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SVOL. XLI., NO. 4.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

A System of Religious Spoliation.

Bankruptcy, Confusion, Pauperism, Confiscation. Lowering Over the Descerated City.

The Lendon Tablet says :- If rapidity of legislation be a virtue in a representative assembly, that of United Italy has earned a high place among those which have deserved mediately before its proregation, the Chamher passed almost without discussion the as "an association of licensed demolishers." cemulicated and important measure for the municipal recognition of Rome, and the San no savor for them unless they see her armed, ate was equally prempt in indorsing its decision. True, the bill had previously undergene seme medification at the hands of a commission of revision, and the articles most offensive to the self lave of the imperial city, that authorizing the imposition of taxes by reyal decree was neminally expunged, the same result being however attained in a more indirect tashion. The communal budget is still to be submitted to the minister of the laterior, and financial obligations assumed by the state are only to come into operation as soon as it shall show an equilibrium between anthorization from the government, and the acon as it shall slow an equiling the between expenditure and revenus. As the treasury advention is absolutely indispensable to the though the appearance of its imposition by royal authority is skilfully avoided. The state, in taking over for ten years the revenue from the cotroi duties, in consideration of a payment to the commune of 14,000,000 france a vears, assumes the liability of making good any sum by which they fall short of that amount, and as they produced in the current year but 11 000,000 france the undertaking is

not a mere formality. The continuance, again, of the national subsidy of 2 500,000 france a year for the of sixty five years, imposes on the state a total other senators, who supported the government acheme with the usual trick phrases of 123,000,000, or thereabouts, is shifted to

THE NATIONAL EXCHEQUER, by its assumption of the communal contribut. ion of 1,208,000 france a year to the improve. But to speak plately, the preclamation of ment of the Tiber, the works of which are this liberty, de jure, in the abstract, does not likely, at a moderate computation, to last for eathery mc. I like to see it secured by law, twenty years. The respectable sum of 250, not abandoned to the arbitrary will of minis-000,000 is thus withdrawn from the sleady ters, but placed under the protection of pracernaneted treasury to meet a portion of the tigal guarantees. Now is the freedom of remunicipal budget of the capital. But as the ligious works of charity, this freedem of apofficial coloniation of the latter is 8,000,000 point ng a portion of property for objects of fer 1891, while less faverable estimates raise worship, really guaranteed, when after autit is 10,000,000, there is still a gap of from the rizing in general terms, benefactions for 1,200,000 to 3,200,000 frames a year, even altitis purpose, power is conferred on the minist premier duke and earl marshal of England, lowing that ever 2,000,000 for additional tix atien, between the estimated revenue and thom to purposes of charity? Where are the expenditure for the year. Meanwhile, all the precise limits, the methods of special guaran works of construction in progress, with the tee, for the exercise of such powers? In excoption of two new streets and two bridges truth, I should have expected from the ever the Tiber, will be suspended, and Rome will for many years, in the words of the deputy, Signor Bernardine Grimaldi, wear the aspect of Casamicoicla after the earthquake. Nor is toe measure, as it stands, considered

by experts to make clear or intelligible the complex relations of the kingdom and the capital, and Sepater Nobili-Vitelleschi describes it in a letter to the Fanfulla of July 9 and 10 as "an obtruse and complicated arrangement, in which the obligations of the state are determined." He adds that "the command of Rame dess not recover its autonomy and liberty completely, or stand on an equality with the stner communes of the kingdem; and concludes as follows: "In a word, from all points of view, the financial as well as moral, the situation is not liquidated

nor the question solved."
"Un cha provisions of Signor Orispi's measure underwent ne modification, and here, at least, no want of clearness or precision can be laid to its charge. Oc the question of scollation of church property of classes of

POLITICIANS IN ITALY.

are practically nuited, and the sacrifice of municipal liberty is rendered palatable by the bribe of a fresh instalment of exprepriation. Among the economies in the communal budget is the suppression of its annual outlay of 1,6000,000 france in charity, and in order to supply the void thus left in relief of the poor the Government lays its hands on the property of the religious confraternities of Rome and applies it to it; own purposes.

Article 11 of the bill, the ene dealing with this branch of the subject, passed by a large majority in the Chamber, runs as follows: "The preperty of the Roman confraterni-

ties, brotherheads, societies and congregations shall be sequestrated, and their revenues applied to the beneficent institutions of the canital. Of the said revenues the Congregation el Charity shall devete whatever portion may be sufficient to supply the expenditure en public charity hitherto sustained by the commone of Rome, from whose budget, beginning from the financial year 1891, all sums entered under this head shall be withdrawn. The sums necessary for this expenditure, until the definite liquidation, shall be advanced by the

treatury in its current account." The religious associations thus summarily dealt with are numerous, and many of them of great antiquity. Through ail Phases of revelut on and conquest the inten tions of their pious founders and benefactors and hitherte been held sacred, and their character of devotional foundations, even more than the financial necessities of the government, has marked them out as the choice prey of the sectaries now in power in littly. They number more than 150, and their aggregate revenue is probably from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. Of the Reman confraternities eleven, like those of St. John the Baptist of the General and SS. Ambrese and Charles of the Milarese, belong to the

number of churches, mersever, attached to and served by these confraternities, will necessarily share in their extinction, and be clesed, or, perhaps, demelished, according to the caprioss of the rulers of the moment. At least twenty-six, among them San Gulsepps de Falegnami, San Giovanni Decoliato, Santa Barbara, and many ethers equally venerable and interesting, are thus memaced with destruction, to make way, perhaps for Masonic ledges or monuments to infidels and blas-

To eradicate overy record and memory of Papal Rome is the first object of its new rulers, one which accounts for the otherwise metiveless and inexplicable acts of vaudalism well of their countries. In two sittings, im- perpetrated by them. Well might the Sarater Vitelleschi characterize the despoilers of the immemerial religious institutions of Rome and declare in the Senate that "liberty hea

With still greater weight of authority the action of the government was consured by another member of the Sanate, Signor Franceson Aurt, one of the limmeries of the Italian Ligiulature and procureur-general of the final court of appeal of Rome. "Pions legacies for religious worship," he pronuum. g wernment authorizes such dispesitions every day." He west on to origination pretensions financial existence of the commune, taxation of Signor Orisps to trustrate the intentions of up to the desired limit to rendered in witable, the donors in terms which simply serve repro ta o . "It is claimed now (ne said) that

THE SAME GOVERNMENT

can, in the case of past or future beneficiaries. convert any portion of these legacies judged excessive for the religious wants of the population icto that tations of beneficence. In short, accept the property for one purpose and then divert it to an ther !"

Such action, according to his dictum, is self contradictory, and implies a method of proceeding which "might be stigmatized as a breach of faith." And to the arguments of freedom of opinion and liberty of worship, he replied as follows:

"The Honorable Caperi shows himself enthuslastic, like us all, for liberty of worship. ter, by declaring them excessive, to divert learned Sanstir Ceneri that he would have solved, or at least try to solve, these difficulties, which appear to me inseluble."

The spirit in which the new powers conferred on Signor Crispi will be used is sufficlently indicated by the character of the royal commissioner of R me. Signor Camillo Finnochiaro-Aprila, a young and compara-tively obscure man, a Palermi'an and not a Roman by birth, possesses the first and highest qualification for the post in being an advanced Freemason.

NOTES FROM ROME.

On Tuesday, the 15th instant, the Holy Father was pleased to receive in separate audi ence Mgr. Gregory Berchiella, Archbiehop ef Cagliari, and Mgr. Francis Maria Kersuzan, Bushep of the Haltian Cape. On Wednesday the Supreme Port of received in a particular audience his Ex Hency Sener Gutierrez, Eavey Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Henduras, accredited to the Holy See, accompanied by his wife and family, before leaving Rome for a temporary vaca-tion. His Excellency then went to the Cardinal Secretary of State and took leave of him. On Saturday the Holy Father went to the Panline Chapel attended by the mere intimate members of the Court, and there cele-brated the Hely Sacrifice of the Mass, and gained the plenary induigence of the Portiuncula ef St. Francis of Assisi. His Holt ness was assisted by his private almoner, the Prefect of Pontifical Ceremonies, and the usual attendant moneigners and clerics. After his own Mass the Holy Father assisted at a thanksgiving said by one of his private chaplains. The members of the Pontifical Court, who are still here, and several other persons, among whom were many religious, were permitted to assist at the Mass of his Holiness, who was pleased to allow them to kiss his hand before returning to his private apartments. Later on in the same day he admitted to a private audience Moneignor Nichelas Camilli, Bishop of Jassy.

MUNIFICENCE OF THE HOLY FATHER. The population of Cassane d'Adda in consequence of the serious dieaster which befel them on the 11th of last month, and which consisted in the failing of a magnificent parish church in the course of construct on. have by means of their good parish priest made an appeal to the generous heart of the Hely Father, imploring his aid, His Heliness, who never turns a deaf ear to the cry fer assistance from the needy wherever they may be, has generously given them a grant of two thousand france, which was immediately sent to the Bishep of Oremons.

THE SUPPRESSION OF CHURCHES. The powers that be, which are called by the misnomer of Gevernment in this benighted peninsula, have, as we predicted last week, be done here. Mr. Bowell promised to lay the beautiful and an appeal has been made, through with laws for Rome substituted for the Municipal is that the delegates' request will be acceded. doubtful success; for the exemption of these Council by cleating up the churches. They

DARK CLOUDS IN ROME, from the general edit of spellation. A great have begun by closing the church belonging to the Confraternity of the Bergamaschi, er the lunabitants of the Prevince of Bergamo. In this church is a famous and much venerated picture of Our Lady, known as the "Madouna della Pieta," the centeuary of which we were just about to celebrate with becoming pomp. But Capar hath decreed otherwise! The Freemasons have it all their own way now; they are going to sell the church to the highest bidder and apprepriate the funds exclusively to works of "benefi-cence," so they eay—but as they are reaponsible to nebody for the disposition of the meney, we are not likely to be any the wiser as to the ultimate destination of the considerable sums which are being converted from the Cenfraternities into charity (?) funds.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

The Funeral at Edghaston—An Imposing and Mournful Ceremony.

On Tuesday the services began with the sing ing of the pontificial high mass at the Oratory at Edghaston, and ended with the interment of the remains that afternoon in the private burial ground attached to the Oratory retrest at Rednal, Worcestershire. The crowd which gathered to see the funeral procession was one of the lar gest ever seen. Many of the people were visibly affected, and all joined in expressions of regret for the death of the cardinal, and of regard for the death of the cardinal, and of regard for his memory. The favored few who were admitted to the church were the principal dignisaries to the Carholic church in England, who had gathered together to join in the last solemn functions connected with the career of one of the factors of them.

The church was crowded to its utmost capa-city. The choir and chancel were throughd with the clergy, and in the centre was the choir. Resting on the catafalque was the coffin, covered with its pall of purple velvet, on which was a white shield bearing the arms of the deceased cardinal and his mosto, "Our ad cor lequitur," displayed under it, while lying at the four of the coffin was the number has, one of the symbols of the cardinal's rank in the church The mass the Gregorian, and no hymne were sung. The only special feature of the service was that there were five absolutions of the body. instead of one, as is usual. Precisely att 11 o'clock a procession of priests, monks and fathers of the Oratory, with seventeen bishops in full vestments, entered the building and slowly moved along the centre size, dividing on each side of the cofin and taking up their position in the choir and in the chancel. Right Rev. Edward Italey, bishop of Birmingham, occupied the late cardinal's throne. Never has Edghaston cratory held such

A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

Bishops, clergy, peers and titled gentry from all parts of the United Kingdom and from several countries of Europe were present. Monsignor Somor represented His Holiness the Pope, and Prince Alfonso Decrothe the laity of whose patent dates from 1483, and who is a whose patent dates from 1483, and who is a Roman Catholic; the earl of Arundel, his son, a boy of 11; Lord Coleridge, the chief justice of England; Lords Warner, Ed nund Talbot and Ralpu Keon, Lady Margaret Howard, Viscount and Viscountes Southwell, Hon-Justice Sir John Charles Day. Sir Samuel Baker, and Sir E Blount The Anglican Church was represented by Canon Paget, professional control of the control of t Gauca was represented by Canon rages, provides of Oriel and Trintry Collegess, Oxford, and Rev. Dr. Ogle of London. Protessor Francis Newman, the dead cardinal's brother, was unable to be present at the ceremony, in consequence of his advanced age and infirmities. Crowds of people followed in the funeral procession. The whole arrangements were of the most simple and unpretentious character, according to the expressed wish of the cardinal himself before his decease. Rednal, where the cardinal is buried, is a little village about seven miles from B rmingham, and there are situated the lovely house and grounds serving the fathers as a retreat during their lifetime and a burnal ground at their death. There, amid trees and lawns and kept flower beds, lie fivo Oratorians who have passed away, each grave marked with a Greek cross in time-stained atone. Near these is another grave, where the widow of John Wooten was buried in 1876. This rare permission was granted her as the reward of a lifetime's devotion to the Oratory. When her husbaud died at Oxford his last words to his wife were, "follow Mr. Newman," then a member of the Auglican communion. The woman did follow Mr. Newman, and when he became a Catholic she left the English Church also and gave up family, posi tion, everything, to the minister, to the cardinal and to the Oratorians. Though the never entered the Oratory, as no woman has ever set foot inside it, she was given rooms adjoining, and it was her one desire to be buried with the fathers .- Boston Republic.

The Pope and Cardinal Newman.

LONDON, August 24 -The Pope has written to Cardinal Manning expressing sympathy on the loss of Cardinal Newman. The Pope says: "I am deeply grieved at the departure of a man who, by his learning, his writhings, and his singularizately gave great splendor to the Sacred College. I do not doubt that he has already received the reward of his virtues. Nevertheless, I will continue to pray for the repose of his blessed soul.

More Sacrilege.

Quenec. Aug. 25 .- Another church, that of Cape Rouge, has been broken into and robbed, making the sixth or seventh in this neighborhood within a month. It is thought that the thieves belong to an organized gang and that their principal haunt is the cave in the cliff at Cape Rouge, formerly occupied by the notorious robber Chambers. There is reason to think, too, it is said, that they are young lads, as all their work appears to be done in a bungling manner.

Tariff Reform Wauted.

OTTAWA, August, 25.—A. Mackay, M.P., J. G. Hore, A. T. Freed, of Hamilton and F. N. Horne and R. MacKinley, of St. Catharines, were here yesterday to interview Hon. Mr. Bowell in regard to the duty on fellies. They object to bent fellies being put on the free list, but have no objection to their coming in free when moraly cut in language. The bending confidence here. Mr. Bowell promised to lay the matter before his colleagues. The probability

CURED OF HIP DISEASE

At the Irish Catholic Pilgrimage

To Ste. Anne de Beaupre-A young girl who has been unable to walk without the aid of crutches recovers the use of her Communion in the famed Sanctuary.

The annual Irish Catholic Pilgrimage to Ste Anne de Besupre, which left Montreal, per steamer Three Rivers, on Saturday last, was most successful, notwithstanding the very in clement weather. The various parishes of the city were largely represented, and quite a number of pilgrims from the neighboring towns and villages, as well as from Ontario and the United States, were also present. The following was

Order of Exercises:

SATURDAY. 4 00 p m. -Hymn-" Ave Maris Stella," to be sung as the steamer leaves the wharf, 6.00 p tu.—Rosary.

6.30 p.m.—Supper. 9.00 p.m.-Sermon and evening prayers. 10 00 p m -R spire.
Silence to be observed from 10 o'clock p.m.

intil 5.30 o'clock on Sunday morning.

5 33 a.m.—Morning prayers. On arciving at St. Anne's a procession will be ormed, and all will proceed from the boat to

che Church in a body, two abreast.
6 00 a m.—Low Mass. 9.30 a.m -- High Mass, with sermon,

11.30 a m .- Leave Ste. Anne.

12 00 noon.—Dinner. 5 00 p.m.—Leave Quebec. 5 30 p.m.—Rosary.

6.00 p m.- Supper. 9.00 p.m.-Sermon and evening prayers.

10.00 p m.—Retire. Sileace to be observed from 10 o'clock p.m anul 5 o'clock on Monday morning.

MONDAY.

6 a.m.—Morning prayers.
8 a.m.—Hymn—"Ave Maris Stella," to be sung as the steamer approaches the wharf at Montreal.

Each pilgrim on boarding the steamer receiv ed a copy of the above, which no doubt helped consider the the systematic precision in which all the unercises were corried out under the able direction of the Rev. Father Strubbs, U.SS.R., and the other Redemptorist Fathers in charge. The sermons on the boat were preached by Rev. Father McCallen, of St. Patrick's, Montreal, and Rev. Father Currier, C. SS.R., of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Boston,

Amorg the pilgrims were a number who were suffering from budily ailments, all of whom were evidently inspired with a lively confidence in the power of the good Ste Anne to obtain relief for them, and indeed, some profess to have been much benefitted; but one, at least, declared herself to be quite cured. This was little Maggia Smith, 12 years old, whose parents reside at 891 St. Catherine street, Montreal. She has suffered for six years from htp disease, enduring at times great agony. She had been quable to walk, without the sid of crutches, up to the moment she reached the alter rails on Sunday morning, but immediately after receiv ing Holy Communion she discarded the crutcher walked down through the sisle of the church to a pew, as natural and with as much self-possession as the health iest among the large congregation in the sacred editice, to the great joy of her mother and relatives. The little one, it is needless to say, was elated at the great benefit she had received, feeling assured that to the good Ste Anne she was indebted for the marvellous change in her condition, and being duly grateful therefor. After Mass the news spread rapidly among the pilgrims, who flocked around the favored and happy girl, offering

their bearty congratulations.

The exercises in the famed shrine included an eleguent sermon, appropriate to the occasion which was preached by Rev. Father Slattery, Director of St. Joseph's Saminary, Baltimore Md., an institution devoted to the education of priests for missions to the colored race. The devotions at See Anne having been michaeld by solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at which Rev. Father Malleugier, U.SS.R., officiated, the pilgrims were allowed a form how to the content of the second of the seco few hours in Quebec, which they availed them-selves of in visiting some of the principal points of interest in the Ancient Capital, reembarking at 5 o'clock on the Three Rivers for the return trip to Montreal, which city was reached at eight o'clock on Monday morning, the pilgrims expressing the great pleasure and spiritual consolation they had experienced, and thoroughly well pleased with the very satis-factory manner in which the arrangements had been carried out, one of the visiting elergymen voicing the sentiments of the pilgrims when he ded a red, "Lam delighted with the Pilgrimage; it has been most edifying." The Redemptorist Fathers are to be congratulated on the very flattering expressions which met their ear They have made hosts of friends, who look for ward with pleasurable anticipation to the next occasion when they will be afforded an opportunity of assisting again at the Irish Catholic Pilgrimage to Ste Anne de Beaupre.

Archbishop Fabre.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre has departed for Rome. Before leaving he issued the following circular letter:

MY VERY DEAR CO-WORKERS, - Circumstan-MY YEST DEAR OF WORKERS, TOTAL BEAR OF STREET OF ROME and I have decided to undertake the voyage immediately, I will embark on board the Oregon Wednesday evening next, 27th, and I cannot say how long I will be absent. For the success. of important affairs in the interest of the diocase, I count upon your fervent prayers and I have the firm confidence that this will not be lacking. Consequently from the 27th of the present month until my return to Montreal you will add to the mess the prayer "Pro Peregrin-autibut." In all the parsh churches of the dio-cese will be sung a mass "Pro re Gravi," in honor of the very Blessed Virgin. This mass will be announced the preceding Sunday and you will exhort the faithful to take part. Upon this occasion I accord in virtue of an indulto of the Holy See, a plenary indulgance that the Holy See, a plentry industries that all may gain in observing the ordinary conditions. I desire that the prayers of the innerary may be sung regularly every Sunday after high mass in all the churches and chapels where the diving mass is celebrated and that those who

are held to participate, recite these prayers each day during my absence. I particularly ask the religious communities to offer each day to God by the intercession of Mary, especially during the month of October, special prayers for divine protection and all assessance of which I may be in need during the voyage. During my sojourn in Europe, and especially while in the Eternal city, I will no doubt have quite the pleasure of kneeling frequently in plus sanctuaries and in return for your kind prayers I will limbs immediately after receiving Holy constantly conserve your memory in my heart. I will also ask from our very blessed father the Pope especial blessing for each of you and for all the families of this diocese. I appoint Rev. L. D. A. Marechal, vicar-general administrator of the diocese during my absence. I am, very sincerely, my dear coworkers,

Your very devoted servant, EDOUARD CHARLES, Archbishop of Montreal.

A NEW CONVENT

In Connection With St. Mary's Church Montreal.

On Sunday last an imposing ceremony took place in connection with St. Mary's courch, Montreal, namely, the laying of the corner stone of a new convent, a step which has been necessitated by the fact that the schools in which the children are at present taught has become inadequate to accommodate the number attending Hitherto both French and English-specking children have been educated in the same institution, but when the new convent is erected only the children of English speaking parents will attend. The site of the new etructure adwill attend. The site of the new structure adjoins St. Mary's prespytery on Craig street, and the building is estimated to cost some \$20,000. On account of the unpropitious weather it was decided that the ceremony take place in St. Mary's church, the stone which is to become the corner-stone being taken within the church to be thessed, a ceremony which was performed by the Grand Vicar of the diocese (Very Ray L. D. A. Marccha') The sermon was preached by Father Drummond, rector of St. Mary's by Father Drummond, rector of St. Mary's Ollege. In addition to the elergymen named there were present Fathers P. F. O'Donnoll, Casey, Leblanc, McGinnie, Kierman, Rev Mr. Shea, etc. The Casholic societies represented at the ceremony were the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit societhy, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Catholic Mutual Benefit fit a sociation, and several temperance societies, from all of which, considering the weather, a good contingent was present.

An Interesting Event.

Sr Hector Langevin passed through Monbreal on Monday on route to Quebec. Some of his friends took the opportunity of presenting him with a hand-ome bouques the day being the anniversary of his birtuday. Sir Hector, replied to the address of Mr. R. White who made the presentation briefly, but with much feeling. The recurrence of his birthday, he said, was an event which he no longer tooked forward to with the pleasure he did in years gone by, but it was always a great pleasure to him to find his friends anxious to seize every occasion of expressing their sympathy and support, and this handsome bouquet, presented just at the commencement of, he trusted, a well earned vacation, and which appealed to him more elequenty than silver or gold, would be regarded by him as a happy augury both of an enjoyable trip and successful season's work to

Nothing to be Afraid Of.

New York, Aug. 25.—The Herald has the following special from Victoria, B.C.: "There is much speculation here as to the meaning of the presence of the United States man-of-war "Chaleston," in these waters. She cannot be here as a menace. That is absurd, taking into consideration the fact that any one of three British versels in Equimals could blow her out of the water with very little trouble. It may mean, however, that in the event of seized schooners attempting to make their way into Victoria, as was the case Last year, she may atep in and retakethem before they reach home. If anything like this happens, then matters will approach a program of the matters with approach a program of the arrival of the "Charleston" in Puget Sound by Admiral Hotham. It is impossible to say whether in case of the United States warship starting for Behring Sea she would be followed by any of the British vessels. Lord Salisbury's moving in the whole matter is far too slow to make an expeditious move of this character, so it is thought here. Whether the United States Government would order the "Charleston" after any British ship is another matter, but seeing the great superiority of the latter now in Esquimals little would be gained by taking such

Dr. Barnardo Condemned.

Dr. Barnardo who is well known in Canada as the possessor of certain "Homes" for boys who he brings out from England has just been defeated in two legal contests and has been com-pelled to obey the law. William George Murphy, the child of a deceased Catholic, who had been baptised in a Catholic church, had been handed over by his stepfather to Dr. Barnado; and although the Earl of Denbigh generously offered to make himself responsible for the nurture and education of the boy, Dr. Barnardo refused to surrender him to his Catholic friends. refused to currender him to his Oatholic friends.

Mr. Justice Kay, however, has made an order appointing the Earl of Denbigh the lad's guardian, and the case has thus been brought to a satisfactory termination. In the second case—that of a boy named Jones—Mr. Justice Mathew ordered that a writ of habes corpus should be issued, and that Dr. Barnado should pay all costs. The redoubtable doctor may be determined as a proselytiser to spurn parental rights, but of this much he may be certain, that he will find his high handed action costly. The -flidavit in the Murphy case was very peculiar. In it the infant himself swore that he did not wish to become a Catholic. The judge, however, took the boy into his private room, questioned him, and coming back to court, said that the boy had told him that he was not happy and comfortable in Dr. Barnado's "Home," that he wish to be sent to the Catholic school and had no objection to be brought up in the Catholic religion. The affidavia, and his lord ship, was not made by the boy, but for him," and he looked upon it as the profession of an oath. This judicial declaration will do no more to open the eyes of the public with regard to the methods of Dr. Barnardo and his advisors than the comments of a hundred newspapers.— Catholic Times.

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

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Gems of Thought From Holy Men Past and Present.

Lond yourself to all that is asked of you.

God will not permit you to be imposed upon, if you lend yourself through a spirit of charity. It is the consciousness of the presence of Jesus, God and Man, in the Blessed Sacrament of the alter, which draws all eyes and all hearts round about Him to the point where He is per-

sonally present. Stir yourselves up, then, to the help of the souls in purgasory, intercede for them by your sighs, multiply for them your prayers, offer for them the August Sacrifice of the Hely Altar.—

St. Bernard. After my death take care to have a great many masses and prayers said for me in all the churches and religious communities in France, and give me a share in all the good works which

you shall do .-- St. Louis. When we go to the altar, we go to the en-

trance of the world auseen—to the spot where the visible and the invisible worlds unite. The oftener we draw near, the deeper will be our sense of these eternal realities. Let us not fail to succor those who have departed this life before us, and to effer our prayers for them at the altar, for Jesus Christ is there present in order to be the Victim for the sins of the whole world.—St. Chrysostom.

All that Christ taught favorable to the culti vation of civic virtues is now taught, by the Catholic Church. Of his teaching we are responsible for every tittle. Let it he proved that a little of Hie teaching is in abovance with us, and the Church is destroyed.

There are three false lights which make us deceive ourselves. (1) The world, We compare deceive ourselves. (1) The world, we compare ourselves with other people. (2) Kind friends, who are so ready to flatter us. (3) Love of ourselves. We are so tempted to think lightly of our own faults whilst we are severe with

Very true indeed did Father Faber write that God made pov rty the englest road to beaven. Not from the cultured and wealthy, but from the children of soil, He chose the twelve, and to this day is that pleased If m to confound in His kingdom the greatness of the world by means of its lowly ones.

Next after God in our love is Mary; infinitely below God, because He alone is the uncreated; immensely above all other creatures because the is the Mother of God. Being the Mother of Jesus, our Brother, she is our Mother to. Jesus loved her above all creatures, and we cannot be like Him if we do not love her

The beauty of a religious life is one of its greatest recommendations. What does it profess? Peace in mankind. It beaches us those ares which will contribute to our present comfort as well as our future happiness. Its greatest ornament is charity; it inculcates nothing but love, and sympathy, and affection; to breathes nothing but the purest spirit of delight, and in short, its system, perfectly calculated to benefit the heart, to improve the mind, and enlighten the understanding.

Idle wishes are those which begin and end with themselves. They lead to no effort, they develop no energy, they inaugurate no plan of action. It would probably astonish most of us could we realize truly how many of our wishes were of this character, Sometimes they relate to a past which is irrevocable. Men wish that they had inherited property, or a healthier conspitution, or better tendencies-that they had been brought up under better auspices, or trained with more care or wisdom—that they had made different decisions, or pursued different courses, or been led by different advisers. Such wishes, while they naturally glance upon us as unavoidable regress, should be she parting guests of a moment. Save as they may suggest improvements for our future they are useless and exhausting.

The sin of drunkness has a peculiar and special enormity in the Christian man; for, special enormity in the United and it for, what we are, Christ, the Son of God, became. We are men. He became a man. It we degrade ourselves to the level of the beasts of the field, and beneath them, then we are degrading, casing down that sacred humanity which Christ took to Him at His incarnation. The Son of God respected it so much-He respected human nature so much-that He took it with Him into beaven and seated it at the right hand of God. The drunkard disrespects the same nature so much that he drags it down and puts it beneath the very beasts of the field. Therefore a special and specific dishonour does this sin, above all others, do to our Lord and Redeemer,—Very Rev. T. N. Burke,

Shooting Affray.

Quebec, August 25.—A sailor named Patrick Lyuch was shot in Little Champlain street by a shipmate yesterday afternoon. His assailant was an Italian who gave his name as Genera Modafia. The two men had just been paid off from the barque Falks, which arrived recently from Brazil, and went out last night with two other seamen named William Taylor and George Jones to spend the evening in a saloon. A fight started and the Italian drew a razor, but was disarmed and badly beaten by one of the other sallors, said to be Lynch. He then bought a revolver and meeting Lynch on Little Champlain street, got into a quarrel with him. Lynch is said to have struck him, whereupon the Italian drew his revolver and shot Lynch in the head, the breast and the leg. Lynch fell to the ground and the Italian ran off as fast as he could. The Chief of Police was belephoned for, and had the wounded man conveyed to the Hotel Dien. Detective Walsh arrested the Italian on board of a barque at the ballace grounds. The other two sailors were hald as witnessa.

The last batch of tenants on the Ponsonby estate Cork have been made caretakers by the simple process of posting notices on the cours-house at Youghal. They are headed "Summary of notice to be served after judgment of ejectments for non-payment of rent, under the 7th section of the Laud Law (Ireland) Act, 1887," and a copy is sent through the post to the tenants' address, aigned by Hugh Stuart Moore, for Charles Wm. Talbott Ponsonby.

Kilnavayt Catholic Chapal, which pay peen abandoned by the congregation, owing to the attendance of a man named Donohue, who recently took an evicted farm, was closed on Sunday, July 27, by order of the Bishop Kilmore. A large force of of police present and the excitement was very great.

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

WHAT IS GOOD? What is the real good?"

I saked in musing mood. Order, said the law court ; Knowledge said the school; Truth, said the wise man; Pleasure, said the fool; Love, said the maiden; Beauty, said the page; Freedom, said the dreamer; Home, said the sage; Fame, said the soldier: Equity, the seer ;-

Spake my heart full eadly; The answer is not here.

Then within my bosom Softly this I heard:
"Each heart holds the secret; Kindness is the word.'

BONY'S FEAT.

This is a true story of a bear. He was a performing bear, and his coat, which had once been black, was ragged and

faded to a rusty brown, His name was Napeleen Benaparte, and all through the long, hot summer days he went tramping about frem village to village with a hand-organ and a man and a little

The man played the organ, and the little girl, where name was Lisett, shook her tambourine, and the bear danced and presented arms, and went through with his broom drill and all of his droll tricks a good many times a day—se many times that it was no wender that the three got very tired of it

Some days they resped a rich harvest of pennies, and seme other days, when every-thing seemed out of joint they tramped leng distances without getting a pleasant word or the smallest gift of money.

It was at such times that Lisette's black eyes would grow big and wistful, and her father's face would wear a scowl, and Bony, the bear, would trg restlessly at his chain, as it he knew that things were not going just as they should, and as if he were longing for the shady forest and a taste of free-

Then the father would give his chain into Lisette's wee brown hand, because Beny would always mind Lisette's voice, and fellow where she led. They were such good friends-the big black bear and the little brown girl; at night she of en slept with her carly head resting on his shaggy

But times were not often so hard. One day the three came to a little village between two hills where very few hand-organs and never a dancing bear had found the way be-

And when Beny came with Lisette and her father and the tambourine and the handorgan, the children all flooked to sae, and the fathers and mothers came to look after the children.

Se Bony, feeling the cheering prespect, danced as he hadn't danced for a long, long time; and Liset's shock her tambeurine with a great deal of spirit; and her father turned the organ-orank vigorously; and just it with a love and veneration that no words as Bony with his weoden musket was presenting arms in his very best style, a dreadful cry was raised :

"The deg is mad! M-s-ad de-eg! Clear

Lisette's father was collecting pennies. The little crowd parted and scattered here and there, until in less time than I can tell yen of it, little Lisette and Beny, the bear, atood all alone in the midst of the grassy village square—all alone, with a great savage dog, almost as big as Bony himself, coming upon

Bony dropped his musket, and Lisette crept olese te him as he stood upon his haunches, straight as a soldier.

And when the dog sprang, with a fierce snarl, at Bony's threat the old bear caught him in a mighty squeeze; and he hugged him tighter and tighter; and the people

And Lisetta's father shouted: "Run Lisette !" But she did not.

It was ever in a minute, and of course Beny -brave cli Bony had the best of it.

He had hardly a scratch to show for his battle, either, thanks to the thick leather cellar about his neck.

And of coursed toe, Bany was praised and Lisette was petted, and they were all treated se kindly that they haven't gone away from the little village between the bills yet; neither Lisette nor her father Bony, the bear.

I saw Beny last summer while I was staying in the little village, and he licked my hand with his rough tengue and seemed very well pleased with his new home in the inn-keeper's erchard, where every day Lisette comes to play with him for awhile.—Youth's Companion.

THE PHAROS OF ALEXANDRIA.

Perhaps some of you think that you have never heard of a "phares." Yes, you have, for it's nothing but a lighthouse. This lighthouse at Alexandria was probably the first light bearing tower in the world. It was built about 300 years B. C. This city, as you probably know, was named from Alexander the Great, who founded it 332 B C. It is a meaport of Lower Egypt. Alexander must have been a pretty thoughtful man to build the lighthouse for the benefit of those sailing along the sheres. This lighthouse was not on the mainland, but upon a small island called Pharos, which was just in front of the city. Se long as we are at Alexandria, you may as well be teld of another curiosity there—the great ebel'ak called Clespatra's Needle, seventy-two feet high. There was another of these needles, but the Sultan of Turkey has given it to England, and it is new in London.

A REMARKABLE SNAKE.

A party of fishermen returned homo recently from the Cut Off, three miles below St. Louis, Me., where they had been angling since early morning with splendid success. These particular disciples of Walton not only secured an abundance of black bass, salmon, pike, and sun fish, but brought back with them the most decided curiosity in the shape an eviparous monstresity even witnessed in this city. It was no less than a double-headed snake, pure and undisputable, and a monster serpent at that, of the moccasin variety, its length being little short of five feet, and its oiroumference around the thickest part of its bedy eight inches plump. The serpent was killed near the water's edge by Captain Leo Helt, an entrepid eld soldier, who was fleroely attacked by the reptile and would, no deubt, have been severely bitten had it not been for his prowess as a marksman and the rapidity with which he drew his revolver from his pistel pocket and fired a couple of balls in ra-pid succession into the body of his dangerous antagenist. The snake had evidently crawled that: out of a hele in a decayed stump of a tree, and when first discovered was lying full length in the sun, just in front of the aperture. Captain Holt first imagined that there were two rep-

stuper, suddenly became aroused, and was in the act of darting at the captain when, as above stated, a couple of does of cold lead from Helt's revolver brought the serpent to a halt almost at his very feet. On examining the meccasin it was found that the two heads forked as right and left angles from the bedy, each head having between three and four inches of neck. The heads were perfectly formed, and exactly alike, and when the serpent was aroused from the stuper, both gave forth a borrible blesing sound.

CICS IX, AND THE INDIANS,

It was in the menth of February, years age. Father Lacembe had been encamped with a tribe of Indiana for a long time, when one evening a courier arrived from Saint Albert, bringing him letters at the request of Bishep Grandin. At the time there were several Indians in the but of Father Lacembe. The Father immediately began to open his cerrespondence, because often the missionary in his apeatolic duties receives letters but ence year. The Indiana, seeing the tears flow down his cheeks, whilst he was reading one of the letters, asked him the reason.

"Bacause," answered the missionary, "this letter tells me of the death of my father and etner sad and painful news."

"Bat, Father," answered the chief, "you have teld us that in such circumstances it was not well to cry, but to submit with resignation to the will of Great Spirit. Now, to give us the example, take a faw smokes from the calumet." (Among these redskins, to smoke the calumet is one of the signs of shewing that they are resigned to God,) The invitation was discreetly declined, but

the lessen was not missed. Continuing to open his package or letter, the Bull of Convocation of the coming Ecu-menical Council came to his hand. In readit his features brightened. The Indians watched him in silence. Soon the eld ohief, named the "Oderiferous Berb," said to him "The paper you are reading, Father, must bring you good news, for you appear so con-

tent. "Yes," answered the missionary, "this paper comes from the head of the faithful, the representative of Jesus Christ on earth, and these words carry jay and censolation to all his children. The good news I have received is that the Great Martir of Prayer (among the Indians religion is called prayer), calls around him all the etter masters ef

prayer."
"What is the name of this Great Master of Prayer ?"

"He le called Pius IX." "Then no one but the pure lips of the faithful will be allowed to repeat so grand a name; is it not se? We cannot do it?"
"Yes," said the Father, "you may;
because you are catechumens and seen you

will also be children of Pius IX."

"Repeat then the name of Pius IX. several times, "Tnen," said Father Lacembe, "I saw the most unique spectacle in my life.
The old chief raised himself—his whele
figure seemed transformed. 'Pius IN! he orted in a strong voice. Then turning to the Indians, he said: 'Lif: up your voices and any, Pius IX' New said the "Oderiferous Herb": 'Snew me the place where the chief has laid his hand '" (nas made his signature.) The missionary pointed to the writing of the Hely Father. The old chief kissed

can express. "I wept," added Father Lacombe, "In seaing the simple name of our Holy Father so prefeundly touch the minds and hearts of my savage guests."

A FEW FACTS.

There scems to be some misapprehonsion with regard to the time when the present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery expires. It is true that the company has ap plied for a new charter, and on the 10th of Dax, in Gascony. These materials are des-July of this year the legislature ordered that cribed as "two alphabets of brass and two an amendment to the constitution of the forms (types) in iron . forty-eight forms is will investigate their condition. State be submitted to the people at the election, as well as divers other forms pertain to tion in 1892. Thus, the charter of the company will be carried up to the year 1919 Howeve, th present charter, which had been ratified by the Supreme Court of the United States, does not expire until the first of January 1895. The application for its extension was merely a matter of reutine legislation, and there is not the slightest doubt that when the present charter has expired, the people of Louisiana will order to continuance till 1919. The management of Generals Beauregard and Early has challenged toe admiration of all men both in this country and abread. The high character and sterling integrity of these gentlemen is the best guarantee that the company will fully justify the confidence placed in it by the State of Louisians. - New Orleans (La.) Times Democrat, August 5.

The Irishman is a Free Agent. Under the coercion act in Ireland, a man whe refuses to sell to, or to buy from, another man may be arrested for censpiracy and sent to jail. The law under which such arrests and convictions are made was framed to prevent boycotting. All over the island the magistrates, commissioned by the crown to enferce this iniquitous measure, have been promptly committing to prison every person charged with beyontting upon the slightest evidence. The best jurist: in England and Ireland have held that the act was unconstitutional. But Balfour spurred on his reckless gang of removables to do their brutal work of filling the juil with henest tradesmen

and shopkeepers for refusing to trade with the hirelings of the castle. And now comes Oblef Biron Paller, and declares that to force men to do business with any person who comes to their shops or benches is contrary to the common law and subversive of the principle of individual liberty. The occasion for this opinion or lagal declaration occurred at the Wicklow assizes the causes are less obscure—over work, night when the trial of the alleged Gorey conspirations, high living and fast life with too little tors was in progress. Five men had been in-dicted for conspiracy under the crimes act. They were residents of Garey-most of them respectable shopkeepers-and the persons against whom they were alleged to have conspired were certain "planters" on the Coel-ground estath. They were charged with censpiracy not to sell or suffer to be sold to the Cebigreany planters commodities which they required, and with conspiracy to prevent ethers from supplying goods to the same parties, and, finally, with conspiracy to make the friends and relatives are. Let them not things generally uncomfortable for the beguilty of want of feeling. They may do strangers. After two days' trial two of the their utmost to cheer and rouse the patient

verdict. The lord chief baron explicitly laid it down complaint. It is probably like the old fable as a legal principle that if the Coolgreany of the sheperd and the welf. Never mind, we tenants were at liberty to deal with any must look out for the welf just the same. traders whe were willing to deal with them, But how are we to distinguish between a real so every trader was at liberty to deal or nes to deal with these Coolgreany tenants as he merely tysterical? We have the good little

person was at liberty to deal with that trader, patient kept as quite as possible, and the and that trader was at liberty to deal with windows opened. Smelling salts will usually

son why he walked into the shep of a man in that drugs are not always essential. A few Grafton street, to another in Sackville street drops of the dialysed from say 10—may be who vended the same goods. A man in Graigiven thrice daily in water, after meals, as ton street or Sackville street was not bound, this form of iron does not constipate; if there ten street or Sackville street was not bound, If he did not wish to serve him, to assign any reason for his refusal to do so. But all desiing parties, and any attempt upon the part of any person to force upon any trader an obliga-tion of selling to a person whom he did not wish to sell to must end in nething but cenfusion. Of course, he excepted licensed pre mises, but any attempt to press the criminal law so as to force people to deal with others against their will was against the law, and must lead to nothing but confusion. Now, be wished to be very distinct, because he had beard, and he read, that the law of conspir-acy as administered in Ireland was different from that as it existed and was administered in England. So far as that law was administered by the superior courts in Ireland he was able to sey that was a libel on the administration of the law, and was made by persons who were not acquainted with the audiout

and uncenstitutional and illegal presecutions and convictions, one of the most petent agencies employed by the National League has been declared to be strictly legal and preper by one ol the highest judicial efficers in Ireland, -Boston Republic.

THE PAPACY AND PRINTING. An Interesting Discovery as to the Art of Printing.

Mensignor Bernard Rellly, writing from Paris, says:—I learn from l'Univers of this date of a discovery which cannot fail to be most interesting to all American scholars. It relates to the establishment of a printers association in Avignen, then a Papal city, in 1444. The discovery was made by a priest of Avignon, the Abbe Requin, who, while examining for quits a different purpose the efficial registers of the city notaries, stumbled upon a series of contracts recorded there, all pertaining to the new and wonder-ful art of printing.

The discovery of these contracts and a transcript of the same were communicated to Mr. Leopeld Delisie, the director general of the National Library (Bibliotheque National.) of Paris, the man in all Europe best able to judge of the authenticity of the Avignen records. The contracts in question are, says M. Dilisle, probably the most ancient original

attest tion known at this day concerning the very first beginning of the printer's art. I here reproduce the substance of Abbe Requin's statements, as contained in a pamphlet jast published.

"In the begining of the year 1444 a jaweler of Prague named Procepius Waldtogbel, who had settled in Aviguen, revealed to a Jew of that city, Davin de Caderousse, a new method of writing. (Scientia ot practica scribendi) Two years later, on Marsh 10, Waldfoghel undertakes to deliver to Dauin, within a very brief delay, the material necessary for reproducing Hebrew texts, (Facere et factas reddere et restituere virgin-il-septem litteras ebracycas formatas, scisas in ferro . . . una cum ingenes de fusto, de stagne et de farro) The Jew binds himself to keep the deepest scoresy regarding the principles and practice of the art to which he was thus initiated.

"On the 26th of the same month Preceptus made the Jew ronew this promise of secresy when he handed over to the latter the materials necessary for reproducing Latin texts (emula artificia, ingenia et instrumenta ad soribendum artificialiter in littera latina)."

We now must go back to the first transaction between these two 1444. On July 4 of that year Precepius Waldinghel acknowledged to having in his house printing materials belonging te a student of Avignon, Master the art of writing."

Two years leter, in 1446, this same Master Manaud withdraws fron, the seciety which Proceplus had entered into with him and with another Avignonese student, Girard Forrose. Manaud thereupon declares on oath that the art to which he had been in itiated " is a true, a most true art, and that the exercise thereof was easy and prefit ible to all who had the will and the taste to prac-

On August 17, 1446, Precopius obtained from a capitalist, Georges de la Jardine, the funds necessary to begin printing at once, with the understanding that their process

should be kept a strict secret. Such is the matter now engaging the at-tention of the learned in France. As the notivil a stain the Regist y Office of Avignon are entered there in chronological order. while the centracts mentioned bear ne date, the quest'on arises, whether these contracts were not drawn up several menths er years before the date of registration.

At any rate, credit must be given to the then city of the Popes for the earliest recorded attempt to print with cast or manufactured types. Moreover, we find that the Jaws of Avignon, with the keen intelligence which invariably characterized their race, were among the first to take up and encourage the art of printing, and that under the pontifical government.

Hysteria and its Treatment. The supposed causes of hystoria I need hardly mention, there being nene that would appeal to or be understood by the law reader. One fact, however, deserves notice-namely, that we seldom find the allment amingst those who worke out of doors. In a great measure hysteria is a disease of polito society, It is sometimes found among men, and here sleep, may induce hysteria in males, but it then usually goes by the name of nerveus debility. Now, as to the treatment. The hysterical patient generally expects and desires a great deal of sympathy, and some medical men recommended that this be with hell entirely As I have already hinted, I doem thin omewhat harsh. Let the medical man de as he pleases, however-and mest certainly the physician should be consulted —and be is not always with the patient, but her friends and relatives are. Let them not be guilty of want of facing. They may do prisoners were acquitted, and as regards the without actually turning a deaf ear to all her other three the jury were unable to agree to a complaints. Besides, in deing so, there would be the danger of everlecking some real wished. He said in elaboration of his views fairy yelept the clinical thermometer, and no house should be without one. As to the reader who wished to deal with him. That Siles lying together, but en cautiously ap that person, and that involved the co-relative do the rest, er a dash of celd water. As 11 Tickets for that it was one snake only but with two distinctions and in the absence of contract to deal or family physicalan should be consulted and family physicalan should be consulted and chief baron was not bound to assign any reasonnot easily get medical assistance to know S. E. LEFEBVER.

be no paleness of count manos, even this will hardly be needed. Aperients may be necesing was based upon the contract of two will- sary, but they must be mild .- Cassell's Family Magazine.

A Dreadful Death.

HALIFAX, August 19 .- About 9.30 this morning a number of the regular mining corps of the Royal Engineers left the lumber yard in their boat accompanied by one of the Government ateam launches, and anchored off McNabb's Island, where Cerporal Nichols went down in his diving suit in about 106 feet of water after an ancher to which a chain was to be attached. After he had been down some time those above observed there was something wrong as they could get no signal or reply from him. It was supposed the line became entingled in the cable, which lies just about this spet, or the life line was severed or he was overcome by pressure of with which they were dealing."

And thus, after years of ferce and strife air. The launch was at once sent to the lumber yard and word telephoned to the dockyard for another diving suit. This was got as soon as possible, and in the meant me those on the miner's beat kept pumping air to the man below. After six hours the lifeless body of Nichols was taken from the water. He was 27 years old, recently married, and one of the mest expert miners in the engineers. He was 100 feet under water and had attached a rope to a heavy anchor In order to have it hauled to the surface when the rope in some way get tangled in his gear. He cut it in order to get clear and the ancher fell on him and killed him.

A Strange Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19 -- Ool, Holabird, of Los Angeles, has returned here from an exploring expedition in the canens of Celerado. He penetratad districts never be-fore explored and found in an almost inaccessible canon, 100 miles north of Williams and near the grand canen of the Colerado, the Yava Supai tribe of Indians, who had never seen a white man except John D. Lee the Mermon, who was shot for the Mountain Meadew massacre. Cel. Helabird in relating his experience said: "These Indians are ef the Apache family, but of ancient origin. The men are magnificent specimens. The valley in which the tribe has lived for many years in seclasion has only two ways of approach. It contains 2,000 acres and is on closed by almost perpendicular walls 4,000 feet high. We travelied over fifteen miles along a canon over a lifeless country. Sud-denly we came to two boiling aprings under cotton wood trees. From these springs a river starts which winds its way through a luxuriant valley. The water in the river is clear as crystal and so at ongly impregnated with lime that petrifies everything it tenches. There are three immense cat areats in the canon. These look as if centuries ago a huge cettonwood tree had fallen across the stream and ledged. Messes, ferns and creepers formed a barrier. All these turned to limestone. The grass caused the deposit to increase until the barricade extends acress the canon, making a fall of 250 feet. Along the front of these high exteracts limestone rioges have formed twenty to fifty feet, one above the other, and above all there ties water falls like a sheet of glass. Underneash, between the ridges, thousands of plants and flowers in full bleam are seen while millions of humming birds dart in and out. The chief of the strange tribe is an eld man of 60, 'Ust tin Tom,' The name was given him by John D. Lee. I found these Indians in a starving condition, subsisting on berries and grass seed. I appealed to the Government fer them, but the Indian department said it could not help wandering people. Gen. Miler, who says he has beard of these Indians, but could never got a guide to their canon,

One class of whiskey on an empty atomach change the celour of the muour lining from pale to bluish red; a second glars intensifies the colour; a third mere so. This practice persisted in for a few weeks or mouths induces congestion and inflammation of the ergan, with ite attendant and distressing symptoms-anxiety and depression of mind, difficult breathlow, celd aweste, burning throat, unquenchable thirst, sunkey eyes, and contracted features. These symptoms terminute in desta or slew convalencence wita a crippled stomach.

A French aural surgeon, M. Lannois, has been devoting some attention to the effect the constant use of the trisphone has up in the human ear. In the Annales des maladies de l'oreille he reports that, having been called upon to attend three cases ef ear disease eccurring in persons who had been employed in telephone work, he was led to examine the care of fourteen girls who were in the central telephone office at Lyons, and from this examination he concludes: 1. That the constant use of the telephone seems to have no bad effect upon sound ears, but that it is harmful for those which are already the sub-ject of disease. 2. That these affections con-sist especially of an impairment of hearing from faligue of the auditory attention (buzz'ng headache, vertigo, nervous excitability; and certain transient psychical disturbances), 3 That these effects are often of brief duration and disappear as the auditory apparatus becomes accustomed to its work, and that in all cases they cease when telephone work was abandoned.

Thirteen Hundred Converts.

Very Rev. Vicar General Gilbert, of the archdiocese of Westminister, in England, is authority for the statement that in that archdiocese alone, during the past year, thirteen hundred converts from Protestantism have been received into the Church. Should the annual number keep on increasing as in the past few years, the question of the return of the Profile. years, the question of the veturn of the English people to the faith of their forefathers will soon be discussed by the mathematicians among the problems of acolerated ratios.

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In its manufacture nothing but the FINEST QUALITY OF BEFF is used, and of liberal subscriptions to the hospital fund every package is guaranteed to be absolutely pure and free from any adulteral were given. tion; neither alcohol nor drug of any kind is used in its preparation.

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MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890, September 10, October 8. November 19, December 10. THIRD MONTHLY DRAWING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1890-

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

3134 PRIZES \$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE \$15,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Prize worth \$15,000-\$15,000.00 5,000— 5,000.00 5,000— 5,000.00 2,500— 2,500.00 1,250— 1,250,00 500— 1,250.00 50— 1,250.00 25— 2,500.00 15— 3,000.00 10— 5,000.00 Approximation Prizes. 100 " " 100 " " 100 " " 100 " " " 100 " 10 25— 2,500.00 15— 1,500.00 10— 1,000.00 5— 4,995.00 5— 4,993.00 3184 Prizes worth \$52,740.00

THE ONLY LOTTERY PROTECTED

MEXICAN

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

LOTTERY

OF THE BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA.

(PUBLIC CHARITY)

ESTABLISHED IN 1878, 23 And in nowise connected with any other Company using the same name.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING

WILL BE HELD IN THE

MORESQUE PAVILION

CITY OF MEXICO

ON MONDAY,

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

\$120,000.00

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

APOLIBAR CARTILLO, Intervenor,

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per cent. of the value of all the tickets in Prizes—a arger portion than is given by any other lettery. PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money :

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

LIST OF PRIZES:

150 Prizes of 40....are 21,166
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

150 Prizes of \$120,
approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$18,006
150 Prizes of \$100,
approximating to \$0,000 prize, \$15,000
150 Prizes of \$60,
approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$9,000
799 Terminals of \$40,
decided by \$120,000 prize, \$31,960

2.289 Prizes.......Amounting to......\$357,120 Ail Prizes sold in the United States fully paid in U.S. Currency.

The number of tickets is limited to 80,000-20,000 less than are sold by other lotteries using the same scheme

Remit by ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDERS issued by all Express Companies, or New York x hange. ES Currency must invariably be sent Registered. Address, U. BASSETTI. City of Mexico.

DRUNKARDS

DD 42 REV. O. JOLY, C.S.V., President.

St. Laurent College, address to the Sicultaneous Continuity one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparative cure in from three from three days and the comparative cure in from three from three from three from three fr

155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa

A New Hospital at Peterboro.

PETERBORO', Aug. 20 — The new St. Jeseph's hospital, built by the Raman Catrelice, was formally opened this afternoon, and lordship Besoop O Conner officiating. The WANTED—Three Female Teachers, for School Districts No. 1.3 and 4 in this Municipality. Must hold first class Elementary Diplomas. Term, eight months; salery, \$15 per month for schools No. 1 and No. 3, and \$14 per month for No. 4. School to open first week of September.

2 P. W. LEEHY, Sec. Treas. glass Gothic windew opening on an orna-mental balcony. Above the window rises the tower, en either side of which is a dormer window, while at each end of the front elevation the brick work is carried up to a gable. On the north and senth sides there are balgonies and verandaha, and the whole appearance of the building, which was built from designs by M J E. Belcher, C. E., is at lkingly handsome. The internal arrangements are in keeping with the outside appearance, and are as perfect as they could be made. At the opening this afternoon, besides Bishep O Connor, there were present: Bishep Dowling, of Hamilton; Archdeacon Campbell, of Orillia : R.v. Father McEvay, Hamilton, and all the clergy of this dieness, besides a number of prominent laymen. Blahop O'Conner delivered the opening address, and delicated the hospital to St. Jeseph, and declared it open for the reception of patients. Bishop Dowling made an address, and speeches were also delivered by Mayor Stevenson, M.P., J.R. Stratten, M.P.P., D. W. Dumble, Dr. Halifday, Dr. Gollsmith, Dr. McGrath, W. H. Moore, Dr. Brenan, John McLause, Physics C. F. Balcher, C. Maloney, reeve of Doure ; G. E Belcher, C. E., A Rutherford, centractor; Thos. Cabill and Rev. Father McEvay. The fire brigade band was present, and played several selections, and after the ceremony the large number present viewed the hospital. A number

Useful to Others.

It must be a great satisfaction at the close of life to be able to look back on the years which are passed and feel that you have lived not for yourself alone, but that you have been useful to others. You may be assured, also, that the same feeling is a source of comfort and happiness at any period of life. There is nothing in this world so good as usefulness. It binds you fellow-creatures to you, and you to them; it tends to the improvement of your own character, and it gives you goal and importance in actor, and it gives you zeal and importance in society—much beyond what any artificial station can bestow.

Plea for Upright Men in Politics. Cardinal Gibbons, in an address of congratulation to the congregation of St. Vincent's Church, Baltimore, last Sunday, used these words: "When we find the most upright citizens taking no interest in politics, showing no real for the good government of the country, we may expect political stagnation and curruption." But when the best citizens manifest interest in public affairs: we have good government and homest administration of mublic trusts. It is the duty of every man to take anactive, personal interest in the welfare of his country, and to see that the best citizens are elected to public places."

Have an Enjoyable Excursion.

The Annual Outing of the Montreal Corn Exchange-Elequent Speech of Mr. Curran, M.P.

It was a happy thought, the fact that the Montreal Corn Exchange association departed from their usual custom and had, instead by the association. Not only did the members present enjoy the feeling that the Grand Trunk rallway bad placed two of their new cars directly out of their shop at the disposal of the association, but the Klogston & Mout. coal Forwarding company placed the splendid barge Condor at their disposal for the excursion. It was a new departure, and when the members arrived at the Lachine wharf and boarded the bargo-which was, by the way, in tew of a powerful steam tog—they were surprised, agreeably surprised, at the accommedation provided for their comfort. The barge Condor was artictically decorated with evergreens and bunting, and the trip had not progressed very far bear those on board Some people had sought to inculcate the idea were laud in their exciamations at the con that we were held to be of small account in veniences previded for their cemfert, and the the eyes of imperial statesmen, but that manager of the Kingston and Mentreal Forwarding company is to be congratulated upon that part of the arrangements. It was one of Secretary Blain complains so bitterly of the the mest enjoyal le excursions which the association ever held; not only did the mem-bers themselves do everything possible to make the other members present enjoy them. | flock into the ranks of our volunteers, and, selves, but some of the guests present excell- whilst we had no forced military system, ad themselves in the entertainment provided every school had its corps of cadets, where ed themselves in the entertainment previded fer the amusement of those present. About young Canada gave evidence of the true spirit five o'clock dinner was announced, when a of nationhood. (Oheers.) A good deal had rush was made to refresh the wants of the been said by his friend, Mr. Archer, about inner man, a fact that no gathering of this what the Parliament of Canada should be hind, however oppeneral, could do without, made to do for Montreal. Our city—the inner man, a race ener no gernoring of this kind, however ephemeral, could do without.

The president of the association, Mr. R. M. Entaile, presided, and on his right were seat tropolla—would always get justice. (Hear. ed Messre. J. J. Ourran, Q. O., M. P., Eigar Judge, Chas. H. Gould, N. W. Gould (Chi-Judge, Chas. H. Gould, N. W. Gould (Ohloage), and Captain Howard; and on the left ing he saw before him, with the best man amongst the English and French, the Irlah, Jahn Cox (H. M. Ch. W. C. Mardan, and German workers for the prosperity of every city and of every part. The gathering he saw before him, with the best man amongst the English and French, the Irlah, John Cox (H. M. Ch. W. C. Mardan, and German workers for the contraction. John Cox (H. M. C)., W. C. Manderlob, and Captain Spliedt. Dinner was exceedingly well served by Mr.

been disposed of the president rose and preposed the health of "Her Gracione Majesty the Queen," which received the usual honors, as also the toast of "The Governor General," to whem the chairman paid a high compliment for the manner in which -although he had only been with us a short time-he onnducted the duties of his office. Next in order came the toast of "Montreal's Prosparity," coupled with the name of Mr. Robert Archer, first vice president of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Archer, who was well received, made an excellent speech, in the course of which he said that if the Board of Trade had done of enterprise of the members of the Corn Ex-change. For some years past they had worked together and now the Beard of Trade had, instead of a membership of 300, not less than 1,400 members. He hoped they would make their influence felt on the Government in their representations and deputations, and state firmly their wants and see that they were granted. Mentreal have rights and they should be respected. For his part he would always be willing to devote his time and energy to the interests of the city. He also hoped they would see that these interests that were committed to the city council were

preparly attended to.
Mr. Edgar Judge was next requested to 35 years ago. The progress made since was simply marvellous. He referred to the devolopment of trade, and wound up by stating that he had just been informed that the deed for newspapers are for packing away the witter the new site of the Board of Trade and Corn Exphange buildings had just been algued. They were indebted in a great measure for the as successfully as camphor or tar paper. For auccessful carrying out of this enterprise to this reason, says the Scientific American, ble friend, Mr. Archer, whose health he would newspapers are invaluable under the carpet,

Mr. Archer acknowledge the compliment in an expeedingly happy speech.

Mr. Gould then sang the "Gay Cavaller," atter which the president proposed "Our pletely enveloped in newspapers, so that all Guests." He said there were many who had sir is shut out, will keep a longer time than other engagements and who were not with under other conditions; and trat a pitcher of them, but there was one who was always the loe water laid in a newspaper, with the ends friend of the merchants of Mentreal. referred to Mr. J. J. Curran, their distin. air, will remain all night in any summer guished representative in the Hous of Cem- room with scarcely any perceptible meiting mons. He was with them en their plonic, of the tos. These faces should be utilized but he was always on hand when the duties efteners to an three in the care of the sick of his const tuency required his presence. He at night. was indefatigable for their interest at Otsawa and the people would not forget his services. He hoped the day was not far distant when Mr. Curran would have a seat in the Cabinet menutains, Parag, in the neighborhood of the at Ottawa. Sir John Macdonald could not highest peak on the island, the volcano Apo,

cheering.)
Mr. Ourran, M. P., who was greeted with feet above the sea level, a celessal flewer. great cheering, said: He wished to thank the The discoverers, Dr. Alexander Schadenburg, chairman was the worthy son of a westhy sire. as the Corn Exshange, he had been the first pelo. The party had ne scale by which the president, and for many successive years had weight of the flawer could be ascertained, but president, and for many successive years had presided over its destinies, with what energy and success they all could bear testimony te, and success they all could bear testimony te, and to-day his son had succeeded him, in the important office of president of the association, that a single flower weighted ever 22 pounds. which had contributed so much to the wealto und prosperity not merely of the city of Mentreal, but the whole Dominion. (Cheers.) It dried a number of its leaves by the heat of had been stated that the Cern Exchange and the fire. Dr. Schadenburg then sent the treal, but the whole Dominion. (Cheere.) It the commerce and manufactures of this city were willing to testify to his own efforts in Parliament in their behalf. He was proud to know that for the past eight years no annual meeting of the Board of Trade had been held without extending to him a vote of thanks, lish governor, Sir Stamferd Reffles. The new and however his efforts might be they could flower was accordingly named Rafflesiacount en him fer an earnest endeavor to do Schadenburgia. his duty to the most important constituency In the Dominion. (Cheers.) He felt that although they had preclaimed him a "jolly good fellow" that the teast was specially Deminion Parliament, not so much as a mark of esteem for himself as to show their levalty and devetion to the institutions of our coun-

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA

simply alluding to the topics that had been referred to aiready, he would ask, has not our export and import trade something to be proud of? In 1889 the per cap'ts imports were \$22 70 and the experts \$17 97, whilst those of the greet repullic to the south were imports \$11.46 and experts \$11.44. If we locked at our progress in the master of railways we found that in 1840 there were but 16 miles of railway in all Canada, in 1850 there were but 71 miles, whilst to day in the Canadian Confederation we had 12 628 miles, and day by day that figure was being increased. Mortreal courses described and hau, seemed of the method was the clumber being, a trip through fan excursion dewn theriver, a trip through Lake St. Louis, not by the lumber being, which was the cause the wreck of the Julie banks in the city and is appositely for the banks in the city and is appositely for the year amounted to \$454 550,667. (Oneers.) thusiasm. The port of Mortreal had been referred to, and they all knew that in 1853 the first vessel steamed into it. That vessel, with three others, aggregated a tonuage of 1 951 cons. Last year the tennage of the vessels coming ir to our wharves had a total of 1,892,225 tens. (Cheers.) As merchants they were specially observing of the material prosperity of the country, but deep down in rough implements. They show great ingenthoir hearts was a love for Canada and a con- uity, particularly in making their herpoon fident hope for its future. We had our legislative independence and were bound to the mother country by

A SILKEN TIE OF GRATITUDE.

notion had been dispelled by the correspondence on the Behring S.a question where Mr. cheers.) They were patsictic as well as practionl, and they loved to see our young men well, was symbolical of the union of hearts and of interest throughout she whole lind; tectionalism must be cast to the winds, and Dinner was exceedingly well served by Mr.

J. E. T. Dixon, and after the good things had our country's deating w.t. a happy and prosper disposed of the president rose and pro-(Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Gould then proposed the health of Mr. Sewart, manager of the Kingston & Montreal Forwarding company, to whom they were greatly indubted for the pleasure of the excarsion and the gratuitious furnishing of the Condor and his beautiful decorations.

Mr. Stawart made a happy and humerous response, after which the health of the presi-

dent was proposed by Mr. Gurran, M.P., Mr. Estable made a feeling reply.

It was now almost S o'cleek and Luchina was again in sight. The Italian orenestra vied with the Scotch piper in turnishing good he said that it the Board et Trade had done something for the interests of the city and country it was due in a great measure to the concurrence and co-operation and great spirit concurrence and co-operation and great spirit adience," "Auld Ling Syne," Irish and German songs were sung, and the national anthem was given with great enthusiasm.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

A French paper annuunces that successful experiments with navigation balloons have recently been carried out at the Mauden Arsenal. After a number of fallures M. Ro nard the sauceeded in constructing an electric meter of seventy-horse power, of very small dimensions, weighing only 480 kilogrammes, and working for ten hours. It is believed Arsenal. Atter a number of fallures M. Roreply, and he said that the interests of Montreal were demonstrate with those of the Dominion. He had arrived in the city

USES OF OLD PAPERS.

Most housekeepers know how invaluable cluthing, the printing ink acting as a defiance to the stoutest moth, some housewives think, laid over the regular carpet paper. The most valuable quality of newspapers in the kitchen, however, is their abil ty to keep out the air. It is well knewn that ice com-He of the paper twisted together to exclude the

A LARGE PLOWER.

In the farthest south-eastern Island of the make a more popular selection. (Loud a party of betanical and ethnographical expresident for the kind words with which he could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw, had coupled his name with the teast, and at amid the low-growing bushes, the immense the same time express his feeling of gratitude bads of this flower, like gigantic cabbage to the distinguished gathering that received heads. But he was still more astonished them so cordially. There were many suspi- when he found a specimen in full bloom, a close circumstances connected with their fes- five-petalled flawer, nearly a yard in diametive meeting, but one prominent was that the | tar-as large as a carriage wheel, in fact. This enormeus blessom was borne en a sort Mr. Edaile, senior, had, he might say, been of vine creeping on the ground. The native the founder of the powerful institution known who accompanied Dr. Schadenburg called it It was impossible to transport the fresh flower, so the travellers photographed it, and phetegraphs and dried specimens to the Royal Botanical Garden, Breslau, where the learned director immediately recognized it as a species of R. filesia, a plant fermerly discovered in Sumatra and named after the Eng-

INSECT LIFE. Mr. E. Giles, of Bombay, reports that he good fellow" that the teast was specially effered to the representative of the city in the Deminion Parliament, not so much as a mark ler, about two and a half inches long, and with an extremely neat figure, which was tional wrong which unhealthy climates, rapid oruising backward and forward in the perch changes, or dietetic errors, can engender, and in an earnest manner that seemed to show he effectually remeves any weakness self-induihe had some special object in view. Sud-

MONTREAL'S MERCHANTS | dilite on our agricultural resources, ner of the gen-fly was head and shoulders down the hole, a large and very fat cricket emerged like a belted rabbit, and sprang several feet into the air. Then ensued a brisk centest of bounds and darts, the cricket springing from side to side and up and down, and the dragenfly darking at him the moment he alighted It was large odds on the dragon fly, for the cricket was too fat to last, and his springs became : lower and slower, til at last his enemy succeeded in pluning him by the neck, dragon fly appeared to bite the cricket, which siter a struggle or two, turned over on his back and lay motionless, either dead, or temporarily senseless. The drager-fly then, withort any hesitation, seized him by the hind legs, dragged him rapidly to the hole out of which he had dug bim, entered bimself, and pulled the cuicket after nim, and then, emerging, scratched some sand over the hole and flew away. Time for the whole transaction, say, three micutes."

STONE IMPLEMENTS.

In an article on the aborigines of Australia, Mr. W. T. Wyndham speaks of the skill with which the natives use stone implements. "They turn out werk," he says, "that you would hardly believe possible with such heads for spearing dugong and fish; instead of shaving the wood up and down with the grain, as a European workman would do, they turn the piece of wood for a spear-head round and round and chip it eff across the grain, working it as weeden boxes are turned on wisthe. I have often sat and watched them deing this."

A NEW DISEASE. The inhabitants of southeastern Europe have been alarmed by the prevalence of a fatal disease call nona. From his observations of two cases of se-called nona, both of which were fatal, Dr. Tranjen, of Sieteva (Bulgaris), believes that the affection pepalarly described under that name is really infective cerebro meningitis. Both these cases exhibited come rather than symptoms of oerebral irritation er paralysis. So-called nona would then be nothing but a cerebro. spinal meningitis of abnormal type; and the occurrence of such typical cases after epide-mics of lefluerza and pneumonia is, Dr. Tranjen thinks, easy of explanation. Even if the view put forward by A. Killin, that is fitterza is not a disease sui generis, but only a rudimentary or larval form of pneumonia, be not accepted, it is yet a fact that pneumonia is always largely increased during influenza times. It may be that influenza has the power of modifying miorn-organisms or their soil, ee that the diseases existed by it are often nearly unrecognizatie. Hence cerebro spinal meningitis, which is, in its etfology, closely allied to pasumonia, may a priori be expected to be, like that affection, induspoed more or less by influence.

THE DIRTH OF AN ICEBERG. The dynamical law by which the glaciers abutting on the goa generate their borgs is still somewhat vague. In earlier days it was held that the glacter trogue broke cff by its ewn weight. To this has succeeded the following explanation, perhaps more popularly than seconditionally accepted. Moving down the flords to the seean the gladers front enters the waves, at first plawing up the sea-bottom it is a deep furrow. But as the ice prow pushes out ever the cloping ocean fluor, the weight resting upon the bottom steadily diminishes. The floating power of the water tends constantly to lift the ice, which is held down by the rigidity of the glacial sheet below its normal sea line. Maving on still, the glaciers front reaches the point in deeper waters where it is lifted from the bottom altogether. Sailt it remains unbroken, the strength of the theet, hundreds of feet in thickness, holding iq. But as it proceeds, the awful leverage on the unsupported tougue waxes. It is like the van of an army drawn farther and further away from its main the point where the bardly sustained equil brium of forces ends, and the glacial tip breaks away toto the fliating berg. Finally we have a third and more recent by. pothests based on the differential movement of the upper and lower parts of the glacier. This latest theory asserts that the glacier front is thru t over from above by the ewifser descent of ite upper portion-a movement which may be roughly likened to the breaking comb of a sea wave sweeping to the

But whatever the specific direction of the force which expels the berg from the glacier, the grandeur of the phenomena which often attend it is without question. Constantly the brew of the glacier over the sea is shaking off with sharp explosions smaller masses of ice, which drop to the water in cloudlets of apray. Suddenly there comes a set of lender and deeper blasts that blend it to a subterranean roar. A great section of the fissured front of the glacier bends, with water-tells pouring from its sides, and obscured in clouds of vaper from the cold antiaces newly exposed to the air. As these clear away, the broken-off gladed tongue surges down, forcing up a wave of water dangerous to near vessels, to beats or men at the water's edge. Up and dewn the new-born berg aways, moving, meanwhile, slewely away from the glacier, and cut to sea. It has been born amid the travail of the icy elements to begin it; life journey, that is to be long or short, according to its own size and the places to which the currents of air and water are to bear it.

Province of Quebec Lettery. The second capital prize, \$5,000, ticket No. 37,786, drawing 13th August, has been drawn by a gentleman of Folly village, near Trure, Nova Scotia, collected through the Merchants bank of Halifax and paid by La Banque du Peuple.

SOUND ITS PRAISE UNTIL DYING ..

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 1888. The trouble with which I suffered for ten years was nervous exhaustion. I tried many remedies and many doctors with varying results, my most trouble was insomania, being unable to get scarcely any sleep, but got the most sub-stantial benefit from Koenig's Nerve Tonic. I will sound its praise until my dying day.

__ MES. MARGARET EHNI, 774 Chapel Street.

Holloway's Pills.—Sadden transitions from heat to cold, or from raw inclement weather to oppressive climates, favour the development of manifeld diseases, which may in most instances be checked and rendered abortive by an early resert to these purifying, regulating and atrengthening Pills. This well-known and highly esteemed medicine afferds a safe and easy remedy for almost every constitugent habits may have induced. In all conhad a right to be proud of their country; their aspirations were for its progress and its hole in the gravel, and began to dig vigor.

Prosperity: their intrictions was full of health hole in the gravel, and began to dig vigor.

Example to be a proud of their country; their intrictions was full of health hole in the gravel, and began to dig vigor.

Land of hope. (Cheers.) It was a big enough hind, "I watched him," says Mr. country to be proud of with its area of 3,519, diles, "with great attention, and, after the city of mind and body appreciated by both lapse of about, half a minute, when the dra
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NEW ZEALAND.

Its Wondrous Scenery Described

By fir Thomas Esmonde-The Het Springs and the Velcane of Tarawere.

New Zealand, writes Sir Thomas Esmonde in United Ireland, has often been called the Switzerland of the Southern Hemisphere. It well deserves the name. A more majestically beautiful or more widly picturesque country it is difficult to couceive. Almost overy region I have ever visited was represented to me romewhere in Maeriland. To describe New Zealand is beyond the compass of a letter. I may be allowed, however, a few werds upon its hot lake district—one of the worlds greatest wenders. When Christmas was ended—a Christmas in which ten days flow away, and all toe quickly, between strawberry eating, tennis playing, trout fishing, and ploknicking about the hills, Jehn Dillen and I started for New Zealand's wonderland. After an euchanting two nays' drive from Napier, we made our first halt upon the sounding shores of Lake Taupe—an inland sea of alx hundred square miles, overhung on the fair herisen by a white-headed mountain barrier. There we found cursoives in a centre of volcanic activity. All about us were het springs-mud and water geysers, fumaroles—natural ateam escapes—and belling pools. Many of these hot springs and lakelots were heated to a temperature far above boiling peint by sub-sterraneous fires. The water geysers flung up scalding jects thirty and forty feet into the air. The mud-holes bubbled and boiled, and seethed and snorted with horridly uncanny voices. The fumaroles puffed and puffed their vapourous clouds into the bine ether. The very ground we walked sounded cavernouslyresenant to our ears, and every breeze that blew across the cerie waste carried at fling aulphur fumes upon its wings. Close to our hotel a deep clear river, with a tide of vivid green, flowed away to where, at the Huka Falls—of tragic notoriety in Maori annals it forces its way at terrified speed throught a fathemics, channel cleft in the rook, and hurls fiself in mad fury, and with the

ROAR OF TEN THOUSAND LIONS,

into the titanic cauldron underneath. There its foam flacked waters are gathered into a whirlnool, and forced forward through a beetling tlack crevase upon the plains beyond. We spent two or three days here, bathing in luxurious natural hot baths, and then dreve on forty or fifty miles to Oninemutu, by the classic waves of fair Lake Retorna. We had there, and on a grander scale, a rapolition of Taupo's marvels. Hard by is a Maori settle-ment, called Whaka-rewa-rewa—about the ment cariously-situated hamlet in existence. It is actually built among an aggregation of active, never-alosping geysers. Of these some are disbelically alive; smoking and up tring and hissing and snorting day and might; throwing up columns of water and sulphurous vapour unceasingly; while their rearing schees every other sound. About the native honses-whares, as they are called -are burning pools and many-coloured mud holes, into which Maori bables fall, and get bolled er baked, at which occurrence nobody seems to mind, nor is anypody in the least surprised. Least of all does anybody seem over conscious in the least degree of the weirdness and general instability of the situation. The Great Goyser at Whaka rows rows is an awesome thing. It is shaped like a huge cup, which looks like nurest albaster. The bettom of the vase is filled with dark green water, whose depth it is impossible to guage. During the daytime it remains relatively quiescent. Towards nightfall the cup begins to bubble. forth an enormous watery pyramid sixty or severty feet in height, which continues to leap heavenward for thirty or forty minutes shrouded in clouds of steam, shaking the eartn, and with thundereus dispason positvely terrifying in the sublime awluiness. Shadowing Rotorna is its velcane of Tarawera, spitting SMOKE FROM MANY CRATERS.

This mountain is three thousand feet high. long one and yet be Five years ago it was not. The vast surface the shortusaiem of New Z aland pilgrims. It was there given points. covered by its pendereus base was the Jer- Jest between that the beauteous pink and write terraces, For instance so beautifully described in Froude's the St. Paul, "Oceans," spread out their unequalled and Minneapolis & Manitoba Rail. unapproachable leveliness. So levely were that they compelled the worship of even the | way has over | least impressible to Nature's fairy handiwerk. Alsa! they are no more. In one single night the terraces disappeared. On June 10:h, 1886 there was a frightful earth-quake, so frightful it may not be pictured. Ruin and ruthless desolation was spread tems of this country; for the same reasons it is the country was completely changed. The terraces disappeared, and in their place rose up this terrific monument to the might of seismic powers, this dread reminder of that scismic powers, this dread reminder of that nether world en which we orestures, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; while we trifle with it, and argue about it, and lay down our to the continuer manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of thave neither knowledge or power, ner, indeed, centrage sufficient even to think. As the shortest line between St. Paul, Minney Winniger Content. for the New Zulanders, we found them heapitable of the hospitable; kindliest of the ton, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, kindly; and generous beyond thanking in the Grafton, Fergus Falls, Walpeton, Devil's the hospitable. kindly; and generous beyond thanking in the expression of their sympathy with Ireland. In no ether part of the globs have I seen so prepertionately magnificent a generality towards her cause as I have among the miners of the West Coast. Taking New Zealand all round, we succeeded there even mere signally than we did in Australia. With some three Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificence of kindly; and generous beyond thanking in the exceptions the New Z saland press was betly to view the magnificence of nature; to revive the spirit; rescitles, such as Auckland, Weilington, Christone seeker, the oburch and Dunedin were such as we never church and Dunedin, were such as we never ventured to anticipate. We had every reason capitalist, visit the country to be more than pleased by the attitude towards us by New Zialand's public men. The leaders amongst them came upon our platforms, wrote in our faver, spoke for us. and subscribed to cur funds. First and foremost among them was their noblest Roman, New Zialand's grand old man Sil County. most among them was their noblest Roman, Radin, Minn, 100 New Zsaland's grand eld man, Sir Geer, et maps, books and Grey. A veteran grown eli in the Imperial squides. If you wanta freefarm erner of Imperial dependencies, as a statestan, a diplomat, a seldier, or a man of letters amongst the foremost men of of his time servation." ters amongst the foremost men of of his time servation, and of his race. These are facts which even readitand Unionists may not gainsay—and they are not preneto stick at trifler. These are facts impertant and encouraging above all, as showing how Ireland's struggle for the right of seif-den gevernment enjayed by all the great British celenies has emlisted the sympathics and the apprehation of all that is liberalminded, far-seeing and patriotic among the Coloniata.

A man named Rebillard, who worked for TRUE WITNESS Office, No. 761 A man named Rebillard, who werked for leasers, Masterman & Co., pork packers, in TRUE WITNESS Office, No. 761 during the Summer scanor. If they safer from Colle, Diarrhosa, or Teething Pains, use Da. Colle, Diarrhosa, or Teething Pains, use Da. Commun's Invance. Street, and you will give ablishment as usual on Wednesday evening Craig Street. Messes, Masterman & Co., perk packers, Netre Dame street, Mentreal, left their establishment as nausl on Wednesday evening | Craig Street.

A Strange Drowning Case.

last to go to his home at 133 Garcan street, St. Henri. He went to his home for tea and shortly after went down to the canal bank and chatted with some of the men on the barges, but left them early in the evening. At daybreak on Thursday his clothing was found lying on the canal bank and on dredgfound lying on the cenal bank and on dredging the causi his body was fished up. The body was taken to the fire station and his family and the coroner not field. An inquest family and the coroner not ded. An inquest was held and a verdictof "found drowned without marks of violence" returned.

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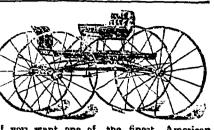
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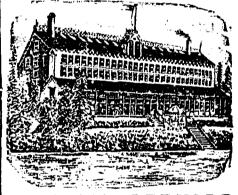


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varising mediums in Canada.

WEDNESDAYAUGUST 27, 1890.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

THURSDAY, Aug. 21, St. Jane F. de Chan-FRIDAY, Aug. 22, St. Symphorian, Martyr. SATURDAY, Aug. 23, St. Philip Beniti, Confessor. SUNDAY, Ang. 24, St. Bartholomew,

MONDAY, Aug. 25, St. Louis, King of France. Tuesday, Aug. 26, St Zephyrinus, Pops

and Martyr. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, St. Jeseph Calamanctius, Confessor.

Owing to pressure of matter the "Cariesity-shep" is crewded out this week.

THE Literary Department of the The TRUE WITNESS will in future be edited by Mr. George Murray, B.A., where brilliant writings are of course well known to our readers.

Le Canadien states that it has authority for making the anneuncement that Mr. Mercier prepeats to berrow in Europe some eight or ten milliens. Be bold but not toe beid is a good eld piece of advice which Mr. Mercier would do well to lay to heart. There is a limit perhaps even to the patience of the Quebec people and if they kick ever the traces not even the palms and crewns which he has conferred upon them will help him.

IT is not suprising that the outrages committed by the armed rewdles sent by the Pinkert in firm during the strike en the New Yerk Central should have had the effect of causing a member of the State Legislature to bring in a bill for their supression. It is amply an entrage that the erganization should exist. All "private detective" effices and the like should be prohibited. We have had in Montreal a specimen firm and its deings were not of an encouraging character. The control of such matters should not be in private bands.

BANFF, as the park is we believe called, is matican affair. and its healing springs are faible, a settlement with reference, "in the to that extent public property. But its disfance, like its qualities, is magnificent from half a continent. A correspondent, who suffers from a severe complaint, which would be cured by a visit to the national sanitarium, but where means de not permit him to pay one, makes a sensible suggestion. It is that the Canadian Pacific should at intervals run an invalid train or car or give passages at greatly reduced rates, on the presentation of duly certified medical certificates of sickness. The experiment is certainly werth trying.

It is gratifying to note that Dr. Barnando. who, while he doubtless does much good for the poor, uses his position for proselytizing under most aggravated oircumstances, has at last been brought up on the sharp curb by the Courts in England. It would be well if the Catholic anthorities in Europe issued warnings to their people putting them on their guard against the methods of this "philanthrophist." We feel sure that he can find plenty of material for his operations among the Protestant poor of London, and he need not meddle with those of the Catholic faith. The notice of the case in the London Courts which appears elsewhere shows how very doubtful in their morality some of the proceedings of these so-called charitable institutions may be.

St. Mary's College.

Some time ago we referred to the need of a change being made in the arrangement of the studies at St. Mary's College, Montreal, there being at the time we wrote very scanty oppertunities afforded these desiring a purely English course. We are happy to be able to say that with the new academic year this want will be supplied and that henceforward these desiring a complete English classical ceurse will not, as before, be at a disadvantage, This is a step in the right direction and the new Rector is to be congratulated on the imprevement.

The Coming Irish Famine.

The gaunt form of famine is hovering over Ireland and all latest reports indicate clearly that is will not be long ore she felds her evil wings and descends on the devoted shores of Island we bog to repeat the warning given in We therefore give the text of the reply of these columns three weeks age upon the sub. the Papal Scoretary. It is as follows:

machinery to give it should be prepared new and se prepared that it will be in no danger | ing whem he cheeses and his liberty of action of breaking down. Already there are sinister rumors affeat as to human vultures who are carefully noting the shortness or the fulness, as the case may be, of the crops on this continent with the object in view of speculating en the chances they may derive of money making out of Ireland's dire misery. Once mere we repeat that without delay an erganization should be made an accomplished as such as will effectually prevent anything like this kind of iniquity being successful in its wicked designs.

Be Ready.

It is announced that at a grand pic-nic, held last week in Chicago, that many thousands of dollars were raised to be added to the funds of the Home Rule party. Our friends in Canada should not allow their patriotic erganizations to slumber. The day is not far distant when the great battle will have to be feught at the pells in England, Ireland and Scotland for the good old cause, and the sinews of war will be necessary for Parnell and his friends, whose triumph is certain if the Irish Nation at home and abroad

Mr. Curran, M.P.

At the annual outing of the Corn Exchange, one of the most powerful organizations in the Deminion, the president, Mr. Esdalle, speaking of the member for Mentreal Centre, said : "Mr. J. J. Curran our distinguished representative in the House of Commens was always the friend of the merchants of Montreal. He was always on hand when the duties of his constituency required his presence, he was indefatigable for their interests at Ottawa and the people would not forget his services. He heped the day was not far distant when Mr. Curran would have a seat in the cabinet. Sir Jehn Macdenald could net make a mere popular selection." And this was not unreasonably received with what the reporters described as "loud cheers."

In so far as pepularity is concerned Mr. Curran is singularly fortunate. All classes of the community recognize his ability, his integrity and his zeal. He has won the geed will of all races and creeds and stands facile princeps in the hearts of his own people. We hope with the president of the Corn Exchange that he may soon eccupy the position in the Cabinet he has so well carned.

Sir L. Simmons' Mission to the Vatican.

Se much has been said about the mission of Sir L. Simmons to the Hely Father that it will interest our readers to have a summary of the official correspondence laid before them. The eccasion of Sir L Simmens' mission by the British Government was to settly in Canada did not wait for the demand for the religious question in the Island of Malta. The cheice of the envey was dictated, as set forth in the official papers, "because of his personal authority and the intimate acquair t ance which he had acquired as Governor with the affairs of the Island." Lord Salisbury, in giving his instructions to the envey, who is styled "Her Mejesty's Envey Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Holiness the Pope," directs him to bring about, if posfirst place, as to the course to be followed on the occurrence of a vacancy in the Bishoprics ef Malta or Gozo and in certain other high ecclesiastical offices. The great power of the principal clarical functionaries in Malta to influence the mass of the peeple renders it most essential that in their selection the Hely See should keep prominently in view the value of securing the services of persons actuated by a friendly disposition to this country (Great Britain) and prepared to sup-pert in a prepared to sup-tions of the Local Government."

"A second object appearing to call for careful consideration is the expediency of such alteration in the Canon law and Civil legislation, and such revision of the formal precedure as may be necessary to remeve all questions as to the validity of marriages preperly contracted in Malta." It was also suggested that some provision be made for the education in the English language of those who were to officiate as clergy in Malta, and fer instructing them as to the conditions under which the Island is governed.

The questions of miner importance to be submitted were the immigration of Italian and other fereign ecclesiastics independent of the Bishep, the administration of certain churches, and the subject of burials in country churches.

The envoy having accepted the mission then transmits to Her Majesty's Government his address to His Heliness, in which, having set forth the ebjects of his diplomatic visit, he encloses the written reply of the Pope Both decuments are full of friendly sentiments, but merely formal. As the interviews pregressed the envoy informs his government that he had been referred to Cardinal Rampolla and had come to the conclusion that the questions were very embarrassing markable election of 1878 was impending, and would require much study. As regards | Sir John Macdonald referred to the "magic the method to be pursued in the selection of the Bishops, he says: "The Cardinal informed me he hoped no difficulties would arise." The questions of mixed marriages was exceedingly complex, and as regards the desirability of the teaching of the English language to the clergy, both parties were fully agreed. The mission of Sir L. Simmons that affiliated country. Pestilence will speed. was very successful, but the question which ily follow in her fetid train. In view of the is most interesting to Cathelics is that which new, unfortunately too well known facts con- refers to the appointment of Bishops subject | fercible in language and so incontrevertible, cerning the affiction which is threatening the to the approval of the British Government,

relative to the said sees should be ourtailed. is, nevertheless, disposed to treat Her Majesty's Government with all that regard knock it down, and takes the epportunity and consideration which are compatible with between his blows of having a whack at one the integrity of that right and of that of the objects of his particular disgust, liberty." The Cardipal-Secretary then mentions what preceedings His Holiness considers right and preper under the circumstances to be observed between the Vatican and Her Majesty's Government; but, as will be seen by the foregoing clear and emphatic declaration, the Pope has meet positively declined to have his power of nomination and selection in any way interfered with or his liberty of action as Head of the Church in any way curtailed.

A Sensible Syndicate.

In these days of "ayndicates" which pre. pose to buy up, chiefly with that "British gold " which seems to be the bete noir of United States Americans, every industry on this continent, one thing seems, until the present net to have suggested itself. And this recent suggestion has been fanned into shape very fitly by a bedy of French capitalists. These propose to endeavor te ebtain, in consequence, as the policeman says, "of information received," the centrol of the civic administration of the chief cities on this centinent. Such an idea as we have said comes very fitly from Paris a city made netable by Hanssman, the famous Prefect of the Seine. Cheapness in everything which affected the person : beauty in all that affected the public, was his motte and he carried it out. Could he have carried out his theory in connection with France instead of Paris, and had he been Emperor Instead of Napoleon, there might have been no Sedan. But this civic syndicate, we read, is at work, on this centinent. It will find it hard to obtain the direction of affairs in the teeth of the professional harpies who live on the vitals of the unlucky taxpayers and tenants of the cities of this country and the United States. But let a fair chance of obtaining good water cheap, good drainage, good facilities for public traffic, good sanitation and good civic administration generally, be effered to the public there can be little doubt that any municipality of importance will find its citizens quite ready to let its administration ent by contract. Given the agreement, clearly drawn up, and the courts as a summary trustee and arbiter, any civic community may bid farewell to the present antiquated and ineffective, may in many respects pernicleus, system of civic government with thanksgiving. The greatest of all ancient cities, London, has found its thousand years of privileges, guilds, and corporate wealth so crusted with barnacies of various forms that medern needs and changed conditions demanded referm. It would not be amiss if we reform such as has arisen in England in connection with an ancient corporation, but nipped the evil in the bud and checked corperation mischlefs for the fature by resorting to semething like the common sense plan prepesed by the Parle syndicate, The last session ef the legislature showed that speculaters history. "Out of his siruams they coined and jobbers are equal to the task, why net regular and honorable business corporation?

La Patrie's Suggestion.

Some time ago La Patrie, in a discussion with the Hamilton Spectator, dealt with the subject of Canadian confederation. It asked the questien, who wanted confederation, and then proceeds to supply the answer in the fellowing terms:

"Was it Lower Canada? Was confederation not imposed upon her as Legislative Union once was imposed upon her? Did all the ability of George Cartier serve for aught but to prevent the French Canadians from taking up arms as in 1838 rather than submit to the new regime? Where has a statue been erected to George Cartier? Is is it not in Ontario under the icfluence of gratitude? And who shall one day pull down this statue if not French Canadians? * * Long ago we openly proclaimed our batred for the constitution given to us by the English Parliament. Our ambition, which we have not consealed, would be to tear up the constitution.

Having thusdelivered itself La Patrie new suggests that the best leader the Liberal party in the Deminion could scoure weal I be Mr. Eraetus Wiman. It may be pertinent to ask, does our centemporary in making that suggestion consider such a selection the meet efficacious means of securing its ambition, which it has not cencealed, to tear up the constitution of our country? The best proof that Canada is a free country to live in la that no one pays the slight at attention to such unmitigated rubbish as the feregolog extract from La Patrie As to the suggestion that Mr. Wiman should lead any party in this country, whilst it may tickle that gentleman's vanity to have his name mentioned, he will, no doubt, be one of the first to laugh at the absurdity of the proposition.

A "Magic Pen" at Work.

At a public meeting near Terente, seme years ago, when the new historic and repen" of a well known public writer, and expressed the hope that it would be wielded in the interests of the National Policy. It was, and not alone the pen but the voice of the learned Oxford scholar and some time teacher, and in various magezines and elsewhere his "magic" and fascinating periods charmed even these whom he did not convince. The power of that "magic pen" was more recently evidenced in the articles so had the cenclusions not been based on a false premise, which appeared in the Mail during the Jesuit-Ronal-Rights agitation, It is to ject of the relief which will be expected from "In the first place, as to what concerns the be regretted that the same "magic pen" is manner of previding for the Episcopal Sees apparently once more dipped in the ink to recertainly be called upon to give and the et Malta and Goze, His Holiness, although epen the hellew and needless strife about letter of his duty.

he cannot consent that the right of neminat- | se-called Equal Rights, which all thinking men had heped had been for ever allayed by the force of common sense. It is true that the writer sets up a man of straw in order to namely, party government and a party press. Alluding to the growth of an independent feeling he says :--

> "Canadian politicians and party manipulators may expect to be brought face to face with serious difficulties in the near future. The bought-and-paid-for editorials of the party press written by literary helots who blow hot or blow cold as required by their masters, are far less potent factors in the formation of public opinions than they have been heretofore; simply because their leaders are learning to peruse with wise distrust party incubations, however brilliant or ingenious they may be, which are penned in the interests, not of the community at large, or even of the party as a whole, but of a few machine politicians who own and run the concern and seek to influence the party following to the furtherance of their own ambitious projects and selfish ends. viewed from the standpoint of party the prospect is not re assuring; from that of patriculan the outlook is hopeful. The cimmerian night of black, bitter and unreasoning partisanship is slowly but surely passing away, and although the end is not yet, we already begin to discern the dawn of a brighter and a happier day."

> This is all very well and the "helots" certainly deserve treating like the trumpeter in the fable. But surely the wielder of the " magic pen" is beginning at the wrong end of the rope. The age of party is dying, but party is not dead, and it certainly seems to be degenerating into faction for menetary purposes. We fancy that the evil lies not so much with the pen of the "helet" of the age, the literary Hessian, as with the state of society which breeds the parasits on the body politic. That state of society the great philosophic writer has long tried to mend, but has not succeeded. It would be well if he had been able to de so. But unless there is truth in the maxim that like ourse like, there is no mending it in breeding faction within faction, and there is none so deadly as that bred of religious controversy like the Equal Rights discussion.

Another Outrage.

In the controversy on the Jasuits' Estates Act, Mesers. McCarthy, Charlton and the whole noble thirteen contended that it was an insult to the appremacy of the Queen that a reference should have been made to His Heliness the Pope for the settlement of that long-vexed question. In the mission of Sir L. Simmons to the Pope by the British Gov. ernment there must be, according to those truly loyal gentlemer, another very grisvous attack on the Queen's supremacy, for His Holiness was specially requosted to interveen and use his authority in Malta to suggest the best means of legal'zing marriages and to interfere in many metters so as to consclidate the power of Her Majasty. We are really anxious to see what Mosers. McCarthy, Charlton & Ce. are going to do about this new outrage on Her Majesty's supremacy.

Our Previncial Demon.

Nicola Machiavelli does not occupy altegether a pleasing place upon the page of mentos for myself and the afficers of my staff n epithet for a knave, and out of his Chrirtian name a synonym for the devil." But had been lost, and its contents hid to be supplied from memory. I did not see it at all whether he has been misjidged, as some think, or not, his name is still clusely associated with all that is deceitful, all that is did I know to whom the order was add.essed false, all that is crafty and mean, all that is the very opposite of what is truthful and right. Bataleford who had been ordered by me to take This is not a pleasant thought, yet, if L'Etendard is to be credited, the Prevince of Quebec is at present under the influence of a subordinate. As I have already said, I never had the furs, I never saw them, and I never had the furs, I never saw them, and I never enquired after or thought of them after leaving sequently all the bad qualities of the famous Fort First. I dismissed the whole marter from Fierentine are rampant in administrative

" Machiavellianism, " says L'Etendard. "reigns in supreme power over the Liberal-National party. Here also the occult influences of a certain school is making much devastation. Mercier Government will perish by its following. In farm houses the chivalrous feats of these cliques will be spoken of long after that following has disappeared from the political scene; and the good people of that period will have hard work to repair the breaches made in the Ship of State. . . It is the theory of paying politics which serves as a treaty of union between the partizans of the different factions. We do belong to this achool and we de nounce it both with our words and with our acts. We may soon say a word on 'Political Favoriblem' one of the plagues of governments and of the ministerial lock,"

This is very cuiting. But it is unfertunately true. The people however have themselves to thank for the reign of Nicele Machiavelli in Quebec.

Mr. Fitzpatrick.

QUEBEC, August 26 .- The Daily Telegraph states that Mr. Chas. Fitzpatrick will be sworn in as a member of the Cabinet on the 5th Sepsember next, and, in support, it mentions that Mr. Fitzpatrick has resigned the Crown Attorneyship for this district and that Mesers. Dunbar and Amyor will represent the Attorney General at the next Criminal Assizes.

An Important Telegraph Line.

QUEBEO, August 26 -A new cable has just Mechanic Bay, Anticosti, 12 miles northeast of English Bay, and landing at Longue Points on the north shore, six miles west of Mingan. The cable is 21 kn ts in length. The shore line to connect the cable with the Anticosti system at English Bay is now being pushed on, and when completed Anticosti will have cable connections with both shores of the Gulf, with a land line all round the south shore of the Island, which has the unenviable reputation of being the graveyard of vessels. The line is also to be exgraveyard of vessels. tended to Greenly Island, and there the Government system of telegraphs will stop. The line on the rorth shore is completed as far as Esquimaux Point.

False Arrest.

TORONTO, Aug. 26.—The police department here is much annoyed in consequence of a lady named Sessions having been acrested by mistake in consequence of a telegram from the Chief of Police, Mr. Morin, in Boffalo. Mrs. Sessions, the victim of the mistake, who happeus to be a newspaper wriber, has given a bighly colored description of the matter in a successional Now York journal, but the delec-give, named Rebum, according to the account, certainly does not seem to have acted with much judgment, though perhaps obeying the

AN EXPLANATION.

General Middleton's Farewell

An Able Vindication-The Fur Matter Explalned-Bishop Grandin's Testimony-The Cause of Trouble.

TORONTO, August 21 .- Sir Frederick Middiston, on the eve of his departure for England, issued an address to the public, which was published in the Empire and the Mail. The following is a summary of the document. He says :-

"To be silent under unmerited censure it often the part of a soldier, and had I merely been charged with indiscretion or with having overstroped my powers as a commander in the field, I might have ch saying anything in my defence and to leave it to the justice and generosity of the Canadian people to balance my general services against single error of judgment. But the bitterest of my assailants and the organs of their party in the press have not stopped here. I owe it to my companions in arms and to all Canadians at parting to show that the Canadian militia has not been commanded by dishonor." The General denies the charges of looting made before the Parliamentary committee, and says, I never touched or saw any furs at Batoche and the only horse I took was one to carry me during the campaign, and which was after wards handed over to the government auctioneer at Winnipeg."

On the question of Bremner's furs he says "I did not know what amount of furs Brem-ner had nor did I ever see them; I fully believed then that Bremner was a rebel. He had been in the camp of Poundmaker, who was in arms sgainsh us, and he only came in after I had made Poundmaker a prisoner. He was recognized as having been present at Car Knife and he was also found

IN POSSESSION OF THE RIFLE

of a slain Mounted Policeman. I fully believed then that his property. as that of a rebel in arms, was forfeited, and that I was warranted in afterwards giving effect to the for-feiture. That the property of rebels was foriest was certainly the rule which practically prevailed in India in 1857, when I served against the mutineers and rebels

Subsequently, as stated officially by Capt G. H. Young, secretary to the Commissioners. Brenner's claim for compensation for the loss of his furs was rejected by the Commission of re-bellion losses, who hold that he (Brenner) was a party to and responsible for his own losses, or in other words, that he was a rebel. This decision was arrived at by a royal Commission which book evidence at the time and on the spot. It seems that my impression as to the extent of my power was wrong, and of course, I regret now that I exercised it as I did."

The General, however, says that at the time he was strengthened in the view he took by a belegram from the Minister of Militia dated June 12th, 1869, to the following affect; "I should like you to bring back some sonvenirs of your campaign for St. John, Hector and myself. I leave you to select whatever you consider of

"This request may have been meant to refer, and, from what the Minister of Militia told me the other day, probably did refer, to a uvenirs to be or received as gifts by me, but I cerourchased tainly took it at the time to relate to anything

FROM THE BEBELS

In my answer I stated that I would do my best, but as a matter of fact I forgot it and did no: comply with the request. The confiscation of Bremuer's furs was made with the occurrence if not by the advice of Mr. Haver Reed, who was sent to me hy Lieut. Governor Dewdusy as Government (fiiial to assist me in my deal inos with the Indians and half-breeds, and who carried out the arrangements for the distribution of some few of the furs to himself and other officers. It was under these circumstances that I sanctioned the disposal of a few fure as me As to my own share I never received it, asked for it, or thought about it afterward. '
"The order for the confiscation of the

and I positively deny that any injunction of secrecy was inserted by my instructions. Norther but I naturally must have thought it was ad dressed to the officer of the Mounted Police at charge of the furs, and who was really the person answerable for their safe custody, and not the Quartermaster-Sergeant, who was only my mind, and have since had great difficulty in recalling it. How could a man, occupied as I was then, amidst the confusion and excitement of war, recollect accurately every small matter that was brought before his notice? Furthermore, it has been asserted that I have employed agents to destroy evidence against me. This is wicked invention. I have no agente, and there is no evidence to destroy. I have already proceeded against the report of the Parliamentary Committee when tendering my resignation. The House of Commons is not a court of justice, but a political assembly in which party neces-sarily prevails, and if my character were at stake I should prefer a different tribunal. It is a patent fact that the bitterest attacks on me have proceeded from that party, and from most of the organs of that party, which protested against Riel's execution and

COURTED THE RIBLITE VOTE.

The General also says :- "As to the charge of licensing plundering, I have already stated that I issued strict orders against plundering on the march, and I may be permitted to cite the following extract from a letter from Monseigneur Grandiu, Bishop of St. Albert, to me, dated July 30th, 1885:—

"I was heart-broken at the sight of so much m'sery, but I ought to say that, if on the one hand saw that which alway schows itself after wawas rejoiced by bearing what one rarely hears under such circumstances. I have heard, and frequently, the conquered praise the generosity of their conqueror. To hear the priest praise your moderation in victory, praise the officers in general, speak of your kindness in relieving the starving conquered, did not surprise, but I have heard the people in general. I render you special thanks, General, because, at the entreaty of good Father Moulin, you spared the Courch of St. Antoine and the Missionaries' house, although these buildings were an obstacle to you in battle. You have, General, by yielding to the entreaty of that good little missionary, rendered a true service to the colony, etc. This will show the general spirit in which I

acted, and how far I was from any disposition to license plunder. The General concludes a review of the evi-

dence given against him by declaring: It is with pain that I have lately learned that I have lain under the imputation of having failed to do justice to my companions in arms in not having recommended any of them for promotion and honors received. Now this is very fer from being the case, and I am sure that the Minister of Militia will himself help to clear me trom such an unmerited charge.

The General says he drew up a list of honors and promotions.

"I had an interview with the Minister of Militia and the Prime Minister at Riviere Du Loup shortly after my return from the North-West in which I pleaded for rewards for my officers. They decided against my request for two reasons, one being that they knew that only which would cause jealousy among those who did not receive them; the other that I had not been able to include in the list for honors the names of the two officers commanding the

French Canadian regiment, This I was given. to understand would occasion prouble which it

ADVISABLE TO INCUR." The General gives the names which include the chief officers of the expedition.

The address is favorably commented on. The Mail says:—"The late Commander of the

Militia has before leaving the country issued an Militia has before leaving the country issued an address to the Canadian people, which will be found in another column. Its perusal, we should think, must eatisfy every unprejudiced parein, and its author has done himself but the parest justice in issuing his calm and frank statement. Beyond an act of hasty indiscretion, at a time when he had weightler matters than the disposal of contraband furs to think of, it is now abundantly clear that General Middleson has little to charge himself with in connection either with the North-West rebellion or with the post he has for six years so satisfactorily filled in Canada. His reputation as a soldier and a gentleman will therefore not suffer from the political attacks that have been so wantonly made upon him, both in Parliament and in the party press, still less from the aspersions of jaundiced or ill-informed indivi-

LITERARY REVIEWS.

Edited by Geo. Murray. Esq., B. A. Oxon F. K. S. C.

THE " ARENA. " The August number of the Arena (Boston,

Mass, fully maintains the high literary reputa-tion which it has enjoyed from the time that it entered the field of journalism. The present number is the third of the second volume, and a glance at its table of contents will at once show hat it is a free and able perodical, catholic and comprehensive, original and not too heavy. We can do little more than indicate the heavy. We can do note more than indicate the most interesting arbicles in the present number. First on the list is a paper on "The Economic Future of the New South," by Professor N. S. Shaler of Harvard University. This, though undoubtedly matriciave to all citizens of the American Republic, will prove especially enjoy. able to all Southerners. Attention must also be drawn to a timely and valuable article on Hypnotiam, and its Relation to Juri-prudence," Emery Kempin, an LL.D. of the University of Zurich. She has evidently been a careful student of all the great European writers on this important subject and the paper is as invereshing as anything that has hisherto been published on the Science. "The Coming Cataciyam of America and Europe," by Professor Rodes Buchanap, M.D., will no doubt alarm many optimizes by his startling predictions. He holds that calamity and catastrophe are as nuch a part of the place of nature as successful progress, and though, he does not expect to live to see the great calamities does not expect to live to see the great calamities that he predicts, he is still confident that they are steadily approaching, and warns the present generation in a well written and earnest article. Marion Harland writes in a forcible and epigrammatic style on "The Domestic Infelicity of Literary Women," and comes to the conclusion that "there are nean and bushands—and and a few of the water properties between and and not a few of them-strong, true, brave, and good enough to be allted to women of genius, good enough to be anted to women or gentury, without the risk of heart-break to one, and litewreck to both." There is a complete novelette entitled "The Shadow of the Horse," by Dr. Ferdinand C. Valentine, with a portrait of him as the frontispiece of the magazine, and asketch of his life in the appendix. We must not omit mention of an article on Rufus Choate, entitled "An Inspired Advocate," and the general reader will be desply interested by the "Edi-torial Notes" as well as the "Notes on Living Problems."

A Shocking Story.

Offawa, August 22 .- A terrible story of canniolism comes from Buckingham. Ten milee up the Du Lievre river lives the families of Jean Cote and Elisha Newton. In the latter are two boys who are deaf mutes and lunatics, and who are known to be violent at times. On Tuesday Mrs. Cate went out berry picking, leaving her baby in charge of the two boys, and a horrible signt presented itself to the mother when she returned a few hours afterwards. The lunatics had actually eaten away the baby's both cheeks and a portion of the neck and were besmeared with blood and revelling in fiendish glee over their horrible performance. Help was called in and the wretches taken away. child lived till next day and was buried on Wennesday. The authenticity of the report is suched for by a gentleman who has just returned from the scene of the tragedy

The Crops Uninjured.

WINNIPEG, August 25 .- The premier, Mr. Greenway, has rent out the following telegram in consequence of sinister reports concerning the crops: - There was light frost yesterday morning, slightly injuring late crops in some localities in the Province. I estimate fully onebalf of the crop all cut, and greater portion of

the remainder too ripe to be injured. The Tribune publishes harvest reports to-day from all parts of the Province; they indicate that nearly all the barley and much oats and tully half of the wheat is cut. Operations are in full blast all over the Province, and a few days good weather will suffice to reap the great bulk of it. It can safely be said that no great or general damage was done by frost.

The firm of Arthur Guinness, Son & Co. Limited, has declared a dividend for half a year ended 30 June last at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum.

There was a trades meeting in the Phonix Park on Sunday, July 27, in furtherance of the eight hour movement in Dublin, preceded and followed by a procession with bands and ban-ner: through the streets.

Dr. E. J. McWeeny, pathologist to the Mater Misericordæ Hospital, Dublin, has been nominated on the recommendation of Mr. Sextor, M. P., to represent Ireland on the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublia on July 29. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., presiding, it was announced that Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien were about to start on a mission to America in furtherance of the organization. Receipts since last meeting

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NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

EUROPEAN.

Several cases of cholera are reported in the vicinity of Berlin. An Imperial ukase just issued increases the

Russian import duty on sugar.

The Queen has pardoned Dhuleep Singh, who has apologized for his hostility. The town of Szany, Hungry, was destroyed

by fire on Friday. Nine lives were lost. The Angle Portugese treaty has been signed

in London. English intorests will be well protected under the provisions.

A boat containing eight persons were swamped in the river at Conway, Wales, last Thursday, and all its occupants were drowned. The Christians have cut the telegraph wires at Erzeroum, Turkey. A despatch says that the Government is supplying the Kurds with

Progressigt journals at Lisbon declare that the Anglo-Portuguese agreement is not satisfactory to the honor and interests of Portugal.

The French steamer "Amerique" on Friday ran down and sank the English steamer "Redbrooke" off St. Nazaire. Three persons were drowned.

Advices from Mons, Belgium, state that 8,000 miners in the Borinague district have struck. Socialist leaders are fomenting discontent among the men.

The French military mission helped the Sultan to work the artillery in the trouble with the rebels at Zemmeur, Morrocco. The rebels

By an explosion on Friday in one of the out-houses of the Government powder mill at Waltham, Eng., two men were blown to fragments, and several were injured.

The London Post states that Emperor William has written a letter of thirty six pages to ber 22.

Emperor Francis Joseph, explaining the cause of the dismissal of Eismarck.

One hundred and seventy men were sunstruck during the forced march of a Bavarian regiment from Eibedstadt to Marblereit; three died and a number were fatally injured.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that at a conference of Brilish ship owners, representing a capital of £36,003,000, it was decided to unite in a fight against the labor unions.

It is stated that the Sultan has agreed in principle to a number of reforms in Armenia, involving commercial autonomy and the admission of Armenia to a share in the administration of the vilayetes.

Mr. Heaton, M.P., is a passenger on the Majestic for America. He will, it is said, on his arrival in America, consult the Postmaseer-General on the policy of reducing the rate of letter postage to England to one penny. A cyclone aweng through the canton of Vaud

last week doing immense damage. The villages of Lavalie and Touz were devastated and whole forests were destroyed. The storm lasted only three minutes. It is said nearly 200 lives were

Several steamers of the new Russo-Servian line, under the direction of Prince Gaguvin, have arrived at Padujevar, on the lower Danube, bringing 25,000 Berdan rifies and 2,500,000 carbridges for the Servian Military

Everybody in St. Petersburg looks upon the Emperor of Germany's visit as an event of in-ternational moment. His majesty shows a wish to traternize with all classes of the people. Consequently, he receives an ovation wherever

A meeting of four hundred employers at Melbourne, Australia, last week, resolved to support the ship owners against the strikers. Employers in the capitals of the other Austra-lian colonies are about to make similar declarations. In consequence of the strike the prices of coal, augar and provisions are rapidly ad-

The Mexican Government has granted a concession to ax Deputy Orsin for an exhibition of Roman art, which it is proposed to open in the city of Mexico in 1892 and continue until 1895. The Italian Government will support the scheme. The concession has created a grateful teeling among the Italian public toward

A sensation has been caused in London by a case of Asiatic cholera. Rubert Teigh, a coal trimmer, aged 36, landed on Sunday from the steamer Duke of Argyle, just from Calcutta, and secured lodgings in a coffee house. The next day he was carried to a hospital, when the doctors pronounced his case one of Asiatic

Negotiations between Spain and Morocco regarding the Melilla affair have been concluded.
The Emperor of Morocco agrees to have the Spanish fing saluted and the Arab who fired on the Spanish troops punished. He also promises that Moorish troops shall be approximately because the state of the sales of the s henceforth be stationed in that locality to check disorder,

In a speech at La Rochelle last week, President Carnot said France was gradually ending her fruitless party struggles and all Frenchmen were uniting. It was their duty to show the world that France was calm in her strength, inspiring sympathy as well as respect. M. Jules Ferry, presiding as a meeting of the Vosges Council, made an optimistic speech, in which he used almost almost the same words as M.

Carnot. A sensational suit is now pending in the Irish courts of justice which it is confidently expected will eclipse the Dunlo case in interest and con-sationalism. The petitioner is a foreign noble-man, whose wife, a beautiful and accomplished lady, is alleged to have been abducted some time ago, and whose whereabouts have not up to now been discovered, in spite of the fact that every means have been taken to trace her

Statistics gathered by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture place the wheat harvest of the world at 725 million hectolitres and the quantity required by importing countries at 128 million heutolitres. The total quantity available to meet the import demand is estimated at 148 million heutolitres. The Minister of Agricultures. ture in his report lays stress upon the fact that owing to the small quantity of stored grain the surplus is small compared with the import re-

AMERICAN.

James John Roobe will undoubtedly be selected as an elisor of the Pilot as successor to the later John wile O'Reilly, Mr. Roobe is

the state of the s

now one of the editors of the paper, and he sad Mr. O'Reilly were the stautchest of friends and co workers. Archbishop Williams, it is under-stood, will purchase Mr. O'Reilly's interest in the paper, thus giving him absolute control.

A cloud burst did great damage on Thursday night, at Cortland, near Binghampton, N.Y., but so far as learned no one was killed. Elizabeth Jones (colored) of Philadelphia, on Thursday drowned her eight months' old child in a tub of water and then hanged her-

Margarez Solomon, better known as mother Solomon, the last of the once powerful tribe of Wyandotte Indians, died near Upper Sandusky, Ohio, last week.

Professor Frederick Henry Hedge, D.D. LL.D., whose name for a number of years has headed the list of officers of Harvard University, by reason of seniority, died on Friday.

The lake front at Chicago is no longer considered as a site for the fair," said President Gage of the World's Fair directors yesterday.
"The site it is yet to be determined."

The bigest ditch in Iowa has just been com pleted in Calhoun county. It is twenty-six miles long, over twenty feet wide and eight feet deep. This channel was dug to drain several shorsand acres of swamp land and has accomplished its purpose.

The Kansas City Journal says the Denver Lotter Company, which recently opened at headquarters in Kansas City. Kansas has vacated its office, and its officers have fled after having received \$30,000 by the sale of tickets, leaving all prizes unpaid.

The Secretary of the Treasury at Washington still, it is said, has under consideration the privileges of the United States consul at Vancouver to seal cars of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The department is also giving atten-tion to the advisability of the adoption of certain features of the treaty of Washington.

The biggest illicit distillery in Arkansas, located in Pike County, has been destroyed by United States officers. The distillery was located in a deep mountain guich and hemmed in on all sides by rugged hills. The distillers were discovered in mountains near by, and were shot at by the officers, but escaped. The officials, ac-companied by a posse, left again Thursday for the scene of the fight.

County Judge Max Stein, of Hidalgo county the leading merchant and one of the wealthiest and most popular citizens of Edenburg, Texas. wat shot and killed in Reynosa, Mexico, last baud.

week by Mrs. Dela McCabe of Carns County, Tex. The murderess, is the wife of ex-County Judge Homer T. McCabe, of Hidalgo.

The Minister of Agriculture has received a cablegram from Sir Charles Tupper stating that nine Scotch tenant farmers sailed from the cleaning trouble in The affair grew out of the election trouble in Hidalgo County.

The 500 or 800 people who live in eastern Arapahoe County, Colorado, near the Kansas line, are in a state bordering on starvation. A committee representing the settlers was in Benver yesterday seeking aid of the County Commissioners. Crops are an absolute failure this year, and as the country is new, the first settlement having been made three years ago, the people have no resources and they find win-ter approaching without any prospect of pulling brough it alive without assistance.

CANADIAN.

The striking colliers at the Springhill Mines, Nova Scouia, have carried their point and returned.

The Governor-General has consented to open the Canada Central Foir at Ottawa, Septem-

The Globe editorially announces that the Conservative Orangeman are abandoning the Equal Rights' organization.

A bill is to be introduced at the nex [ssion of the Ontario Legislature to incorporat Windsor and Sandwich as a city.

The Halifax Garrison Artillery officers en-tertained Colonel Irvine at dinner on Friday night. Prince George was among the invited An order has been received from the Horse

ordering a thorough test of all the forts at the station. A soldier of "B" Battery was tried by court marfial on Thursday for drunkenness, while on

guards by the military authorities at Halifax

on duty, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The church of St. Foye, Que, was broken into on Tuesday night, the poor box robbed and the ornaments of the altar broken and thrown

about over the floor. Miss Julia Milo, one of the laundry hands at the Thousand Island Park Hotel, who was sleeping in the basement when the fire started

asking for the privilege of running a Chinese val, Lake St. John, last week on the arrival brewery without paying a license fee. So far there of Sir Adolphe and Laty Caron. An

no Chinese breweries have been established in British Columbia and he takes considerable pains to show to the Minister of Justice that the beer which he intends making will not be intoxicating.

H. J. Horaz, of the justice department, who was private secretary to Hon J. J. Abbot dur-ing the last session of Parliament, has received an appointment in the C.P.R, solicitors' office in Montreal.

The electric light wires got crossed at the Arlington Hetel Toronto on Friday morning set fire to the ceiling. The blaze was put ont before serious damage had been done, or the guests disturbed.

It is expected that within the next three weeks Sir John McDonald will return from River du Loup and that all of the ministers will then be assembled at Ottawa to take up the usual cabinet business.

William Connor, aged 21, gardener at Descrento, attempted suicide on Wednesday by cutting his throat with a razor. He severed his windpipe, but doctors think he can be saved. He was ill and melancholy.

J. P. Dav, of the Interior Department was presented with a gold medal and an address from the Society of the Pre-vention of Cruelty for heroic conduct in stopping a runaway horse and saving the life of a

The charges of alleged wholesale thefts of timber in Minnesota by Canadian lumbermen, so sensationally made in the American press, were investigated by Mr. Brackett, of Winnipeg, who ascertains there was absolutely no truth in the

Ten years ago John Grant, a carpenter, left Halifax for Montreal with a good sum of money and his friends have never heard of him since. Mayor McPherson has written to the Mayor of Montreal to see if anything is known of him there.

Anthony Wilkins, the half-breed who, on July 28 last, was stabled in the head by a Dane named Pete Sorenson, in a dispute about liquor, died on Friday morning in the General Hospital, Winnipeg. The charge of assault against Sorenson is changed to mur-

Mrs. Mathilde Henriette Grenier, withow of the late Etienne Parent, formerly Under Secretary of State, died at Othawa last week. Deceased was highly respected and made numerous friends in the cities of Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto, where she resided with her hus-

Liverpool on Thursday for Canada. The visitors will proceed direct to the North-west, and on their way home will visit the older provinces.

The Banque du Peuple, which represents the Credit Lyonnais of Paris at Quebec, has received from that institution a bulletin announce ing that the crops in France will not be such a failure as expected, although much under the avorage. The probable importation will be from 100 to 120 million bushels.

The "cat" was administered to three convicts at the Central Prison last Wednesday being the second of three instalments of ten lashes each awarded them last October. The three sufferers are Patrick Sheedy, William Leader and William Turnbull, of Guelph, and their punishnent is for criminally assualting a female.

Dr. McEachren, of Montreal, has just re-turned to Ottawa, from a visit to Walrond and other ranches in the Alberta district. Friday he had interviews with the Deputy Minister of the Interior and the Acting-Deputy Minister of Agriculture. He says that he is more im-pressed then ever with the idea that that district is purely for grazing purposes and not for growing wheat.

A woman residing at Chateau Richer had a natrow escape while attempting to cross the Q. M. and C. railway last week. In he hurry to avoid an approaching train her foot got caught in the ties and train was within 100 feet of her before the engine driver noticed her. He at once reversed engines and applied the brakes and the train was brought to a standstill within a foot of where the woman was held fast.

Kingaville. Ont., was brilliantly lighted with natural gas from the Citizen's well on Friday. Music, fireworks and congratulations were in order. A temporary one inch overland line furnishes the present supply. The large three and four inch pipe will be here next week and will be immediately placed. A large number of strangers are again visiting the town looking up opening for investment of capital.

sleeping in the basement when the fire started Monday morning, was burned to a crisp.

It is estimated that between 175 and 180 million feet of logs were got down the St. John river to the booms this years. This includes about 50 million feet of logs hung up last year.

Whang Fang, a Chinaman who resides in Victoria, B.C., writes to Sir John Thompson asking for the privilege of running a Chinese was a grand demonstration at Roberval, Lake St. John, last week on the arrival A fine new barque of about seven hundred

There was a grand demonstration at Roberval, Lake St. John, last week on the arrival

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address of welcome was presented by the leading inhabitants to the Militia Minister, who returned a suitable reply in the course of which referring to the chance presence of Mr. Scriver, M.P., he said he was glad to see present a gentieman who did not share his political opinions but who was prepared to acknowledge the good done by the administration which had ass the construction of the Lake St. John Rail-

Private advices received by mining people at Ottawa would indicate that the scheme to organize a gigantic phosphate trust in London, Eng., has collapsed. The company was or-Eng., has collapsed. The company was organized with a capital of one million pounds sterling the Buckingham district had been bonded. The British public, however, did not respond liberally, the subscriptions thus far only reaching fifty thousand pounds. A num. ber of the options given the trust by local speculations will expire in a few weeks,

A serious shooting affray occurred at George town last week, in which two persons were shot. John Salter, who lives with his wife and three children near the paper mills, spent the morning drinking and went home in a quarrel-some mood and picked a fight with his wife. After some hot words, he fired three shots at her with a revolver. The first struck the lower part of her breast and glanced off on her right side. The second struck her in the stomach and is lodged near the ribs; the third struck her breast and planced off to her right arm and broke it. A scuffle ensued, when the revolver getting caught in their clothes, went off, and the bullet went through Slater's arm. The workmen at the paper mills telephoned for the police, who soon afterwards arrested Slater and lodged him in gaol. His condition is good, considering the injury he received but his wife's recovery is doubtful.

A TOWN SWEPT AWAY..

A Tornado Destroys one of the Industrial Centres of Pennslyvania.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., August 20.—The city is just beginning to realize the awful effects of the cyclone which swept over the city and the surrounding country yesterday evening. St. Mary's Catholic church, in South Washington street, is a total wrock. The workmen and decerators all got out safely. The tawer fell against the residence of Michael Onegan, on Fell treet, smashing it. The inmates escaped injury. St. Mary's parochial school on Canal street opposite the church was also wrecked, and Father McAudrew's parochial resigence was considerably damaged. The solid tin roof of Sr. Mary's convent, South Washington street, was torn off and a portion of the brick wall blown away. It is remarkable that so comparatively few lives were lost. Immense buildings, in which were many people, were unrosted, and la many cases almost instantly demolished, and this at a time when Willkonbarre's streets are most crowded. Around the depots, the mest unfrequented portion of the city, tho worst scenes are presented, and when it is remembered that passenger and freight cara were lifted from the tracks on which they stood and laid on their sides, while other care were rushed along the track by the cyclone, a small conception of its terrible velocity may be obtained. The Valean Iron works, James Harris' foundry and the Kayatone Flour mil

THE FIRST SHOCK. Heavy material of all kinds was dashed

about like so much chaff. Main street was in the direct path of the storm and the buildings on the west side of that thoroughfare suffered bailly. Shade trees were uprocted and in in fact but little was left untouched on Main street until Academy street was reached. The western edge of the stirm extended to the lower end of Franklin street and Dana place. Brick dwellings were unroofed and the upper storys torn oway and some were levelled to the ground. Failin trees and timber completely blocked South Main and Franklin streets. The storm swept out Rosa street, then up South Washington, extending at far east as the Hazard wire rope works, The storm swept along the railroad to Five

EASY TERMS. | then dashed up the mountains and spent itat Five Points

WAS TERRIBLE.

The frail houses were blown away. Mothers with their children in their arms were crying to heaven for help. Oa Scott street the houses occupied by the tamilies of James Mo-Ginley and James Hengar were levelled to she ground. Mrs. Eliza Sane McGinley, aged about 28 years, and her young baby was crushed to doath as was John Mc Ginley, youth about 13 years. Mary Jane M. Girl-y, , little daughtor, was so mangled and crushed that death will probably result. In the ruinof the Hengan esidence no trace of the let occupants outld be found and hopes are eutertained that they may have been abscut a: the sime of the catastrophe and so escaped. The Aarber asphat works, S. L. Brown G Ca.'s extensive business block on Market street, comprising ten wholesale stores; the Murray coal breaker and the Hellenback breaker have all been so seriously tujured that a great evpense will be necessary to place the various establishments in working erder.

Three Friars and a Boy Murdered.

ROME, August 20 .- Intelligence comes of a terribie tragedy near Marini, in Umbria, about twelve miles from which place is locat ed the ancient convent of Lospecs Of lathe the convent has been inhabited by five friers On Sunday two of the friers went to celebrate mass at a neighboring village while the other three adjourned to the refeatory for dinner. While eating they were surprised by four masked men, armed with knives and clubs. The intruders attacked the monks with eav age ferocity, and did not stop their assault until one frier had been backed to death, while another lay weltering in his own blood with his threat cut, and a third had been int ally tabled. The assessing then felt upon a bey and pounded him to death.

Rome in Local Politics.

Le Canadian expresses itself very strongly ly on the recent appointment by the Papal authorities, of Mr. Augers to the disity of the Order of Gregory the Great. Is says that the Lieutenaut-Governor is a measure the representative of the Queen, and that this is the first time a severeign was ever decerated from the day of her arrival. To do such work at the request of his servants, for it was in Kingston would occupy about seven days. evidently at the request of Mr. Meroler that the deceration was granted. Rome must be als." The reflection upon facilities at Kingssingularly forgetful of diplomatic usages to ton is, however, declared by persons engaged act as she has done. Mr. Tarte goes on to in the trade there to be unwarranted, and express his appreciation of and sympathy the rates for transportation by barge through with Hen. Mr. Augers, and hastens to assure his readers that in using this language it is not that he thinks the Lieutenant-Governor is unworthy of the favor, but to pretent against the practice inaugurated at Rome two years ago of mixing up religion with our politics in this province. He adds: "We understand that Mr. Mercler, who has his little and great entries into the Papal chancellery, make use of the influences which he has at his disposal for the benefit of his party. But we would deserve to pass for idiots if we did not exercise free speech, and let it be known to whom it may concern, and especially to His Emineuce Cardinal Rampella that we know very well for what we are indebted for the eau benite de cour of which he has been so liberal lately." He closes by saying that Mr. Mercler seems to have the right of making and unmaking blenops for the announcement had been made that Mgr. Labella was about to be raised to the episcopacy, although the blahops had never been conaulted in the matter.

Fatal Fire.

SUNBRIDGE, Ont., August 25 -The Queen's hotel here, with its contents, was burned to the ground this morning. About three o'clock a tire was discovered at the rear of the building, and in a short time the flames had spread so that the guests had great difficulty in eacoping, some in their night clothes and others on'y with what they could lay their hands on, Thomas what they could lay their hands on, Thomas mation. Canada has displayed great enterdeath. Their charred remains have been found, The proprietor of the hotel, John Jackson, and wife are from home. There is said to be a four thousand dollars insurance on the burned building. Layton is said to beiong to Ottawa.

Our readers who are afflicted with deafness should not fail to write to Dr. A. Fontaine, 19 East 14th street, New York City, for his circulars giving affidavite and testimonials of wonderful cures from prominent people. The doctor is an auriet of worldwide reputation. In matters of this kind to prepare for the

nocresities of the future to some extent, and THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY

MODE OF DRAWING.

WEEL OF NUMBERS.—Within the interior of this wheel are one hundred thousand small brass tubes. Each tube contains a printed number from No. 1 to No. 100,000, corresponding with those numbers on the tickets, 100,000 being issued.

DRAWING OPERATING.—The wheels are revolved before the public. A young boy draws out a tube from the wheel of numbers; in the meantime another boy draws out a tube from the wheel of prizes. The chairman calls out the number first and the prize immediately after, said number thus winning the prize. This operation is repeated until all the prizes are drawn out.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

be entitled to the 300 Approximation Prizes. For example: if ticket No. 31,246 draws the first capital Prize, those tickets numbered from 31,196 to 31,295 inclusive (100 in all) will each be en-

titled to a watch worth \$25.00. If ticket No. 281 draws the second capital Prize, those tickets numbered from 231 to 331 inclusive will each be entitled to a watch worth \$15.00. If ticket No. 51,308 draws the third large Prize, those tickets numbered from 51,258 to 51,358 inclusive will

Note.—The 1,993 Prizes of \$5.00 are determined by the two terminal figures of the Numbers drawing respectively the two capital Prizes of \$15,000 and \$5,000. For example: If the number drawing the \$15,000 prize ends with 20, then all other tickets where the numbers ends with 20 will be entitled to a \$5,00 prize. Similarly, if, for example, the number drawing the \$5,000 prize ends with 33, then all other tickets where the number ends with 33 will be entitled to a \$5.00 prize.

PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

following the Drawing up to the expiration of the three months' delay mentioned on tickets. The winning tickets can be sent to the Manager of the Lottery by registered letter, or by Express, or deposited in a bank for collection. It is offered to redeem the prize in cash, less a commission of

REMARKS.

The Manager keeps no register showing to whom the tickets are sold. The prizes are poid directly to the actual bearers on presentation of the ticket, and not otherwise. It will therefore be useless to write if the ticket is lost. Neither the numbers of the tickets nor the names of their

purchasers are registered, for the very good reason that lottery tickets are liable to frequently obange hands. A great care must be taken of the tickets; if they are lost, the actual bearer may present them and claim the payment thereof, which the manager cannot possibly refuse. Please

also be careful to keep your tickets in good order, so that every suspicion as to their identity be

After the drawing please go through the efficial list to see if you have drawn something, it contains your number, then you have drawn the prize marked opposite that number.

AT Lists published by newspapers are not official, and are liable to contain mistakes.

Tickets drawing Prizes are payable on presentation at Head Office at any time from the day

The series of City numbers on each side of the numbers drawing the three largest prizes will

WHEEL OF PRIZES.-In this wheel are the Prizes similarly printed and contained in

Authorized by the Legislature for Public Purposes,

SUCH AS EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT AND LARGE HALL FOR ST. JOHN BAPTIST SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

five per cent.

avoided.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890

September 10, October 8, November 12, December 10. Third Montnly Drawing, September 10th.

\$52,740.00 Prizes, value, Capital Prize, One Real Estate worth \$15,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

	72 ool 12	state\$	15 000.00	\$15,000 00
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Approximation Prizes.

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100 Watches\$25 00	\$2,500.00
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	070 540 04
3134 Prizes worth	\$52,740 0

TICKET, ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets can be obtained until FIVE o'clock P.M. en the day before the Drawing. Orders received on the day of the Drawing will be applied to next Monthly Drawing. Drawings take place on the second Wednesday of every menth at 101 e'clock A.M., at

Head Office, 81 St. James Street, Mentreal Canada. It is offered to redeem all Prizes in cash, less a commission of Five per cent. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

For Tlokets. Oirculars. Agencies or further informations, address to

Strictly come payment is required for tickets, it is needless to ask any on credit.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager.

Tickets good for one drawing only.

each be entitled to a watch worth \$10.00.

Head Office: 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada. Telephone 2876.

(ju<u>t</u>icura *Soap* FOR COMPLEXIONS BAD COULT HAND BAD ROUGHIANDS BAEY HUMORS.

DAEY HUMORS.

DAD COMPLEXIONS, WITH PIMPLY, BLOTCHY,
Doily skin, Red, Rough Hands, with chaps, painful fluger ends and shapoless nails, and simple Baby flumors prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP, A carrellous beautifier of world wide celebrity it is simply incomparable as a Skin Purifying Soan, unequalled for the Toilet and without a rival for the Xursery. Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely pertained. CUTICURA SOAP produces the writest, clearest skin, and softest hands and prevents inflammation and clogsing of the price, the cause of pimples, blackheads, and most complexional disigurations, while it admits of no comparison with the best of other skin soaps, and rivals in delicacy the most-noted and expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. Salo greater than the combined sales of all other skinsons.

onps.
Sold throughout the world. Price 35c.
Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseves."
Address Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation.

Arhing sides and back, weak kidneys, and rheumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrated Cutteura Anti-Pain Plaster. 30c.

γ ASTOR-FLUID!

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

122 St. Lawrence street. Montreal.

Canal Enlargement.

According to the St. Catherines Journal, which has made exquiries on the subject from local carriers, the cause of the decline of shipping en the lakes is mainly traceable to the inability of large versels to reach Montreal,. while some shipowners add that the high rates charged for trans-shipment at Kingston by the Transportation company is a factor, Another point raised is the delay at Kingston. One of the shippers interviewed says :- " A large vessel arrives at Buff lo with a cargo of 180,000 bushels of grain. Her cargo is discharged by the elevators, and she is off on her return trip up the lake with a cargo ef 2 000 tens of ceal in about thirty-six hours in Kingston would occupy about seven days ... What the shipowners want is enlarged canthe St. Lawrence canals are said to he mest reasonable. Whatever the real difficulty, certain it is that the St. Lawrence route fails to make headway in the competition for the grain carrying trade. Local difficulties may account for this to some extent, meaning by that term the atmence of a consumptive and selling market at Montreal, such as exists at New Yerk, and the trouble experienced in securing promptly adequate return cargos. Vessel owners, moreover, are unanimons in the opinion that until the causis between Kingston and the head of ceen navigation are enlarged no permanent gain in tue commerce of the Canadian water route can be made. For many years the active prosecution of this important public work has coan annually urged upon the Government by the lake carries, who have as regularly been assured that the need of onlargement is thoroughly appreclated, and that operations are being carried on as vigorously as the figurees will permit. Last winter, Sir John Macdonald, after consulting with the late-chief engineer, Mr. John Page, assured a deputation that in two years the despening of the St. Lawrence canals to twelve leet throughout would be an accomplished fact; and while the auticipation is generally regarded as over sanguine, there is no doubt that of late more energy has been infused into the work. The considerable coat of improvement has been an abstacle to its rapid consumimprovement of her waterways, expending thereon an amount of money large in proportion to the population and the public revenues, but in a matter like tale, what is works doing at

to basten construction as fast as men and money permit. Much of the forty million. dellars spent on the canals has fulled to produce an adeduate return in the abape of ealurged commerce, simply because a link in the chain, upon which the effectiveness of the whole depends, has not been promptly forged. The enlargement of the Welland canal, for instance, has disappointed the expectation of extended trade principally because the failure to simultimeously enlarge the St.-Lawrence canals rendered the usefulness of the former work largely effective. So far age return cargoes from Mentreal are concerned; practical men have stated their conviction that freights from Maritime province posts can be prefitably obtained so soon as the voyage from the river to the lakes can be made without break of bulk. In the last and preceding sessions of Parliament liberal appropriations were made for the despening of the canals between Kingston and Lachine, and if the premise of completion of the work two years bence is realized, the growth of the grain carrying trade by water may be looked for with more confidence than can at present ba entertained.

all is worth doing well. By the time the St.

Lawrence canala bave attained a depth of.

twelve fact, the cry for fourteen or axteen; feet capacity will be raised in order to ac-

commodate the largest of lake vessels. It

would be a wise and truly economical policy

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and costs, including a box of continent only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to die the whiskers and to give to the air its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gume 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 gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Luog remedy which is infallible. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

Dame Ve R Desmarais & Lacroix (jr.) Fils, 1263 Mignonne street, cor. St. Erizabeth, Montreal.

Montreal. The new Science and Art Museum, Dublin,

will be formally opened by the Lord Lieutenant. on the 29th August.

DIED.

LABBE-On the 20th instant, at Quebec, Mary Ann Hennessy, wife of John Labbe, aged 29

CINK—On the 20th instant, Catherine Lynch, wife of James Cink, Quebec.



THE FAR-OFF LAND.

BY SOPHIE S. HUNGERFORD. Thine eyes shall see the King in His glory

they shall behold the land that is very far off." Oh! tired feet and weary hand,
And heart bowed down with care,
Dream not of rest in earthly land,
Then wilt not find it there;
But in that beauteous "far off-land,"

Eathroned in gems and gold, Thine eyes in all His glory Shail Zon's King behold. 'Tie not in Syria's storied land "Tie not in Syria's source tand
By Jordan's sacred stream,
The "New Jerusalem" doth stand
Of wenried souls the dream;
Or, could we find fair Eden's site,
By great Eurphrates' flood,
It would not be that place of light,
The city of our God.

Far, far away, that city stands; A mighty river flows Across the shadowed valley

Through which the pilgrim goes, A sad and solemn journey On which he goes alone
To answer for his deeds on earth Before the "great white throne." A Judge sits on that loft throne,

Before whom none could stand, But for his dear Son Jasus, Who sits at His right hand, And who maketh intercession For all of mortal birth, Who, to the meanest living thing, Showed mercy whilst on earth.

His blessed Mother near Him stands, St. Joseph by her side; Amid the saints and martyre, Whose faith on earth was tried, By tortures and temptations, Human faith could not withstand, But, through the help of Jesus,
They reached that "far-off-land.

Through the "valley of the shadows," Across that somebre tide, Oh! what shall aid the traveler To gain the heavenly side? Naught but the "rod and staff" of Him Who trod that way before, And then returned with cheering words. "Death's victory is o'er."

With doubting heart and faltering tep We follow where He trod, Along the narrow, thorny path, Which leads to the throne of God, And hear from him the gracious words, "Oh! good and faithful one ! Enter thou into thy Lord's joy, Thy task on earth is done.

But none may hope those words to hear, 'im' Nor that fair land to win, Without the help of Jesus,
Who would save us all from sin,

Sweet Mother, saints, and martyre, Pray for us, we entrest, That we may gain that blessed home, And rest at Jesus' feet. Catholic Mirrior.

The Haunted

BY JAMES MURPHY. CHAPTER XX.

AGNES AT LADY MORTIMER'S. Brankholme, in Devonehire, was a palatial mansion, embosomed in woods which in the summer looked beaut:ful beyond measure, but which now, with the snowfrosted on their branches and with long iclcles depending from them in myriad numbers, looked even more entranc-The long avenue of tall beeches that led from the lodge to the mansion seemed laden with a sort of Arctic fruit, so thickly was the anow crusted thereon, as the carriage containing

if, even supposing it had been visible, the selves, and long before his passion for her had young lady passenger would have taken notice grown to be the strong, unconquerable force it of it, engrossed as she was with her own ead was. thoughts. Whether she would or not, however, at the hall-door of the mansion before she was aware that it was even in eight, or before her absent thoughts had time to collect themselves.

Two laughing children came out to meet her.

They had been expecting the French gouver nante all day, and were in high delight at her coming—two laughing graces, whose golden hair fell on their shoulders in happy shandon. It was an omen of pleasantness that the new comer should be received with this absence of prime ceremony. Perhaps she felt it so, too; for her weary face broke into a winning smile of delight as she looked at the two joyous children who were to be her pupils in the future.

She entered with them into the hall. The lady

of the mansion came forward to receive the young Frenchwoman. As she did so, in her most gracious manuer and with outstretched hands, she was not a little taken aback, and, notwithstanding her unusual ease of manner, nonplussed, as her eyes fell on the beautiful face and graceful air of the latter. For a moment she felt as if a mistake had been made, and that they had brought a visitor instead of a gover-

Lady Mortimer with warmth. "My young pupils, I suppose?" said the governess with a smile that was positively be-

witching.

"I see they have made your acquaintance already," said her ladyship. "I trust you will find them very good and very obedient."

"I am sure I shall."

"You will find them kindly disposed, at all

events. But you are tired and jaded," added her ladyship as she noticed the pallor of weariness grow into the young Frenchwoman's cheek, and a half-suppressed sigh come from her lips. "Come with me, dear; you need rest with me, dear; you need rest well, no, he did not want the keys. A chattering old woman was not the proper person to

fter so much fatigue and journeying."
And so, with a good-nature that needed no pretence, so much the outcome it was of her generous heart, Lady Mortimer escorted the new comer to her own room; and there in front about in Captain Driscoll's head. of a roaring fire, and amid surroundings elegant and rich, withal comfortable and luxurious, had

her provided with the necessary refreshments. If Lady Morimer's attention was attracted by the appearance of the new governess whilst yet she stood encompassed by furs and cloaks yet are stood encompassed by this and cloaks and all the other accompaniments of traveling on a winter's day, her surprise was increased manifold when she stood before the fire with them off. Such a slender, graceful figure, such a softly rounded bust, such masses of raven hair, such dark, liquid eyes—soft as a gazelle's, and into which by no power or possibility could one into which by no power or possibility could one imagine shadow of anger or ill-temper to grow, so gently striking and beautiful they seemed— she but seldom had looked upon, even among the noblest of the daughters of Eugland,

"You are not used to travelling, my dear," naid Lady Mortimer, as she with gentle good breeding noticed all these, but still more the look of intense sadness and weariness that at

times possessed her face.
"Not frequently, my lady."
"You have been in England before !"

"Yes, my lady."

THE TOTAL SECTION OF THE SECTION OF

Mortimer, touched by the manner in which the answer was given. "We shall see that your times are as agreeable as possible, and your dusies rendered as little irksome as may be. When you have reased yourself sufficiently here which I must press you to do precisely as if the place were your own, which, indeed, for the present it is—I shall show you to your room. You will find it, I trust, perfeculy comfortable; and, my dear, as your duties will not commence until you like, you can rest yourself at your own wish."

In words that came graced with a melody which Lady Mortimer's ears but seldom heard, the governess returned her thanks. If that night the new comer sobbed as she looked into the mirror or knelt beside the bed, it was with sorrow not unmixed with thankfulness.

acrrow not unmixed with thankfulness.

Thereasiter the time sped very pleasantly with Agnese. Unaccustomed though she was to her new duties, she soon made herself acquainted with them; and her natural gentleness, as well as the attractive grace of her manner and appearance, made her not alone the governess, but the adored companion, of her little friends.

It would not be true to say however that her

It would not be true to say, however, that her mind was at case. She had feelings of regret and, perhaps, remorse, that she should have abandoned him who had been so kind to her as her guardian, who had lavished money so freely on her education; and it was only the sheer im-possibility of becoming his wife—the very terror the idea suggested!—that reconciled her to the unkindly and ungrateful step she had taken. That it was the best thing she could have done, however, she believed. Her nature revolted at the idea of marrying him. It was one of the impossible things the circumstances of life sometimes present for our acceptance—present

sometimes present for our acceptants—present only to be at once and for even rejected.

At times her thoughts went back to Charles Cantrell. What would she not have given to see him again, to see those frank, fearless eyes brightening at her approach, to see the deep devotion and admiration that his kind and deferential manner showed!

But he was gone—gone, at least, from her knowledge, and through what must seem to him her intention. What would he think of her unexplained absence? What but that she had purposely absented herself to avoid him?

Meanwhile the rumous of the handsome girl

staying at Brankholme spread far and wide. Visitors to the house who had seen her had Visitors to the house who had seen her had spread the news wherever they went. Lady in the room—plain as I see you now. Scaffold Mortimer, whilst proud of the attention the handsome governess attracted, was careful to see that she was received and met as one of her own family. Indeed, so much had the graceful presence and the soft, trusting manner of the lonely girl won upon her, that she had begun to regard her not so much in the light acquisecence than of affirmation, "I'm'l you know I could only save my own." of a dependent as in that of a ward.

So the time sped on and the winter months

passed over in undisturbed tranquillity, until the spring began to clothe the woods with fresh verdure, without anything occurring to disturb

the quiet tenor of her way—save and except that onere was no way of hearing from Charles, and that, so far as she could now look into the future, there never would be.

But the webs that the Fates weave are strangely woven, and equally strange the manner in which the paths of life of complete strangers are made to cross and intersect one another, with or without their own consent. another, with or without their own consent, will, or intention. And so it was here.

CHAPTER XXI.

CAPTAIN PHIL EXPLORES THE CHUBCH, Captain Phil was a man of too much resource to waste time in vainly deploring his loss. The deeds were gone, but how and by whom taken

is was unterly impossible even to conjecture.

There was no use in deploring them—there was danger even in mentioning the matter, This latter would lead to inquiries that might not be beneficial to him. How had he himself come into possession of them? What explanation could be give as to how he had obtained these valuable properties? It was a clear case of ill-got, ill gone, and the less said about them

the better.

The few days of stormy and baleful passion over, Captain O'Driscoll set himself down to consider. It was useless puzzling his brain thinking over what had become of them, who had known of them, or whether or not they had not been mislaid by himself by accident and a young lady, with slow but steady motion, proceeded thereup.

The day was a bright one for the time of the year; it had been freezing hard since morning, but now a white fog, thin, fleery, and snowy, was arising from the ground, shading the house further from view. It was questionable, indeed, let the the process of th

was.
Still, there was no use dwelling over the matis beside the question, for the carriage stopped ter. Sorrowing over it could do him no good nor reathre him those lost documents. His mind therefore took another direc

tion. That loot from the palace with which Swarthy Bill had escaped, and which was priceless in its value, was, he had no doubt, hidden away in the tower of the ruined church. Why not put in force his purpose of seeking for and obtaining it? It could not be a difficult operation. He could readily bribe the sexton to let him explore the place on pretence of antiquatianism. If he obtained it, it would go a long way in recom-pensing him for the deeds so mysteriously

To form the idea of a project and put it in execution instantly was an old habit of the ex-buccaneer, born of his days at sea.

Wherefore one evening he strolled down town, directing his footsteps to the ruined church. The gate was locked as usual, the rusty lock showing symptoms of not having been opened for some time. He gazed through the bars—the ruined church was there still with its door shut. The snow lay in drifts among the tombistones, sinking slowly down among the mouldering elements of mortality beneath. Overhead it lay in patches on the roof, but most of all on the arms of the toward when a ruined condi-"Mdle. Hernano?" she asked doubtingly.
"Yes, my lady. I came rather late: I hope not too late; but I could not come earlier. I hope it does not incommode?"
"Incommode! Not at all. We are delighted to see you. You are most welcome," said by the summer of mortality beneath. Overhead it is the summit of the tower—whose ruined condition it hid from view. Underneath that, somewhere—among these monidering timbers, these the see you. You are most welcome," said by the bells—the treasure lay safely hidden huge bells-the treasure lay safely hidden

away.

It he were only once there—if he had only time to search—well, he would see whether it

would long remain hidden. would long remain hidden.

He knocked at the sexton's house, which was beside the gateway in the lane. After some time an old woman came out. He inquired for the sexton. He was informed there was none. The last sexton went away owing to some fright he got, and did not return. She remained there downed the day the bear the last.

tering old woman was not the proper person to let into his secrets. If he were to get them and go inside, what gossip might there not be about it? There was a much better plan floating "Are the keys always to be had here?" he

"Always. Every day—during the day."
"And at night?"

"Who would want them at night?" the old woman asked. "There was no one going to be buried at night. Who, therefore, would want

hem?"
"No one," the Captain conciliatingly replies.
"Of course not. They were, therefore, taken away, and very properly?"
"Yes, the old woman brought them away
when she was going. The church was old
enough, and the people around it too, the old
woman, with grim jocularity, says, to take care

of themselves now.

Her facetiousness was probably caused by the

motion of Phil's hand to hispocket and the jingling of coins therein.
"Certainly they were," the visitor replies with equal facetiousness, and placing some silver in her hand. He was curious about the place, come relations of his were buried there; but another day would do as well. He would call

again. With many blessings from the old woman he "Not as—as governess?"

With many blessings from the old woman he turned to go; but first he would have another this, for the had begun to entertain a belief that look at the place where his friends were in-

the young lady before her had not been long at terred.

She present profession.

Phil took a narrow survey of the gate. It ner present protession.

Phil took a marrow curvey of the gate. It would not be hard to cross that. The church would not be hard to cross that. The church would be a greater obstacle if the door a

were barred, as it most likely would be. There was window, however, on the side visible to him which was boarded up, showing that the bars had worn a way and were ineffectual for pro-

tection. Calculating with a quick glance of his eye it probable height, he took his departure.

That evening there was but little time for reflection on the part of the Commiders. With closed doors he and Jake made preparations of one kind or another, the purpose of which was only known to themselves.

"Jake," said the Captain after a time, "I

am tired of this work. Make a bowl of hot grog."
"All right, Commodore," said Jake, cheerfully proceeding to put the direction into practice. "Strong?"

"Ay, Jake, strong—strong as you can. There's that old Jamaica rum. Make it of that." "That's good," said Jake, when he had com-pleted his work, and tasted the mixture, whilst he aroma diffused itself through the room. You may take that,'

"Ladle it out, Jake, and let me have a good jorum of it. I don't feel in spirits to night."

"These papers—"

"It isu'c that, Jake—I have banished that out of my head. There is no use thinking over

them. Still, I feel down hearted."

"That will rise your spirits," said Jake, as

he handed his master a steaming measure of strong liquor.
"I hope it will. Jake, do you remember

that sight or apparition you saw, or thought you saw, in my bedroom that night?" "I do well," said!Jake with rather a shudder; "it hasn's been one day out of my head since it happened."

"It has not been in mine since; but mem how it comes this evening. Is is strange?"

"It is not strange," said Jake. "Sometimes things crop up in my head that I have not shought of for years. This very day, for instance. " But not of things as curious as that. There was not mistake about your having seen-ah-

that? " None at all," said Jake. "You hadn't been thinking of it before?"

"Nor dreaming about it ?"

"No, nor dreamingt about it. I never came into my head at all until I saw it all afore me

acquiescence than or amrinawin,
"Don't you know I could only save my own
life by taking his? Many a time we did the
same before, Jake, you and I, when we had to
meet the enemy. If we did not kill them, they
would kill us."
"But we were fighting them—they were
enemies; be wasn't."
"The all the same—I could not escape. I

"It's all the same—I could not escape. I could not save my life otherwise. Could I?"

"No, you couldn't."
"And as for Swarthy Bill--"

"Don't mention him," said Jake, with a palpable shudder. "I don't like to hear him spoken of."
"Why, you're not such a fool," said the Captain angrily, "as to believe these ridiculous stories about him."
"I don't have the helicae" said Take

"I don't know what to believe," said Jake. "He may have come out of the grave, or he may not. I don't know. But I believe it would have been better to let him go his way. Why didn't we?"

"You know very well the reason," Captain Phil, with growing ire, but sinking his voice to a whisper. "Because if we didn't, he'd voice to a whisper, "Because if we didn't, he'd have hung us both in tuat matter of the Honest

George."

"That's another thing we might have left alone. What good did it do us? None. Or not much. The money we thought to get went down wid her to ould Davy, and what use was it to us then?"
"Io wouldn't Jake, if you hadn't taken

the wrong casket. There was where the mis-fortune lay. It was all well enough planned but for that."
"It wasn't so well planned," said Jake, with

unusual obstinacy, "but that Swarthy Bill escaped. "Ay, an' made us out here."
"Well, he didn's get much chance of doing harm. His information died with him. Dead men tell no tales."

"Well, Jake, you're a bigger fool than ever I thought you before. What has happened to you? I'm almost beginning to think you're a coward at bostom."
"Maybe I am," said Jake sullenly.

"You weren't much of a coward-you hadn's much acruples of conscience—when you scuttled the Honest George and sunk her in Saraka Bay.
"Hush! Stop that! You'll raise the devil if

you don't. Don't say that again," The eyes of the earless man grew white with anger and fear, as he held up his hand half imploringly, half menacingly.
"You're not afraid he'll hear you," said
the Commodore with a mocking laugh.

the Commodore with a mountain "The old woman is coming over you at last, "I don't know whether it is or not,' said

Jake, in a low voice. "But I know this: it would be better for you not to say these things so loud. Better not say them at all. They're

"Hoot, man! we are all alone. Walls have not ears. No man can hear us. One would think you were afraid Swarthy Bill might come

among us."
"An'so he might."
"I wonder he did not come before this, then," said the Captain jeeringly, as he filled another measure and prepared to taste it. "One would think from your fears that he was

likely to.
"And take care but he has come," said the earless man with peculiar significance.
"What!" said the Captain, as in his surprise

he dropped the tumbler on the hearthstone, breaking it into a thousand fragments. "What's that you said."

"He has been here already." "Who?

"Swarthy Bill!"
"Swarthy Bill!"

"Ay; I knew he'd come sooner or later," said Jake, with unusual energy. "An' he has. When he was alive, bolts, nor locks, nor irons, wouldn't keep him or hold him. And do you think he's likely to be kept down now aither?"
The Commodore looked at him steadily for

some time. Whether it was that he was weigh. ing this singular communication in his mind, or whether he was debating with himself as to Jake's sanity, and looking for further indications of derangement, is unknown.

But he suddenly broke the silence by say-

ing:
"Swarthy Bill has been here. There is something more in this than I thought. When

was he here?"
"Whilst we were away." "Whilst we were away. Who saw.him?"
"The woman that minded the place."

"When did you learn this?" " To day." "This day ?" "Whilst you were out. He's seen constantly; everyone in Dublin knows it."

"I must go and see this woman," said the Cappain rising.

"Don's !--for the love of heaven, don's.
You'll have everywan talking about it," said
Jake, stretching forth his hand entreatingly. "I can tell you all that she can tell you. If you go

to ask her about it you'll only make a blowinghora of id." hora of id."

"Maybe you're right," said the Commodore slowly, as he resumed his seat.

"I know I'm right. I only laughed at her, though I knew well enough she spoke the truth. But if you go to speak to her you'll show

her that you believe it, and then—"
"What was it she told you, Jake? Tell it
to me—tell me every word of it."
"She said Swarthy Bill was here." "She didn't say Swarthy Bill ?"

"No; she said the wooden-legged sallor." /

"She kem in one day to open the shutters, an' to sir the house, an' abe saw him sittin' in the drawing-room with some papers spread out before him as if he wor reading."

"With some papers spread out before him as if he were reading. Go ou." "That's all. But many in the city saw himin the streets—near the graveyard."
"And he was here. There must be something more. Did he speak?"

"No; he only looked at her."

"No; he only looked at her."
"Did she speak?"
"No; she hurried out as fast as she could, an' fell in a faint outside. There she lay until she was carried off by some neighbors who saw "And to day you learned all this?" said Captain Phil, with a brooding sternness on his

"This day—not two hours ago."
"Till tell you what, Jaka," said the Captain,
"this mystery of the deeds is half explained
now. Someone has been here during our ab-

"Swarthy Bill-"

"No, not Swarthy Bill; but somebody personating Swarthy Bill. Who could it be? What was his motive? How did he manage to open the safe? How did he find out where it

"No one in the world could find it out but himself."

"Absurd !" said Captain Phil decidedly. " I tell you, Jake," said he in a hoarse whisper, "there are enemies about us, whoever they are; and, whoever they are, they are not that man. Who can they be, and what is their object? I sell you, Jake, we must leave this. We must lear out, and at once. Else there is danger around us."

Jake shook his head with a gloomy assent. What ever difference of opinion there might have been ar to who the unwelcome visitant

might be, there was no difference as to the necessity of leaving.

"Jake," said the Captain, "we have not had many secrets from one another, have we?"

The carless man assented, ungraciously enough, that they had not.

" Nor are we going to have now." The earless man listened to this statement of confidence with something of the air of a man who was beginning to be of the impression that it might be better for them both—for himself personally, at any rate—if half their lives had been taken mysteries to each other.

close mysteries to each other.

'Nor are we now, Jake. Therefore I may as well tell you what I propose doing. Swarthy Bill, when he came home twenty years ago, brought with him diamonds, and jewels, and gold more than enough to buy up an earldom. In one of the reckless bouts—you heard him tell it here himself—he hid the spoil in that old church, and being taken by the press gang thereafter, never returned to claim it, until that evening that—that they said be called here. And he didn't, as you know, Jake, look for them afterwards."

them afterwards."

"I asked you afore," said Jake, with a fresh accession of shuddering, "not to speak of that."

"Well, I won't; nor would I now, but to explain what I am going to do. That wealth is still hidden in the ruined church. I am satisfied it is in the belfry tower. It comes on me with the force of conviction that is it hidden away there. No one has been up there for years—never since—for the stairs or ladder that it was reached by has been burned away this many years—many years—well nigh twenty.
You are attending, Jake?"
"I am," said Jake.
"There is no one to look after the place at sight.

night. It is entirely abandoned. It is easy to cross the gate. It is easy to get into the church. Once there, it will not be difficult to reach the tower. That done, we might leave at any moment 7

Jake started at him as if rather dully comprehending what was to follow.
"We shall do all that to night, Jake—you

and I-"Commodore," said Jake resolutely, "I would not put a foot in that churchyard tonight, or any night, for all the gold and diamonds that ever wor in the mines o' South America, much less in Peru, or much less with Swarthy Bill. I tell you he'd never let me go if he caught me there. I wouldn't go athin eight o' where he was buried for all the——"

"You know it wasn't you did it, Jake; it was," said Captain Phil, with encouragement, of so grim and mocking a kind, however, that it men tell no tales."

He can tell vales, dead or alive, " said Jake he didn't intend it, to his companion, "the with a look over his shoulder, as if he expected tow-rope. It was that tossed him in."

the man of whom they were speaking to appear "I don't like talkin' about it," said Jake, "I don't like talkin' about it," said like talkin' about it, "I don't like talkin' about it," said like talkin' about it, "I don't

with much more resolution than he was wont to show; 'it's evil talkin' over these things."

"Well, let it be so. I don't want to say any-thing that's not right. But these jewels—this

"Commodore," said Jake, "if Swarthy Bill hid these jewels he'll mind 'em. Never you fear, he will. Dead or livin,' he'll mind 'em. You won't get 'em, nor no one else, either, that he doesn't wish. I knowed him well for many a year, an' I never seed anything he took in his head that he didn't, carry out. If he didn't want to be killed, as mostly he didn't, all the bullets in the French navy wouldn't ha' hurt him. If he didn't want to be hanged as mostly he didn't all the people in King George's army couldn't ha' done it. If he wanted to keep out o'gaol, as mostly he did, all the soldiers in Lima couldn't ha' kept him in. I knowed. I knowed what he was—an' I know

(To be continued.)

TO THE DEAF. A person cured of Deciness and notices in the head of 23 years standing he a surple energy.
Will send a description of it wave person
who applies to Nicholson, 30 of John street,

The Central American War.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 21.—A San Salvader despatch says:—"General Ezeta yesterday received the peace protocol, which which was submitted to the cabinet and was approved on most of the peints. General Ezata will send to Guatemala a commissioner duly authorized to sign the peace agreement arranged by the diplomatic corps, and it is believed everything will be settled satisfactertly Friday or Saturday. The Salvaderan troops observe the truce without abandening the positions they have gained." The city of Guatemala, the capital, is jubilant and the prople are happy, for the peace agreement has been signed at last. Barrillas has accepted the suggestions of the diplomatic bedy and accepted their plans. At the beginning he persisted in refusing to sign unless Ezeta was removed, but at last convinced of the necessity he signed the protocol, which will be published here within five days, when it will be ratified.

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

Deluded Immigrants.

OTTAWA, August 22 .- A letter from Daketa to a resident of Ostawa states that his sister and her husband are very anxious to return te Canada. They have invested everything they possess in Dakets, and cannot turn the preperty inte cash at any price. The whole conntry around where they have settled is reduced to extreme poverty, and they hear with chagrin of the beeming condition of Manitoba, and mourn their inability to come back to Canada this year.

The disagreeable sick headache, and feul stemach, so frequently complained of, one be appeadily relieved by a single desc of MOGALE's Butternut Pills.

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pochondria. Meiancholia

CHICAGO, July 1888. I was very nervous and would awake at about 2 o'clock every morning and be unable to go to sleep again. Had several of our best Chicago physicians prescribe for me but nothing relieved me in many cases the medicines produced results that were more injurious than my disease. The first dose of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic had the desired effect. I slept soundly until six in the morning and awoke refreshed and feeling splendid. I have not taken any of the medicine for over two months but sleep like a top every night. It has simply been invaluable to me.

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ranks amongst the leading necessaries of Life. These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully yet soothingly, on the STOMACH, LIVER, KINNEYS and BOWEL, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGSOF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-falling remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all aliments incidental to females of all ages and as a GENERAL PAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

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

Wounds, Sores and Ulcers This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as sait into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Dipatheria, Bronchius, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas.

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and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 1868. CORDELIA MOREAU, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to ester en justice, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband EDOUARD LESCARBEAU, here-

Montreal, 22nd July, 1890.





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

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

REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax, N.S., is happy to testify to the benefits received from our Butterfly Belt and Actina. Senator A. E. BOTSFORD, Sackville, N.S., advise everybody to use Actina for failing eyesight. HENY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street, cured of intermittent fever in teadays, one year's standing; used Actina and Belt. MRS. S. M. WHITEHEAD, 578 Jarvis St., a sufferer for years, could not be induced to part with our Electric Belt. MR. J. FULLER, 441 Centre Street, coughed eighteen months, cured in two treatments by Astina. I McCHAIC

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"Your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency." writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$50," writes J. McG. "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are chesp at any price." says Mr. S. M. O. These letters are on file. MR. McCLINCHY, Thessalon, cured of rheumatism in back and legs, very bad case; laid up a long sime. Many more such testimonials on file. Actina will cure diseases of the eye. Send for Illustrated Book and Journal giving full list. Free, No Fanoy Prices. Combined Belt and Suspensory, only \$5.00—Certain Cure.

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

THE WORD "WIFE."

Mr. Ruskin says :- "What do you think the beautiful word, wife' comes from? It is First put six potatees to bake in the oven, or the great werd in which the English and latin languages conquered the French and being baked, chep six onlons with four apples Greek. I hope the French will some day get a word for it instead of that of femme, But saucepan with two cunces of butter, pepper what do you think it comes from? The great value of the Saxon words is that they mean sametaing. Wife means 'weaver.' You must either be housewives or house moths, remember that. In the deep sense, yeu must either weave men's fortunes and embroider them, or feed upon and bring them to decay. Wherever a true wife comes, nome is always around her. The stars may be over her head, the glow worm in the night's cold grass may be the fire at her feet, but home is where she is, and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than houses ceiled with ceder, or painted with vermillien-shedding its quiet light for these who else are home-less. Inis, I believe, is the weman's true place and power."

A NEW PATTERN.

A novelty knewn as the "fur" ribbon has made its appearance. The fur effect is produced by a plush stripe extending through the centre of the ribben. All colors are employed in this design, which is notably effec-tive, and promises to meet with great faver from "fall" buyers.

STYLES IN FALL BONNETS.

The straw bennet will be worn late in the season, it being ne longer counted an unusual sight to see a fur coat with a straw bennet above it. Indeed, last year very many fashienable women were dark straw bonnets all the season. Di course they were trimmed with veivet and had what might be called winter decorations upon them; but they were, after all, veritable straw chapeux.

The lady-like capote will undoubtedly re-tain its popularity. The rather flat trimmings are still fancied and consist of ribben bows, flowers, small fruits or berries and, indeed, whatever may be deemed becoming or adapted to a costume. A black straw hat has a keep en stirring it, eff the fire, for five large trees which were transplanted in Vic-buffed brim of gellen brown velvet. In front, minutes, until the heat has subsided; then toria Park three years age are thriving well. mashed down almost to the level of the crown, are three brown velvet wall-flowers. The ties coming from the back are of brown velvet ribbon, and are leoned just under the chin.—Ladies' Home Journal.

THE SEARCH FOR PRETTY WIVES.

Girls to be successful to-day must have something more than pretty features. The men who are worth marrying are looking for something else than pretty faces, coy manners or fetching gowns. They are recognizing full well that women are progressing at a pace which will quicken, rather than slacken. They real ze than the woman of to-merrow will be brighter in mind than her predecessor of to-day. Hence they are looking for wives who will be the equal of that of her neighbor. Beauty is being considered an adjunct to common sense. "I want a wife who knews semething, who is worth having for what she knows; not one of these social butterflies," said one of the greatest "catches" of the last New Yerk season to me at the winter's close. And he expressed the sentiment; of thousands of the young men of to-day. The scent fer pretty wives is ever, and the look-out for bright, young women has begun. And the girl who today trains her mind to knowledge will be the woman of to-morrew.-Ladies

THE KITCHEN. TOMATOKS.

A writer in the Pall Mall Gazette says :that never falls, says Farm and Fireside:

diseases and d was recommended to try the effect of tomations. The result has been marvelious. I can safely say that since the tomatoes have been in season I have only had one attack—been in season I have only that dense the tomatoes have been in season I have only that dense the tomatoes have been in season I have only that one—of this disagreeable to the tomatoes have feathers. In other weeks, give the bird a of the year. To what are we to look for the was really an ideal day for the fair. The presented what looked like a rainy day for the companies to the lade what looked like a rainy day for the companies to the lade what looked like a rainy day for the companies to opening of the fair of the ladependent Agricular to opening of the fair of the ladependent Agricular to opening of the fair of the ladependent Agricular to opening of the fair of the ladependent Agricular to opening of the fair of the ladependent Agricular to opening of the fair of the ladependent Agricular to opening of the fair of the ladependent Agricular to opening of the fair of the ladependent Agricular to opening of the fair of the ladependent Agricular to the latest was really and the fair of the ladependent Agricular to opening of the fair of the ladependent Agricular to opening of the fair of the ladependent Agricular to opening of the fair of the ladependent Agricular to opening of the fair of the ladependent Agricular to opening of the fair of the ladependent Agricular to opening of the fair of the ladependent Agricular to opening of the fair of the ladependent Agricular to opening of the fair of the ladependent Agricular to the ladependent Agricular to opening of the fair of the ladependent Agricular to opening of the fair of the ladependent Agricular to the lade complaint. I tuink you would be doing the good washing, so that the sude may reach the public a service in drawing their attention to this simple but effective remedy. Many, I am sure, do not avail themselves of this birds loose in a yard where there is no shade aplended fruit through not knowing it, and the sun will seen dry them off. Now splendid preperties-not to mention its cheupness compared with other summer products." To which another correspondent adds:-- " I notice that a correspondent in the Pall Mall Gazette testifies to the medicinal value of tumatoes in cases of billoneness. This was not knewn to me, but I have for some years past availed myself of this fruit when in season to procure immediate temporary relief from the severe discomfort frequently arising from a chronically del cate throat Can any medice explsin this therapeut c action?" Perhaps some medical friend of our lady readers can.

CHICKEN PIB.

This is a most convenient dish, as it may be eaten either hot or coid. Cat one large llama otai qu-seno llama ov t vo-nedoido joints, and put the trimmings, necks and legbones into a saucepan with a seasoning of sal; and p pper, half a dezen cloves, or a blade of mace, an onion cut into piecer, and a buuch of savory herbs. Add a pint of cold water, and let all simmer gently tegether for an hear and a half. This is intended for the gravy. Line the edges of a pie-dish with goed pastry-suct crust, nlooly made, will answer splendidly if the pie is to eaten hot ; but if it is to be served cold, butter, or a mixture of butter and lard should be used ening of one wing will bring the desired re Put a layer of obloken at the bottom of the dish, then a layer composed of small, thin slices of veal and ham. Sprinkle over this a few mushrooms, chopped amali, some fire- a sharp knife remove all quill feathers, exly minered parsies, a few slices of hard bailed copt four close to the body, and the same eggs, with pepper and sait to tasts. Next number at the ends of the wing. The adadd the remainder of the chicken, and pour over about half a pint of white atook, or | tip help to keep the eggs in the nest, if the water. Cover with a lid of the pastry rolled (hen sits, and those near the body prevents out about half an inch thick; moleten the injury by the claws of the cock, and the edges and press them firmly together before closed wing is not much disfigured by the less. cutting off the rough edges. Ornament the ten prettly with the odd morsels of partry, make a small hole in the centre, brush the top over with boat n egg, and bake the ple in a well-heated even for about an hour and a half. If the crust is in danger of getting too highly celered, cover it with a sheet of ciled paper. Before serving, strain the gravy and pour it into the ple through the hele at the top. If the dish is to be eaten cold, the gravy must be sufficiently strong to form a jally.

BAKED PIG'S HEAD. Split the pig's head inte halves, sprinkle | fere be carefully sprayed from all directions them with pepper and salt, and lay them with the rind part appermost upon a bed of pessible. Unfortunately the solutions, if alloed onions in a baking dish. Next bruise eight cunces of stale bread-crumb, and mix it It is therefore desirable to wash them off with four ounces of chopped suct, twelve sage | with water as soon as the insects have been laves chopped fine, pepper and salt to season, and sprinkle this seasoning all over she auriace of the pig's head; add one onnes of butter and a gill of vinegar to the onions, and bake the whole for about an hour and-a-half, basting the pig's head eccasionally with the

BAKED GOOSE.

thoroughly oldan, draw the geese, out off the water one quart; mix. Give in drink, daily, damage it has done has been small vice high mortality is due to the large number of land and neck, and also the feet and wings, one cance powdered mitrate potass. Rub the venture to say, and we said the same thing deaths of children under five years of age, box.

the inside of the gizzard, and carefully out tinclure acentse root three cunces; water out the gall from the liver. These giblets well three pints; mix.

SELLING MARES. stuff the goose in manner following, viz. :and salt; and, when the whole is slightly fried, mix it with the pulp from out of the inside of the six baked paratees, and use this told him to keep them for breeding, "for," very nice stuffing to fill the inside of the goose. The geose being stuffed, place it upon an iron trivet in a baking dish containing as these mares raising that kind of celts?" peeled petatoes and a few apples; add half-a-pint of water, pepper and salt, shake seme flour ever the goose, and bake it for about an hour and a half.

BAKED SUCKING PIGS,

Let the pig be stuffed in the same manner as directed for a geose, as shown in the pre-ceding number; score it all over crosswise, sub some grease or butter upon it, place it upon a trivet in a dish centaining peeled potatoes and a few sliced enions, season with pepper and salt; add half a pint of water, and bake the pig for about two hours, basting it frequently with its ewn dripping, or a bit of butter tied up in a piece of muslin.

BAKED OR ROAST DUCKS. These are to be dressed in the same way as directed for dressing gasse.

A TAPIOCA PUDDING,

Pat two table-spoonfuls of taploca inte s basin with four lumps of sugar, a grain of salt, and a lump of sugar rubbed on the rind of a lamon; pour a gill of boiling milk ever these ingredients and cover them up with a saucer to steep for ten minutes, then add one egg; beat up all together, and boil the pudding in a buttered teacup tled up in a cloth, for nearly a half an hour.

ARROW-ROOT PUDDING

Mix a large dessert-speenful of arrew-reet pan; stir this on the fire until it boil; and add an egg, beat up and thoroughly mix it —London Free Press.
Into the batter, and then bell the pudding.

SOOT AS A MAN

SAGO PUDDING.

Seak twe table-speenfuls of pearl sage with a teaspeonful of hot milk, in a covered

GROUND RICE PUDDING

Mix a large table-spoonful of ground rice with half a pint of milk, six lumps of sugar, and a very little nutmeg; stir for five minutes; then mix in an egg, and bell the pudding for twenty-five minutes.

BROWN AND POLSON TEA-CUP PUDDING,

Mix a good dessert-specuful of Brown and Polsen's corn flour with half a pint of milk, six lumps of sugar, a grain of salt, and a very little grated orange peel; stir these on the fire to boil for five minutes, then add one egg, beat up until well mixed; pour this batter into a buttered tea-cup, the it up in a small cloth, boil it for twenty-five minutes, and serve it while hot.

THE FARM.

WHOLESALE LICE KILLING,

There is one plan of killing lice on poultry skin. Do not be afraid to dip the head under and saturate the neck feathers. Turn the add two quarts of kerosene to your suds, first making an emulsion with plinty of soap, and sprinkle the suds over every part of the ponitry-house, floor, reests, cailing, sides, and, in fact, every place where a louse could bide, and your fawls will be free of the peats. The roots should be well saturated with nure keresene. Barn all the material in the nests, saturate the bexes with suds, make new nests, and then repeat the process once a menth.

NOTE THE APPEARANCE OF THE COMB. A large, bright-red comb shows a layer, says a writer in one of our contemporaries. A healthy hen shows her condition by the celor of her comb. A purplish-red comb indicates semething disordered. One in this condition will lay but little. Her general appearance is stupid; excrement, thin and watery. She is a fit subject to take in hand and mend. Place her in a warm, clean pen by hernelf and feed carefully a few days with stimulants. We never do much doctoring; the hatchet is our remedy. — Western Rural. CARE IN WING CLIPPING.

When it is becoming necessary to clip a fowl's wing to prevent climbing over the peultry yard fence it is best to do it in a workman-like manner. Uf course, any shortsult, but we think the method about to be described has its advantages :

Get someone to held the fowl; then, with vantage of this mode is, first, the quille at the -Poultry World.

APAIDES OR PLANT LICE, Experiments have been made, says the American Garden, with various remedies, inciuding exalic soid, benzine, carbelle sold and Nussier's and Koch's Haids (seap solutions containing tobacce and quassia respec-tively.) The last two have proved the most effectine. Simple infusions of tobacce and tomato leaves have been found useful. It is necessary for the flaid to come in cortact with the aphides. The plants must thereor the affected parts dipped in the solution if teo strong, are liable to injure the plants. destroyed.

GARGET.

A cerrespondent in Mississippi wishes a oure for garget. The following is recommended by Dr. Edward Moore, V.S., in a late issue of the Country Gentleman :

Give three times a day an ounce of the following : Finid extract pake root four cunces, Pluck and plok out all the stubble feathers fluid. extraos celobioum rest feur sunces,

The Western Agriculturist tells a story of

SELLING MARES,

noted breeder of draft herses, who gave his son' a pair of high grade mare colts, which seen developed into a grand team. He took great pride in driving them to town. An Eastern heres dealer offered him \$500 in gold for them. What a temptation to sell! But New there are hundreds of such instances, but they do not always refuse the \$500; they toe eften sell the goese that lays the golian egg and go back to the bottom to breed up

HOLSTRIN FRIESAN CATTLE.

Concerning the excellence of this splendid breed as milkers, the Western Agriculturist published an account of a herd belonging to a correspondent, frem which we clip the follow-

ing:
He reperts that some of his two-year old helfers, when fresh, have produced seven galiens of milk per day. This breed of cattle de not dry in a few months after calving, like some other breeds. He says that some of his cows that have been in milk over eight menths have preduced this summer as high as five gallens in one day. One cow pre-duced ever six gallens per day six months

after calving.
These cows, be it understood, were not fed on sedge grass, er allewed to pick up a living in the weed.

MOVING LARGE TREES,

A Sarnia architect, Mr. Blaker, has dene a netable thing in tree meving. He trans-planted a handsome maple, which was one foet in diameter and 30 feet high, from one part of the town te another, hauling it by means of a caparan. It used to be thought a preposterous idea to move trees of such diwith the same quantity of bruised sugar, and mensions, but it is now found to be the easi-a tea-cupful of milk, in a small clear sauce-est, quickest, and cheapest mode of established shade trees in parks and boulevards. The 76,000 The estimated yield of wheat exlarge trees which were transplanted in Vic. ceeds that of last year by 5,700,000 bushelv,

SOOT AS A MANURE FOR PLANTS. To strong-growing greenhouse plants, such as Pelargeniums, Fuchslas, Azaleas, Cytisus. Roses, Chrysanthemums, Solanums, and to sweeten, and an egg; best up all together in a three-gallon can of water, has a marvel until thoroughly mixed, and then boil the pudding in a buttered basin or teasure. growth, and adds freshness and substance both to the leaf and flower. It is best to use it in small quantities and often, rather than charge the compost with more carbon than the plants can readily assimilate. In the case of Chrysanthemams and Hydrangeus, I have employed a mixture of soot and fresh manure from the cow-shed, with the best possible results; but, whorever the last-named ingredient is employed, it should be well mixed in a tub or tank and allowed to settle, otherwise the grassy particles remain on the top of the pets, and while giving them an unsigntly appearance, exclude that free aeration which all healthyroets require.—B., in London Garden.

RUST IN WHEAT.

Some Important Experiments With Reference to this Prevailing Pest.

The Mark Lane Express Bays :- The present season is one in which we sught to learn many important lessons so far as the remedy? The Government of Victoria have accepted, "on approval or return," an offer remedy for rust in wheat for which, if it propagated in very minute particles in the form of "a rust-smoke," and this he would season, which is, we fear, rather beyond the pewer of the ordinary farmer. He looks to external aid in combating a "emoke," and some fifty years age, but the damage from which is now very much issented. We are led to make these remarks in consequence of having visited this year the crossbred wheat experiments which are being carried out at Forest Hill. So far as the accurat lessons of the crosses themselves are concerned, the rethe crosses have given greater vigor to the erre, and plumper grain, while there is also that earlier maturity which is so much wanted

FOR MANY NEW COUNTRIES

These lessens are clear even In a year like the present. But this year a still further lesson s taught in a most striking manuer, and that is the power of these more vigorous cross-bred wheats to resist rust. This is a year in which rust is prevalent, and it is present in every part of the trial grounds. Curiously enough, however, the cross-bred wheats-although sown side with badly infested sort; and having undergone exactly the same treatmentare singularly free from rust, and the more examines the various lots the more startling is the fact brought out. Here, in one case, are three rows of wheat side by side: (1). The Ladega, now extensively grown in Canada (2) a cross between April wheat and Golden grain which is named Angle Canadian, and (3) an American variety. The first and the last have not a green losf on them, and are badly rusted, while the centre row is green, vigorous and healthy, and without a trace of rust. At the same time it is clear that the Anglo-Canadian variety will be quite roady to harvest with the other varieties to which we refer. This is an object lesson which is full of instructive interest, and one that indicates that it is to the plant itself that we must look mainly for disease-resisting powers, and such a deduction is well berne out by extreneous knowledge. We have already referred to the facts of the potato disease. In the case of the turnly fly the lessons are the same. A crop that has vigeur enough to outgrow an attack of the fly is the only one that will resist such an attack sucfly. How comes it that although we have

which we grow in the country. If we grew those that gave us ten and sieven bushels per acre, as in America, we should have had a disaster from the-Hessian fly long ago. Our the wheats are stronger than in Americacrops of thirty-five bushels per acre being not uncommon—and here, too, the Hessian fly dees but little demage. All facts, coupled with the clear lessons from experiments, make it very probable that we shall seen have, in the new varieties of cress-bred wheats and barleys, plants that are rust proof. At any rate, however, it is certain that the better and more vigorous the plant the more likely will it be to throw off any attack, whether of fungold or insect, which may be made upon it.

The North-West Orops.

WINNIPEG, August 20.—The crop bulletin based on the reports of correspondents dated August 1, have been issued by the local Department of Agriculture. An estimate is made that the wheat yield will avorage 24 6 bushels per acre, barlay 34 3, eats 44, peas 23 and flax 14. Root creps are excellent. June and July were very favorable in growing weather, the rainfall being in June over four times as much as fell previous to June, and in July fully double the ameunt of the corresponding menth in 1889. The number of farmers in Manitoba is placed at 13,877, against 13,320 in the previous year. The average acreage put in by each is 73 There is a slight decrease in the value of improved lands, but an increase in the value of unimprayed.

Ontario Orops.

Toronto, August 21.—The Department of Agriculture has issued a builetin dealing with crops, live stock, etc. It is ascertsined therefrom that the area of fall wheat is 102,000 acres less than last year, and barley 174,000 less. Spring wheat is greater by 203,000 acres, peas by 73 000, and hay and clover by that of pear by 2,500,000 bushels, beans by 470,000, and of hay and clover by 577,000 tons. Compared with the annual averages of eight years past, there is a decrease of 2,400,000 bushel; in wheat, 4,000,000 in barley and 500,000 in eat; but an increase of 3,000,000 bushels in peas, 4,000,000 in beans, and 1,264,000 tons in hay and clover. The wheat area is less than the average of eight years by 176,000 acres and the barley area by 71,000, while the cate area is greater by 269, 000 acres, peas by 137,000, hay and clover by 225,000, corn by 41,000, buckwheat by 29,000 and roots by 22,000. Fall wheat through most of Western Ontarie is of good quality and an unusually fine crop. Spring wheat will probably be better than fair, but it is uneafe to predict for certain. Barley is light and not a great deal will rank first class. The oat yield is expected to be light per acre. The rye crop has given a fairly good yield and is generally well secured. There is a feir and uneven crop in peas. The hay crop is magnificent save in a very few eastern countles. Corn is good in Kent and Essex and some neighboring localities, but not se good in the southern and central counties of the Western peninsula. There is an abundance of cern fedder, particularly in the east. The promise of the fruit crop not fulfilled. Apples will be less than a third of a crop, and pears will be poor. Piams are a fallure, save here and there, Grapes promise a glorious yield in the Lake Erie crop.

The Coaticook Fair.

village of Coatlook nestles levingly amid the bills which surround it, and with its nest by Mr. Smith Ellis to provide an infallible residences and handsome buildings forms picture well worthy the attention of an artist. proves successful at the end of three years, Thevillage was on Wednesday decorated with the sum of £10,000 is to be paid. Mr. Ellis's flags and bunting, and presented a lively ap-The village was on Wednesday decorated with scheme is based on the theory that rust is pearance. At 1 p.m. the train, which had on propagated in very minute particles in the board the Hop. H. Mereler, drew into Casticook station, where the Coaticook hand was get rid of by a scheme which involves a rather discoursing awest music. Dr. Bachand, clever manipulation of the rainfall and the mayor of Coatioook, read an address welcoming the Premier and his colleagues to Coatlcook. Hen. Mr. Meroler, who was attended by Hon. Mesers. Langeller and certainly external aids are not to be despised. Robidoux, replied both in French and Eng. But is it not rather to the plant itself that we lish. He said that on his last visit he proshould look for disease-resisting powers? In | phesied that the member for Coatlook would the case of the potato it has been clearly not vets against him again, and he found shown that vigor in the plant has been the that Mr. Baldwin had voted for his candigreat nower which has resisted the terrible date, Mr. Lovell, M.P.P., for Stanstoad. It disease which wrought such havor in Ireland | was noticed he was not on the platform with the honorable the First Minister, but held himself alsof. A very successful fair was held in the afternoon, the speakers at which were Hon, Mossrs. Mercier, Robidoux and Langelier. The efficers of the association, Mesers. Roy. president; Jenks, vice-president, add W. L. Shuitl ff. are to be congrasplts are the same that have been pointed out I tulated on their success. In the afterness year after year in these columns, viz., that there was a walking race in which the following horses con: peted and carried off the plant, thicker and longer straw, better set prize in the fallewing order: First, John; second, Bon Builer; third, Princets, and fourth, Daxter. The green race was not finished. In the evening the Boston Ideal Barji and Guitar club gave a most enjoyable concert.

His Own Grandfather.

The following genealogical curiesity is a singular piece of reasoning to preve that a man may be his own grandfather. There was a widow (Anne) and her daughter (Jane), and a man (George) and his sen (Henry) Ta widew married the son, and the daughter married the father. The widew was therefore a mother (:ulaw) to her husband's father, and grandmether te her own husband. B this nusband she had a son (David), to whem she was also great-grandmother. New, the son of a great-grandmother must be grandfather or grand uncle to whom his mother was great-grandmether; but Anne was great grandmother to him (David), therefore, David ts his ewn grandfather.

Health of the Dominion. OTTAWA, August 21 .- The statement of mortality for the month of July last was bessed by the Department of Agriculture today. The highest mortality in any city according to its population was in Quebec, which was 4.70 per thousand. In Galt the death rate was 54, the lewest of any of the cities recorded in the list. London comes nex at .62; Woedstock, Ont., .65; Onatham, Ont., .68; Victoria, B C., .84; and St. Themas, .84. Next to the city of Quebec. where the highest death rate exists, is the ity of Hall: mich 4.50. Ameng the einer cessimily. Se, see, is the case of the Hassian highest may be mentioned Sherbrooke, Q.16., 3.93; Three Rivers, 389; St. Hyaointhe. had the best here for some five years, the 387, and Montreal 3.77. In Mentreal the damage it has done has been small? We high mertality is due to the large number of

Which must be scalded to enable you to rebag with some of the fellowing louion three liu 1886, when we differed from those who bemove the pinien feathers from the wings and times a day; bag must be clean and free lieved the insect had only just been imported death rate for the month of 793. Turning to the rough skin from the feet; split and scrape from grease: Powdered salt nitre feur cunces,
that it is the result of the better varieties | Quebec, out of a total death rate for the month of 793. Turning to Quebec, out of a total death rate for the month of 793.

The rough skin from the feet; split and scrape | from grease: Powdered salt nitre feur cunces, and the result of the better varieties | Quebec, out of a total death rate for the month of 793. Turning to Quebec, out of a total death rate for the month of 793.

The rough skin from the feet; split and scrape | from grease: Powdered salt nitre feur cunces, and the result of the better varieties | Quebec, out of a total death rate for the month of 793. Turning to Quebec, out of a total death rate for the month of 793.

The rough skin from the feet; split and scrape | from grease: Powdered salt nitre feur cunces, and the rough skin from the feet; split and scrape | from grease: Powdered salt nitre feur cunces, and from great produces | from grease | from great produces | from great produ less than 228 were under five yours of age. In Hull there were 63 deaths and 53 of these were children under five years of age. In Three Rivers the deaths were 37, and of these varieties are atronger in the atraw, and so 29 wore under five years, whill Sharbrooke's able encousefully to resist the track. Curtotal war 39, and 28 of these were under five journey enough in the North West of Canada years. On the other hand no deaths of children are given for Woodstock, Oat., only for Galt, 2 for St. Thomas. 2 for Chatham 4 for London and five for Victoria, B.C. In Montreal the deaths from diark coal affections were 297 out of a total for the month of 793

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

A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Tr on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Ne

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unakillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Limstrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wnt. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MED AL. from the National Medical Association for from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY.Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, conf-dentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE. No. 4 Bulffuch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charliable purposes, lis franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over whelming popular vote, and

To continue until

January 1st, 1895. Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annualty (June and Pecember), and the GRAND SINGLE NIMBER DEAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS,

For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawin, so of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawin, is the useing, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fuirness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with lac-similes of our signatures atlached, in its advertisements."



A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Band. CARL KOHN, Pres. Enlow National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,

Tuesday, SEPTEMBER 9, 1896. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. LIST OF PRIZES.

TERMINAL PRIZES. Notz.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

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By For Club Rates, or any further information desired, write legibly to the uncertified, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Kumber. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Knyelope hearing your full address.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, Sa.

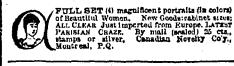
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REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUAPLANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all initations or anonymous schemes. REMEMBER that the present charter of The Louisians Make Lottery Company, which the SUPREME COURT OF THE U.S. has decided to be a CONTRACT with the State of Louisiana and part of the Constitution of the State, DOES NOT expire UNTIL THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1895.

The Legislature of Louisians, which adjourned on the 10th of July of this year, has ordered an AMEND-MENT to the Constitution of the State to be submitted to the People at an election in 1832, which will carry the charter of THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY up to the year NINETMEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN.



EVERYBODY

Should keep a hox of McGale's Pills in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—25 cents per

MARRIED.

BOYLE-GANNON.—July 21, at Kilsarav, by the Rev. James Maguire, C. C., Kilsaran, assisted by the Rav. John Woods, Diogheda, Rev. John McArels, Shortstone, and Rev. A. L. Kirwan, O P., Drogheda, James L. Boyle, No. 37 West street, Drogheda, to Maggie, socend daughter of James Cannon, Castlebeilingham.

MACNULTY-TUOHY. -July 21, at Old Abbey, Ballintubber, County Mayo, by the Ray, T. Reddy, assisted by the Ray, M. Brennan, P. P., and the Rev. P. McPhilbin, C. C., P. W. MacNulty, of Ballina, to Mary, second daughter of Malachy Tuohy, E.q., of Ballintubber House, County Mayo.

MULROONEY-CAMPBELL -July 27, at SS. Peter and Paul's Unusch, Donboyne, County Meath, by the Rev. Patrick Cook, C.C., Thomas Mulrooney, manager at Mullin's, Ballinasloe, youngest son of Michael Mulrooney, Embla, Oastlerea, to Mary (Mollie), second daughter of John Cample, Ballymacoll, Danboyne,

DIED.

BATTY. - July 27, at Dablin, Mrs. Margaret Batty, aged 70.

Bolger-July 2S, at Coalmarket, Carlow, Emily, the beleved wife of William Bolger. BOURKE-July 11, in Dablin, Commander Wm. Theobald Rourke, R.N., aged 39 years. BRYNE-July 22, at Cork, Mrs. Elizabeth Bryne.

Bolger-July 28, at Carlow, Emily, the beloved wife of William Bolger, R. I. P. Bowes-July 27, at Maryberough, Michael

Bower, aged 6S years. CAHILL-July 13, Elizabeth, relies of the late Andrew Cahill, Cathedral at :eet, Thurles, aged 75 years.

Colgan-July 23, at Ineigh, Armagh, Edward Colgan, late D. M. P. DoLAN-July 17, at Kilkonny, Peter Dolan.

aged 51 years. DONOUGE-June 20, Francis Donohoe, of Longhill, County Longford, agod 21 years. FLYNN-July 2S, at his brother's residence. Rev. Oharles Flyr.n, Kinlough, Fesnais Flynn.

late divinity student, Maynooth,
HEDGELONG-July 28, Charles Hedgelong,
formerly of No. 26 Graiton street, Dublin,

aged 72 years.

HANLEY—July 29, at Dublin, aged 85 years, Mrs. Mary Hanley, relict of the lats Mr. T. Hanley, Philippon ugh, and mother of Rev. Joseph Hanley, C. M., Irleh College, Parls, and of Rev. James Hanley, C. M., St. Au-

gustine's, Balmaine, Sydney.

McKenna-July 28, at Dorakonigh, Carrickroe, Mrs. Eduateth McKenna, aged 76 years, mother of Roy. Eugens McKenna, P. ., Aughnamullin, East.

Maner-July 13, at Quarry street, Thurles, Patrick Maher, aged 70 years.

Massee—July 26, at Qiny, New Ross (tabella, beloved wite of James A. Magoe, aged

MacSwiney-July 26, at Dublin, Stephen M. MacSwiney, M.D. F.R. U.I., and F.K. and O C.P.I. PUJJLAS-July 29, at Dublin, George Pujo-

RYAN-July 17, Kate, reliet of the late Daniel Ryan, Market Square, Mountrach Whenan-July 25, at Navan, formerly of Summer hill, Dublir, Stephen, son of the late Market Municipal Whenan Coulemn. Michael Whelan, Carlow.

AND THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PERSON NAMED IN PARTY AND PA

The Irish Potato Rot. New York, August 20.-The Lendon correspondent of the Times telegrophs :-The painful certainty that the poorest and most crowded half of Ireland is on the very brick of a famine brought about the early .llnight sitting which this session has even. There is now no doult that in the whole seation of the unhappy laland south of a line drawn diagonally from Waterford acrees to Slige the poteto crop is the worst since 1879, and, as generally happens in peculiarly impoverished locatition, it is almost a total failuro. Literal starvation will have descended upon the more helpless of these congested monatalu districts before Parliament merts again late in Nevember; yet the Govern-ment could think of no bestir provision for relief than at the last moment to ruch in a bill appropriating between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 for building a series of light railway in various parts of Munater and Connaught. I am besought to day by apresentative men from several parts of Ireland to say to Americans that this famine must be a grim, terrible reality, and to implire them in the name of their historic charity of heart to take thought for the succor of the thousands who will soon be confronted with. complete destitution. The potato disease is spreading with alarming rapidity in the southern portion of County Down. In all parts of Armagh the blight has assumed corlous proportions.

For Canada Firet.

Again it is arged by an advocate of the surrender of our industrial and other interests to the United States that it is legitimate to ignore our local and inter-provincial trade. because its amount is not tabulated like our external commerce in the trade and navigation returns. Our internal trade is obviously far greater, more remunerative and more important in every respect than our external trade and laziness or inability to form an appreximate estimate is no excuse for pretending that our domestic transactions are non-existent or valueless, and on this false assumption founding an argument that we should care nothing for the sacrifice of our internal trade to hand over to foreigners benefits now enjoyed by our own people. The feebleness of such advocacy of the anti-Canadian policy of the Opposition betokens no real belief in this political device, and the advocate might with advantage turn to the files of the Mail, when that journal before its describin was ably and foreibly demonstrating the advantages of our national policy of encouraging home industries and the fallacies of the so-called "free-traders." Cabden made the blunder of supposing that other countries weuld adopt his theories and that there would be really freedem of trade, but the Canadian admirers of his "old axiomatic" pretsuces err with their eyes open, urging oer people in the name of "freetrade" to protest fereign manu-factures in Canada, and while sacrificing our own indust, les to restrict by differential treat. ment our commerce with the rest of the world, Yet, for the sake of such theoretic absurdition Canadians are asked to abanden the polloy by which manufacturing industries were built up in the United Kingdom and the United States, of securing the home. market for the people of the country and affording them varied ecompations to suit their individual choice. We will follow une successful example and net the advice of theorists who cannot even remain in the same mind one year with another except on the point that whether by free trade or the pro-tection of fereign goods in Canada our ewn industries must be repressed.—Empire

August 27, 1890

BAKING POWDER IS PURE,

Will do MOBE WORK for SAME

COST than any other composed of equally safe Ingredients.

McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND THE ONLY GENUINE.

TWO HISTORIC INCIDENTS.

-Honors to Two Distinguished Sons of the Empire-William Bede Dalley and Captain MacNab.

The Empire says :- "An event eccurred in England the other day which forms a curious commentary on Macauley's famous phrase descriptive of the New Zualander standing on Lenden bridge and surveying the ruins of a great city. Some two weeks ago Lord Roze-bery unveiled in the crypt of St. Paul's cathe-dral a memorial in henor of the late Rt. Hon. William Bede Dalley, of New South Wales, and in a few falloitous words referred to the career of one who was not only a colenial "' minister, but also an imperial statesman."
The inscription upon it, in gold latters, is as follows: "In memory of William Bado " Dalley, the Australian statesman and " patriet, this tablet has been erected by contributions from all parts of that world wide empire, which he cherished, served and streve to maintain," while in close proximity may be seen the tombs of Nelson, Oollingwood and other British heroes. The man and event thus fittingly commemorated deserve mere than the brief and passing comment which space sllows us to make. A great criminal lawyer, several times Attorney-General of his native colony, a leading local writer upon historical and biographical subjects and the most elegant heaker in New South Wales, if not in the whole of Australia, Mr. Dalley was a warm-hearted, enthusia: tic and patriotic man, who never did things by halves. When, therefore, in the absoace of Sir Alex. Stuart, he became Acting-Premier of the colony, and as such urged the participation of the people in the Soudan compaign, it was natural that success should follow upon his energetic and elequent advocacy. A WAVE OF ENTHUSIASM

awept over the Australias. All the celonists velunteered both men and money, but the parent province had the honer of being finally chesen to represent the whole continent. The soldiers who then left the sheres of Australia to share in the defence of British interests in the far-off Soudan received such an evation as will ring down the pages of Australian history for all time to come, while the mese fact of the offer thus made and accepted revealed to Europe what a vast political power was to be found within the bounds of the British Empire, outside the parentisles, should the Mether Country ever be wantonly attacked by any aggressive and pewerful fee. Mr. Dalley's action was almest universally approved in Australia, while in the United Kingdom it raised a warm cur-rent of national sympathy, which has found vent in the menament recently erocted to the hener of the statesmen who inaugurated a national movement se patriotic in its nature nd se important in In the Mether Country deals fittingly with the incident, and very preperly considers the memorial to be a correct representation of the unity in sentiment, action, bistorical and political life which characterizes the present relations between the United Kingdom and her self-geverning off-shoots. Ne words can describe the general feeling better than these

Sacred to mighty memories Dalley's name Inscribed amongst our home-born heirs of Shall stand, and show to all our Island broad Australia's love and England's gratitude.

It may be noted that Mr. Dalley was a deveted Catholic, was named after the "Venerable Bede" and refused all honors save that of being awern of the Privy Council-he, Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Rese being the only members of that distinguished body outaide the United Kingdom. In consequence of paragraphs relating to Mr. Dalley's tablet, Dr. Macnab, of Bowmanville, writes:

"Under the date of Lendon, July 17, appears the fellowing paragrap' :- ' & tablet in memory of the late Mr. Oall Australian statesman, was unrelled .: 5 aul's cathedral to-day by Lord Resebury. His lordship made an address in which he called attention to the fact that the tablet was the first memorial erected in the cathedral to a colonist, and said it was therefore a milestone in the path of these having faith in federation of the empire.' The unveiling of a tablet in St. Paul's in honor of an Australian statesman was an appropriate act on the part of an ex-member of the British Cabinet, and, being president of the Imperial Federation League, his comment on the event was significantly patriotio; nevertheless I regret to be obliged to say that Lord Resebury's chronology in the matter is somewhat faulty. The tablet in this case was not the first memorial erected in St Paul's in honor of a colonist, the first instance of the kind on record, it is believed, having eccurred about fifteen years age. At that period the federation of the empire was ecoupying the minds of many in Eng-Asnd, especially with a view to the best means to be adepted for premoting it. Being in Lendon at the time, the subject was full of interest to myself as a descendant of an old United Empire Loyalist family and one of the original number of Fellows of the Reyal Colonial Institute. With many leading public men I had the honor of discussing the prespective bearing of the question, and, among others, with the Very Rev. Dr. Church, dean of St. Paul's cathedral. In these interviews, as well as those of previous years, abundance of evidence was furnished of the interest felt in the highest quarters in England in the concerns of residents of our colonier, and the conviction was often expressed that among the various means that would tend to knit still more clesely the bend of attachment which so unites them to the Mether Country would be the erection in St. Paul's of memorials to distinguished colonists, er, in the language of Lord Rosebery, re-cently reported, would be milestenes in the gath of these having faith in the federation

A Committee of the Comm

far famed national edifice in honor of a native Canadian, who, after having held the position of confidential clerk to the first Executive Council of Upper Canada when the seat of Government was at Newark (new Niagaraon-the-Lake) in 1797, had served throughout the Peninsular campaign, and who, being on the staff, was alde-de-camp to Lieut. General Sir Thermas Picton, and with his illustrious chief f. ll in the battle of Waterlee. Capt. Alexander Macnab was probably the only native of the province who took part in that memorable struggle in which was involved the highest interests of Europe, although he has been by no means the only Canadian who has sought and won honorable ditintion under the imperial banners of the Mether Country. An official reply from the Very Rev. Dean Church, in complimentary terms stating that the chapter gladly gave its permission, having been received, a mural tablet was erected and placed next to that of the deceased officer's chief-the brave Picton-whose grave in the crypt is near to the cenetaphs of Nelss n and Wellington our heroes of deathless fame? The fellowing is a fac-simile of the inscrip-

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MACNAB,

30th Regiment.

Aide de Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Tho mas Picton, who was with him slain at Water-loo. His body lies on the field of battle in the hope of a blessed resurrection.

This tablet is erected by his nephew, the Rev. Alexander McNab, D.D. and son, Rev. Alexander Wellesley McNab, both of Canada, Sep-

It may not be altegether irrelevant in this connection to add that in the old church at Waterles a menument to the memory of Captain McNab and brother efficers named, and the privates, who fell on the 18th June, 1815, was erected by snrvivors of the then 30:h regiment, en which memorial is also inscribed Egypt, Peninsula, Salamanca, Badajes, Waterlee, Quatre Bras, and the fellowing lines:

How Britons fought How Britons fell, One little word Will serve to sell : 'Tis Waterloo.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE

The fight between the Kuights of Labor and the Railways increasing in dimensions.

Vanderbilt railways is spreading. Mr. Pewderly states that the strike has ceased to be one of a local assembly and has become one of the whole organization, and it will use every means in its power to continue the fight. He incimates that the Faderation of Railroad employes will support the movement. Mr. Powderly late to night gave out a statement of the interview this afternoon with Vice-President and Saperintendent Tencey. The statement of th New York, August 20.—The strike on the Vice-President and Saperintendent Toncey. The statement is:—" This morning Mr. Powderly and Mr. Devlin waited upon Mr. Toucey at his office for the purpose of endeavering to bring about a settlement of the trouble. Mr. Teucey absolutely refused to entertain any proposition looking forward to-ward arbitration or an investigation of the causes of the discharge of the men. During the afternoon the same gentlemen waited upon Mr. Webb in order, as etated by the Executive board of the Knights of Labor, te give the company every opportunity to bring the strike to an end. In the Inter-view they had with the third vice president Mesars. Pewderly and Devlin repeated the offer which the Kulghts of Labor have made from the beginning, that they would declare the strike off if the company would agree to submit the case of the discharged men to the investigation of disinterested outside parties on the understanding that if it should be shown that there was no cause for the disharge of any men other than their connection be reinstated in their positions, the representatives of the Knights of Labor agreeing to bind themselves to abide by the decision or finding of the investigators. Mr. Webb positively refused to agrees to this request, In the interest of peace Mr. Powderly even went so far as to ask Mr. Webb, in view of the cerdicting statements of the men and the company's efficials, if he would consent to meet the discharged men and allow him (Mr. Powderly) to question them in Mr. Webb's presence upon the the charges of the company against them. Mr. Webb relused to entertain even his proposition.

"Mr. Toucey, who came into the room during the interview, reiterated the eft-made statement that they would insist upon the right to discharge any of their employees without assigning a reason for doing so, and that they would not admit of any labor organization, or committee of such organization, to intervene in the matter. Being asked if they took poitions that a railway was the property of the company, and that neither the employees of the company nor the public had any right to question the action of the management, they hesitated, and at last took refuge in a silence which the representatives of the Kuights of Labor in vain tried to break. The latter said that if it was the policy of the company to maintain that they would admit that neither the public nor employees of the road had any right in the premises it was useless to waste time or words on the matter and shortly afterwards they withdrew."

Daring the week negocelations were continued, but without any marked change in the situation. On Monday the Federation of Railway employees, to who had been appealed to by the Knights of Labor in order to obtain support, issued a manifests declining to give mere than a meral approval.

BONDED TRAFFIC.

The Attitude of the American Authorities on the Question.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 .- A Washington special to the Herald says:—"There is something in that refusal of the Treasury Department to permit that cartridge shipment across the United States to Mexico in bond. Canadians thought that is showed a disposition to limit the bonding privilege hereafter, possibly as a reprisal for the Dominion's doings in Behring Sea and other matters and they are right. The Treasury officials here are diplomatically ignorant of any such intention, but their ignorance is not important. In Secretary Windom's absence they could not be expected to know anything. The situation, as I gather it, is that the Secretary of the Treasury is under great pressure to reverse the policy of the department in years past, and not only to refuse to extend transhipment in bond privilege, but to deny it where it has been heretofore granted. Secretary Windom's recent report to Congress, while evading some of the enquiries made, did point out that the Canadian Pacific might easily be brought to book. This road in fact is the main point of attack. Transcontinental lines are complaining bitterly that its overland and Asiatic business is built up at

advocate of radical measures; and I suspect that it was his legal opinion which kept the carsudge company from getting a permit for ahipping is guide across the United States so Maxico. The salk about retaliatory legisla-nion for Belting Sea possibing is made a text for the Treasury's unfriendly attitude and it looks as though the Causdian Pacific was closer to a recriminating pulsy on the part of

the country than is has been for years.
The Treasury officials emphasically deny that ex bonding p iv. leges have been in any way dis-continued up to this time, but at the same time the Department is not extending them beyond the Department is not extending them beyond
the present scope, which is substantially what
the Montreal Cartridge Company seems to have
desired, and, according to their president, to
have requested. At the present they could
enter their goods at the Canadian frontier and
ahip them to New York under warehouse bond, then withdraw them from the warehouse for transportation and exportation to Mexico, but the Canadian company wished to avoid this trouble, and suggested that they be allowed the privilege accorded to goods arriving at the seahoard for transhipment to Mexico, the Treasury Department did not feel it could grant. This is all the foundation there is for the claim that the bonding privilege of Canadians are be-

A Rush to Death.

READING, Pa, August 22.—A horrible accident accurred this forenoon, shortly before 11 o'cleck, on the Mount Penn Gravity railroad, a mountain route encirciling Mount Penn, 800 feet above the city of Reading. The road was opened five mouths ago, and has been doing a good business ever since. The cars were taken from a point on the outskirts of the city to the top of the mountain, a distance of five miles. On returning the cars were allowed to go down top of the mountain, a distance of five miles.
On returning the cars were allowed to go down the mountain by gravity by way of another routs to the point of starting. This forenoon, at 10.30 o'clock, a car containing about eighteen passengers were taken from the station to the top of the mountain. This consumed about thirty minutes. On top of the mountain there thirty minutes. On top of the mountain there is a high atone tower where the passengers were allowed to alight to enjoy to scenery for thirty miles around. There are different atories as to the cause of the accident, but it appears that when the tower reached, the point where the gravity portion of the road commences, the engine was detached, when the car ran away while the passengers were still on board. The distance to the point of starting is five miles, and it is estimated that this was covered by the runaway car in three minutes, the car attaining runaway car in three minutes, the car attaining a fearful speed estimated at 80 miles an hour. It remained on the track to the foot of the plane, going round all of the curves, while the pass-engers shricked in their fright and several jumped cff. When the car reached the station at the foot of the plane it jumped the track and rolled down a fifty-foot embankment, where it landed upside down with the passengers im-prisoned inside. The greatest excitement prevailed and soon a large crowd gathered. Doctors

> I took Cold, I took Sick, SCOTT'S

I take My Meals, I take My Rest, AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE

ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT

ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING FLESH ON MY BONES

AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK. Scott's Emulsion is put up only in Salmon color wrappers. Sold by all Druggists at

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.



Illness Detected at Eyesight.

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

CERTIFICATE.

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

Mrs. Jos. Valiere, 407 Montcalm.

PERSIAN LOTION



For whitening the complexion, imparting or preserving its rosey hue, or removing freckles, the mask and other spots on the skin, and for removing pimples and all other eruptions.

other eruptions.

The PERSIAN LOTION is a Bona fide preparation, unique of its kind. It is a true specific for the skin. Is not a white powder suspended in water, or perfume. The PERSIAN LOTION, on the contrary is a medicinal preparation, transparent and limpid like water.

When the skin is burnt by the sun, the PERSIAN LOTION promptly restores its freshness, and rosey hue, by adding a teaspoortul every marning to the water used for the toilet. The PERSIAN LOTION is sold in all respectable lirug stores in the Dominion, at 50 cents per bettle. Beware of imitations.

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

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

COHMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

FLOUR.-Receipts during last week were 23, 319 bbls. against 23,331 bbls. for the week pre-vious. The market is decidedly stronger and vious. The market is decidedly stronger and holders have been enabled to establish a further advance, in sympathy with British and American advices. City strong bakers have gone up another 25c to \$5.75, and \$6 00 is contidently looked for in the near future, In Ontario flour, \$5.00 is obtainable for straight rollers, but millers are asking 10 to 15 advance that former Ports. upon that figure. Quebec and Lower Ports buyers appear to be getting somewhat more soxious, and we would not be surprised to see. an active market in a few days. Prices in England have advanced another 1s which is a

England have advanced another 19 which is a rise of 3s in 3 weeks.

Patent winter, \$5.50 to \$5.90; Patent spring, \$5.85 to \$6.25; Straight roller, \$5.00 to \$5.10; Extra, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Superfine, \$3.80 to \$4.50; Fine, \$3.30 to \$4.00; City Strong Bakers, \$5.75 to \$0.00; Strong Bakers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Ontario bags—superfine, \$1.60 to \$2.10; Ontario bags—fine, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Ontario bags—extra,

\$2 20 to 2.35.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 172,771 oushels. The market continues very firm out in the absence of Spot knainess prices are nominal although quoted at \$1.28 to \$1.30 for No. 1 Hard Manitoba. In Chicago No. 2 spring closed at \$1.07\footnote{1} December, which is 2c lower than on Wednesday last.

OATMEAL—The market keeps firm. We quote Standard in bbls at \$4.85 to \$5, and granulated at \$5 to \$5.10. Pearl barley \$6.00 to \$6.50 per brl. and pot barley \$4.25. Split peas, \$4 to \$4.25.

of car lots at 65c to 66c duty paid. Some bolders

ask 67½c.
Oars.—The price of Lower Canada dropped to 40c to 41c per 32 lbs since our last report, but they are again firmer at 42c to 43c, Ontario being quoted at 45c to 47c per 32 lbs, with an upward tendency Some very fine car lots of new Lower Canada cats are offering.

BARLEY.—Market steady. We quote fine malting samples at 65c to 70c perbushel; feed BUCKWHEAT.—Quotations are nominal at 520

RYL.—Market firm with light stocks.

MALT.—Sales have been made at 85c to 95c

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 6,385 packages against 2,553 packages the week previous. There is a little export enquiry but holders are too high in their ideas to admit of any business to any extent. The sale is reported of 180 packages of choice creamery at 17c for the English market. There appears to be a for the English market. There appears to be scarcity of really choice fresh creamery, but holders have been crowding their June and July on the market, sales of which have been made at 13c to 15c. Of course the quality was somewhat off flavored. For really choice late made goods, our quotations would have to be exceeded. In fact sales have recently been reader on decrees on former potations. made at an advance on former quotations, al-though such sales are said to be speculative. There is also a scarcity of choice Eastern Townships, for which highes figures have been paid In Western the market remains quiet but slightly improved at 12 to 14c, holders endeavoring to establish an advance on the outside figure for selections. The total exports of the season at the close of last week were only 5,000 pkgs against 19,003 pkgs for the corresponding period last year, showing a decrease of 14,852 pkgs. We quote: Ureamery, 16: to 18c; Eastern Townships, 13c to 17c; Morrisburg, 13c to 17c; Western,

12c to 14c.

CHEESE.—Receipts during the past week were 52,586 boxes. The exports of cheese up to the close of last week were 136,474 boxes in excess of those of the year previous. The shipments this week are expected to be heavy as the Bristol boat alone take out about 40,000 boxes, including the Idaho's cheese. The fact that the shipments from New York last week were only 28,209 boxes against 51,468 boxes for the same week last year, while last week's exports from Montreal were 100,000 boxes. This would indicate that Canadian cheeses are getting s decided preference over American goods, the former being better keepers, and as we are now running on the August make the chances are that a good demand for the latter will be exthat a good demand for the interest will be perienced. A line of finest colored Western July was sold here at 85c, and a lot of finest white at 85c. Several lots of good to fine quality have also changed hands at 75c to 85c. The meaning of 85c for finest cheese in this The meaning of 83c for finest cheese in this market is 43s 9d first cost delivered in Liverpool. At the Brookville market to-day 5,000 boxes of August cheese were offered and 2,000 sold at Ego white and Ego colored.

PROVISIONS.

POBE, LARD, ETC.-Dealers complain of a

18c; Lard, Western in palls, per lb, 94c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in palls, per lb, 84c to 84c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 12c; Tallow, common, refined, per 10, 5% to 60.

FRUITS, &c.

Appears -The SS. Alexandria arrived with APPLES.—The SS. Alexandria arrived with 500 to 60 bbls of fall apples principally Duchess, but to by did not sell as readily as expected. Sales were made at \$3.65 to \$4 per bbl. Fancy Astracans were effered at \$3.37½. In winter apples very little can be said as yet, a few contracts only being reported American buyers have bought several lot ahead.

DRIED APPLES.—The firmness in this market continues and amounts to quite a boom in the

continues and amounts to quite a boom in the market. Sales have been made quite freely, and the consequence has been another rise in prices. Further advance will probably be checked by free arrivals of new crop, but as it was adverse crop reports that started the boom, prices will be well maintained, unless these reports should prove unfounded. The market is now quoted 7c to 73c per lb.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—Market follows very much in the wake of "dried" and is affected by the same circumstances. We quote 13th to 14th for round lots.

LEMONS —The strong demand for this fruit shows no signs of diminishing. There has been a further advance during the week, and the market is quoted very strong at \$8 to \$8.50. The cold wands and lowering skies of the last

The cold wands and lowering skies of the last few days will probably prove a hear influence.
OBANGES.—Very scarce. Jamaicas. \$9 to \$10 per barrel; Sorrentos, \$7.00 to \$7.50 boxes, halves \$3.50.
POTATOES—Market well supplied and receipts libral. Sales are made freely at from 40c to 455 and 50c per bushel and at these prices the market is firm and steady. After the first rush of the early varities of new potatoes higher prices for better keeping stock are looked for.

CABBAGE—Receipts very heavy farmers offer by the load at \$2,50 to \$3.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Recs—Receipts still very light, but quality is improving, owing to the hens feeding more on grain. The change in weather tends to make the market easier, and prices are quoted to lower this week at 15tc to 16to in round loss. round love.

Brans.—Market on spot firm at unchanged prices. We quote \$1.65 to \$1.85 in jobbing lots; old lots \$1.50 to \$1.60. BEESWAX - Market quiet at old quotation, 243

to 25c per lo. MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP—Market quiet, very little doing, quotations nominal at 7c to 7½c in round lots; 7½c to 8½c for jobbing trade. Syrup 60c to 65cper tin, and 5½c to 5½c in

HONEY-New crop is now arriving a little

HONEY—New crop is now arriving a little more freely. White clover honey in 1b sections is quoted at 13c to 15c. Strained honey in 5th to 10th tins, 9c to 11c per lb.

Hors.—The market is stronger and we note another advance during the week in sympathy with firmer foreign quotations. We quote choice Uanadian 19c. to 22c. per 1b; fair to good 15c. to 16c; old stock 5c to 10c. New stock expected

on the market shortly. HAY—Receipts are larger and the market easier. New make is coming in freely and quality on the whole is up to expectation. We quote \$7,00 to \$8 50 per ton for good to hoice pressed bay in rounds lots. Poorer qualities frem \$4.50 to \$6.00.

FISH AND OILS.

Oils-The market for steam refined seal oil is dull but demand is slightly better than last week and prices firmer. We quote 50c to 52c per gallon in round lots. Cod oil is dull with light demand and we quote Newfoundland 34c to 35c. Haiffax and Gaspe 32c, Cod liver oil dul! and heavy. Newfoundland 50c, Nor-

way 80c.
PICKLED FISH—There is a good demand for large dry cod at \$4.50 but stocks are very light and business limited. Green cod is enquired for, but none will be on the market this month. Cape Breton herrings to arrive; barrels, \$6; balves, \$3.

LEATHER.

The firm leather market previously noted shows no change except in the direction of shows no change except in the direction of higher prices, and the outlook now is that some constant of the country of the market remains atrong with sales. ear future. Business, however, continues quiet on the whole, as shoe men have no faith in the continuance of present prices, but chances are against any reduction.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending August 23, were as follows:-

Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves 3234 1119 Over from last week. 100 350 Total for week..... 3232 3469 286 Left on hand...... 200 140

Continued large receipts at these yards of export cattle; no change in values for this class. The butchers trade with an over supply, opened weak with lower prices but improved as opened weak with lower prices but improved as week advanced. Thursday's market closing with a brisk trade. Grod demand for sheep, hogs falling off in receipts, slight abvance in values. We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle export, 4½c to 5c; Butchers' good, 4½c to 4½c; Butchers' med., 3½c to 4½c; Butchers' culls, 3½c to 3½c; Sheep, 4½c to 4½c; Hogs, 35.50 to \$5.75; Caives, \$6.00 to \$12.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending August 23, 1890, 52; Left over from previous week, 17; total for week, 69; shipped during week, 44; left for city, 4; sales for week, 3; on hand for sale, 18,—69. sales for week, 3; on hand for sale, 18,—93,
Arrivals of thoroughbreds and other imported
stock at these stables for week and shipped by
G.T.Ry. Ex SS. Coroi, 19 horses, 3 ponies consigned to Chas. Lauson of Statestown, Wis.,
2 horses, consigned to W. Colquhoun of Mitchelbury, Ex. SS. Lake Winnipeg, 2 horses
consigned to B. Morris of Linia Ohio.

From Behrings Sea.

New York. August 22.—A special to the World from Victoria says: The United States steamer "Corwin," Capt. C. H. Hooper, left here this afternoon for Sitka, Alaska. The "Corwin" has been quietly at anchor at Port Townsend harbor during the past two months where every day passangers on steamers coming where every day passengers on steamers coming into port have passed close enough to her to toose biscuit on board. The "Corwin" will make a two months' cruise in the waters of the Chatham streis, Cross Sound, Lynne canal and Chilcot region, but will not go to Behring Sea. She will cruise in the interests of the Customs service of Alaska under instructions from Col lector Max Spracht, with headquarters at Sitks. It is expected on her return that she will bring down the members of the Brown exploring party who have been making egientific examina tion of Mount St. Elias this summer. The pre-sent cruise of the "Corwin" has no connection

sent cruise of the "Corwin" has no connection with the Behring Sea seal question.

Opp. T. E. Tanner of the United States fish commission steamer "Albatross," writes under date of Unialaska, August 1st:

"The monopoly has succeeded in taking about twenty five thousand scalakins this season. We have finished an examination of the

son. We have finished an examination or the Bristol Bay and find great coal banks to be along the north side of the peninsula from the north west Cape of Unimak, to Cape Constantine, off Muskragak. We are going to the west, ward and will do what we can during the next contly reported, would be milestenes in the past of these having faith in the federatien of the empire. This appeared to be the view of the werey revered the dean of the cathedral of the weight of the empire. This appeared to be the view of the weight of

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want good value and choice patterns n Flannelettes go to S. Caraley's, a special line at 6 c yard.

200 colored walking jackets to be cleared out at special prices, at S. Carsley's. Never such bargains have been effered before.

The best Fitting Ladies' White Dresses. Shirts in the city are bought at S. Carsley's.

EARLY OLOSING.

During August our Stores will ChOSE DAILY at HALF PAST FIVE, except SATURDAYS, when we close at ONE o'clock,

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

S. CARSLEY.

QUILTS QUILTS QUILTS

COLORED ALHAMBRA QUILTS COLORED ORIB QUILTS. LACE PILLOW SHAMS
LACE PILLOW SHAMS
Embroidery Trimmed Pillow Shama NEW SILK TIDIES NEW GAUZE TIDIES NEW GAUZE TIDIES NEW LACE TIDIES NEW LACE TIDIES NEW CURTAIN SASHES NEW CURTAIN SASHES

> NEW MANTLE BORDERS NEW MANTLE BORDERS S. CARSLEY.

ART MUSLINS, NEW PATTERNS ART MUSLINS, NEW PATTERNS MADRAS MUSLINS, ALL COLORS MADRAS MUSLINS, ALL COLORS SCRIM WITH COLORED STRIPES SCRIM WITH COLORED STRIPES

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

PLAIN CREAM SCRIM PLAIN CREAM SCRIM PLAIN COLORED CHEESE CLOTH PLAIN COLORED CHEESE CLOTH STILL A FEW LEFT OF OUR STILL A FEW LEFT OF OUR

PORTIERES, \$1.50 PORTIERES, \$1.50 MADRAS CURTAINS FROM \$1.50 MADRAS CURTAINS FROM \$1.50

PILLOWS, TEA COSIES, CUSHIONS PILLOWS, TEA COSIES, OUSHIONS All Patterns, All Prices, All Colors All Patterns, All Prices, All Colors

S. CARSLEY,

SHOWERS SHOWERS SHOWERS RAIN RAIN RAIN RAIN THE RAIN IS COMING THE RAIN IS COMING

BE PREPARED FOR IT

BE PREPARED FOR IT Always be prepared for rain by having on hand one of S. Careley's Desideratum Umbrellas.

S. CARSLEY.

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