered with unutterable terror, that Swarthy Bill and himself had last looked upon one and other's face, before-

He had not thought in the darkness he had been so near the place. If he had, he would as soon have precipitated himself into the water as sested there. Indeed he would have much preferred it—so perplexed and terrified be was— if he did not remember that the drowned sailor would have equal, or perhaps more, power of metting him in the next world than in this. It

The streets of the city—through which the early workers would soon be proceeding on their business—were the safest places at present. There, at any rate, there weuld be companionship of the living, and thither the earless man proceeded, seeking the rest which his frightened

As he passed Portobello Bridge and turned into the streets, a form struck up against him almost before he knew there was anyone near. "The Commodore!" cried Jake, with much more of delight than fear in his exclamation. In the presence of his reckless master, even angry as he might be with him for his hurried

departure from his watch post, Jake felt no small amount of protection. He was the only person to whom the dead man occasioned no "Is this you, Jake? Where did you go?"
"I-I came away, Commodore; I could not remain. I was not able.

Jake, we must leave Dublin at once," said the Captain, in less arrogant and much more placable way of speaking than Jake had ex-

peoted.
"Did you—did you get the treasure?" asked he, emboldened by his master's cowed manner

to make the query.
"I'll tell you another time. Jake, it is true

enough what you have been telling me. The dead walks. I have seen him!"
"What!" said Jake, grasping at his master's arm for protection.

"Jake," said Captain Phil, "have you keys

"Then you must go back—go at once—and teach the papers from the secret safe. They are the deposit recepits for moneys lodged with bankers in Paris. They are untouched. Bring them at once, and let the rest of the things remain as they are. We shall leave by the first

"I wouldn't go there by myself," said Jake imploringly, "for the wealth of all the Indies."
"But you must. It is essential you should."

not for all the world." Captain Phil pansed a bit.

Honest George would get told by him. No. | gone for n. ught stirred feelings of recklessness | Jake : no matter what comes of it, it is best as | that for years had lain dormant.

The mere mention of the danger which he was certain to run if Swarthy Bill were still in the fiesh made Captain Phil in firmer spirits that he had been; and, without further pressing Jake to proceed to Bermuda House alone, he resolved to accompany him thisher. The he resolved to accompany him instite. The day was breaking in the east, and the Captain thought that, great as his perplexities were at present, they were nothing to what they would have been if the story of the foundering of the ship were inquired into. Better have the present mysteries surrounding him that the shadow of the hangman's form again looming near him. Together, therefore, they set forward to Bermuda House, where Captain Phil speedily possessed himselt of the receipts of the moneys deposited with the firm of bankers in Paris, and, turning the key in the door, proceeded to the quays, where they found a ship sailing for London, in which they embarked.

"I shall marry Agnese," Captain Phil said to himself, "and live in France or away elsewhere for some years until all blows over. I know now where the jewels are hidden, and if swarthy Bill-may perdition read him-had

But with a shudder that even his iron nerves could not repress, he turned his thoughts away

from the subject. It was to Jake a source of much interest to know what the Commodore had seen during his quest in the belfry. And therefore, during their voyage, as they sat together, looking down over the bulwarks on the familiar waters, he questioned him:

Did you fine the casket-I think you said you did ?"
" I did."

"Why didn't you bring it away?" "It was too firmly fastened in among the beams. It seemed a piece of old lumber; but when I removed some of the cobwebs that surrounded it, I knew it at once. I owned it once that iron case. It was I gave it to Swarthy Bill. I saw my own initials on it, and knew it

"Why didn't you try to get it cut?"
"I couldn't. I was satisfied to know where it was, and to let it rest there, for I could not readily get it out because of the way it was nailed and hammered in."

"Somebody will see it and take away."
"No, Jake; it looks old and rusty, and like a piece of useless lumber. Unless the tower is torn down, it is safe for many a year to com; and the tower is no more likely to be torn down

now than any time these hundreds of years." "An' Swarthy Bill?" said Jake, with a palpable cringing "You said that—"
"That I saw him. So I did, Jake. I had hardly descended the ladder, when standing in the gloom beside me I saw him. Saw him stand-

ing as plainly as I see you now."
"Did he—say—or do anything?" "Did he—say—or do snything?"
"No. I gave him no time. The door was standing open. I don's know how it came to be open, but it was. So was the gate. I rushed through them both, and hurried till I met you. I have not often been much afraid during my life; but my nerves forsook me altogether. I don't remember even yet how it was that I got through; has it is a sight one does not often see -the dead standing peering at you. And there were more than he."

"More?" said Jake, as he remembered with horror the hand and arm which he had seen

thrust towards him at the gate.
"Ay, more, Jake. And that is the oddest

part of the business. There were other faces that I did not know, or only half knew, grinning through the darkness. 'Could they all be—be—dead men?" asked Jake, in a whisper.

"If I had had my cutlass beside me, as once I had, Jake, I should soon have known. But for the moment I was unnerved; it came on me so suddenly. And the face of the dead man! fore, that he heard the iron gate open, and the footstep pass into the long grass of the church-yard, where its sound was hidden. As soon as plain what brought me there if living men were

> "It would—worse than odd. ] am not quite sure if—but no matter. They will remain there safe for some future time."

Jake did not question further. He kept within his own breast what he had seen, and was quite content that the Captain did not upbraid him with his cowardice, nor question him as to

why he absented himself.

The two companions journeyed to London.

Arrived there, Captain Phil, leaving his companion in lodgings, proceeded thence to the boarding-school in La Charente to see his ward. To his intense surprise she was not there. He could scarcely believe the evidence of his senses

when the lady president told him of her secret departure. The presidentess thought she had gone home-gone to him, her guardian. But wherever she had gone to-gone she certainly had, and with a mysteriousness for which none could account. It would be difficult to describe the rage and

fury which filled the breast of Captain Phil when the truth of this announcement was made sufficiently clear to him. Through all his eventful life the Commodore had never forgotten the overwhelming shame and ignominy of the day when in the broad glare of noon he had stood a manacled malefactor in the public streets of Lima, and only escaped death by an act of desperate daring. The fierce, implacable oath of vengence be had made on that day was ever present to him. But now! Here was the revenge and satisfaction of a life-time lost to him. Here was the stern sense of vengeance that he had brooded over for many a year destroyed in an instant. How long he had kept that purpose strong in his heart—that he should said Cantrell to the Captain. "You remember on heard the Monteyman in London" was an awful terror that nowhere could be be can safe from the dangerous enemy whom neither the hands of his living foes nor the power of death could bind or enchain.

That purpose strong in his neart—noat he should said Cantell to the Captain. It is death to the dangerous enemy whom neither one day beard the old hidalgo in his own city, on board the Montecame, in London."

"And which you could scarcely be brought to believe," rejoined the latter. "Yet it was the indeed his own daughter, heir to the name and truth, if it were not within the truth, and to -worse than a thousand deaths. It would be a

living torture.

The very union with his bandsome daughter ther beauty—would add intense agony to the father's heart at the same time that it would by degrees it escaped my observation altegether.

But he will scarcely ever turn up to claim it father's heart at the same time that it would serve to protect him from the consequences of his former acts. The proud hidalgo dare not prosecute the burner of his mansion, nor the languid curiosity.

"I have not the slightest objection to your "I have not the slightest objection to your the property of the slightest objection to your the slightest objection the slightest objectin looter of the city, without adding further dis-grace to his own name. He would, therefore, have all the pleasure of security with the keep enjoyment of the vengeance—so keen because it would be ever present and lasting—which he would wreak on the proud Spaniard's most sen.

Don Miguel was not without some wish him-

sibive feelings. It was a rare vengeance, and worth looking forward to. These were the sentiments that had acted for so many years on Captain Phil's mind, until, with the gradual growth in beauty and development into womanhood of his protegée, other feelings gradually grew up side by side

with the spirit of vengeance and took posses sion of him. Her rare beauty, her exceeding grace, the marvellous winningness of her manner insenmatvertous winto the rough buccaneer's heart until she, whom he regarded merely as an in-strument whereby to satisfie his implacable spirit of vengeance, became the object of fierce

and tumultuous passions—for love in the ordi-nary sense it could scarcely be called.

Wherefore it was that when he found she had left, and left for some purpose or destination unknewn, no words could describe the storm of wrath and despair that swept over his breast. Breathing vengeance against everyone who

might be concerned in her departure, he re-solved to return to London—with little know-ledge of what he should do there, other than rays of the sun in a hundred different directhat there was no further use in remaining in

"I cannot. I could no go there myself. No. | France. In this new subject of anger and disappointment, all previous trouble vanished. We to anyone who came in his way we to the man, intentionally or unintentionally, who Uaptain Phil pansed a bit.

"I shall go with you," he said. "There is no use halving now at the last moment, Jake; it was an unfortunate thing Swarthy Bill ever came to us."

"But if you had let him be- if yeu had let go his way," said Jake.

"To hang us all! That scuttling of the sense that his years of broaded vengeance had gone for in ught attired feelings of recklessness."

Calling into Travorgerie's, in the manufacturing department of the Saint Antoine district, he purchased a pair of pistols. If Captain Phil had taste for no other species of art, he un-doubtedly had for that displayed in the manufacture of firearms. He examined them with a skill and a knowledge which won upon the heart of the armourer. He knew every no estentations display of skill or knowledge in this keen survey; it possessed the one element of stern determination. Not trusting to out ward seeming in the weapons, nor to his own unerring knowledge and skill in them, Cartain Phil determined to make certainly surer.

A small bull's-eye in a pane in a press in the

withdrawing a considerable distance—mouse the amazement of the armourer—took sudden aim at it. The bullet went directly through it—so cleanly, indeed, that the pane remained as be turned the box upside down, shaking out the fine cotton in which the jewel case had the cotton in which the paners."

appeared.
Captain Phil was satisfied. The weapon would do its work. Paying handsomely for the pistols and for the injured cabinet, he sullenly took his departure—the armourer lifting his hands in frightened astonishment as he left, and exclaiming, "Mon Dicu! if that were an enemy that stood before him! What a des-

p rate man!"

If it were indeed a foe, then Heaven help him! For to a man in Captain Phil's way of thinking at the moment, 'desperate' would be the mildest adjective that could be applied.

Some notion had grown up in his head that the bankers, Messrs. Camden and Lewis, might know something of Agnese's whereabouts. She had been there with him twelve months before. She might have called to them when she had fled from Charente and arrived in London, if arrive she did. There was no great reason why she should, but there was no greater reason why she should call anywhere else.

Without further delay he proceeded to London, torturing himself on the way as to the probable reasons for Agnese's mysterious disappearance. He never for a moment thought that it was from any dislike to himself. He rather fancied that it was from some ill-treatment she received at the boarding school, or from some of the other thousand and one reasons that actuate girls to take some impulsive step. If it were any other reason, well

Arrived in Loudon, he sought out the places where she had been at school; but there was no account of her there. Neither had she been to the office of the bankers. She had vanished as completely as if she had been dropped in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean and drowned there. Weeks and weeks elapsed in unavaling

It was with a heart filled with rage and selftorture that he resolved to go again to Paris and make further search for her. Were all the long plotted vengeances of years to be set aside in this sudden manner?—not to speak of the passion for the fair girl herself which had grown up in his heart. And it was when moodily meditating on this idea that he stood on the read to the mail-coach office on that evening when his eager and astonished eye fell on her in the vanishing carriage.

Thence he had continuously travelled up and down by the coaches until the following evening, when, auticipating that she would likely be intending to go to France\_again, he journeyed

to the booking station at Dover.

The unexpected meeting filled Agnese with uncontrolled terror. It seemed as if there were no escaping from him nor from the dreadful future which he had designed for her. Fate had apparently so willed it; and there was seemingly no possibility of her altering it. She resigned herself with a shudder to her

destiny, and after a sleepless night, in which sorrow and terror kept close vigil beside her, descended to the drawing room, where he rejoined her; and the two at his request, if not dictation, were speedily on their way by an early coach to Lordon.

It was Captain Phil's intention—so he told

her, and she timidly acquiesced-that they should be married as soon as possible. For that reason they should stop in one of the large hotels until the necessary preliminaries were perfected. With which fixed purpose in his head, and with no purpose at all in hers, but instead thereof vague weariness of life and complete apathy, they journeyed on together.

The long journeys in the jolting mail coaches, or perhaps the sorrows and terrors that had peen gathering around her for some time past, had had their effect. Agnese was very tired and faint on the way, was scarcely able to leave the coach when evening saw them at the Metropolis, and before night was ill with a raging fever.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE DISCOVERY IN THE "MONTEZUMA." The vessel that bore Moreno. Cantrell, Don Miguel, and his daughter from the city of revolution and the scene of their fallen fortune had a pleasant voyage enough. In the sense of safety and in the thankfulness that his daughter's life had been spared, much of his misfortunes was forgotten by the Don.

Is seems but a short time since the looting waste of sunlit waters, and talking naturally enough over the late revolution, "and yet it is

well-nigh twenty years."
"That reminds me of the incident you were

" No, it never occurred to me. At all events, I was never certain that he should not turn up again to claim it, and so it remained there until

doing so. It remained long enough in my pos-session without being claimed—and I think,"

self to see with the religne of one of the free-booters who wrecked his property combained, and Gracia, with all a girl's curiosity, was most anxious too

All hands combining in the one desire, Moreno brought it on deck. It was an iron box, rusty with long disuse, and bound by iron bande, which, in many cases, the rust had quite eten through. A few blows of a beavy hammer broke its

hinges, and the Captain, bending the iron hoops, forced the lid off.
"What have we here?" said he, with airy pleasantness, as he laid it down on the seat, around which his three passengers crowded. "Papers? Well, we shall leave them carefully aside for the present. What else? What is

this?"

He took from it a small moreocce case beauti fully clasped with gold. Opening the latter he took thereout a pair of bracelets crusted with diamonds. The material was of finest gold beautifully carved in filigree work; but the

"My God!" cried the Don, in a voice of excited suprise, "these are mine. They are part of the jewels taken from the palace! They were those I gave on our marriage day to my wife—the Don Miguel. See if an inscription be

not wrought on in the inner surface."
"So it is, by Jove!" said Captain Moreno,
glancing inside, and reading: "Presented to
Donna Elenor Miguel as a wedding gift." This is surpassingly strange, only to think of them remaining hidden away all these years ! They are yours—take them!"

The Don took them in his trembling hands; the sight of the presents he had made on that happy day to her who had long since slept in her quiet grave brought many affecting memor-

ies pressing upon him.
"Take them, Gracia," said he at last; "they are yours for the future. It seems almost a special miracle that they have been delivered into delicate touch of their workmanship, and wish keen eye surveyed the blue, wavy lines that marked the fineness of their steel. There was at a time when gold was dross to me, and wealth but an encumbrance."
Gracia could scarcely speak with surprise and

a curious feeling that was a blending of sorrow and delight. The sun rays as they flashed from them seemed to illumine the deck around. They looked like brilliant centres, whence shot out on all sides coruscations of light. Nothing so bis eye. He loaded one of the pistols, and withdrawing a considerable distance—much to the amazement of the armourer—took and took and too

been depesited, "except these papers."

"Let us see what the papers are like. pray, said Charles, who caught the spirit of curiosity and astonishment that had been evoked by this

singular and welcome discovery.

"Right," said Moreno, "Who knows what literary gems may be scribed on them? Hallo? What is this? "Taken from the palace of the Governor of Pern on the 5th May 1799. Rest in the tower of the church in Burghwer Street, Dublin, in the hollow of the beam that runs above the bell.—William Cantrell." "Who is that? What name did you say?" said Charles, with not a libble astonishment.

"Cantrell-William Cantrell." Here it is, as large as life, and written in a hand that seemed to have been more accustomed to handling a cutlass or a marline-spike than a pen."
"Why, that is my name; at least a portion of it," said Charles, with no diminution of his

surprise.
"Nothing very strange in that, Charley; my
"Nothing very strange in that, "considering

dear fellow," said the Captain, "considering that you are both Englishmen."
"I confess—it—it comes somewhat oddly to me," said Charley. He was about to say some-thing else, but he checked himself, as all at once the singular intelligence the Landon broker had communicated to him, as to the manner in which the funds had been lodged with them for him, flashed across his mind. A feeling of faintness and horror overcame him as he thought—could this desperado, this freebooter, bave been the man who did so? Could be be

But his horror struck brain rejected the idea, and he was aroused from the dreadful reverse

into which he was thrown by the voices speaking around him and by what they said.

"The meaning of it is," said the Captain, in enswer to something that had been said by the Don or his daughter, "palpably and clearly enough that the reckless marander concealed the rest of these jewels in the place mentioned when he returned to Ircland."

(To be continued.)

RECOMMENDS IT TO ALL SUF-FERERS.

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

Restaurant, 1113 N. 3d St.

A Strange Discovery.

A singular discovery has, it is said, been made in the neighborhood of Beyrout. In a village about an nour's ride from the French etween Beyrout and Damascus was found a bedstead made of gold and silver, and inlaid with preclous stenes. An inscription upon it in English characters states that it belonged to Eleanor, Queen of England. I'ne bedstead was discovered in a little recess dug out for the purpose, within a natural cave, and must have been placed there for security when Elward I. laft the East in 1272. The Turkish Government have taken pessession of the treasure treve, the prevailing opinion in the district seems to be that it should remain the property of the man on whose land it was found. It would be interesting to knew what the Tarks prepose to do with it.

PLAIN TALK BY A FARMER'S WIFE.

I am a farmer's wife and proud to say so. My husband is the possessor of one of the best tarms to be found near the beautiful "Island City," better known as Brockville. I have quite a family of boys and girls, and alshough we are known by our neighbors and friends to be "well fixed" from a financial point of view and have every convenience at hand to make

farm life happy and agreeable, still we are all economical and thrifty. My husband and myself believe in true economy, and we have so inculcated these principles into our children that they are now growing up animated with like desires to our own, and fitted in every way for the great

battle of life.
In this short article, my great aim is to engage the attention of farmers' wives and daughters, in the hope that I may be able to benefit thom in some way; and here I will merely give my own experience in one line of family economy, I refer to Domestic Dyeing My daughters and myself always dress well-but as a very small yearly cost; and this we have been doing with great success for the last eight years all though the introduction of Diamond Dyes into our happy home.

I find that at the end of the summer season mnny of my summer dresses can be re-colored some beautiful dark shade, and fitted for Autumn wear. I do the same with my daughters' dresses, and at a very small cost we are provided with what outsiders all believe to be new goods and new dresses.

Our shawls, wraps, clouds, hose, ribbons, sashes and even gloves are renewed in the same way, and in so doing I effect a saving that season, sufficient to purchase it may be new curtains and carpet for my parlor, or s handsome sett of bedroom furniture. It seems to me that there are hundreds of

farmers' wives who might follow my example this senson, and test the truth of my statements. Let me ask them to do it, and benefit thereby husband and children. With Diamond Dyes, the wife's favorite, great things can be accomplished, money saved and girls trained up to know what true economy

Poison.

The Fate of the "Midsummer Edition."— Merchant: William, what is that bundle of paper the expressman just left?

is; and as a consequence they will make nobl

William-It's a copy of the special edition of the Paralyzer, sir. Merchant-Put it under the counter, and cancel our last order for a bundle of wrapping paper,-West Shore.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and poises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy.
Will send a description of it free to any person
who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John street,
Montreal. A Ourious Coincidence.

Mr. Justice Harrison, one of Her Majesty's

judges in Ireland, recently declared on the beach at the Galway assizes that he wondered why the peeple did not resert to lynch law to put a step to infringements of public peace.
Mr. Dillon brought the words of the magistrade before the house of commons, where they created some sensation. In the debate which followed reference was made rather satirically to "American methods of justice," which were not desired under the "saner and more censervative institutions of the United Kingdom." The incident and debate have brought out the well-authenticated fact that Lynch law did not originate in the United States, but in the United Kin dem, and, oddly, that its modern significance is net precisely what it originally meant. It is true that Webster's dictionary attributes its origin to the peculiar method of a Virginia farmer named Lynch, who was accustomed to dispensing with legal forms when administer-ing what he supposed was justice with a whip on the bare backs of persons who interfered with his rights. It is also incorrectly noted in Reddal's "Fact, Fancy and Fable," and in Edwards' "Words, Fact and Phrases." In the 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable" it is doubly sscribed to its true source and to the false Virginian source. It is correctly given in the "Topographical Dictionary of Ireland," by Lewis, printed in London in 1837. James Lynch Fitzstephen was warder in 1493 of the tewn of Galway, which had a considerable commerce with French and Spanish perts. Hisson had a friend, a Spaniard, whem he believed to have alienated the affections of his betrothed wife, and young Fitzstephen, er Lynch, as the family name ran, killed him at sea. Lynch was cendemned to death, and sentenced by his father, upen whem the cruel duty fell on account of his office. The people sympathized with the son and, perhaps, with what they believed to be the real feeling of the father, and prepared to prevent the excontien. The executioner refused to do his work. The father, resolved that the law should be obeyed, hanged the condemned boy with his own hands out of the window of his house. In 1524 a monument of this episode, comprising a skull and crossbones carved on black marble, was erected and is now on the wall of St. Nicholas' churchyard. It was the meb, therefore, and not James Lynch who proposed to break the law or suspend its usages and force; but the caprice of time has transferred the epithet to lawless deeds. The coincidence acquiries further interest from the fact that it is also from Ireland the English language has derived another word descriptive of passive abrogation of law-boycott. The methods and objects implied in both werds, however, are so old as civilizstion. It it only the descriptive appellatives that are modern.

LUCKY MRS. HOWARTH-SHE TELLS A REPORTER HOW SAE GOT HER BIG PRIZE

Said Mrs. Jane Howarth of 401 Central Said Mrs. Jane Howarth of 401 Central arenue, Kearny, to a Journal reporter. "I have been purchasing tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery for the past year. On July 8 I bought one-twentieth of ticket No. 92,561, paying one dollar for it, and on July 15, I was made happy by the receipt of a notice informing me that I bad won one-twentieth of the capital prize of \$300,000. I placed my ticket in the hands of the agent of the Adams Express Company for collection, and on Wedneyday. Company for collection, and on Wednesday got my meney. I believe that the lottery is conducted fairly, for, if it was not, why should I get such a large sum of money for so little. They knew nothing about me or mine."—Newark N. J.) Journal, August 1.

For the last fortnight the blight has made its appearance extensively in the western portions of this district where a large portion of the population are of the poor or labouring classes, amongst whom the greatest alarm and apprebension are manifested. As in most districts the potatoe crop constitutes the main support of the poorer classes for whom, in the present calamitous condition of that crop, the coming winter is full of dire portent. Around this town some portions of the crop are fairly good, but a considerable portion has failed,—Cork

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Counsel for the Delicate.—Those to whom seacns of changeable temperatures are protracted periods of trial should seek the earliest opportunity of removing all obstacles to good health. This cooling Ointment, perseveringly rubbed upon the skin, is the most reliable remedy for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest. Quinsey, relaxed tonsile, sore throat, swoolen glands, ordinary cutarrh. and bronchitis, usually prevailing at this season, may be arrested as soon as discovered. and every symptom banished by Holloway's simple and effective treatment. The Ointment and Pilis are highly commended for the facility with which they successfully conquer influenza: they allay in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and teasing cough. satisfied. Beware of imitators.

FATHER KOENIGS FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sic

JERVE TOHIL

A NATURAL REMEDY

ness, Hysterics, St. Vita Dance, Nervousness, Hy pochondria, Melancholia, inebriety, Sleeplessness. Dizziness, Brain and Spine Weakness.

WONDERFULLY IMPROVED.

MACKVILLE, Wash., Co Kv., July 2, 1889. My husband has taken Koenig's Nerve Tonio for some time and seems wonderfully improved; before taking the medicine he had some days a dozen attacks of fits. Since taking the Koenig Nerve Tonic he does not have them more than once in four weeks. My husband has not been able to take care of himself for 12 years. We have spent everything we had for medicine, and and spent all my time nursing him, he grew worse all the time until he began taking your medicine, and I will never be able to find words to express my gratitude to you for what you have done for him. With many good wishes and thanks to you I remain most respectfully your gratefull friend gratefull friend.

MRS. E. O. BLANFORD.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous disease 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 Paster Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is new prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago.

#### IN MONTREAL

By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence Street.

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

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



filness Detected at Eyesight.

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

CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned certify that I have suffered for a long time from catarrh which turned into a bronchial disease and pulmonary consumption. I had also dyspepsia and heart disease. I tried almost every medicine, without success. I was suff-ring terribly and was beginning to despair of ever being cured. I heard of Madame Desmaris and Lacroix marvelous treatment, and I decided to place myself under their treatment. After suffering for three long years I was hardly al e to wa began to use their medicine in the autumn and in six months after I was completely cured. I cannot recommend them too highly to those suffering, and I will always consider it a pleasure to those who are pleased to call on me to give them all the information. My brother-in-law was also cured of rheumatism of 10 years standing, and other members of the family cured of grave maladies.

Mrs. Octavie Cassette, Valleyfield, P.Q. Dame Ve. R. Desmarats & Lacroix (jr), Fils, 1263 Mignonne street, cor. St. Elizabeth, Montreal.

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at moderate prices. All are requested to peruse our Certificate before consulting us in order to be the better



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

They act as perfect absorbents, by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases are successfully treated by correspondence, as our goods can be applied at home.

#### READ OUR HOME REFERENCES:

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

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

Cutarrh impossible under the influence of Actina. Actina will cure diseases of the eye.

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

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

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

MENTION THIS PAPER,

WOMAN'S COMING.

The legend as to the origin of weman is different with various heathen nations. The Japanese believe that she grew en a tree, the Laplanders that she was once a rabbit, the Persians that she fell from the heavens, and the Australians that the was first a toadstool.

HOW WOMEN GO SHOPPING.

But it is when fair wemen some ashopping that she becomes least admirable. Then her hand is raised against every weman who crosses her path. From the moment she pushes open the swinging doors of the first retail shap she enters, and lete them fly back into the face of the woman bedind her, till she reaches her home again, she has laid herself open at every turn to the charge of bad manners. She has in her progress made tired clerks spendheurs in taking dewn goods simply for her amusement, when she has not the smallest intention of purchasing from them. She has made audible comments upon "stapidity and slewness of these shop girls." She has swept off from loaded shep counters with her draperies more than one easily-damaged article, which she has scerned to pick up and replace. She has justled against other women and met their indignant looks with a stony, not to say inselent, stare. She has needlessly blocked the way when others wished to pass her. She carried her cleased umbrella or sunshade at an angle that was a perpetual menace to any woman who came near her. She has put up her glass and stared haughtly through it at the gown of the woman next her at the bargain-counter. In her shrill, penetrating voice, she has discussed in the most public places gessip reflecting mere or less injuriously upon other poople. She has, in shert, done very little that she should have done, and very, very much that she enght not to have dene; yet she returns from it all with a serener conscience than a medieval saint coming home to the convent after a day particularly well filled with meritorious deeds. She will tell you complacently that a man can never to shop like a woman. And man can never be teo thankful for his inability in this particular direction. A GIRL'S OWN BROTHER.

"But, he's my ewn brother." Is that any reason why you should take his conresses for granted, and never say "thank you?"

Is that any resson why you should not try and make an evening at home pleasant for him, instead of fercing him by your selffishness to seek his happiness semewhere else? Is that any reason why yeu should not

or your leeks, worth consideration? Is that any reason why you should appear before him in a clamsy wrapper and with

think his opinion of your frocks, your bonnets

Is that any reason why, when you have a man vielter, he should be made to feel tha: you endure your brother when there was no-body else, but that when there was—well, then it was different?

Is that any reason why you should not listen to his word of advice about other girls er their brethers?

interested in his story of the sheeting or the

Is that any reason why you should puch him to the wall, except when you need him, and then claim his attention as your right? Bacause he is your very ewn brother you onght to be ten fold mere considerate of him attending to the foregoing instructions, than of the brothers of cther girls. Broance furnish an ample quantity of substantial and he is your very ewn brother you ought to nutritious foed, equal to the wants of a large study his tastes and cuter to them; read the family, for three days' consumption. books that he likes and suggest others to him; study the songs he fancies and be glad to make new ones known to him. In this way you will make your brether your very own, and to him "sister" will be the most delightkeeper? Yes, in a way; but you do not keep him by fetters formed of ill temper, untidyness and lack of courtery, but by one made of every feminine grace and brightened by a platerly love. That is the keeper that will give you your brother's love, and make you worthy the heart of some other girl's brother too.—Ruth Ashmore, in Ladiea' Home

INCONSISTENCY.

If a stately Minerva or beautiful Psyche soculi come to earth now, with ribbon bound hair and softly flowing draperies, I wonder if people would dare to call her "cute !" I don't think they would, and yet our standard of beauty is taken from the Greeks, and eccasionally some loyaly womanly soul comes forward and tries to remind us of that fact and encourage na to live up to yur ideal. Perhaps she is the means of making a few enthusias. tio girls, with classic profiles, wear fillets in their hair, or causes the fusey draperies of skirts to be pleasantly medified, for a few seasons; but then the reaction comes and fair womankind wends her way carrying a heep skirt or a bustle. And yet she raves ever the beauty of ancient costuming whenever an opportunity presents itself. Inconsistent, is it not? It is exactly the same with the hu-man form. Nearly every woman who considers herself educated up to the point of artistle appreciation (and, unfertunately, there are few who consider themselves otherwise) will stand before the marble Venus in the Louvre and leadly enthuse over the wonderful symmetry and gracious lines of the ideal figure. But let the Venus appear in the fiesh, clad in a modern tallor-made suit, nine women out of ten would say her bust and hips were to small and her watet too large, and probably in a short time the poor goddess, demeralized by adverse criticism, would don a "Judic" cerect, lace her waist into fashionable diminutiveness, and, having gained so much in popular opinion, her photograph would in all likeliheed appear in Sareny's window, taken in a seamless bodice, a tight English skirt and a felt Derby. "Dost like the picture?"-May Earle.

THE KITCHEN.

OX-CHEEK SOUP.

An ox-cheek is always to be bought chean : let it be thoroughly washed in several waters, place it whole in a three gallon boiling-pot filled up with water, and set it to bell on the fire ; skim it well, season with carrots, turnips, enions, celery, allspice, pepper, and salt; and allow the whole to boil very gently by the side of the heb for about three hours and a half, by which time the ox cheek, etc., will be done quite tendor; the cheek must then be taken out on to a dish, the meat

hunting, when you do to the same tales from | Next mix amouthly twelve ounces of flour with a quart of cold water, pour this into the soup, and stir the whole on the fire, keeping it belling for about twenty five minutes longer; when it will be ready for dinner.

SHEEP'S-HEAD BROTH.

Get the butcher to split the sheep's head into halves, wash these clean, and put them into a boiling pot with two gallons of water ; ful among girls. Are you your bretzer's set this on the fire to boll, skim it well, add carrots, turnips, onions, leeks celery, thyme or winter savory, season with pepper and ealt; add a pint of Patna rice, or Scotch barley; and allow the whole to keep gently boiling by the side of the fire for three hours, adding a little water to make up the deficlency in quantity eccasioned by beiling.

This is an economical dinner, especially

where there are many mouths to feed : and consequently comes within the reach of your means. Buy a few pounds of either salt brisket, thick or thin flink, or buttock of beef : these pieces are always to be had at a low rate. Let us suppose you have bought a piece of salt beef for a Sunday's dinner, weighing about five pounds at 61d. per pound, that would come to 2s. 81d.; two peunds of common fleur, 41., to be made into suct pudding or dumplings, and say 8½1. for cabbages, parsnips, and petatees; altogether 3s. 9d. This would produce a substantial dinner fer ten person in family, and would, moreover, as children do net require much meat when they have pudding, admit of there being enough left to help out the next day's dinner, with petatoes,

HOW TO BOIL BEEF.

Put the beef into your three or four gallon pot, three parts filled with cold water, and set it on the fire to boil ; remove all the soum that rises to the surface, and then let it boil gently on the hob; when the meat is about half done, which will take an hour, add the paranips in a net, and at the end of another half heur put in the cabbage, also in a net. A piece of beef weighing five or six pounds will require about two hours' gentle boiling to and no grievances were aired. cook it thoroughly. The dumplings may, of course, be beiled with the beef, etc. I may here observe that the dumplings and vegetables, with a small quantity of the meat, would be all aufficient for the children's meal.

COCKY LREKY. I hope that at some odd times you may afwhen this eccurs, this is the way in which I recommend that it be cooked, viz. :- First plack, draw, singe off the hairs, and tie the fewl up in a plump shape; next, put it into a boiling pot with a gallon of water, and a pound of Patna rice, a dezen leeks cut in pieces, some pepper-corns and salt to season; boil the whole very gently for three hours, and di-ide the fowl to be eaten with the soup, whill prove not only nourishing but invigorating to the system.

SHARP SAUCE FOR BROIELD MEATS

Chop fine an onlon and a panayworth of mixed pickles; put these into a saucepsn with half a gill of vinegar, a tea spoonful or apsonful of bread raspings, and pepper and Is that any reason why you should not be removed from the bone, and after being cut salt to season; boil all together on the fire did not save for an examination at present. have said before I have nothing at all to do ties they possess, as by those which they necessed in his story of the shooting or the up in pieces, put back into the soup again. for at least six minutes; then add a gill of He was commetted to the Troy jail. The with the case."

water, and allow the sauce to bell again ter | grand jury will convene Menday, and it is ten mioutes longer. This sauce will give an appetizing filip to the coarsest meats or fish when brolled or fried, and also when you are intending to make any cold mest into a hash

water and raspings must be doubled. ROAST VEAL, STUFFED,

A piece of the shoulder, breast, or champend of the loin of veal, is the cheapest part for you, and whichever of these pisces you may happen to buy, should be seasoned with the following stuffing:-To eight ounces of bruleed crumb of bread add four ounces of chopped suct, shalot, thyme, marjoram, and winter savory, all chepped fine; two eggs, pepper and salt to season; mix all these ingredient; into a firm compact kind of paste, and use this stuffing to fill a hole or pocket which you will have cut with a knife in some part of the piece of yeal, taking care to fasten it in with a skewer. If you intend reasting the yeal, and should not possess what is called a bottle jack, nor even a Dutch even, in that case the veal should be suspended by, and fastened to, the end of a twisted skein of worsted, made fast at the upper end by tring it to a large nale driven into the centre of the mantelplece for that purpose. This contrivance will enable you to roast the veal by dangling it before your fire; the exact time for cooking which must depend upon its weight. A piece of veal weighing four pounds would require rather more than an hour te cook it thereughly before your small fire.

The Admiral and the Sealers.

VICTORIA, B.C., September 10.—At Admiral Hetham's request and invitation the fellowing gentlemen connected with sealing yesterday visited the Warspite and had an interview with him: Captains J. G. G. and W. Cox, Hattle and Hackett. The Admiral asked them where their vessels had most of the sealing, to which the reply was, "On the North Pacific Coast." He asked particularly In the afternoon they went down to Sarala the reason of the vessels leaving sea so early, and was answered that the only cause was scarcity of scals and feggy, unfavorable wea-ther. No statement of any kind was made on either side concerning the revenue ornisers or the action of the American Government

The Alleged Train Wreckers.

TROY, September 10 .- John Kiernan and John Cordial, two of the Kolghts of Labor charged with wrecking the Montreal express Thursday night on the Central Hudson rall. I hope that at some odd times you may af road, were arranged before County Judge ford yourselves an old hen er cock; and Griffith this morning. The prisoners pleaded not guilty to a charge of plucing obstructions en the track and the examination was adjourned till Saturday at 11 a.m. Lee gave each of the prisoners money. They were taken back to the Troy jall. Reed was not arranged and it was stated that he is still a prisoner in Albany. The affidavit of A. Harington, assistant superintendent of the Central Hudson railroad, charges five men with the offence, John Ried, John Cordial, Jehn Kiernan, Thomas Kane and Arthur Buett. It is said Buett fled the next morn ing after the wreck. His right name is said to be Buell. John Reed was brought to Troy on Wednesday afterneon and arraigned mustard, a small bit of butter, a large table | before Judge Griffiths. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the formal charge and said he

probable that the case of the train wreakers will be considered at once by that body. Master Workman Powderly writes in the corrent number of the Journal of the Knights or stew. In the latter case, the quantity of of Labor denouncing the fields who wrecked the New York Central railroad train at Castleton, and protesting against the charge that the Knights of Labor did the dastardly work. As to a similar attempt at train wrecking at Karner's, Powderly states that he believes from the testimony of a passenger that there was no obstruction on the track there. It is his oninion that the officials of the New York Central railroad are attempting to bring the Knight: into discredit, and that their own hired Pinkerton men have been in the train wrecking plet.

> THE ST. CLAIR TUNNEL. The Governor-General Pays a Visit to the

> > New Grand Trunk Undertaking.

POINT EDWARD, Ont., September 11 .- His

Excellency the Gevernor-General, with Sir John Ross and the Hon. Mr. Stanley arrived here yesterday at half-past two by special train. Mr. James Stephenson, superlutandent, accompanied the party from Point Levi. The station was tastefully decorated with flowers and bunting. The party were received by Sir Henry Tyler and Sir Jeseph Hickson. Shortly after his arrival His Excellency was taken down the St. Clair river for a beat ride, which was enjoyable after the long journey by rail. This morning the viceregal party, ascompanied by Sir Henry Tyler, Sir Joseph Hickson, Mr. W. J. Spicer, Mr. Joseph Hobson, Mr. Jas. Stephenson, and Mr. J. J. Lanning, went down to the St. Clair tunnel. His Excellency, with President Tyler, the Hon. Mr. Starley, and Mr. Hobson passed through the compressed air obamber to the western end of the tunnel, from whence they returned to Point Edward. at the invitation of Mr. J. H. Beatty, to have a look at his new steamer. At dinner tonight His Excellency was seranaded by the Sarnia band. His Excellency was greatly pleased with the grand international work he had seen and made many orquiries from the engineers in charge. Whilst in the compressed air chamber he received quite an evation from the workmen. The viceregal party leave early to-morrow morning for Toronto and the east. Point Edward station, always a bright and tidy place, never looked more so than to day and the Grand Trunk company may be proud of its local officers in this respect.

The Burtsell Case.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Archbishop Corrigan returned from Europe te-day on the Teutonic. Interviewed by a reporter regarding the case of Dr. Burtsell, he said :- "As te Dr. Bartsell his silence has never been contemplated. When he was transferred from the Church of the Epiphany to Rondout he disagreed with me and appealed to the Holy See. The Pope has passed upon it and Dr. Burtsell has the key of the situation in his own hands. The case is entirely out of mine. He can go to Rendeut whenever he chooses to fulfi! the conditions imposed upon him, not by me, but by the Holy See. I

THE GLORY OF MAN

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African Barbarities.

MARSEFILLES, Saptember 10. - The steamer Tanrus has arrived here with mariners and soldiers from Dahomey. The men are in a pitiable condition, their health having been completely shattered by the hardships they have endured. The Taurus brings details of the defeat of Egbas by the Dahemians. The victors, it appears, destroyed thirty villages and took 3 000 prisoners. The Dahomians showed no morey and were guilty of the most Inhuman acts of cruelty. All the natives that were captured in the villages were killed, many of them being burned alive. Egbas and 20,000 followers fled to the Oatholic mission at Aubeokula. King Behaczm afterwards advanced into the interior and captured 2,000 more prisioners. A thousand women whe were made prisoners were put to death.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use and costs, including a box of ointment, only \$150. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freekles and skin blemishes, as well as toothache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infallible. Read the certificates which we publish

overy week.

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Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

plains his Views.

LONDON, September 10th.—The last ven-ture in London jeurnalism is the Labour World, with Mr. Michael Davitt as editor, which is en the peint of appearing. Interpleyment in mill and mine and workshop, and less hours of labour. I am a legal eight hours' man. I intended to try and win for the Labour World the privilege of calling it the ergan of the masses. I shall be found sarnestly backing up such programmes as have for their object the winning of brighter and happier lives for those who are designated the masses. I am net wedded to any particular school of secial referm : but I am prepound a scheme for the abolition of the evils of secrety that will kneck all others into a cecked hat in the matter of wisdom and practicability. I can only say that that plan ing classes the full value of the full produc-

will have my strongest support. The labour problem is now the most vital issue that comforms the statemenship of the civil'zed world. It is going to occupy the serious attention of European Governments for the next ten years, and the danger is not se much the opposition that may be expected from kings and capitalist; as from the temperizing and compromising action on the part of politicians who call themselves the champiens of the working classes. I lock for the true labour leaders from among the workingmen, and my paper will strongly advecate such an organization and such a course efpelloy on the part of the industrial classes as will enable men from their ranks to | and against Mir. Totton in particular, but ro represent them in all public bodies, from the village Board of Guardians to the Imperial Parliament in Westminister. We will press forward also for universal adult sufferage, a second ballot, triennial parliaments, and the mite, which he placed under the corner of ending net the mending of the rule of land the house directly under the hi chen, where lords. It goes without saying that the Labour World will be a through Home Ruler. I have always demanded the fullest possible measure of Home Rule that can be got for Ireland, believ ng that the wider the measure pened to be in another part of the house of Irish national self-government is made the more barmonious will the relations become report it made was terrific and was head all between the peoples of the three countries. In Canada and Australia, and other selfgoverning English colonies, where Irishmen up, were not seriously injured. Suertly after are found in large numbers, they are as loyal the expesion a man was seen rusning from to the Empire as their Scotch, Welsh and the house but swing to the darkness he was English fellow-eclonists. This fellows from not recon zed. The greatest indignation prethe Empire. The more you trust the people of Ireland in the matter of governing themselves the better it will be for everyone concerned. I am, however, for Home Rule all around, and always have been, that is for England, Scotland and Wales as well as for Ireland; and this, I believe, will be the only true remedy for the growing incompetency of Parliament and the manifest evils of too great a centralization in Westminister.

#### A FRENCH GRIEVANCE.

In Africa-The West African Mahdi Causes Trouble.

LONDON, September 10.-Much indignation LONDON, September 10.—Much indignation alone shall have power to perform the func-is expressed in France ever the fact that tions designated in the act. In Ontarie this Samudeo, the so-called West Alrican Mahdi, has already been done, as these powers are who recently made a treaty of friendship now vested in the Maritime court, but the with the Luglish, followed up the treaty by act will lead to the abolition of the vice-purchasing from the British a large quantity admiralty courts, and they exist at present of guns and cartridges and thereupon pro-ceeded to attack the French. Notwithstand also makes it obligatory on the part of the ing his guns he get the werst of the fight, his Dominion Government to provide for present favorite commander, Savas Pacha, being killed in a hand-te-hand encounter with a French lieutenant of Senegales troops. the whole of the Dominion of Canada is desig-Samudoo is new engaged in rousing the people of the Western Soudan fer an attack on the French. He is said to be as peculiar an individual so the orginal Mahdi, who caused so much trouble to the British in Egypt. Bern in the Kingdom of Bornu, his mother was the Nubian slave of an Arab trader. His father took good care of him, and as he grew up he became imbued with idea that it was his mission to restere the supremacy of the prophet in Western Africa. was decided upon. As it is necessary that The King of Bronn, netteing that the young | martyrs to qualify them to rank with the man was ambitious, ordered him to be decapitated as a lesson to other ambitious youths. Samudos was warned by a friend. said to have been one of the Soultanas, and fled to Senegal. There he curbed his fanaticism under Christian protection until disturbances in Bornu tempted him to return. The dissatisfied element accepted him as leader and he made himself master of the country, displaying no little military ability. The King of Bornu was one of his prisoners and Samudos sat down to his first dinner in the reyal palace with the monarch's head on a plate before him. He is now the master of a considerable share of West Africa, and the British have been glad to purchase his friendahip.

ROBBERS ARRESTED.

Two of the Huntingdon and Chatcaugeay Bandits Captured With Their Spoil.

A brace of the threves who have of late heen associated in the depredations com-mitted in Huntingdon and Chateauguay counties; as reperted in the press, have been taken en Friday from a farmer near Howick and nine tabs of butter. They were noticed

butter plundered from some farm houses during the night, and they were walking beside the herse as be teiled up the hill with his big lead. The pursuers rede by them, and wheeling in frent ordered them to step, covering them with their revolvers. The promptness with which they had been overnauled and checked, just as they were about to enter New York, rather startled the thieves, and their ands went up before the threaten-ing revolvers. Mackle and Milne were alone, and were going to held their men there until assistance came, but Mackie's herse became unmanageable, and as it was prancing about his man took advantage of it, jumped the fence and ran for the woods near by Mackin dismounted and fellowed, firing at him as he entered the woods. The thief then drew his revolver, and dedging from tree to trae threatened to shoot his pursuer; but Mackie, too, availed himself of the trees, keeping close to his man, finally catching him just as the man was turning to shoat, and knocked him down with his revolver. The thief tried to shoot Mackie after he was down but Mackin disarmed him and kept him on the ground until helf came up. In the meantime Milne had kept his man at bay in the road and both were secured. The priseners were well armed and in their pockets a large supply of am. munition. Warrants were served on the men Launches a New Journal in London and Ex by Constable Samuel Ocr and they were examined before James Curran, J. P., who committed them to the district gael at Beauharnois. On the person of one of them was found some jewellery atolen a short time sgo from a residence near Hemmingford village. They are evidently the men who have been stealing rigs and batter from the farmers of viewed to day, Mr. Davitt spoke as follows of the enterprise:—"My policy will be the advecacy of the rights of labour, a mere just distribution of the products of the industry mer at St. Ohrysestome on Sanday last. The a better and healthler condition of en- two arrested are not known in that county, but the plucky capture will tend to check the depredations.

THE TRUE WITNESS has reached a high position in the ranks of Gatholic journalism, not only in not egotistical enough to imagine that I can Canada, but throughout the United States and Europe. As an advertising medium for Gatholic Pubwhich will earnest go securing to the labourt lishing Houses, Schools, Convents, of their toil as a reward for their industry and general business, it is unex-

#### A Terrible Revenge.

TRURO, N.S., September 10.—Acadia Mines was the scene of a mest diabolical outrago last night. An attempt was made to blow up the residence of C. W. Totton with dynamite. On Saturday last Mr. Totton, who is a constable, with two officers brought two wemen and a man to Trure and placed them in jail under warrants for violating the liquor itsence act. Many threats were made at the time against the lives of the officers attention was paid to them. The fiord who committed the destardly act last night first broke into the buildings of the Landonderry Iran company and stole a quantity of dynahe thought, no doubt, the family would be about the time, but fortunately Mr. Totten's wile and children, who were alone in the house, the father being absent in Trure, hapwhen the secundrels set the expressive off. The over the town. The house was badly wrecked but the occupants, beyond being badly shaken vails in the town and talk of lynching is freethe capture of the wretch.

Vice-Admiralty Courts. OTTAWA, Sept. 12.—The Government has received a copy of the act recently passed by the Imperial Parliament abolishing the Vice-Admiralty courts existing in the various British pessessions, and providing in lieu thereof that after the let of July, 1891, all superior courts in these countries having unlimited jurisdiction in civil cases shall be courts of admiralty and have all the functions heretefore vested in the Vice-Admiralty courts. Each possession, however, is at liberty to designate a particular court which vice-admiralty judges by pension or otherwise. For the purposes of this act, of course, nated as one peasession.

#### Canadian Martyrs.

An effort is being made to secure the canonization of Father Lalemant, Bretwaf, Daniel and Garnier, the Jesuit martyrs of New France. At the Seventh council of Quebec an application for their beatification miracles be perfermed in the name of the saints, the faittful are urged to pray that miracles be performed. The Courier du Canada announces that the Rev. Father Desy, superier of the Jesuits at Quebec, has requested Father Rouvier to Jogues, de Bretout and Lalemant, which will be published broadcast throughout the province.

#### Two Vacant Seats.

OTTAWA, Sapt. 12 -The write for the elections in Portners and Napierville will be issued in October. Mr. Isldore Belleau, nephew of Sir Francis B licau, has been asked to become the Government candidate In Portneuf, but so far has not given his consent. The Conservative party has not selected a candidate in Naplerville ewing to the absence of Hon. Mr. Chapleau.

#### The Halifax Naval Attack.

HALIFAX, N.S., September 11 .- The last of the series of mimic attacks on the barbor fortifications occurred to night and the enemy were defeated before they could enter and the captured near Covey Hill, in pessession of the batteries opened fire on them. The war-ship herse stolen from Mr. W. R. Miline last week Buzzard conducted the attacking operations at Hemmingford Station, the express waggen and a smart trick was dene by a body of men-of-war sailers, who secured the customs steam launch Argus and took her sutside the tant. Mr. Hugh Mackle, a farmer of the locality, and Mr. Fred. Milne jumped on hemeback and followed the two many and succeeded in getting olean name and succeeded name passing early on Monday morning, travelling harbor and disguised ner as a schooner with and succeeded in getting close up under the forts before being discovered. A steam taking them a short distance from the line. launch belonging to the defending force and The thieves had their waggen leaded with manned by gentlemen amateurs detected the three mouths.

trick and gave the signal to the forts, which immediately opened fire, and had it been a case of real warfare the little Argus and her crew would have seen desappeared from

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL STRIKE.

The President of the Line has a Brief interview With the Sirikers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 .- Mr. Channey Depaw returned from Europe on Wednesday and was duly informed by Mr. Webb, the vice-president, of all connected with the strike. On Thursday a committee of five of the ex-employes of the New York Central railroad who went on strike called en Prasi-dent Depaw at the Grand Central depet today. They were headed by Thomas Ballaney, an old freight conductor, and M. Gaffney, another striker, acted as spokesman. The following conversation between Mr. Depow and Mr. Gaffaey followed :

Mr. Gaffney-We have come to talk ever the strike on the New York Central

Mr. Depew-I'm airaid there is nothing to talk about. The strike is virtually over

Mr. Gaffney-The strike is not over because all the men on the road who are members of labor organizations have quit work and are

Mr. Depew—they have chosen to resign their position. Mr. Webb, who was managing the road in my absence, took new men in their places when they quit work. His soties has been sustained by the executive board of management of the road. The places of these men have new been filled and that's the end of it.

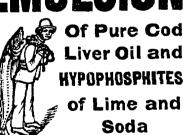
Mr. Gaffney then asked Mr. Depew to wait until the committee had discussed the matter, and said that they would then return and make their preposition to him. Mr. Depew replied:—"There is no use in making false promises to you. There is nething more to be dene. I de not care to talk over back numbers. Yea have chosen to resign your places, Mr. Webb has filled them and I have nothing more to say." The committee then left the office.

ALBANY, September 12 -The strike on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad seems to be over as far as Albany is concerned. The closing scene was enacted to night at the Lark station rink, when the mon were advised to get back to their places. Elward Bocian called the meeting to order and was termed a liar by two or three of his auditors for saying that the strike was still on. John J. Hart was called upon when the disorder had somewhat subsided, but his address called forth the wildest excitement, and It seemed that a riot was imminent. Mr. Hart said there would be money here by One man Monday and was called a list. asscarted that the leaders were living high and paying the expenses of the wreckers, counced instead of giving bread to hungry men and their families. Master Workman Dulin pot the floor and said: "You are a lot of whice livered curs, and you will sheak back to your work because a number of dirty paid newspapers say the strike is even." During this speech it looked as though the meeting would break up in a row. Man were cursing each other and the leaders of the order in a frightful manner when Master Workman Dalin's voice could be heard above the tumult. He was heard to advise the men in a voice choked with saroasm and rage to get back to their places. All the speakers speke barshly of the nowapapers. Ino meeting Proke up in confusion.

#### A Good Census Yarn.

Apropos of the coming census, a centemperary is reminded of an old story which went the round of the last ceusus period. During the taking of the census in India in 1881, in a district in the central provinces, some of the tribes took fright and ran away. The district efficer finally toduced their head men to listen to explanations. Ralying on Rule with no niggard hand to those parts of ly indulged in. A reward will be offered for the fact tout wagers of various kinds figure extensively in Indian falk-lore, he solumnly assured them that the Queen of England and the Empress of Russia, having quarreled as to which ruled over the most subjects, had Isid a big bet on the point. He went on to explain that the census was being taken in erder to settle the bet, and he warned his hearers in a spirited percration that, if they stayed in the jungle and refused to be counted, the Queen would lose her money, and they would be disgraced forever as nimakharam, or traitors to their salt. The story served its purpose and the tribes came in. -Pall Mall Gazette.

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Scott's Emulsion is a perfect is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

PALATABLE AS MILK. Scott's Emulsion is only put up in salmon color vrapper. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

#### The Fishing Not Good.

HALIPAX, September 12th.-A cerrespondent at Bonavista Bay, Nild., writes a dole-ful tole about the outlook. He says .- "The fishery outlook is still glosmy, in fact all hopes of the prospect brightening have disappeared. Up to date the average catch of fish s not more than three quintals per beat. The times were very hard with many, and the less wealthy are too badly off to help their more needy neighbors. Even with a good Labrador fishery this place will suffer severely, as by far the greater number are depend-ing on the abore catch. Batt, too, is very scarce and scemingly, to make marters worse, the farms remain in a very backward condition and poor families have lest their sheep from one cause or another.

The Quebec Government are sending out a party, composed chiefly of Indians, and under the control of Mr. Charleson, to explore the unsold timber limits on the Upper Ostown. This party of explorers will go north to the water shed sowards the Husson Bay and it is ex-pected that new and rich fields of timber will be discovered. The explorations will take about offered at 10c some time ago is now held at 25c.



### SEY'S REMEDY

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

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

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

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#### COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN &o.

FLOUR.-The market was firmer to day on the strength of the sharp rise in wheat in the West, and holders in quite a number of in-stances withdrew their offers. In the present state of the market it would be difficult to quote exact values, but the tendency is decidedly upward. There is a good demand from country and local dealers, and Quebec buyers are manifesting some anxiety to secure goods. quantities are going forward to the United

Patent, winter, \$5.55 to 5.90 : Patent, spring. \$4,30 to 6.45; straight r. Her, \$5.00 to 5.05 ex.ra, \$1.50 to 4.75; superfine, \$3.80 to 4.50; fine, \$3.80 to 4.50; strong bakers', \$6.00 to 0.00; city strong bakers', \$6.00 to 0.00; strong bakers', \$5.75 to 6.00; Ontario bags—superfine, \$1.65 to 2.10; do fine, \$1.50 to 2 00; do extra, \$2.20 to 2.35. OATMEAL, AC -Sales of 25 to 30 hairel lots

are reported at \$4.75 to 4.80; granulated \$5 to BRANS .- Market firm. Sale of a car lot re ported at \$16.25, and we quote \$16 to 16.25. Shorts firm at \$17 to 18 and moullie at \$2I to

\$23 per ton.
WHEAT.—The market on spot is purely nominal and we drop prices for the present. The market has again become excited in Chicago over the reduced crop estimates, and No. 2 over the reduced crop estimates, and No. 2 apring has shot up 5c per bushel, closing at \$1.054, and \$1.07 on the curb. Parties who have just returned from Manitoba state that

the crop promises well, while advices from Winnipeg during the past few days were less encouraging.
CORN.—The market is firm and higher, car lots being quoted at 67c per bushel duty paid. The market in Chicago was very strong and excited day, May corn corn closing at 52 c.

Pras-Market quiet, 60c to 61c per 66 lbs has been paid in the Stratford district for new

BARUKY.—Good malting grades are quoted at 65c to 70c. Feed barley 55c. BUCKWHEAT. - Quotations are nominal at 52c per bushel.

MALT.—Market steady at 85c to 95c in bond. Ryr.—There is a demand now for export, quotations are, however, purely nominal.

#### PROVISIONS.

PORK, LABD, ETC.—Some large transactions are reported in pork for the lumbering districts, and a fair business is being done locally at steady prices. In smoked meats there has been more stirring at steady prices. We quote:

Oanada short cut clear, per bbl, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$17.00 to \$17.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$17.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8½c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8½c to 8½c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 12c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5½c to 6c.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 9,642 packages against 4,255 packages for the week previous. The market keeps very steady, and considerable buying is reported in the country. A good deal of creamery and dairy butter in the West having been picked up by Montreal and English buyers. A representative of a Cardiff firm secured a number of creameries at 17c to 18c for June, July and creameries at 17c te 18c for June, July and August make, which were shipped via New York. In Western dairy several car loads have changed hands at 13c to 13fc f.o.b. west of Toronto. In the Eastern Townships as high as 17c has been paid for late made dairies, which is about all that can be had for them in this market. In this market cales of Western have transpired at 14c for Newfoundland

Oreamery, August, 190 to 20c; do June and July, 17c to 18c; Eastern Townships, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, 15c to 17c; Western, 13c to

CHEESE-The fact that the July make of cheese in Canada has been pretty well bought up, atrengthens the position of factorymen, as they now hold only cool goods, and can better afford to try conclusions with English buyers, but whether they will be able to bring their limfts up higher remains to be proved. A few factories in Napauce have been contracted at 10c August, and 10tc Sep. and 10tc Oct. In this market we quote finest Western colored August, 9tc to 9tc, finest western white Aug. 93c to 93c, other qualities 73c to 94c, as to quality. The English market remains steady under a good consumptive demand. At Brockville to day, 5,500 boxes were offered and 2,200 boxes sold at 9 11-16c to 93c.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.-Receipts during the past week were 581 puckages. The market is much weaker under liberal receipts and slower demand, large quantities having changed hands at 15c to 16c. High prices are asked in the West but no sales

High prices are asked in the west but are reported.

Hors.—The market remains firm, new Canadan hops being held at 40c to 45c, but buyers ideas are 30c. Brewers are not buying, as they look for lower prices, and in the meantime are using their choice old foreign hops. In old Canadians a lot of 50 or 60 bales that was offered at 10c some time ago is now held at 25c.

Albany, September 15.—It is said that confessions have been made which implicate the men now in custody at this place as the authors of the attempt to wreck the train running from New York to Montreal recently.

advances, good to choice white medium being quoted at \$1.80 to \$2 per busbel. The sale of a fifty bushel lot is reported at \$1.90.

HONEY.—Sales of choice white Ontario clover honey in 1b sections are made at 16c to 17c. Dark buckwheat honey is quoted at 18c to 14c per 1b. Strained honey in time is in rather slow depends but sales are noted at 2 for 10c rather. demand, but sales are noted at 90 to 10c per lb.

demand, but sales are noted at 90 to 10c per lb. in 5 lb. and 10c lb. tins.

MAPLE SUGAR AND STRUE.—There is little doing in these lines. Some few sales are made in a jobbing way at 7½ to 8c; syrup, 60c to 65c per tin, and 5½ to 5½ in wood.

HAY.—Receipts are liberal and a fair average business is doing at previous quotations, \$7.50 to \$9.00 per ton for good to choice pressed hay in rounds loss, poorer quality from \$6.50 to \$7.00.

in rounds loss, poorer quality from \$6.50 to \$7.00. Sales have been made in the Townships for ship. ment to Boston.

#### FRUITS, &o.

APPLES.—There was an improved feeling in the market today, especially for Fall stock which brought \$2.50 to \$3 per brl, but \$3 is an outside price. Poor and wasty stock however is being pushed off at \$1 to \$1.60 per bbl. Sales of presty fair stock were made at \$1.75 to \$2: No stock fit to ship has been as yet received.

DRIED APPLES.—A car load of dried apples

was sold a few days since at 31c for shipment to the United States.

EVAPONATED APPLES — The market is firm at 12c to 14c per lb as to quantity and quality.
GRAPES.—Receipts of blue grapes have been very heavy during the last few days, and prices have declined considerably with sales reported at 4c per lb and some ordinary lots went as low as 3c. Rogers sold at 7c to 3c and Nisgara at 8c to 10c per lb. Almera grapes are quoted at

\$4 to \$5 per keg.

BANANAS.—Receipts fair for the season and sales have been made at 75c to \$1.50 per bunch. PLUMS .- Receipts of Canadian plums have been liberal and sales have been made all the way from 75c up to \$1,25 per basket for blue

and green.
PEARS.—Canadian and Hudson River Bartlett pears have sold at \$6 to \$10 per bbl as to condition.

ORANGES. - Jamaica oranges are selling at \$8 LEMONS.—The market is quiet but steady at

\$5.50 to \$6.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT.—Grapes have sold at \$3 to \$4 per box, plums at \$2.50 to \$3, Bartleut pears at \$6 to \$6.50 per box Beurre Hardy's \$5.

per box.
PEACHES —Canadian peaches have sold at from \$1 to \$2 per basket.

Sweet POTATOES.—The market is fairly steady at \$4 to \$4.50 per bbl.

POTATORS.—The crop is turning out very poorly in some patches on the Island of Montreal, but advices from the country are much more favorable. Prices are quoted at 45c to 60c

#### LEATHER. The demand is fairly active and prices firm.

HIDES AND SKINS.

The hide market continues very firm owing to short supply. Cured seil at 7 to to Sc. Dearers are paying 7c for No. 1 green and 6c for No. 2. Lambskins and pelts higher at 80c. Calf-

#### CANADIAN EGGS.

kins unchanged.

Should the McKinley bill pass, Canadian armers need feel no alarm that the egg incustty will suffer to any great execut. A few weeks ago a cheese merchant of Belleville sent several ases of eggs to England with highly remunerative results, and received a cable derivation asking him to ship all he could purchase. The eggs prived in good condition, which removes ne objection that has often been advanced that the perishable nature of this commodity rendar-ed it difficult to ship eggs from Canada to the British markets. England imports several million dozens of eggs every year and there is no reason why Canada should not be able to command a fair share of the trade that is now done by France.—Richmond Guardian.

#### Crops in the U.S.

Washington, September 10 -The national rop reports for September show that the injury to the corn crop reported last month was intensified by continuance of drought in August until the rains came to its relief, but too late for full recovery. The average is 70.1, against 73.3 last month. It is the lowest average nince 1881. The returns of the condition of the winter wheat at the time of harvesting are less tavorable than those of the first of July. The peas. We quote 78c to 80c per 66 lbs afloat.

OATS—Receipts this week 4,339 bushels; last week 7,934 bushels. Market firmer. Quotations 40c to 42c per 32 lbs for Lower Canada and 42c to 44c for 1 pper Canada.

BARLEY.—Good malting crede.

#### On Fire at Sea.

QUEBEC, Sept. 10 -The Alian line steamship Grecian, which arrived in port yesterday, had a most eventful passage, narrowly escaping destruction from one of the greateof ocean terrors, fire. The Grecian left London on August 27, with 38 passengers and a fail cargo of general merchandise. On F. iday, September 5, fire was discovered among the cargo in the forehold. Lines of hose were at once laid and powerful streams of water poured into the threatened compart. ment, and after three hours of hard work the fire was apparently extinguished. The hold in which the fire started was filled with barrels of linseed oil and bales of wool. At 8 p.m. on the same day smoke was again dispovered is using from the hold, and once more the crew were set at work with the hore. After a good deal of hard labor, not, however, before some of the men were overcoma with smeke, victory crowned their efforts. Alshough apparently extinguished, the fire seems to have been only anothering, for an Sunday morning, September 7, the fire brokes out afresh in the old place. Once more the men were mustored to meet the enemy, and once more was the fire seemingly flooded out. but at 6. o'clock yesterday morning the fire, which seemed determined to gain a mastery over the vessel, again made its appearance. As en former eccasions, it was premptly met and soon overcome, this time effectually. Every passenger on the vessel bears testimony to the gallant conduct of Capt. Legallais and his efficers and the perfect discipline displayed by the crew. How the fire originated has not been ascertained or the amount of

#### Losses at Sea.

damage caused by it.

ST. PIERRE, Mic., September 10.-The french finting schoener Adele and George feundered on the Grand Banks and the orew has arrived here. The loss of life in the French fishing fleet this season to date hos been 130 men. So far the catch has been twenty per cent. below the average, The sleop Immaculate Conception reports having boarded September 5, the British scheoner Rambler, dismasted and abandoned in latitude 45 degrees north, longitude 54 degrees west.

#### Immigration.

OTTAWA, September 15.—A great number of people are leaving Dakota for Manitoba, where they will settle next year. The crops have been a complete feilure in Dakota and the tarmers are in a bad condition financially. All the farms are heavily mortgaged and twelve per ceut. interest has to be paid for these mort-gages. Chattel mortgages are held on live stock and implements and as high as 30 per cent, interest is charged on the same. Destitution and

### CARS LEY'S COLUMN

The right market to buy your Dress Goods and Silks is at S. Carsley's. New scyles in black silk costumes now being shown at S. Or irsley's.

AS THE SEASON FOR PALL COODS has now comm enced, our stores will be closed at SIX O'ULC OCK every day, and not at ONE O'CLOOK on Saturdays, as heretofore.

S. CARSLEY.

#### SEVEN IMPORTANT LINES.

Line A—Dress Goods.
Line B—Mantles.
Line C—Hosiery.
Line D—Ladies Underwear.
Line E—Dress Trimmings.
Line F—Outains.
Line G—Linens, Flannels.

#### DON'T SKIP.

Line 1-100 Pieces All-Wool DRESS GOODS. Line 2-50 Pieces Doubled Fold MELTON Line 3—Pieces Doubles Fold MELTON OLOTH, 48c yard.
Line 3—Pieces FANCY OHLCKS for Girls'
Wear. 25c yard.
Line 4—40 Pieces Double Fold ROUBAIX
FOULE, 40c yard.
Line 5—15 Pieces All Sills GROS GRAIN, Line 7-70 Pieces All Silk GRCS GRAIN (colored), 95c yard.
Line 8—Special value in VELVETEENS,
Line 9—Special value in Plush.
Line 10—Special value in BLACK SILK.

#### KEEP ON READING.

Line 11-NEW SHORT JACKETS. Line 12-NEV/ TWEED PALETOTS, from \$3.95. Line 13-NEW RUSSIAN CIRCULARS, from \$4.25.
Line 14-NEW FUR TRIMMED CIRCULARS, from \$8.50, Line 15-NEW PLUSH DOLMANS, from \$14.50. Line 16—NEW ULSTER, CLOTH, 54 in... from 75c yard Line 17—TWEED RUSSIAN CLOAKS, Line 18-Embroidered SHOULDER: Line 19—HIMALYAN SHAWLS. Line 20-T WEED DOWMAN ULSTERS.

#### NOTE THE NEXT LOTS.

Line 21-OHILDREIN'S FELT SAILOR

HATS \$1.00.
Line 22- LADIES DELT HATS, 75c.
Line 23-GIRLS P. & O. CAPS, 25c.
Line 24-BOYS P. & O. CAPS, 25c.
Line 25-Cadaten's TOURMALINES, 35c.
Line 25-FANCY WINGS, 15c.
Line 27-FANCY BIRDS, 30c.
Line 28-KNITTED SHAWLS, 18c.
Line 28-KNITTED JACKETS, 50c.
Line 28-KNITTED DACKETS, 50c.
Line 20-KNITTED EOATING TAMS, 35c.

SPECIALLY INTERESTING.

Line 31—Boys' Serge SAILOR SUITS 95c.
Line 32—BOYS' HALIFAN SUITS, \$2.70.
Line 33—BOYS' FALL COATS \$1.00.
Line 34—YCU'TH'S DRESSING GOWNS,
Line 35—Ladies' Enbroidered SETS, \$1.95.
Line 36—Ladies' Opera Flannel Weappers.
Line 37—Ladies' COLORED SKIRTS, 15c.
Line 38—INFANTS' TROUSSEAUX.
Line 39—INFANTS' NIGHT SLIPS.
Line 40—Infants' EMBROIDERED ROBES.

#### MARVELLOUS LOTS.

Line 41—100 doz. Ladies' 4 Button KIP GLOVES, 47c pair, Line 42— Best quality FRENCH WOVE CORSETS, \$1 pair.
Line 33 - New Cashmere GLOVES, 38c, pair.
Line 44 - FANCY DRESS METS, 55c yard.
Line 45 - BERLIN WOOL SLIPPER

PATTERNS, 38c pair. Ling 46—Best qualities in SMALL WAKES, Line 47—Special Lines in RIBBONS.
Line 48—Special Lines in HANDKEPCHIERS.
Line 49—New Shipment of FRILLINGS.
Line 59—New Shipment of FRILLINGS. Line, 50-Special value in KID GLOVES.

### WORTH REMEMBERING.

Line 51-Scotch Wool Tweed Suitings 35c. Line 52—Men's Lambs Wool Underweat 95c. Line 53—Men's Cardigan JACKETS, \$2.45. Line 53—Men's Cardigan JACK ETS, \$2.45. Line 54—MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS, \$1.00. Line 55—FINE ASSORTMENT OF TIES. Line 56—Special Value in HALF HOSE. Line 57—Latest Shades in KID GLOVES. Line 58—Men's Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Line 59—MEN'S RUBBER OLROULARS. Line 60—MEN'S COLLARS AND CUFFS.

#### AND NEVER FORGETTING.

Line 61-GOOD GREY FLANNEL, 15c yd. Line 61—COOD GREY FLANNEL, 15c yd.
Line 62—100 Pieces Flannlebtes, 6½c yd.
Line 63—Good Bleached DAMASK, 33c yd.
Line 64—GOOD HUUK TOWELS, 10c each.
Line 65—Splendid BATH TOWELS, 12c each.
Line 65—Bleached SHEETING from 24c yd.
Line 67—Unbleached SHEETING from 16c yd.
Line 68—SAXONY FLANNELS, 12½c yd.
Line 59—Extra Value in PILLOW Linen,
Line 70—NEW OPERA FLANNELS.

CUT THIS PART OUT.

Line 71—WINDOW SHADES, complete, 550. Line 72—HONEYCOMB QUILTS, 90c. Line 73—SPLENDID CRETONNES 10c. Line 74—CHENILLE COVERS, 48c. Line 75—MEN'S UMBRELLAS, from 50.

Line 76-LADIES' UMBRELLAS, from 250. Line 77—CURTAINS, from 50c per pair, Line 78—TAPESTRY CARPETS,

from 28c yer yd. Line 79-FLOOR OILCLOTHS, from 250 per yd. HOSE, 48c per pair.

#### S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, NOTRE DAME STREET

TELEPHONE . BELL, No. 2620. FEDERAL, No. 555.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.