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THE USELESS ONES.

JOHN BOYLE O'BRIEN'S LAST POEM.

Poets should not reason; Let them sing; Argument is treason--Bells should ring.

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 boys were much together.

They had found such a purse, but, being a little absent-minded, I had forgotten to mention the fact. "Ah, ha!" cries the stranger, "but I dropped it to test you! The proof is clear! Present--fizzodium--change!"

OPPOSITE. Chinese do nearly everything contrary to the way it is done in this country. We shake hands with each other the Chinaman shakes hand with himself.

THE AGE OF IRON. Iron vessels cross the ocean. Iron engines give them motion. Iron needles, northward veering, Iron tillers vessels steering, Iron pipes our gas deliver, Iron bridges span our rivers, Iron pens are used for writing, Iron ink our thoughts inditing, Iron stoves for cooking victuals, Iron ovens, pots and kettles, Iron horses draw our loads, Iron rails the ocean's roads, Iron anvils hold in hands, Iron bolts, and rods and bands, Iron houses, iron walls, Iron ovens, iron halls, Iron axes, knives and chains, Iron augers, saws and planes, Iron globes in our blood, Iron particles in food, Iron lightning-rods on spires, Iron telegraphic wires, Iron hammers, nails and screws, Iron in everything we use.

Its spirit should haunt the slayer ever after. In that country cobras are, therefore, shunned rather than pursued and attacked. Popular stories of the dire consequences of slaying them keep up the superstition. A high official who had killed one died soon afterwards of some mysterious disease, and the death was, of course, very naturally attributed to the slain snake.

A CUNNING FISH. He who goes a-fishing in our quiet inland waters soon becomes familiar with the pretty golden and ruddy sun-fish; but no angler simply as such, ever saw this lively creature at its best. It is one thing to obtain 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.

One day, when these two boys were going over to Mrs. Scott's to borrow her quilting-frames 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?"

CAN BEES TALK? The question has been debated for a long time, and a German naturalist states that he is able at last to say that if they cannot talk at least they possess some other means of communicating news from other.

MOOSE HUNTING. Probably that sportsman who has written of the moose with a closer minuteness and larger knowledge, is Lord Dunsany. In an article which he contributed a score of years ago or more to the Fortnightly Review on moose hunting in Canada, he calls attention to the little necessity there is to allow that animal to be exterminated, inasmuch as it adapts itself wonderfully to civilization.

A LONG STANDING CASE SETTLED AT LAST. T. W. Hunt, Port Hope, Ont., writes:--I 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.

STRANGE SUPERSTITION. Some very interesting facts have been brought to general notice on the alleged avenging habit of the cobra in Indian and Chinese folk lore. The belief in India is that a wounded cobra which escapes will sooner or later revenge itself on the man who has caused the injury, wherever he may go.

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

CLOSK--MULHOLLAND--William, only son of Patrick Cloak, Stoneford to Letitia second daughter of Daniel Mulholland. OOLLOAN--COOK--Edward, son of the late James Oolloan, Ballina, to Bettie Frances, daughter of the late Michael Cook, Ballina.

DIED.

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

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 shown in many cases that the failure of the potato crop was more complete than in 1879.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Lalleu. Established in 1884 under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vic., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Biocenes Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec. CLASS D. THE THIRTY-EIGHTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1890, at 2 P.M.

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

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE'S Bismarck Pills.

FALL HATS. ARE NOW SHOWING THE Leading Styles ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS AT MODERATE PRICES. ROBERTSON & CO., 220 St. James Street, OPPOSITE ALEXANDER'S.

THE ONLY LOTTERY PROTECTED BY THE MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. LOTTERY OF THE BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA. (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN THE MORESQUE PAVILION IN THE CITY OF MEXICO Thursday, Oct. 9, 1890 THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING 60,000.00

DRUNKARDS Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparatively small cost of \$1 per bottle. No one who has tried it should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result.

Pfiel & Co., 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GRAND TRUNK RY. Exhibition Excursions, 1890 From Montreal TO TORONTO AND RETURN: September 13th and 15th \$7.00 September 14th, 16th, 17th 18th and 19th \$10.00

To Parents. Never neglect the health of your children. If they suffer from Cholera, Diarrhoea or Teething Pains, use DR. COBBER'S INFANTS' SYRUP and you will give them immediate relief.

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

Epilepsy. Sufferers from cramps and nervous debility are surely cured by an approved and absolutely unequalled method. Treatment by letter. Send full account of symptoms and address, enclosing postage stamps for answer.

HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT? BE THE SHORT. Scientifically treated by a surfeit of world-wide reputation. Deafness eradicated and entirely cured, of from 20 to 30 years standing, after all other treatments have failed.

DRUNKARDS Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparatively small cost of \$1 per bottle.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court. No. 1198. Dame Demitilde Mawse, of the city of Montreal, wife of Ebenezer Leclaire, laborer of the same place, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband.

J. GRACE, No. 51 University Street, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER And Paper-Hanger. All orders promptly attended to. Keeps in stock ASPINALL'S & DEVOIS' ENAMEL PAINTS, As also an assortment of Prepared Paints ready for use.

GRAND Art, Industrial and Agricultural EXHIBITION In Aid of the Hotel Dieu, Windsor, Ont. From October 1st to October 31st, 1890.

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

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

Epilepsy. Sufferers from cramps and nervous debility are surely cured by an approved and absolutely unequalled method. Treatment by letter. Send full account of symptoms and address, enclosing postage stamps for answer.

DEAFNESS. ITS CAUSES AND CURE. Scientifically treated by a surfeit of world-wide reputation. Deafness eradicated and entirely cured, of from 20 to 30 years standing, after all other treatments have failed.

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.

Self-Raising Flour If you want one of the finest American "Concord" Buggies, Phaetons, open or covered Buggies of any kind, Road Cart, Pony Cart, Truck Sulky, or anything to run on wheels, call or write for prices and catalogue, and save money by so doing.

AT FATHER PROUTS GRAVE.

While listening to Shandon Bells. BY CHARLES H. A. ELLING. Passes to thy slumbers! In musical numbers...

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

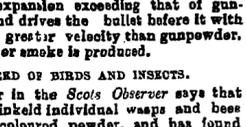
MINERAL OIL LAMPS. Colonel Majendie and Sir F. Abel's reports on accident with mineral oil lamps have just been issued.

CRIME MORE PREVALENT IN HOT WEATHER. Crime is much more prevalent during the hot weather than in cool, for the very simple reason that in hot weather the blood becomes heated...

THE SPANING OF EGGS. Eggs generally shed their spaw in April, and when not hindered, they almost invariably choose an extensive, where they scatter the spaw mostly in the sand or soil.

CRYSTALLIZED SOUND. The human voice alone, writes Mr. J. F. Northon, is capable of printing from any matter as successfully and as distinctly as a violin bow drawn across the edges of a plate.

A RELIABLE STRENGTH-GIVING FOOD.



FOR INVALIDS AND FOR CONVALESCENTS. The analysis of the best chemists in the world, shows that it contains: 23 per cent. of "Albumen," that forms Flesh and Blood.

denote of those early kings, and the spot where they maintained a rude but generous hospitality like that which Sir Walter Scott describes in existence among the Scottish chiefs.

A BEAUTIFUL CHRISTIAN GIRL, who completely won his heart. As she leathed the coarse black bread of Ireland, Cormac brought over a miller from Abillon to make the fine British flour.

THE FARM. THE GREATNESS OF AGRICULTURE. Agriculture is the backbone and strength of all national prosperity, writes N. Poulson, who devoted his energies to his own agricultural and yet was never weary enough to see that agriculture was the foundation stone on which rested a nation's prosperity.

DROGHEDA. The Battle-Field Revisited - Cromwell's Cruelties - The Burial Mounds.

DRUGS FOR BITES. I have been bitten hydrops repeatedly, once severely. A pet dog of a neighbor's was very tick, and I was attempting to relieve it.

EDUCATIONAL.

Notre Dame College, COTE DES NEIGES. Boys received at any time, from FIVE YEARS OLD UP TO TWELVE. L. GEOFFRION, Pres., C.S.C., President.

TWO EDUCATORS - SCHOOL BOOKS FOR CATHOLIC CHILDREN. Dominion Reading Charts (in preparation) Sadlier's Dominion Catholic Speller, complete, 30c \$2.70

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise was a part of the recently made constitution, in 1878, by an overwhelming popular vote, and...

AGENTS WANTED. For a new and valuable medicine, known as "The Great Kidney Cure," we have a large quantity of the same for sale at a low price.

EVERYBODY. Should keep a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the house, they are so useful and so valuable.

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

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 17, 1890.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17th, Stigmata of St. Francis.

THURSDAY, Sept. 18th, St. Joseph of Cupertino, Martyr.

FRIDAY, Sept. 19th, St. Januarius, Bishop and Martyr.

SATURDAY, Sept. 20th, St. Eustace and Comp., Martyrs.

SUNDAY, Sept. 21st, (seventeenth after Pentecost)—Fest of the Seven Dolours.

MONDAY, Sept. 22nd, St. Maurice and Comp., Martyrs.

TUESDAY, Sept. 23rd, St. Linus, Pope and Martyr.

Lord Aberdeen at Toronto.

The great fair at Toronto was opened last week by a speech from the Earl of Aberdeen. Newly arrived in the country, and impressed, as His Lordship must naturally be, by the novelty of his surroundings, and the marked evidences of progress and prosperity on every side, it is not at all surprising that the sympathetic nobleman 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 point upon which he dilated at some length, about which there is no doubt 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 federation.

Most certainly, if His Lordship has been assured by any one in this country that there have been remarkable indications of a desire for federation of the Empire he has been imposed upon. There is simply no public or widespread feeling or opinion on the subject at all. A certain number of people have occasionally met and discussed the question in more or less vague and general terms. Some of 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, however, the question of Imperial federation has been a nebulous notion, and the Earl, in dealing with the subject, seemed to realize that fact, whilst, at the same time, giving utterance to the most hopeful views on the 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 Canada towards the other country, I cannot but think that any hesitation 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 autonomy of the Colonies, or the method of carrying out 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 this principle, the method of carrying it into practice, difficult though it may be, will in the 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 very eminent Australian statesman, when speaking recently on this subject, stated that in his opinion "there could be no federation by a 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 bias it should be in favor of the youngest, the outlying branches of the British family. And this cohesion of the fabric 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 project is looked upon with misgiving and suspicion by the overwhelming majority of the Canadian people. Just how such a scheme can be propounded or made workable, and still retain the autonomy 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 blithe state of ignorance. The great defect in all addresses by federationists so far has been, that they have contented themselves with glittering generalities; they have been hopeful beyond measure and prophetic without limit, but practical, never. We are firmly convinced that the Canadian people are satisfied with their present condi-

tion, and would like to see it continue for years to come. They are not blind enough to suppose that their condition may not undergo a change—perhaps in the too 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 freemen within them. When the time arrives—and let us hope it is far distant—that a change must take place, should the federationists be 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 upon the topic 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 inconsistent with amity and respect towards a 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 powerful neighbor, 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 politicians, their purposely inimical legislation, and the threats of still further outbursts of friendly intercourse, we rejoice in the progress of the republic and wish it well. Canada, nevertheless, is not likely to rush into any proposition that may be made, however promising 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 power in the Dominion of Canada. Downing street rule was intolerable to Canadians, and there is no indication that our people have any fancy for being ruled from Washington, either commercially or 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 company 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. Powderly. It appears from some of the documents that he had no faith in the ultimate triumph of the strikers, and yet he held out strong hopes to the men of help to meet all their wants being forthcoming. The strangest thing of all is that in the documents put forth, it appears by Mr. Powderly himself, there is proof positive that a grand strike was contemplated, 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 have shown his hand in this matter. His character, so far, has been such as to place him 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 past to fill, and even should his reign have come to an end, he may well look back upon some years of almost un-disputed sway 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 person. But, since the wreck of the once powerful band which followed the lead of the Globe, odd political rascals come to the political surface, and not the least odd is the spectacle of Mr. Hallam coming forward with a most astounding proposition. Referring to the 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 missionary 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 favorable to reciprocity. If Secretary Blaine only had the courage of his convictions he would come out boldly and announce his conversion to the reciprocity idea, but the iron heel of Republicanism is evidently crushing out

these convictions." Now, all this is very amusing. Mr. Hallam cannot fail to note that however individuals may be in favor of such a policy something else makes Congress refuse to change the United States tariff. Is Mr. 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 convert the Canadians we think he is going to waste some useful money. Rightly or wrongly the drift of opinion here seems to be in favor of a measure of reciprocity, and it has been again and again stated, there was an offer placed on our statute book of reciprocity, 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. What the rober 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 half-broken hearts.

Quebec Trade.

A praiseworthy effort is being made to revive the shipping trade of Quebec and especially to cultivate the cattle business. Much has been said and written, of a very petty character, about this latest effort on the part of the merchants of our sister city. But it is as well to remember that if the business is to be done the demand 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 probably seek to an extent 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 jealousy 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 tale.

Publishing 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 yarn 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 absurd that it is simply a marvel that anyone could be so impudent as to concoct it or any newspaper management so slovenly 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 damages and grand juries. Certainly the publication of such a story is not a pleasant thing, silly and improbable as it is on its face. Its publication will, however, prove a great blessing if it does but cause the public officers to pay attention to the character of the despatches 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 personal romance about Prince George is a present 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 by persons who seem to have imagined that it was their duty to earn their coppers by sending matter as derogatory to Canada and as injurious to her interests as they could evolve out of

a malicious imagination. The poor fellow who has invented the story which has caused the present uproar is far less guilty in this particular case than some who perhaps presume to sit in judgment on him. False telegrams and 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 their composition than the reverse. It is largely due to these despatches so persistently sent that the erroneous ideas as to Canada and her resources 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 eagerly 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 with the twaddle and jejune philippic of schoolboy upstarts on the one hand, or the ponderous lamentations of soured philosophers on the other, so long as they are hostile or damaging to Canada. But let any one, no matter how brilliant his reply, send it and never a line will ever be printed. The difference is in degree only. But whether in newspaper or magazine the mischief 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 receive 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 have 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 almost broke Parnell's heart and came near to making him 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 Rule. 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 useless to criticize the statements of a journal which, like L'Etendard, 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 ingratitude, 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 time—back to the foot of the chair of St. Peter must Italy and her rulers come at last. But as present the apparent prospects 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 possible. 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 England an association which is doing something to put the need of funeral reform before the people. That association 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 recently received the following letter from Cardinal Manning:—

Archbishop's House, Westminster, S.W., August 29th. REV. AND DEAR SIR,—The object of the Bural Reform Association seems to me to be very reasonable and wholesome. The excesses of costliness rarely come under my notice 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.

ful contentment of the little European republic is about as shadowy as the equally vaunted hero of Gessler's day. Any way it is clear that the cantons must not assert their "autonomy" in too demonstrative a manner, else "two battalions" 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 sensitiveness has recently been rudely shaken by certain revelations made by a Mr. Stearns 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 press of Boston can be bought for that sum, if it is so venal, then I don't think its influence is worth purchasing. We did just what everybody does to the press. They report only current news. If you want your speeches printed in the newspapers, you must pay for it. They will state the fact that you spoke; they will give the ten lines of what you say, but that is all. If you want the speech reported in full, you must pay for it, and that we did."

O tempora! O mores! Boston cries in horror.

THE APPREHENDED FAMINE IN IRELAND.

"True Witness" Subscription List. P. Raleigh, Almonts.....\$10 00 J. H. Curran, M.P., Q.C..... 20 00 Hon. Edward Murphy (Senator)..... 50 00 J. A. Donaldson, Toronto..... 5 00 A. Brogan, N.P..... 2 00 Sergt. Hughes, No. 10 Police Station 5 00

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,—In response to the call made by Mr. J. H. Curran, Q. C., M.P., in your last issue, I have much pleasure in subscribing 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 dollars (\$50) to that good job.

I shall with pleasure act as treasurer of the fund. Hoping that your example 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 truly, 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. A. BROGAN, N.P. Montreal, September 15th, 1890.

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

Preparations for the Coming Centenary of Father Mathew.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society was held at St. Patrick's on Sunday afternoon. The meeting was opened with religious exercises in St. Patrick's church conducted by the Rev. James Callaghan, who administered the pledge to ten members. The business meeting was presided over by the Hon. Senator Murphy, and the reports and minutes were read by the secretary, Mr. J. J. Coughlan. 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. Oustigan gave in detail the arrangements being made for the celebration of the centenary by the Irish Catholic Temperance convention. The event will be celebrated by a religious demonstration by the societies connected with the convention, which will be followed by a grand social demonstration. The arrangements in connection with the centenary were completed. Rev. J. A. McAllen, Rev. president of the society, made 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 as a business meeting, members were requested to bring their wives and friends, and all friends of 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 Gazette contains a proclamation ordering the following changes in the terms of the Circuit court. The Circuit court in and for the county of Roux shall be held at Knowlton on the 16th and 17th days of January, March, May and September. The Circuit court in and for the county of Shefford shall be held at Waterloo on the 10th 11th and 12th days of February, April, June and October. The Circuit court in and for the county of Missisquoi, at Bedford, shall be held on the 15th and 16th days of February, April, June and October. The Circuit court in and for the county of Montserrat, at Farnham, shall be held on the 18th and 19th days of January, March, May and September.

A Champion Swordsman.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 11.—The contest between Sergt.-Major Morgans, of the Scots Guards, Royal Military College, Kingston, and Professor McGregor, formerly of 13th 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 States and Canada. The following is the result of the contest:—Foil vs. foil, Morgans five, McGregor three; sword vs. sword, Morgans five, McGregor three; bayonet vs. bayonet, Morgans five, McGregor one; sword vs. sword, Morgans five, McGregor two. The mounted contest, Morgans on foot with sword vs. McGregor on horseback with sword was given up, McGregor acknowledging that Morgans had fairly defeated him: When the master of ceremonies, Mr. Harry Redmond of the Daily News, announced that Sergt.-Major Morgans was the champion swordsman not only of Canada but of all America, the applause was deafening and excitement rose to fever heat. Prof. McGregor took his defeat good humoredly.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

EDITED BY JOHN IVYACRE.

[We receive a number of questions from subscribers asking for information on various subjects—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 reign of Henry VIII. and Henry VIII. of England was established on a permanent 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 Tudor and the Stuarts, until it became an element of mischief in the commonwealth, and it was abolished in 1640. It encroached on the course 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 stars or boards. The judges sat in a room in the Palace at Westminster, and no 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" LENGTH.

NORAH McKenna—I believe that your difficulty is one that has suggested itself to others and that the line in Longfellow's "Wreck of the Hesperus," "then lean 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 107.5 feet or one tenth of a sea mile. So the "Hesperus" must have taken a long haul, and, seamen say, enough to have cleared her if she was at the time on the coast of Normandy, or even of New England, Mass. But such objections are merely captious because Longfellow's lines must be considered as poetry and his expressions duly licensed.

IRISH MOUNTAINS.

M. R.—The highest mountain in Ireland is Carran-Tuail, in Kerry, 3414 above the level of the sea. It is situated in the Macgillycuddy Ranges. The County Wicklow has Longnequill, 3039 feet above sea level and Slieve 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 COLOR.

Martin Coyle. There is no doubt that the color of the hair is affected by the health and the emotions. The "turning white in a single night," to which your letter refers, is an old 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 hair in a few hours. There is on record an attested story of still more singular occurrence. A military surgeon some time ago wrote a description of an execution during the Indian mutiny when certain persons were blown from the muzzle of a cannon. In this there was mental as well as physical suffering 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 prisoner whose face was apparently an excessive and mental torture so great that his hair changed 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 abbreviations on the margin, before some of you say, because indistinct were M. B. F. H. R. L. D. S. H. I. A. T. O. E. In full, Mageus Britannicus Francus et Hibernicus Rex; Fidei Defensor; Brunswicæ et Lunenburgæ Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Archidux Theobaldus et Elector. Or in plain English, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswicæ and Lunenburg of the Holy Roman Empire Archtreasurer and Elector.

The End.

HELENA, Montana, September 15.—The body of Robert Roy 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 had 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 dog 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 family.

Spreading False Statements.

R. N. O'Brien, a newspaper correspondent, was arrested in Montreal on Monday for telegraphing 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. Hales being arrested was committed for trial for shooting with intent. Last Monday Hales 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 Sacred Heart parish Montreal, held the stations of the cross at Cote des Neiges cemetery on Sunday.

The steward of the Ross line steamship "Nora Klug" fell into the river on Wednesday 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.



A PRINCELY VISITOR. Montreal has a Carnival Week. In Honor of the Son of the Prince of Wales...

H. M. Stuy's "Canada," Captain Dowding, with the Flag of Victoria Watson, and the "Thrush," commanded by H. R. H. Prince George of Wales, arrived in Montreal...

A deputation composed of Sir Donald Smith, the members of the harbor board, Judge Taschereau, R. D. McGibbon, C. C. V. P. of the Citizens Reception Committee, Ald. Rolland, and other representative citizens...

The following day was spent quietly, the chief feature of the day's attraction being the lacrosse match between the Montreal club and Shamrock...

The teams lined up and the assemblage settled down to see the game. It was one of the finest seen in Montreal this season, brilliant and magnificent lacrosse. The checking was sharp...

The Shamrocks defeated the eastern and the green men the western goals. His Royal Highness threw the ball into the field, and then the warfare commenced...

The fourth game was a long one and was to a certain extent a repetition of those preceding it. If anything it was a little rougher than any, and it was during it that Spryings and Dwyer showed temper...

George, the band played "God Save the Queen," and His Royal Highness drove to the Windsor highly delighted with the match he had witnessed.

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 provision, he said he had voted for it yesterday with some hesitation and should not have done so if he had thought that the scheme contained in the amendment was all that was likely to come out of that policy.

Mr. Hear commenced his speech with a bitter arraignment of democratic senators, who, he said, had surpassed their predecessors and themselves in charlatanism, demagoguism, misrepresentation and insincere professions of devotion to the industrial interests of the country.

Mr. Hear spoke in opposition to the bill. He said the senator from New York (Hancock) had declared the bill would become a law. That was very clear; but as it was the worst of tariff laws, so it would be the last that would, under the present administration, be enacted.

Mr. Vest said he was not emulating the example of the senator from New York, who followed him into the domain of egotism and vituperation. The Democratic party is every gentleman in it, and it is with contempt that he regards the senator's assertions about it with contempt.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada, delivered a learned and philosophical address in explanation of the protective system and its effect in developing the mechanical arts and industrial forces of the nation.

agreed to, and Messrs. Aldrich, Sherman, Allison, Hancock, 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 as follows:

Table with columns: ARRIVALS, New Tariff, Old Tariff. Items include Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Lamb, Poultry, etc.

"Private Detectives" Sued. 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 Gross and Carpenter of Montreal.

A Narrow Escape. OTTAWA, Sept. 12.—The Canadian Pacific Railway 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. S.borough.

An Inbound Steamer Aground. QUEBEC, September 11.—News was received to-night of a disaster to the steamship Barcelona, of the Thomson line, near Red Island Lightship. The news was brought by pilot James Larochelle, of the steamship Chicoutou, from Sydney. He reports that from 10 to 12 miles east of Chicoutou, and had to anchor off the lightship last night. This morning the fog cleared up and the vessel got under way, but it was still dark, and had not proceeded far when signals of distress were seen flying from a steamship astern.

A Great Strike. SYDNEY, N.S.W., September 15.—The labor conference has again invited the employers to a meeting for the purpose of settling the existing disputes. The labor conference has issued a manifesto showing the whole blame for the strike and its continuance upon the employers, who have thus declined to confer upon the subject with the workmen.

Way of Life. HALIFAX, September 12.—Admirals have been received from St. John's, Newfoundland, to the effect that Mr. Charles J. Harvey, City Engineer, was killed by drowning at that place on the 10th inst. Deceased was the eldest son of the Rev. Moses Harvey, a well known retired clergyman and newspaper man. Deceased was educated at McGill University, Montreal, and took his degree in civil engineering in 1882. He was then employed in railway engineering in Canada. He leaves a widow and three children.

The Duchess of Fife. LONDON, September 11.—The health of Princess Alice, Duchess of Fife, is giving her husband and royal relatives great uneasiness. She has never entirely recovered from the effects of her late illness, and suffers from almost daily fainting fits.

ANNO DOMINI, 1919. The Louisiana State Lottery Company is peculiarly an institution of Louisiana. Its interest in its charities and the popular appreciation of the company's efforts to advance the interests of the State, are too well known to be controverted at this late day.

AMERICAN. A race war has broken out in Tennessee, and bloodshed is feared. The Grand monument committee has decided to accept the design submitted by John C. Duncan, of New York City.

HAZELTON PIANOS. THE ARTISTS' FAVORITE, L. E. N. PRATTE. No. 1678 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

EUROPEAN. The cholera has spread to Tokar. The King of Portugal is reported better. Rain has caused the Austrian rivers to rise again.

At Brisbane the strike has collapsed, and traffic is again in a normal condition. According to an official report there was not a single case of smallpox in Ireland in 1889.

A strong shock of earthquake was felt on Thursday at Malaga and adjacent towns. The leading merchants of Dublin are considering the advisability of forming an anti-strike union.

The Scotch iron masters have refused to concede the workmen's demand, and a strike is imminent. A strong earthquake shock was felt at Malaga and adjacent towns in Spain on Wednesday last.

The batters in Germany have formed a general union for the mutual protection of members of the craft. The Turkish Government has forbidden the circulation in Turkey of French papers censuring the outrages in Armenia.

The Social Science Congress opened at Liege on Sunday, 2,000 delegates being present from all parts of Catholic Europe. During the first six months of 1890 the number of emigrants from Italy was 140,000, an excess of 15,000 over the same period in 1889.

The Berlin Post says that the Government does not propose to make a further increase in the military until the end of the September. Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo, of Spain, has declared in favor of protection as a remedy for the evils of the workingman's legislation.

At a meeting of the Board of Poor Law Guardians at Limerick Thursday, a report was received saying the potato crop was totally destroyed. The New Zealand House of Representatives has voted down the Government's proposal to nominate delegates to the Australian Federation Convention.

The Russian Government has despatched a medical commission to Asia Minor to experiment on the treatment of cholera with the Turkish plant, fern, and other herbs. Dr. Koel, the German physician who claims he has discovered a method of curing consumption by inoculation, is about to commence experiments on human patients suffering from tuberculosis.

Italian bomb makers have been arrested at Trieste on suspicion of having been connected with the recent explosions in that city which are supposed to have been instigated by the Irredentist party.

The London dock laborers in response to the appeal of the Dublin strikers have boycotted the steamer Lady Wood-horse from Dublin and have induced the crew to desert. A vessel from Cork will be treated in a similar manner.

Four Russian army officers, one of them a major-general, have been banished to Siberia for the theft of Government securities. It is feared corruption is deep-seated in the army. That such is the case has long been expected, but no proof has been obtained.

The terrible hunger which has been in the midst of the population of the village of Ballyvaughan, in the county of Wick, Ireland, has become so immoderate that their only diet now is potatoes and the scarcity is increasing.

A revolution has broken out in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, owing to a difference of opinion regarding the revision of the constitution. Three members of the cantonal government have been imprisoned. One has been killed with a revolver, and the others have fled. The Federal Government sent two battalions to the scene and the trouble is quieted.

The Extraordinary Council at Constantinople returned the Armenian Patriarch's memorandum relative to the persecution of the Armenians, and intimated that his demands were appropriate. The Patriarch then returned the Emperor's memorandum and with it sent a communication 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 action might cause.

At Birmingham, Ala., on Monday, Thomas H. Egan, a politician and labor leader, was shot and killed in a duel with Wm. Hardman, a locomotive engineer.

A Boise City, Idaho, despatch says: The Nez Perce Indians threaten to murder the settlers on the Meadows in the upper end of the Long valley near Salmon River.

Several valuable Ayshire 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 1 1/2 per cent. The statement estimates the net revenue for the quarter at two million dollars.

Carrie Senka, a young woman, who was shot on the sidewalk in front of her home, 44 Stanton street, New York, on Thursday evening by her supposed husband, who at once shot and killed himself. The woman died later at the hospital.

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

Considerable interest has been awakened in labor circles at Pittsburg, 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 a forlorn hope.

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

The convention of the brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen held a long session at San Francisco on Friday. The reports of the grand officers were read and approved. Among the recommendations made by Grand Master Sargeant 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 money to be raised by general assessment. The Grand Master also recommends that steps be taken to secure legislation in various States prohibiting the employment of Pinkerton's or other armed forces in time of strikes. The report of the grand secretary and treasurer shows a membership of 19,000 and \$83,000 in the insurance fund.

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

Mr. Joseph Tasse has left the editorial chair of La Minerve, Montreal. The annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association is in session at Toronto.

The liabilities of Donohue & Co. of Montreal, are now expected to reach \$200,000. Some unknown person tried unsuccessfully to shoot Mr. P. O. Dempsey near Trenton.

Canadian capitalists are seeking an opportunity to operate in the Kootenay oil field. Mrs. Samuel Taylor, of Hamilton, accidentally shot herself with a revolver on the 8th inst.

Ten French-Canadian tramps were sentenced to twenty days each by the Bellefleur police magistrate last week. C. E. McPherson has been appointed district passenger agent of the New Brunswick Division of the Canada Pacific.

Mrs. John Lawrie, widow of the late John Lawrie, in the township of Darlington dropped dead last week from apoplexy. Mr. W. H. Mills, brother of the late Hon. Samuel Mills, and one of Hamilton's best known citizens, died last week. He was born in 1822.

From the Rockies to Manitoba unsettled cold weather has prevailed lately with heavy snow from Calgary to Swift Current, and local rains elsewhere. The barge Tremble was sunk by a collision near Sarnia last Monday, and Wm. McCall, son of the late captain of the steamer Ungarary, was drowned.

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INFANTILE SKIN AND SCALP DISEASES CURED BY CUTICURA. EVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP...

EVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP of infancy and childhood, whether torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusty, pimply or blotchy, with loss of hair, and every irritation of the blood, whether simple, scrofulous or hereditary, is speedily, economically and permanently cured by CUTICURA, a pure, non-toxic, vegetable preparation, consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Skin Parer, and greatest of Humors Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Parents, save your children years of mental and physical suffering. Begin now. Delay is dangerous. Cures made in childhood are permanent. Sold every where. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the FORTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON, MASS. 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 rheumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrated CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PASTE.

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

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 316 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

Grand Trunk Railway EXCURSION TO THE WEST.

SEPTEMBER 26th and 27th.

Fares from Montreal:

Table with columns: Destination, Fare. Includes Port Huron or Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati or Milwaukee, etc.

Tickets valid for return commencing on any date until October 15th, 1890. For tickets, sleeping car accommodation and further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, 143 St. James street, Windsor Hotel and Post-office station.

J. HICKSON, General Manager.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS and ORGANS

Received as part payment. First-Class Instruments.

LOW PRICES; EASY TERMS. Write for Catalogues and mention this journal.

W. W. LINDSAY, 2268 St. Catherine st.

THE SUN FOR 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.

Democracy 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 disinterested vigor. At times opinions have differed as to the best means of accomplishing the common purpose; it is not THE SUN's fault if it has run further into the millstone.

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 \$0.50. Daily, per year \$6.00. Sunday, per year \$2.00. Daily and Sunday, per year \$8.00. Daily and Sunday, per month \$0.70. Weekly Sun, one year \$1.00.

Address THE SUN, New York.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE

For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable medicine in use.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

Monthly Drawings for Year 1890: — October 8, Nov. 12, Dec. 10.

3134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00.

CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00.

Ticket, \$1.00. 11 Tickets for \$10.00.

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

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Prize worth \$15,000-\$15,000.00. 1 " " 5,000-5,000.00. 1 " " 2,500-2,500.00. 1 " " 1,250-1,250.00. 2 " " 500-1,000.00. 5 " " 250-1,250.00. 25 " " 50-1,250.00. 100 " " 25-2,500.00. 200 " " 15-5,000.00. 300 " " 10-5,000.00.

Approximation Prizes: 100 " " 25-2,500.00. 100 " " 15-5,000.00. 100 " " 10-1,000.00. 999 " " 5-4,995.00. 999 " " 6-4,995.00.

THE ASSUMPTION.

BY MARTHA M. A. MURPHY.

Entranced with love, the memory dings, With 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, 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 a Mary's face could look, So dazzling was its light.

But brighter still it shone, when they Ethroned her next her Son; Reflecting every brilliant ray, Which from His face doth come.

And like a lily wreathed with dew, Appeared the Virgin, when God placed upon her brow so true A starry diadem.

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

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 ask of Him when death shall come The vision to be seen.

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

The Haunted Church.

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 slipped himself in, 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 some of the lane. How well he knew the tramp of Swarthy Bill! Dead, indeed! What clay could keep the fierce freebooter of former days under Jake had an unutterable dread that the night-prowler would know of his own whereabouts, would force his way in, tear him thence and rend him.

Jake was by no means a coward where living beings were in question; but with Swarthy Bill, and he not in the flesh! His teeth chattered so audibly that it was perfectly unnecessary, he thought, he could escape being heard.

It was with an intense feeling of relief, therefore, that he heard the iron gate open, and the footstep pass into the long grass of the churchyard, where its sound was hidden. As soon as he became convinced that the way was clear, he emerged from his hiding place and flew for his life.

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 enter the door of the house by himself, he took his seat under the huge trees that higher up, and seemed to him as if they spoke of the Commodore and the belfry.

It was here, in this very spot, he now remembered with unutterable terror, that Swarthy Bill and himself had last looked upon one another'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 seated there. Indeed he would have much preferred it—so perplexed and terrified he was—if he did not remember that the drowned sailor would have equal, or perhaps more, power of meeting him in the next world than in this. It was an awful terror that nowhere could he be safe from the dangerous enemy whom neither the hands of his living foes nor the power of death could bind or enchain.

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 would be companionship of the living, and thither the earless man proceeded, seeking the rest which his frightened brain denied him.

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 fear.

"I—I came you, Commodore? Where did you go?" "It was my way, 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 pleasurable way of speaking than Jake had expected.

"Did you—did you get the treasure?" asked he, emboldened by his master's courteous 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 with you?"

"Then you must go back—go at once—and fetch the papers from the secret safe. They are the dearest receipts for money lodged with bankers in Paris. They are unobtainable. Bring them at once, and let the rest of the things remain as they are. We shall leave by the first boat that sails."

"I wouldn't go there by myself," said Jake impudently, "for the wealth of all the Indies."

"I cannot. I could go there myself. No, not for all the world."

"Captain Phil paused a bit. "I shall go with you," he said. "There is no use halting now at the last moment, Jake; it is an unfortunate thing Swarthy Bill ever came to us."

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

"To hang us all! That scuttling of the Honest George would get told by him. No, Jake; no matter what comes of it, it is best as it is."

The mere mention of the danger which he was certain to run if Swarthy Bill were still in the flesh made Captain Phil in firmer spirits than he had been; and, without further pressing Jake to proceed to Bermuda House alone, he resolved to accompany him, thither. 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 than the shadow of the hangman's form again looming near him.

Together, therefore, they set forward to Bermuda House, where Captain Phil speedily possessed himself of the receipts of the money 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—my perdition road him—had not—"

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 find 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 opened it once more. It was I gave it to Swarthy Bill. I saw my own initials on it, and knew it at once."

"Why didn't you try to get it out?"

"I couldn't. I was satisfied to know where it was, and to let it rest there, for I could not conveniently bring it with me, nor could I 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 come; 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 standing as plainly as I see you now."

"Did he say—or do anything?"

"No. I gave him no time. The door was standing open. I don't 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 never since had a sleep that was not disturbed by my nerves forsook me altogether. I don't remember even yet how it was that I got through; but 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 stretch towards him, as the case.

"A man, Jake. And that is the oddest part of the business. There was another face that I did not know, or only half knew, grinning through the darkness."

"Could they all be—dead men?" asked Jake, in a whisper.

"If I had had my cutlery beside me, as once I have, I should soon have been able to cut them for the moment I was unprepared; it came on me so suddenly. And the face of the dead man! I had never seen anything of the kind before, and it startled me. Besides, how could I explain what brought me there if living men were to confront me and question me?"

"That's true," said Jake. "It would look odd."

"It would—worse than odd. I 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 what he observed 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 from the school. Through all his life he had gone to him, her guardian. But wherever she had gone, he was 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 so officiously to him. But for all his life 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 vengeance he 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 one day beard the old Hidalgo in his own city, show him his daughter—his wife—and prove to him by irrefragable proofs that she had indeed his own daughter, heir to the name and blood of twenty centuries of noble Spanish race wedded to the base blood of the robber and freebooter! How often he had exulted in himself of the rage and despair and ignominy of the proud Spanish grandee, to whom this degradation would be worse than death itself!—death!—a worse than a thousand deaths. It would be a living torture.

The very union with his handsome daughter—her beauty—would add intense agony to the 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 looter of his city, without adding further disgrace to his own name. He would, therefore, have all the pleasure of security with the keen enjoyment of the vengeance—so keen because it would be ever present and lasting—which he would wreak on the proud Spaniard's most sensitive 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 protégée, other feelings gradually grew up side by side with the spirit of vengeance and took possession of him.

Her rare beauty, her exceeding grace, the marvellous winningness of her manner, inaccessibly grew into the rough beggar's heart until she, whom he regarded merely as an instrument whereby to satiate his implacable spirit of vengeance, became the object of fierce and tumultuous passions—for love in the ordinary sense it could scarcely be called.

Wherefore it was that when he found she had left the dearest receipts for money lodged with bankers in Paris. They are unobtainable. Bring them at once, and let the rest of the things remain as they are. We shall leave by the first boat that sails."

"I wouldn't go there by myself," said Jake impudently, "for the wealth of all the Indies."

"But you must. It is essential you should."

France. In this new subject of anger and disappointment, all previous scruples vanished. He set out to come in his way, was to the man, intentionally or unintentionally, who stood as a barrier in his path. If it were now his business to seek for treasure in the old tower, it would be too late but still enough for the ghost who dared to obstruct him! The old fearlessness of the freebooter was aroused; and, as the years of blooded vengeance had gone, for a night stirred feelings of recklessness that for years had lain dormant.

Calling into Travogerie'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 undoubtedly had for this 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 delicate touch of their workmanship, and with keen eye surveyed the blue, wavy lines that marked the fineness of their steel. There was no ostentatious display of skill or knowledge in this keen survey; it possessed the one element of the art—namely, "Not trusting to outward seeming in the weapons, nor to his own unerring knowledge and skill in them, Captain Phil determined to make certain surer."

A small bull's-eye in a pane in a press in the distant wall was a little prominent and caught his eye. He loaded one of the pistols, and withdrawing a considerable distance, drew to the amazement of the armourer, took sudden aim. The bullet went directly through the pane, and, indeed, that the pane remained unshattered; naught but the bull's-eye had disappeared.

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 causes that might give rise to such an impulsive step. If it were any other reason, well then—

Arrived in London, 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 bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. Weeks and weeks elapsed in unavailing search.

It was with a heart filled with rage and excitement that he resolved to go again to Paris and make further search for her. Were all the long plotted vengeance of years to be set aside in this sudden manner—not to speak of the past, but the future, it was a great deal to be given in his heart. And it was when moodily meditating on this idea that he stood on the road to the mail coach office on that evening when his eye and astonished eye fell on her in the vanishing carriage.

Thus he had continuously travelled up and down by the coaches until the following evening, and, anticipating that he would find her, he had 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 escape.

She readily 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, which were the result of the long days in the hiding man coaches, or perhaps the sorrows and terrors that had been gathering around her for some time past, had had their effect. Agnese was very tired and faint on the way, and was scarcely able to leave the coach when evening saw them at the Metropolitan, 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 attendant, the city of revolution, and the scene of their fallen fortunes had a pleasant voyage enough. In the sense of safety and in the thankfulness of his daughter's life had been spared, much of his misfortunes was forgotten by the Don.

"It seems but a short time since the looting of the palace by the English freebooters," said he one day during which the four were together on the deck of the vessel gazing over the wide waste of uniting 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 telling us of the strange escape of one of them," said Cantrell to the Captain. "You remember on board the *Montezuma*, in London, you remember on board the *Montezuma*, which could scarcely be brought to believe," rejoined the latter. "Yet it was the truth, if it were not within the truth, and to this day the strange iron box which he left behind on his departure is in the hold of the *Montezuma*, as I told you."

"It must possess some curious *religios* of the interesting passenger," said Charles. "Did you ever try to open it?"

"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 by degrees it escaped my observation altogether. But he will scarcely ever turn up to claim it now."

"I should like to see what it contains," said Cantrell with languid curiosity.

"I have not the slightest objection to your possessing it. It remained long enough in my possession without being claimed—and I think," added he laughingly, "we may claim salvage on it now."

Don Miguel was not without some wish himself to see with the *religios* of one of the freebooters who wrecked his property contained, 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 bands, which, in many cases, the rust had quite eaten through.

A few blows of a heavy 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 it?"

He took from it a small morocco case beautifully 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 diamonds were magnificent, and flashed the rays of the sun in a hundred different directions.

"My God!" cried the Don, in a voice of excited surprise, "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 by Gracia to her husband on 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 memories crowding 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 our hands just now in our need. The diamonds on them are worth vast sums. I bought them at a time when gold was scarce to me, and worth but an encumbrance."

Gracia could hardly 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 beautiful had ever met her eyes before—accustomed though she had been to the jewels of wealthy patricians of the ancient cities of the South.

"That is all, apparently," said the Captain, as he turned the box upside down, shaking out the fine cotton in which the jewel case had been deposited, "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 described on them? Hallo! What is this? Taken from the palace of the Governor of Peru 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 little 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 marine-spike than a pen.

"Why, that is my name; at least a portion of it," said Charles, with no diminution of his surprise.

"Sounding very strange in that, Charles; my dear fellow," said the Captain, "considering that you are both Englishmen."

"I confess—it does seem somewhat oddly to me," said Charles. He was about to say something else, but he checked himself, as all at once the singular intelligence the London broker had communicated to him, as to the manner in which the fund 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, have been the man who did so? Could he be—

But his horror struck brain rejected the idea, and he was aroused from the dreadful reverie into which he had been thrown by the voice speaking around him and by what they said.

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

(To be continued.)

RECOMMENDS IT TO ALL SUFFERERS.

St. Louis, Mo., July, 1888. Our daughter had watching on the left side since she was six months old, which increased in spite of consulting several physicians so that it reminded its after several years. We gave her bottles of Koenig's Nerve Tonic, which removed all symptoms of the disease. She is well now and we can recommend this remedy 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 Baymont. In a village about a non's ride from the French road between Baymont and Damascus was found a bedstead made of gold and silver, and inlaid with precious stones. An inscription upon it in English characters states that it belonged to Eleanor, Queen of England. The 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 Edward I. left the East in 1272. The Turkish Government have taken possession of the treasure trove, 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 know what the Turks propose 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 farms to be found near the beautiful "Island City," better known as Brockville. I have quite a family of boys and girls, and although 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 them 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, since the introduction of the Diamond Dyes into our happy home.

I find that at the end of the summer season many 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, cloaks, 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 a handsome set of bedroom furniture.

It seems to me that there are hundreds of farmers' wives who might follow my example. Why send a desolate trail 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 is; and as a consequence they will make noble wives and mothers.

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

William—It's a copy of the special edition of the *Paralyzer*, sir.

Merchant—It is 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 noises in the head of 23 years' standing by simple remedy. Will send a descriptive list free to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 80 St. John Street, Montreal.

A Curious Coincidence.

Mr. Justice Harrison, one of Her Majesty's judges in Ireland, recently declared on the bench at the Galway assizes that he wondered why the people did not resort to Lynch law to put a stop to infractions of public peace. Mr. Dillon brought the words of the magistrate 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," more conservative 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 Kingdom, and, oddly, that its modern significance is not 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 administering 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 Reddell's "Fact, Fancy and Fable," and in Edwards' "Words, Fact and Phrases." In the "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable" it is doubly ascribed to its true source and to the false Virginia 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 town of Galway, which had a considerable commerce with French and Spanish ports. His son had a friend, a Spaniard, whom he believed to have alienated the affections of his betrothed wife, and young Fitzstephen, or Lynch, as the family name ran, killed him at sea. Lynch was condemned to death, and sentenced by his father, upon whom 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 execution. 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 mob, 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 acquires 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 words, however, are so different as to be almost entirely unconnected.

IN MONTREAL.

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

Agents:—E. E. McCall, No. 2123 Notre Dame street; JNO. T. LYONS, cor. Bleury and Craig streets; Picault & Constant, cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; E. 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.

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

Said Mrs. Jane Howarth of 401 Central Avenue, Kearny, to a Journal reporter. "I have been purchasing tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery for the past year. On July 5 I bought one-twentieth of ticket No. 12,351, paying one dollar for it. On July 11 I was gratified by the receipt of a notice informing me that I had 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 Wednesday got my money. 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 know nothing about me or mine."—Newark (N. J.) Journal, August 1.

Health Before All.

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 suffering terribly and was beginning to despair of ever being cured. I heard of Madame Desmarais and Lacroix and their treatment, and I decided to place myself under their treatment. After suffering for three long years I was hardly able to walk. I 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. Desmarais & Lacroix (jr), File, 1263 Mignonne street, cor. St. Elizabeth, Montreal.

We have always on hand all sorts of Root-herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at moderate prices.

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

The Only Appliances

HAVING ABSORBENT QUALITIES.

A New Lease of Life. A Cure Without Medicine.

All diseases are cured by our Medicated Electric Belt and Appliances. On the principle that Electricity is Life, our

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

WOMAN'S COMING.

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

HOW WOMEN GO SHOPPING.

But it is when fair women come shopping that she becomes less admirable. Then her hand is raised against every woman who crosses her path. From the moment she pushes open the swinging doors of the first retail shop she enters, and lets them fly back into the face of the woman behind her, till she reaches her home again, she has laid herself open at every turn to the charge of bad manners.

A GIRL'S OWN BROTHER.

"But, he's my own brother." Is that any reason why you should take his courtesies for granted, and never say "thank you?" Is that any reason why you should not try and make an evening at home pleasant for him, instead of forcing him by your selfishness to seek his happiness somewhere else?

THE KITCHEN.

OX-CHEEK SOUP.

An ox-cheek is always to be bought cheap; 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 boil on the fire; skim it well, season with carrots, turnips, onions, celery, allspice, pepper, and salt; and allow the whole to boil very gently by the side of the hob for about three hours and a-half, by which time the ox-cheek, etc., will be done quite tender; the cheek must then be taken out on to a dish, the meat removed from the bone, and after being cut up in pieces, put back into the soup again.

Next mix smoothly twelve ounces of flour with a quart of cold water, pour this into the soup, and stir the whole on the fire, keeping it boiling for about twenty-five minutes longer; when it will be ready for dinner. One ox-cheek, properly managed, will, by attending to the foregoing instructions, furnish an ample quantity of substantial and nutritious food, equal to the wants of a large family, for three days' consumption.

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; set this on the fire to boil, skim it well, add carrots, turnips, onions, leeks, celery, thyme or winter savory, season with pepper and salt; 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 deficiency in quantity occasioned by boiling.

BOILED BEEF.

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 flank, 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 6d. per pound, that would come to 2s. 5d.; two pounds of common flour, 4s., to be made into sweet pudding or dumplings, and say 3s. for cabbage, parsnips, and potatoes; altogether 3s. 9d. This would produce a substantial dinner for ten persons in family, and would, moreover, as children do not require much meat when they have pudding, admit of there being enough left to help out the next day's dinner, with potatoes.

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 scum 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 parsnips in a net, and at the end of another half hour 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 cook it thoroughly. The dumplings may, of course, be boiled with the beef, etc. I may here observe that the dumplings and vegetables, with a small quantity of the meat, would be all-sufficient for the children's meal.

COCKY LEEKY.

I hope that at some odd times you may afford yourselves an old hen or cock; and when this occurs, this is the way in which I recommend that it be cooked, viz.:—First pluck, draw, singe off the hairs, and tie the fowl up in a plump shape; next, put it into a boiling-pot with a gallon of water, and a pound of Patna rice, a dozen 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, which prove not only nourishing but invigorating to the system.

SHARP SAUCE FOR BROILED MEATS.

Coop fine an onion and a pennyworth of mixed pickles; put these into a saucepan with half a gill of vinegar, a tea-spoonful of mustard, a small bit of butter, a large table-spoonful of bread-crumbs, and pepper and salt to season; boil all together on the fire for at least six minutes; then add a gill of

water, and allow the sauce to boil again for ten minutes longer. This sauce will give an appetizing flip to the coarsest meats or fish when broiled or fried, and also when you are intending to make any cold meat into a hash or stew. In the latter case, the quantity of water and raspings must be doubled.

ROAST VEAL, STUFFED.

A piece of the shoulder, breast, or chop-shoulder of the loin of veal, is the cheapest part for you, and whichever of these pieces you may happen to buy, should be seasoned with the following stuffing:—To eight ounces of bruised crumbs of bread add four ounces of chopped suet, shallot, thyme, marjoram, and winter savory, all chopped fine; two eggs, pepper and salt to season; mix all these ingredients 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 veal, taking care to fasten it in with a skewer. If you intend roasting the veal, and should not possess what is called a bottle-jack, nor even a Dutch oven, in that case the veal should be suspended by, and fastened to, the end of a twisted skoin of worsted, made fast at the upper end by tying it to a large nail driven into the centre of the mantelpiece 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 to cook it thoroughly before your small fire.

The Admiral and the Seaters.

VICTORIA, B.C., September 10.—At Admiral Hotham's request and invitation the following gentlemen connected with sailing yesterday visited the Warple 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 sailing, to which the reply was, "On the North Pacific Coast." He asked particularly the reason of the vessels leaving sea so early, and was answered that the only cause was scarcity of seals and foggy, unfavorable weather. No statement of any kind was made on either side concerning the revenue cruisers or the action of the American Government and no grievances were aired.

The Alleged Train Wreckers.

TROY, September 10.—John Kiernan and John Cordial, two of the Knights of Labor charged with wrecking the Montreal express Thursday night on the Central Hudson railroad, were arranged before County Judge Griffith this morning. The prisoners pleaded not guilty to a charge of placing obstructions on 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 jail. Read was not arraigned and it was stated that he is still a prisoner in Albany. The affidavit of A. Harrington, assistant superintendent of the Central Hudson railroad, charges five men with the offence, John Reed, John Cordial, John Kiernan, Thomas Kane and Arthur Buett. It is said Buett, the next morning after the wreck. His right name is said to be Buell. John Reed was brought to Troy on Wednesday afternoon and arraigned before Judge Griffith. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the formal charge and said he did not care for an examination at present. He was committed to the Troy jail. Thewith the case.

grand jury will convene Monday, and it is probable that the case of the train wreckers will be considered at once by that body. Master Workman Powderly writes in the current number of the Journal of the Knights of Labor denouncing the funds who wrecked the New York Central railroad train at Caseton, 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 opinion that the officials of the New York Central railroad are attempting to bring the Knights into discredit, and that their own hired Pinkerton men have been in the train wrecking plot.

THE ST. CLAIR TUNNEL.

The Governor-General Pays a Visit to the New Grand Trunk Undertaking.

POINT EDWARD, Ont., September 11.—His Excellency the Governor-General, with Sir John Ross and the Hon. Mr. Stanley arrived here yesterday at half-past two by special train. Mr. James Stephenson, superintendent, accompanied the party from Point Levis. The station was tastefully decorated with flowers and bunting. The party were received by Sir Henry Tyler and Sir Joseph Hickson. Shortly after his arrival His Excellency was taken down the St. Clair river for a boat ride, which was enjoyable after the long journey by rail. This morning the viceregal party, accompanied by Sir Henry Tyler, Sir Joseph Hickson, Mr. W. J. Spicer, Sir 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. Stanley, and Mr. Hobson passed through the compressed air chamber to the western end of the tunnel, from whence they returned to Point Edward. In the afternoon they went down to Sarala at the invitation of Mr. J. H. Bratty, to have a look at his new steamer. At dinner tonight His Excellency was serenaded by the Sarala band. His Excellency was greatly pleased with the grand international work he had seen and made many enquiries from the engineers in charge. Whilst in the compressed air chamber he received quite an ovation 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 Burtzell Case.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Archbishop Corrigan returned from Europe to-day on the Teutonic. Interviewed by a reporter regarding the case of Dr. Burtzell, he said:—"As to Dr. Burtzell 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. Burtzell has the key of the situation in his own hands. The case is entirely out of mine. He can go to Rome whenever he chooses to fulfil the conditions imposed upon him, not by me, but by the Holy See. I have said before I have nothing at all to do with the case."

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY! How Lost! How Regained, THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

KNOW THYSELF THE SCIENCE OF LIFE A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood. EXHAUSTED VITALITY UNTOLD MISERIES

African Barbarities. MARSEILLES, September 10.—The steamer Taurus 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 Egbaa by the Dahomians. The victors, it appears, destroyed thirty villages and took 3,000 prisoners. The Dahomians showed no mercy 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. Egbaa and 20,000 followers fled to the Catholic mission at Abokouli. King Behaczu afterwards advanced into the interior and captured 2,000 more prisoners. A thousand women who were made prisoners were put to death.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's faces. It is now in universal use and costs, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50. 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. Freckles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth-ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which give 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 every week. Dame Va R. Desmarais & Lacroix (inc.) Filis, 1263 Miguonne street, cor St. Elizabeth, Montreal. Men are never so ridiculous by the qualities they possess, as by those which they affect to possess.

BALMORAL HOTEL FIRE SALE

CLOTHING

Damaged by Water and Smoke

\$40,000 STOCK OF FRESH NEW SUITS, OVERCOATS, ETC.

MUST BE SOLD IN 20 DAYS.

BOYS', YOUTHS' AND MEN'S SUITS SOLD FOR LESS THAN THE MAKING.

REMEMBER, 20 DAYS ONLY

1892-1894 Notre Dame Street. C. G. GLASS

BALMORAL HOTEL BLOCK.

McLAREN'S GENUINE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

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.

Launches a New Journal in London and Explains his Views.

LONDON, September 10th.—The last venture in London journalism is the Labour World, with Mr. Michael Davitt as editor, which is on the point of appearing. Interviewed to-day, Mr. Davitt spoke as follows of the enterprise:—"My policy will be the advocacy of the rights of labour, a more just distribution of the products of the industry a better and healthier condition of employment 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 organ of the masses. I shall be found earnestly 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 not wedded to any particular school of social reform: but I am not egotistical enough to imagine that I can propound a scheme for the abolition of the evils of society that will knock all others into a cocked hat in the matter of wisdom and practicability. I can only say that that plan which will earn me securing to the labouring classes the full value of the full product of their toil as a reward for their industry will have my strongest support.

The labour problem is now the most vital issue that confronts the statesmanship of the civilized world. It is going to occupy the serious attention of European Governments for the next ten years, and the danger is not so much the opposition that may be expected from kings and capitalists: as from the tempering and compromising action on the part of politicians who call themselves the champions of the working classes. I look for the true labour leaders from among the workmen, and my paper will strongly advocate such an organization and such a course of policy on the part of the industrial classes as will enable them to rank to represent them in all public bodies, from the village Board of Guardians to the Imperial Parliament in Westminster. We will press forward also for universal adult suffrage, a second ballot, triennial parliaments, and the ending not the mending of the rule of land lords. It goes without saying that the Labour World will be a thorough Home Ruler. I have always demanded the fullest possible measure of Home Rule that can be got for Ireland, believing that the wider the measure of Irish national self-government is made the more harmonious will the relations become between the peoples of the three countries. In Canada and Australia, and other self-governing English colonies, where Irishmen are found in large numbers, they are as loyal to the Empire as their Scotch, Welsh and English fellow-colonists. This follows from the wise statesmanship which gave Home Rule with no niggard hand to those parts of the 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 manifold evils of too great a centralization in Westminster.

A FRENCH GRIEVANCE.

In Africa—The West African Mahdi Causes Trouble.

LONDON, September 10.—Much indignation is expressed in France over the fact that Samudoo, the so-called West African Mahdi, who recently made a treaty of friendship with the English, followed up the treaty by purchasing from the British a large quantity of guns and cartridges and thereupon proceeded to attack the French. Notwithstanding his guns he got the worst of the fight, his favorite commander, Sivas Pacha, being killed in a hand-to-hand encounter with a French lieutenant of Senegalese troops. Samudoo is now engaged in rousing the people of the Western Sudan for an attack on the French. He is said to be as peculiar an individual as the original Mahdi, who caused so much trouble to the British in Egypt. Born 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 ideas that it was his mission to restore the supremacy of the prophet in Western Africa. The King of Bornu, noticing that the young man was ambitious, ordered him to be de-capitalized as a lesson to other ambitious youths. Samudoo was warned by a friend, said to have been one of the Souleas, 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 a leader and he made himself master of the country, displaying no little military ability. The King of Bornu was one of his prisoners and Samudoo set down to his first dinner in the royal 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 friendship.

ROBBERS ARRESTED.

Two of the Huntington and Chateaugay Bandits captured With Their Spoil.

A brace of the thieves who have of late been associated in the depredations committed in Huntington and Chateaugay counties, as reported in the press, have been captured near Covey Hill, in possession of the horse stolen from Mr. W. E. Milne last week at Hemmingford Station. The expert was taken on Friday from a farmer near Hawick and the safe of booty. They were noticed passing early on Monday morning, travelling toward the New York line, only a mile distant. Mr. Hugh Mackie, a farmer of the locality, and Mr. Fred. Milne jumped on horseback and followed the two men, overtaking them a short distance from the line. The thieves had their waggon loaded with

butter plundered from some farm houses during the night, and they were walking beside the horse as he toiled up the hill with his big load. The pursuers rode by them, and wheeling in front ordered them to stop, covering them with their revolvers. The promptness with which they had been overhauled and checked, just as they were about to enter New York, rather startled the thieves, and their hands went up before the threatening revolvers. Mackie and Milne were alone, and were going to hold their men there until assistance came, but Mackie's horse became unmanageable, and as it was prancing about his man took advantage of it, jumped the fence and ran for the woods near by Mackie dismounted and followed, firing at him as he entered the woods. The thief then drew his revolver, and dodging from tree to tree 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 shoot, and knocked him down with his revolver. The thief tried to shoot Mackie after he was down but Mackie disarmed him and kept him on the ground until help came up. In the meantime Milne had kept his man at bay in the road and both were secured. The prisoners were well armed and in their pockets a large supply of ammunition. Warrants were served on the men by Constable Samuel Orr and they were committed before James Curran, J. P., who committed them to the district jail at Beauharnois. On the person of one of them was found some jewellery stolen a short time ago from a residence near Hemmingford village. They are evidently the men who have been stealing rigs and butter from the farmers of the district during the past month. It is thought they have some considerations still at work, as three horses were stolen from a farmer at St. Chrysostome on Sunday last. The 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 Catholic journalism, not only in Canada, but throughout the United States and Europe. As an advertising medium for Catholic Publishing Houses, Schools, Convents, and general business, it is unexcelled.

A Terrible Revenge.

TRURO, N.S., September 10.—Aadist Minas was the scene of a most diabolical outrage last night. An act of murder 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 women and a man to Truro and placed them in jail under warrants for violating the liquor license act. Many threats were made at the time against the lives of the officers and against Mr. Totton in particular, but no attention was paid to them. The first who committed the dastardly act last night broke into the buildings of the Lennondery Iron company and stole a quantity of dynamite, which he placed under the corner of the house directly under the hi-chen, where he thought, no doubt, the family would be about the time, but fortunately Mr. Totton's wife and children, who were alone in the house, the father being absent in Truro, happened to be in another part of the house when the second shot set the explosive off. The report it made was terrific and was heard all over the town. The house was badly wrecked but the occupants, h-wood being badly shaken up, were not seriously injured. Shortly after the explosion a man was seen running from the house but owing to the darkness he was not recognized. The greatest indignation prevails in the town and talk of lynching is freely indulged in. A reward will be offered for the 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 possessions, and providing in lieu thereof that after the 1st 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 heretofore vested in the Vice-Admiralty courts. Each possession, however, is at liberty to designate a particular court which alone shall have power to perform the functions designated in the act. In Ontario this has already been done, as these powers are now vested in the Maritime court, but the act will lead to the abolition of the vice-admiralty courts, and they exist at present in all the other provinces. The Imperial act also makes it obligatory on the part of the Dominion Government to provide for present vice-admiralty judges by pension or otherwise. For the purposes of this act, of course, the whole of the Dominion of Canada is designated as one possession.

Canadian Martyrs.

An effort is being made to secure the canonization of Father Lalemant, Breton, Daniel and Garlier, the Jesuit martyrs of New France. At the Seventh council of Quebec an application for their beatification was decided upon. As it is necessary that miracles be performed in the name of the martyrs to qualify them to rank with the saints, the faithful are urged to pray that miracles be performed. The Courier du Canada announces that the Rev. Father Day, superior of the Jesuits at Quebec, has requested Father Rouvier to Jogue, de Breton and Lalemant, which will be published broadcast throughout the province.

Two Vacant Seats.

OTTAWA, Sept. 12.—The writs for the elections in Portneuf and Napierville will be issued in October. Mr. Idore Bellean, nephew of Sir Francis B. Heale, 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 Napierville owing 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 harbor fortifications occurred to-night and the enemy were defeated before they could enter and the batteries opened fire on them. The war-ship Buzzard conducted the attacking operations and a smart trick was done by a body of men-of-war sailors, who secured the oncoming steam launch Argus and took her outside the harbor and disguised her as a schooner with material placed on board for the purpose. They then started to steal into the harbor and succeeded in getting close up under the forts before being discovered. A steam launch belonging to the defending force and manned by gentlemen amateurs detected the

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 soon disappeared from view.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL STRIKE.

The President of the Line has a Brief Interview With the Strikers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Mr. Chauncy Depew 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-officers of the New York Central railroad who went on strike called on President Depew at the Grand Central depot to-day. They were headed by Thomas Ballenay, an old freight conductor, and M. Gaffney, another striker, acted as spokesman. The following conversation between Mr. Depew and Mr. Gaffney followed: Mr. Gaffney—We have come to talk over the strike on the New York Central road. Mr. Depew—I'm afraid there is nothing to talk about. The strike is virtually over now. 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 now out. 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 action has been sustained by the executive board of management of the road. The places of these men have now 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 proposition to him. Mr. Depew replied—"There is no use in making false promises to you. There is nothing more to be done. I do not care to talk over back numbers. You 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 men were advised to get back to their places. Edward Boodan 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 Monday and was called a liar. One man asserted that the leaders were living high and paying the expenses of the workers, counsel and their families. Master Workman Dullin took the floor and said: "You are a lot of water in a barrel, and you will crack like your water before a number of dry days." He then proposed that the strike be over. During this speech it looked as though the meeting would break up in a row. Men were cursing each other and the leaders of the order in a trifling manner when Master Workman Dullin's voice could be heard above the tumult. He was heard to advise the men in a voice choked with emotion and rage to get back to their places. All the speakers spoke briefly of the newspapers. The meeting broke up in confusion.

A Good Census Yarn.

Appropos of the coming census, a contemporary is reminded of an old story which went the round of the last census period. During the taking of the census in Ladle in 1851, in a district in the central provinces, some of the tribes took flight and ran away, back to their native hills and valleys. The district officer finally induced their head men to take to the water. Relying on the fact that wagers of various kinds figure extensively in Indian folk-lore, he solemnly assured them that the Queen of England and the Empress of Russia, having quarreled as to which ruled over the most subjects, had laid a big bet on the point. He went on to explain that the census was being taken in order to settle the bet, and he warned his hearers in a spirited oration 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 nimbak-haram, or traitors to their act. The story served its purpose and the tribes came in.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE FISHING NOT GOOD.

HALIFAX, September 12th.—A correspondent at Bonaville Bay, Nfld., writes a delightful note about the outlook. He says—"The fishery outlook is still gloomy, in fact all hopes of the prospect brightening have disappeared. Up to date the average catch of fish is not more than three quintals per boat. 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 depending on the shore catch. But, you, is very scarce and seemingly, to make matters worse, the farms remain in a very backward condition and poor families have lost their sheep from one cause or another.

The Quebec Government is sending out a party, composed chiefly of Indians, and under the control of Mr. Charlevoix, to explore the unexplored limits on the Upper Ottawa. This party of explorers will go north to the water shed towards the Hudson Bay and it is expected that new and rich fields of timber will be discovered. The explorations will take about three months.

DR. SEY'S REMEDY. TRADE MARK. DR. SEY'S REMEDY, the Great French Remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Affections, Constipation and all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels.

DR. SEY'S REMEDY is composed of the purest aromatics which stimulate the digestive organs, and which, far from weakening like most medicines, imparts tone to, and strengthens 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. Sold by all Druggists, \$1.00 per Bottle.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

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 instances 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 stocks. Large quantities are going forward to the United States. Patent, winter, \$3.55 to 5.00; Patent, spring, \$4.00 to 6.45; straight r flour, \$3.00 to 3.05; ex. str. \$4.50 to 7.75; superfine, \$3.50 to 4.50; fine, \$3.30 to 4.00; city strong baker's, \$6.00 to 7.00; strong baker's, \$5.75 to 6.00; Ontario bags—superior, \$1.65 to 2.10; do fine, \$1.50 to 2.00; do extra, \$2.20 to 2.35. OATMEAL, No. 1—Sales of 25 to 30 barrel lots are reported at \$1.75 to 4.80; granulated \$5 to 5.15. BEANS.—Market firm. Sale of a car lot reported at \$16.25, and we quote \$16 to 16.25. Shorts firm at \$17 to 18 and mouline at \$21 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, owing to the reduced crop estimates, and No. 2 has been shot up 5c per bushel, closing at \$1.00, 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.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, ETC.—Some large transactions are reported in pork for the lumbering districts, and a fair business is being done locally on steady prices. In smoked meats there has been more stirring at steady prices. We quote: Canada 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, 9 1/2c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c; Butter, per lb, 10c to 12c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5 1/2c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 5,642 packages against 4,225 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 August, which were shipped via New York. In Western districts several car loads have changed hands at 13c to 13 1/2c 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 sales of Western butter have transpired at 14c for Newfoundland account. Creamery, August, 19c to 20c; do June and July, 17c to 18c; Eastern Townships, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, 15c to 17c; Western, 13c to 15c.

CHEESE.

The fact that the July make of cheese in Canada has been pretty well bought up, strengthens the position of factorymen, as they now hold only cool goods, and can better afford to try concessions with English buyers, but whether they will be able to bring their limits up higher remains to be proved. A few factories in Napanee have been contracted at 10c August, and 10 1/2c Sep. and 10 3/4c Oct. In this market we quote finest Western colored August, 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c, finest Western white Aug. 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c, other qualities 7 1/2c to 9 1/2c, to quality. The English market remains steady. A good consignment of demand. Broodville to-day, 5,600 boxes were offered and 2,300 boxes sold at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c.

EGGS.

Receipts during the past week were 561 packages. 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 are reported. HENS.—The market remains firm; new Canadian eggs being held at 40c to 45c, but buyers (dear as 30c) are not buying, as they look for lower prices, and in the meantime are using their choice old foreign eggs. In old Canadian a lot of 60 or 65 boxes that was offered at 10c some time ago is now held at 25c. BEANS.—The market maintains firmly up.

LOSSES AT SEA.

St. PIERRE, Mic., September 10.—The French hunting schooner Adele and George foundered on the Grand Banks and the crew has arrived here. The loss of life in the French fishing fleet this season to date has been 130 men. So far the catch has been twenty per cent. below the average. The sloop Immaculate Conception reports having boarded September 5, the British schooner 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 failure in Dakota and the farmers are in a bad condition financially. All the farms are heavily mortgaged and twelve per cent. interest has to be paid for these mortgages. Other mortgages are held on live stock and implements, and as high as 30 per cent. interest is charged on the same. Desolation and starvation exist everywhere.

TRAIN WRECKING.

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 bushel. The sale of a fifty bushel lot is reported at \$1.90. HONEY.—Sales of choice white Ontario clover honey in lb sections are made at 15c to 17c. Dark buckwheat honey is quoted at 13c to 14c per lb. Strained honey in bins is in rather slow demand, but sales are noted at 9c to 10c per lb. in 5 lb and 10 lb tins. MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—There is little doing in these lines. Some sales are made in a nibbling way at 7 1/2c to 8c; syrup, 60c to 65c per tin, and 5 1/2c to 5 1/4c in wood. HAY.—Receipts are liberal and a fair average business is doing at previous quotations, \$7.50 to \$8.00 per ton for good to choice pressed hay in round lots, poorer quality from \$6.50 to \$7.00. Sales have been made in the Townships for shipment to Boston.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—There was an improved feeling in the market to-day, especially for Fall stock which brought \$2.50 to \$3 per bbl, but \$3 is an outside price. Poor and weakly stock however is being pushed off at \$1 to \$1.60 per bbl. Sales of pretty 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 3 1/2c for shipment to the United States. EVAPORATED 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 8c and Niagara at 6c to 10c per lb. Alameda 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. PEACHES.—Receipts of Canadian peaches have been liberal and sales have been made all the way from 75c up to \$1.25 per basket for blue and green. CRABS.—Canadian and Hudson River Bartlett peaches have sold at \$8 to \$10 per bbl as to condition. ORANGES.—Jamaica oranges are selling at \$6 per bbl. LEMONS.—The market is quiet but steady at \$5.50 to \$6. CALIFORNIA FRUIT.—Grapes have sold at \$3 to \$4 per bushel, plums at \$2.50 to \$3, Bartlett pears at \$5 to \$6.50 per box; Deane Hardy's \$5 per box. PEACHES.—Canadian peaches have sold at \$1 to \$2 per basket. SWEET POTATOES.—The market is fairly steady at \$4 to \$4.50 per bbl. POTATOES.—The crop is turning out very poorly in some patches on the Island of Montreal, but advices from the country are not much favorable. Prices are quoted at 45c to 60c per bag.

LEATHER.

The demand is fairly active and prices firm. HIDES AND SKINS.—The hide market continues very firm owing to short supply. Cured seal at 7 1/2c to 8c. Deerskins selling 7c for No. 1 green and 6c for No. 2. Lambskins and pelts higher at 6c. Calfskins unchanged.

CANADIAN EGGS.

Should the McKinley bill pass, Canadian farmers need feel no alarm that they in any way will suffer to any great extent. A few weeks ago a cheese merchant of Belleville sent several cases of eggs to England with highly remunerative results, and received a cable dispatch asking him to ship as he could purchase. The eggs arrived in good condition, which removes the objection that has often been advanced that the probable cause of this commodity remaining 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 crop 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 since 1881. The returns of the condition of the winter wheat at the time of harvesting are less favorable than those of the first of July. The July average was 76.2. The present average is 73.5. The general average of spring wheat has also been reduced from 82.2 to 79.3. The average for wheat of both kinds is 73.5.

ON FIRE AT SEA.

QUEBEC, Sept. 10.—The Albin line steamship Greolan, which arrived in port yesterday, had a most eventful passage, narrowly escaping destruction from one of the greatest of ocean terrors, fire. The Greolan left London on August 27, with 35 passengers and a full cargo of general merchandise. On Friday, 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 compartment, 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 3 p.m. on the same day smoke was again discovered issuing from the hold, and once more the crew were set to work with the hose. After a good deal of hard labor, not however, before some of the men were overcome with smoke, victory crowned their efforts. Although apparently extinguished, the fire seemed to have been only smoldering, for on Sunday morning, September 7, the fire broke out afresh in the old place. Once more the men were mustered to meet the flames, and once more was the fire seemingly smothered 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 on former occasions, it was promptly met and soon overcome, this time effectually. Every passenger on the vessel bears testimony to the gallant conduct of Capt. Legalle and his officers and the perfect discipline displayed by the crew. How the fire originated has not been ascertained or the amount of damage caused by it.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

Line 51—Scott Wool Tweed Suitings 35c. Line 52—Men's Lamb's Wool Underwear 95c. Line 53—Men's Cardigan JACKETS, \$2.45. Line 54—Men's WHITE SHIRTS, \$1.00. Line 55—MEN'S 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 CIRCULARS. Line 60—MEN'S COLLARS AND CUFFS.

AND NEVER FORGETTING.

Line 61—GOOD GREY FLANNEL, 15c yd. Line 62—100 Pieces Flannels, 6c yd. Line 63—Good Bleached DAMASK, 35c yd. Line 64—GOOD HUCK TOWELS, 10c each. Line 65—Splendid BATH TOWELS, 12c each. Line 66—Bleached SHEETING from 24c yd. Line 67—Unbleached SHEETING from 16c yd. Line 68—SAXONY FLANNELS, 12 1/2c yd. Line 69—Extra Value in FELLOW LINEN. Line 70—NEW OPERA FLANNELS.

CUT THIS PART OUT.

Line 71—WINDOW SHADES, complete, 55c. Line 72—HONEYCOMB QUILTS, 90c. Line 73—SPLENDID CRISTONNES 10c. Line 74—CHENILLE COVERS, 48c. Line 75—MEN'S UMBRELLAS, from 50c. Line 76—LADIES' UMBRELLAS, from 25c. Line 77—COURTAINS, from 50c per pair. Line 78—TAPESTRY CARPETS, from 25c per yd. Line 79—FLOOR OILOLOTS, from 25c per yd. Line 80—200 doz. BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, 48c per pair.

S. CARSLLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777.

NOTRE DAME STREET

TELEPHONE.

BELL, No. 2320. FEDERAL, No. 555.

CARSLLEY'S COLUMN.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

The right market to buy your Dress Goods and Silks is at S. Carsley's. New styles in black-walk costumes now being shown at S. Carsley's.

AS THE SEASON FOR FALL GOODS

has now commenced, our stores will be closed at SIX O'CLOCK every day, and not at ONE O'CLOCK on Saturdays, as heretofore.

SEVEN IMPORTANT LINES.

Line A—Dress Goods. Line B—Manos. Line C—Hosiery. Line D—Ladies' Underwear. Line E—Dress Trimmings. Line F—Curtains. Line G—Linen, Flannels.

DON'T SKIP.

Line 1—100 Pieces All-Wool DRESS GOODS, 1 1/2c yard. Line 2—50 Pieces Doubled Fold MELTON CLOTH, 48c yard. Line 3—Pieces FANCY CHECKS for Gilette. Wear, 26c yard. Line 4—40 Pieces Double Fold ROUBAIX FOULE, 40c yard. Line 5—15 Pieces All-Silk GROS GRAIN, (colored), 35c yard. Line 6—70 Pieces All-Silk GROS GRAIN, (colored), 95c yard. Line 8—Special value in VELVETENS. Line 9—Special value in PLUSH. Line 10—Special value in BLACK SILK.

KEEP ON READING.

Line 11—NEW SHORT JACKETS, from \$2.95. Line 12—NEW 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 CLOTHES, from 75c yard. Line 17—TWEED RUSSIAN CLOAKS, \$5.70. Line 18—Embroidered SHOULDER SHAWLS. Line 19—HIMALAYAN SHAWLS. Line 20—TWEED DOLMAN CESTERS.

NOTE THE NEXT LOTS.

Line 21—CHILDREN'S FELT SAILOR HATS, 10c. Line 22—LADIES' FELT HATS, 75c. Line 23—GIRLS' P. & O CAPS, 25c. Line 24—BOYS' P. & O CAPS, 25c. Line 25—Children's TOURMALINE, 5c. Line 26—FANCY WINGS, 15c. Line 27—FANCY HIRDS, 30c. Line 28—KATIE'S SHAWLS, 18c. Line 29—KNITTED JACKETS, 35c. Line 30—KNITTED BOATING TAMS, 35c.

SPECIALLY INTERESTING.

Line 31—Boys' Serge SAILOR SUITS 55c. Line 32—BOYS' HALIFAX SUITS, \$2.70. Line 33—BOYS' FELL COATS, \$2.80. Line 34—YOUTH'S DRESSING GOWNS. Line 35—Ladies' Embroidered SEES, \$1.95. Line 36—Ladies' Opera Flannel Waistcoat. Line 37—Ladies' COLORED SKIRTS, 15c. Line 38—INFANTS' TROUSERS, 15c. Line 39—INFANTS' NIGHT SLIPS. Line 40—Infants' EMBROIDERED ROBES.

MARVELLOUS LOTS.

Line 41—100 doz. Ladies' 4 Button KID GLOVES, 47c pair. Line 42—Best quality FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, \$1 pair. Line 43—New Cashmere GLOVES, 35c pair. Line 44—FANCY DRESS NETS, 55c yard. Line 45—BERLIN WOOL SLIPPER PATTERNS, 38c pair. Line 4