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YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

WHAT IS GOOD?

"What is the real good?" I asked 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; Quiet, the seer;—

BOY'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 Napoleon Bonaparte, and all through the long, hot summer days he went tramping about from village to village with a hand-organ and a man and a little girl.

The man played the organ, and the little girl, whose name was Lisette, shook her tambourine, and the bear danced and presented acrobats, and went through with his broom drill and all of his many tricks a good many times a day—so many times that it was no wonder that the three got very tired of it all.

Some days they reaped a rich harvest of pennies, and some other days, when everything seemed out of joint they tramped long 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 sorrowful, and Bony, the bear, would tag restlessly at his chain, as if 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 freedom.

Then the father would give his chain into Lisette's hands, and Lisette would always mind Lisette's voice, and follow where she led. They were such good friends—the big black bear and the little brown girl; at night she often slept with her curly head resting on his shaggy coat.

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 before.

And when Bony came with Lisette and her father and the tambourine and the hand-organ, the children all flocked to see, and the fathers and mothers came to look after the children.

So Bony, feeling the cheering prospect, danced as he had not danced for a long, long time; and Lisette shook her tambourine with a great deal of spirit; and her father turned the organ-organ vigorously; and just as Bony with his wooden musket was presenting arms in his very best style, a dreadful cry was raised:—"The dog is mad! M-a-a-d-o-g! Clear the way!"

Lisette's father was collecting pennies. The little crowd parted and scattered here and there, until in less than a minute I can tell you of it. Little Lisette and Bony, the bear, stood 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 them.

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

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

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

It was over in a minute, and of course Bony—brave old Bony had the best of it. He had hardly a scratch to show for his battle, either, thanks to the thick leather collar about his neck.

And of course too, Bony was praised and Lisette was patted, and they were all treated so kindly that they haven't gone away from the little village between the hills yet; neither Lisette nor her father Bony, the bear.

I saw Bony last summer while I was staying in the village, and I looked at my hand with his rough tongue and seemed very well pleased with his new home in the innkeeper's orchard, 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 "pharos." 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 seaport of Lower Egypt. Alexander must have been a pretty thoughtful man to build the lighthouse for the benefit of those sailing along the shores. This lighthouse was not on the mainland, but upon a small island called Pharos, which was just in front of the city. So long as we are at Alexandria, you may as well be told of another curiosity there—the great obelisk called Cleopatra'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 now in London.

A REMARKABLE SNAKE.

A party of fishermen returned home recently from the Cape DE, three miles below St. Louis, Mo., where they had been fishing 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 decidedly curious in the shape of an oviparous monstrosity even witnessed in this city. It was no less than a double-headed snake, pure and undisputed, and a monster serpent at that, of the moose-skin variety, its length being little short of five feet, and its circumference around the thickest part of its body eight inches plump. The serpent was killed near the water's edge by Captain Leo Holt, an enterprising old soldier, who was fiercely attacked by the reptile and would, no doubt, 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 pistol pocket and fired a couple of balls in rapid succession into the body of his dangerous antagonist. The snake had evidently crawled out of a hole in a decayed stump of a tree, and when first discovered was lying full length in the sun, just in front of the apartment, Captain Holt fired, imagining that there were two reptiles lying together, but on cautiously approaching them he discovered that there were only one snake, but with two distinct, and perfectly formed heads. The hideous reptile, who had evidently been in a

stupor, suddenly became aroused, and was in the act of darting at the captain when, as above stated, a couple of doses of cold lead from Holt's revolver brought the serpent to a halt almost at his very feet. On examining the monstrosity it was found that the two heads forked at right and left angles from the body, 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 stupor, both gave forth a horrible hissing sound.

PUS IX. AND THE INDIANS.

It was in the month of February, years ago, Father Lacombe had been accompanied with a tribe of Indians for a long time, when one evening a courier arrived from Saint Albert, bringing him letters at the request of Bishop Grandin. At the time there were several Indians in the hut of Father Lacombe. The Father immediately began to open his correspondence, because often the missionary in his apostolic duties receives letters but once a year. The Indians, seeing the tears flow down his cheeks, whilst he was reading one of the letters, asked him the reason.

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

"But, Father," answered the chief, "you have told 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 few smokes from the calumet." (Among these Indians, to smoke the calumet is one of the signs of showing that they are resigned to God.)

The invitation was discreetly declined, but the lesson was not misused.

Continuing to open his package or letter, the Bull of Convocation of the coming Ecumenical Council came to his hand. In reading it his features brightened. The Indians watched him in silence. Soon the old chief, named the "Oderiferous Herb," said to him:—"The paper you are reading, Father, must bring you good news, for you appear so content."

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

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

"He is 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 so? We cannot do it!"

"Yes," said the Father, "you may; because you are catechumens, and soon you will also be children of Pius IX."

"Repeat then the name of Pius IX. several times." "Then," said Father Lacombe, "I saw the most unique spectacle in my life. The old chief raised himself—his whole figure seemed transformed. 'Pius IX!' he cried in a strong voice. Then turning to the Indians, he said: 'Lift up your voices and say, Pius IX.' Now said the 'Oderiferous Herb': 'Show me the place where the chief has laid his hand.'" (As made his signature.) The missionary pointed to the writing of the Holy Father. The old chief kissed it with a love and veneration that no words can express.

"I wept," added Father Lacombe, "in seeing the simple name of our Holy Father so profoundly touch the minds and hearts of my savage guests."

A FEW FACTS.

There seems to be some misapprehension with regard to the time when the present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery expires. It is true that the company has applied for a new charter, and on the 10th of July of this year the legislature ordered that an amendment to the constitution of the State be submitted to the people at the election in 1892. Thus, the charter of the company will be carried up to the year 1919. However, the present charter, which had been ratified by the Supreme Court of the United States, does not expire until the first of January 1891. The application for its extension was merely a matter of routine legislation, and there is not the slightest doubt that when the present charter has expired, the people of Louisiana will order its continuance till 1919. The management of Generals Bauregard and Early has challenged the admiration of all men both in this country and abroad. 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 Louisiana.—New Orleans (La.) Times Democrat, August 5.

The Irishman is a Free Agent.

Under the coercion act in Ireland, a man who refuses to sell, or to buy from, another man may be arrested for conspiracy 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 enforce this iniquitous measure, have been promptly committing to prison every person charged with boycotting 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 jail with honest tradesmen and shopkeepers for refusing to trade with the hirelings of the castle.

And now comes Chief Baron Palfrey, and declares that to force men to do business with any person who comes to their shops or beaches is contrary to the common law and subversive of the principle of individual liberty. The constitution for this opinion or legal declaration occurred at the Wicklow assizes when the trial of the alleged Gory conspirators was in progress. Five men had been indicted for conspiracy under the coercion act. They were residents of Garry—most of them respectable shopkeepers—and the persons against whom they were alleged to have conspired were certain "planters" on the Oelgroony estate. They were charged with conspiracy not to sell or offer to be sold to the Oelgroony planters commodities which they required, and with conspiracy to prevent others from supplying goods to the same parties, and, finally, with conspiracy to make things generally uncomfortable for the strangers. After two days' trial two of the prisoners were acquitted, and as regards the other three the jury were unable to agree to a verdict.

The lord chief baron explicitly laid it down as a legal principle that if the Oelgroony tenants were at liberty to deal with any traders who were willing to deal with them, so every trader was at liberty to deal or not to deal with the Oelgroony tenants as he wished. He said in elaboration of his views that:

"A person was at liberty to go to any trader who wished to deal with him. That person was at liberty to deal with that trader, and that trader was at liberty to deal with that person, and that involved the co-relative and the same proposition, that no person was bound in the absence of contract to deal or refuse to deal with any one against his will. He (chief baron) was not bound to assign any rea-

son why he walked into the shop of a man in Gray street, to another in Sackville street who vend the same goods. A man in Grand 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 dealing was based upon the contract of two willing parties; and any attempt upon the part of any person to force upon any trader an obligation of selling to a person whom he did not wish to sell to must end in nothing but confusion. Of course, he excepted licensed premises, 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, he wished to be very distinct, because he had heard, and he read, that the law of conspiracy 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 say that was a libel on the administration of the law, and was made by persons who were not acquainted with the subject with which they were dealing."

And thus, after years of force and strife and unconstitutional and illegal prosecutions and convictions, one of the most potent agencies employed by the National League has been declared to be strictly legal and proper by one of the highest judicial officers in Ireland.—Boston Republic.

THE PAPAcy AND PRINTING.

An Interesting Discovery as to the Art of Printing.

Monsieur Bernard Reilly, writing from Paris, says:—"I learn from the University of this date of a discovery which cannot fall to be most interesting to all American scholars. It relates to the establishment of a printers' association in Avignon, then a Papal city, in 1444. The discovery was made by a priest of Avignon, the Abbe Requin, who, while examining for quite a different purpose the official registers of the city notaries, stumbled upon a series of contracts recorded there, all pertaining to the new and wonderful art of printing."

The discovery of these contracts and a transcript of the same were communicated to Mr. Leopold Dillie, the director-general of the National Library (Bibliothèque Nationale) of Paris, the man in all Europe best able to judge of the authenticity of the Avignon records. The contracts in question are, says M. Dillie, probably the most ancient original attestation 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 just published.

"In the beginning of the year 1444 a jeweler of Prague named Procopius Waldfogel, who had settled in Avignon, revealed to a Jew of that city, David de Caderousse, a new method of writing. (Scientia of practica scribendi) Two years later, on March 10, Waldfogel undertakes to deliver to David, within a very brief delay, the material necessary for reproducing Hebrew texts, (Facere et factas reddere) Hebrew texts, (Facere et factas reddere) at restitueret virginis septem litteras obsequios formatas, solas in ferro . . . una cum ingere de ferro, et stipes et de ferro.) The Jew binds himself to keep the deepest secret regarding the principles and practices of the art; which he was thus initiated.

"On the 25th of the same month Procopius made the Jew renew this promise of secrecy when he handed over to the latter the materials necessary for reproducing Latin texts (omnia artificialia, ingenta et instrumenta ad scribendum artificialiter in littera latina)."

We now must go back to the first transaction between these two 1444. On July 4 of that year Procopius Waldfogel acknowledged to having in his house printing materials belonging to a student of Avignon, Master Menand Vitay, a native of the Diocese of Dax, in Gascony. These materials are described as "two alphabets of brass and two forms (types) in iron . . . forty-eight forms in tin, as well as diverse other forms pertaining to the art of writing."

Two years later, in 1446, this same Master Menand withdraws from the society which Procopius had entered into with him and with another Avignonese student, Gerard Forose. Menand then upon a declaration on oath that "he is a true, a most true art, and that the exercise thereof was easy and profitable to all who had the will and the taste to practice it."

On August 17, 1446, Procopius 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 attention of the learned in France. As the notarial acts in the Registry Office of Avignon are entered there in chronological order, while the contracts mentioned bear no date, the question arises, whether these contracts were not drawn up several months or 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 Jews 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 hysteria I need hardly mention, there being none that would appeal to or be understood by the lay reader. One fact, however, deserves notice—namely, that we seldom find the ailment amongst those who work out of doors. In a great measure hysteria is a disease of indoor society; it is sometimes found among men, and here the causes are less obscure—working night work, high living and fast life with too little sleep may induce hysteria in males, but it then usually goes by the name of nervous 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 withheld entirely. As I have already hinted, I deem this somewhat harsh. Let the medical man do as he pleases, however—and most certainly the physician should be consulted—and he is not always with the patient, but her friends and relatives are. Let them do their utmost to cheer and rouse the patient without actually inuring a deaf ear to all her complaints. Besides, in doing so, there would be the danger of overlooking some real complaint. It is probably like the old fable of the shepherd and the wolf. Never mind, we must look out for the wolf just the same. But how are we to distinguish between a real or inflammatory pain, and that which is merely hysterical? We have a good little fairy-lypical clinical thermometer, and no house should be without one. As to the treatment during a fit or paroxysm of hysteria the dress is, of course, to be loosened, and the windows opened. Smelling salts will usually do the rest, or a dash of cold water. As already noted, in every case of hysteria the family physician should be consulted and obeyed. But it is a consolation for those who cannot easily get medical assistance to know

that drugs are not always essential. A few drops of the dialysed iron—say 10—may be given three daily in water, after meals, as this form of iron does not constipate; if there be no palpation of countenance, even this will hardly be needed. Apartments may be noisy, 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 steam launches, and anchored off McNabb's Island, where Corporal Nichols went down in his diving suit in about 106 feet of water after an anchor 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 entangled in the cable, which lies just about this spot, or the life line was severed or he was overcome by pressure of 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 meantime those on the miner's boat 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 most 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 got tangled in his gear. He cut it in order to get clear and the anchor fell on him and killed him.

A Strange Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—Col. Holabird, of Los Angeles, has returned here from an exploring expedition in the cañons of Colorado. He penetrated districts never before explored and found in an almost inaccessible canon, 100 miles north of Williams and near the grand cañon of the Colorado, the Yava Supal tribe of Indians, who had never seen a white man except John D. Lee, the Mormon, who was shot for the Mountain Meadow massacre. Col. Holabird in relating his experience said:—"These Indians are of the Apache race, but of another origin. The men are magnificent specimens. The valley in which the tribe has lived for many years in seclusion has only two ways of approach. It contains 2,000 acres and is enclosed by almost perpendicular walls 4,000 feet high. We travelled over fifteen miles along a canon over a lifeless country. Suddenly we came to two boiling springs under cotton-wood trees. From these springs a river turns which winds its way through a luxuriant valley. The water in the river is clear as crystal and so it only impregnated with lime that petrifies everything it touches. There are three immense caverns in the canon. These look as if centuries ago a huge cotton-wood tree had fallen across the stream and lodged. Mosses, ferns and creepers formed a barrier. All these turned to limestone. The grass caused the deposit to increase until the barriade extends across the canon, making a fall of 250 feet. Along the front of these high overhanging limestone ridges have formed twenty to fifty feet, one above the other, and above all these the water falls like a sheet of glass. Underneath, between the ridges, thousands of plants and flowers in full bloom are seen while millions of humming birds dart in and out. The chief of the strange tribe is an old man of 60, 'Ost-in-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 for them, but the Indian department said it could not help wandering people. Gen. Miller, who says he has heard of these Indians, but could never get a guide to their canon, will investigate their condition."

One class of whiskey on an empty stomach change the colour of the mucous lining from pale to bluish red; a second glass intensifies the colour; a third more so. This practice persisted in for a few weeks or months induces congestion and inflammation of the organ, with its attendant and distressing symptoms—anxiety and depression of mind, difficult breathing, cold sweats, burning throat, unquenchable thirst, sunken eyes, and contracted features. These symptoms terminate in death, or slow convalescence with a crippled stomach.

A French nasal surgeon, M. Lannol, has been devoting some attention to the effect the constant use of the telephone has upon the human ear. In the *Annales des maladies de l'oreille* he reports that, having been called upon to attend three cases of ear disease occurring in persons who had been employed in telephone work, he was led to examine the ears 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 who are already the subject of disease. 2. That these affections consist especially of an impairment of hearing from fatigue of the auditory attention (buzzing 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.

EDUCATIONAL.

VILLA MARIA.

The Classes will be re-opened at Villa Maria on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th.

ST. ANN'S CONVENT, RIGAUD, P. Q.—This Institution is situated in a very healthy and beautiful locality at the foot of the Rigaud mountains, and is conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann. A THOROUGH COMPLETE ENGLISH COURSE IS IMPARTED. The usual branches of a refined and useful education are taught with thoroughness. Special attention is given to moral and religious training and polite deportment. Plans are optional. Board and tuition, \$50.00 per annum. For prospectus and particulars apply to the Superiors, 46 11

St. Angela's Academy. ST. CUNEGONDE, Will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY next, September 2nd. 466 St. Antoine Street.

Notre Dame College, COTE DES NEIGES.

Boys received at any time, from FIVE YEARS OLD UP TO TWELVE. L. GEOFFRION, Pre., C.S.C. 2 DD President.

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q. (NEAR THE OTTAWA RIVER.) CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. The Classical and English courses are thorough. Practical Business and Book-keeping departments. The best authors and most approved system of teaching are adopted and taught by competent professors. Most careful attention is paid to the Business training of young men. Piano, Telegraphy, Stenography and Typewriting are optional. Board, tuition, bed, washing, etc.; \$150 a year. Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, Sept. 3rd, 1890. Diplomas awarded. For prospectus and College Catalogue, address to the B.D. 42 REV. G. JOLY, C.S.V. President.

St. Laurent College. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL COURSES. Opening—Tuesday, 2nd September. 32 G. A. DION, C.S.C., Supr.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, MUNICIPALITY OF ST. ANICET, No. 2 } WANTED—Three Female Teachers, for School Districts No. 1, 8 and 4 in this Municipality. Must hold first class Elementary Diplomas. Term, eight months; salary, \$15 per month for schools No. 1 and No. 3, and \$14 per month for No. 4. School to open first week of September. P. W. LEBHY, Sec.-Treas. 42

WANTED—A R. C. TEACHER, WELL qualified to teach and speak English and French. Elementary School; salary, \$175. To commence at once. Apply to C. BARSALOU, Sec. of School Com., Calumet Island, Que. Aug. 11, '90 24

TEACHER WANTED—AN Elementary Female Teacher, capable of teaching French and English. Apply to the undersigned, WM. HARTY, Sec.-Treas. S.C., Lacolle, P.Q., Aug. 11, 1890 23

A New Hospital at Peterboro. PETERBORO, Aug. 20.—The new St. Joseph's hospital, built by the Roman Catholic, was formally opened this afternoon, the lordship Bishop O'Connor officiating. The hospital occupies an excellent site in Ashburham, on an elevated ground, surrounded by a grove. The building is 93 by 62 feet 6 inches, and is of Gothic style of architecture. The main entrance is in the centre of a recess. Above it there is a beautiful stained glass Gothic window opening on an ornamental balcony. Above the window rises the tower, on 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 south sides there are balconies and verandas, and the whole appearance of the building, which was built from designs by M. J. E. Bolcher, C. E., is strikingly 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 Bishop O'Connor, there were present: Bishop Dowling, of Hamilton; Archbishop Campbell, of Oreglia; Rev. Father McEvoy, Hamilton, and all the clergy of this diocese, besides a number of prominent laymen. Bishop O'Connor delivered the opening address, and dedicated the hospital to St. Joseph, 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. Siratton, M.P.; D. W. Dumble, Dr. Haldiday, Dr. Gollinsmith, Dr. McGrath, W. H. Moore, Dr. Brennan, John Maloney, reeve of Douro; G. E. Bolcher, C. E.; A. Rutherford, contractor; Thos. Cahill, E. A. Rutherford, contractor; Thos. Cahill, E. A. Rutherford, contractor; Thos. Cahill, E. A. Rutherford, contractor. The fire brigade band was present, and played several numbers in front of the ceremony. The large number present vouched for the large number of liberal subscriptions to the hospital fund were given.

Useful to Others. It must be a great satisfaction at the close of life to be able to look back on which are passed and find 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 your fellow-creatures to you, and you to them, and tends to the improvement of your own character. But when the best citizens manifest interest in public affairs we have good government and honest administration of public trusts. It is the duty of every man to take an active, personal interest in the welfare of his country, and to see that the best citizens are elected to public places.

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 zeal for the good government of the country, we may expect political stagnation and corruption. But when the best citizens manifest interest in public affairs we have good government and honest administration of public trusts. It is the duty of every man to take an active, personal interest in the welfare of his country, and to see that the best citizens are elected to public places."

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF IS A GENUINE AND RELIABLE MEAT FOOD. In its manufacture nothing but the FINEST QUALITY OF BEEF is used, and every package is guaranteed to be absolutely pure and free from any adulteration; neither alcohol nor drug of any kind is used in its preparation.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE. MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890, September 10, October 8, November 12, December 10. THIRD MONTHLY DRAWING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1890.

3134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00. Ticket, - - - \$1.00 11 Tickets for - - \$10.00

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Prize worth \$15,000—\$15,000.00 5,000—5,000.00 2,500—2,500.00 1,250—1,250.00 1,000—1,000.00 250—250.00 50—50.00 25—25.00 10—10.00 500—5,000.00

Approximation Prizes: 100 " " 25—2,500.00 100 " " 15—1,500.00 100 " " 10—1,000.00 999 " " 5—4,995.00 999 " " 5—4,995.00 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00

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

THE ONLY LOTTERY PROTECTED BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

MEXICAN LOTTERY OF THE BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878, And in nowise connected with any other Company using the same name.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN THE MORGUE PAVILION IN THE CITY OF MEXICO ON MONDAY, September 15th, 1890.

Which is the Grand Semi-Annual Extraordinary Drawing, the CAPITAL 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 ticket, and receive the following official permit:—CONTRATADA.—I hereby certify that the bank of London and Mexico has deposited with me the sum of \$120,000.00 to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Publica. ARCELA CASTILLO, Interventor.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty per cent. of the value of all the tickets in Prizes—a larger portion than is given by any other lottery. PRICE OF TICKETS—American Money: Wholesale, \$5; Retail, \$4; Quarters, \$2; Club Rates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize of \$120,000.00 is \$120,000.00 1 Capital Prize of 40,000.00 is 4,000.00 1 Capital Prize of 20,000.00 is 2,000.00 1 Grand Prize of 5,000.00 is 500.00 2 Prizes of \$2,500.00 are 500.00 6 Prizes of \$1,000.00 are 600.00 20 Prizes of 500.00 are 10,000.00 300 Prizes of 200.00 are 60,000.00 300 Prizes of 100.00 are 30,000.00 528 Prizes of 40.00 are 21,264.00

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 150 Prizes of \$120.00, approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$18,000 150 Prizes of \$100.00, approximating to \$150,000 prize, \$15,000 150 Prizes of \$80.00, approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$9,000 799 Terminal of \$40.00, decided by \$120,000 prize, \$31,960 2,280 Prizes, amounting to \$257,120.00 All 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 ORDER issued by all Express Companies, or NEW YORK Exchange. Currency must invariably be sent Registered. Address, U. B. BASSETTI, City of Mexico, Mexico.

DRUNKARDS. Do not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease, which medical care may cure, and we mean just what we say, and if you have not been a victim of this habit, you will do yourself all good to taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take

Pfief's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure from the effects of alcoholism, and the cost of a bottle is only \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists. On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

PFIEF & CO. 155 N. 3d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A New Hospital at Peterboro. PETERBORO, Aug. 20.—The new St. Joseph's hospital, built by the Roman Catholic, was formally opened this afternoon, the lordship Bishop O'Connor officiating. The hospital occupies an excellent site in Ashburham, on an elevated ground, surrounded by a grove. The building is 93 by 62 feet 6 inches, and is of Gothic style of architecture. The main entrance is in the centre of a recess. Above it there is a beautiful stained glass Gothic window opening on an ornamental balcony. Above the window rises the tower, on 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 south sides there are balconies and verandas, and the whole appearance of the building, which was built from designs by M. J. E. Bolcher, C. E., is strikingly 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 Bishop O'Connor, there were present: Bishop Dowling, of Hamilton; Archbishop Campbell, of Oreglia; Rev. Father McEvoy, Hamilton, and all the clergy of this diocese, besides a number of prominent laymen. Bishop O'Connor delivered the opening address, and dedicated the hospital to St. Joseph, and declared it open for the reception of patients. Bishop Dowling made an address, and speeches



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: Country \$1.00 City \$1.50

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 27, 1890.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

- THURSDAY, Aug. 21, St. James F. de Charleval, W. Ab
FRIDAY, Aug. 22, St. Symphorien, Martyr.
SATURDAY, Aug. 23, St. Philip Boniti, Confessor.
SUNDAY, Aug. 24, St. Bartholomew, Apostle.
MONDAY, Aug. 25, St. Louis, King of France.
TUESDAY, Aug. 26, St. Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, St. Joseph Calanottus, Confessor.

OWING to pressure of matter the "Catholic-shop" is crowded out this week.

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

Le Canadien states that it has authority for making the announcement that Mr. Mercer proposes to borrow in Europe some eight or ten millions. Be bold but not too bold is a good old piece of advice which Mr. Mercer would do well to lay to heart.

It is not surprising that the outrages committed by the armed rowdies sent by the Pinkerton firm during the strike on the New York Central should have had the effect of causing a member of the State Legislature to bring in a bill for their suppression.

BANFF, as the park is believed called, is a national affair, and its healing springs are to that extent public property. But its distance, like its qualities, is magnificent from half a continent.

It is gratifying to note that Dr. Barnardo, who, while he doubtless does much good for the poor, uses his position for proselytizing under most aggravated circumstances, has at last been brought up on the sharp curb by the Courts in England.

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 opportunities afforded these desiring a purely English course.

The Coming Irish Famine.

The giant form of famine is hovering over Ireland and all latest reports indicate clearly that it will not be long ere she folds her evil wings and descends on the devoted shores of that afflicted country.

machinery to give it should be prepared now and so prepared that it will be in no danger of breaking down. Already there are sinister rumors afloat 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 on the chances they may derive of money making out of Ireland's dire misery.

Be Ready.

It is announced that at a grand picnic, held last week in Chicago, that many thousands of dollars were raised to be added to the funds of the Home Rule party.

Mr. Curran, M.P.

At the annual outing of the Corn Exchange, one of the most powerful organizations in the Dominion, the president, Mr. Edalle, speaking of the member Montreal Centre, said: "Mr. J. J. Curran our distinguished representative in the House of Commons 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."

Sir L. Simmons' Mission to the Vatican.

So much has been said about the mission of Sir L. Simmons to the Holy Father that it will interest our readers to have a summary of the official correspondence laid before them. The occasion of Sir L. Simmons' mission by the British Government was to settle the religious question in the island of Malta.

"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 procedure as may be necessary to remove all questions as to the validity of marriages properly contracted in Malta."

The questions of minor importance to be submitted were the Immigration of Italian and other foreign ecclesiastics independent of the Bishop, 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 Holiness, in which, having set forth the objects of his diplomatic visit, he encloses the written reply of the Pope. Both documents are full of friendly sentiments, but merely formal.

he cannot consent that the right of nominating whom he chooses and his liberty of action relative to the said seats should be curtailed, is, nevertheless, disposed to treat Her Majesty's Government with all that regard and consideration which are compatible with the integrity of that right and of that liberty."

A Sensible Syndicate.

In these days of "syndicates" which propose 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 not to have suggested itself. And this recent suggestion has been fanned into shape very fitly by a body of French capitalists.

Another Outrage.

In the controversy on the Jesuits' Estates Act, Messrs. McCarthy, Charlton and the whole noble thirteenth contended that it was an insult to the supremacy of the Queen that a reference should have been made to His Holiness the Pope for the settlement of that long-vexed question.

Our Provincial Demon.

Nicola Machiavelli does not occupy altogether a pleasing place upon the page of history. "Out of his tirades they coined an epithet for a knave, and out of his Christian name a synonym for the devil."

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 question, who wanted confederation, and then proceeds to supply the answer in the following 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 a certain school is making much devastation. Is it not in Ontario under the influence of gratitude? And who shall one day pull down this statue if not French Canadians?"

Having thus delivered itself La Patrie now suggests that the best leader the Liberal party in the Dominion could secure would be Mr. Erasmus Wilman. It may be pertinent to ask, does our contemporary in making that suggestion consider such a selection the most efficacious means of securing its ambition, which it has not concealed, to tear up the constitution of our country?

A "Magic Pen" at Work.

At a public meeting near Toronto, some years ago, when the new historic and remarkable location of 1878 was impending, Sir John Macdonald referred to the "magic pen" 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 magazines and elsewhere his "magic" and fascinating periods charmed even those whom he did not convince. The power of that "magic pen" was more recently evidenced in the articles so forcible in language and so incontrovertible, had the conclusions not been based on a false premise, which appeared in the Mail during the recent Equal-Rights agitation.

so-called Equal Rights, which all thinking men had hoped 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 knock it down, and takes the opportunity between his blows of having a whack at one of the objects of his particular disgust, namely, party government and a party press.

AN EXPLANATION.

General Middleton's Farewell. An Able Vindication—The Far Matter Explained—Bishop Grandin's Testimony—The Cause of Trouble.

TORONTO, August 21.—Sir Frederick Middleton, 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 is often the part of a soldier, and I have been charged with indiscretion or with having overstepped my powers as a commander in the field, I might have chosen to retire without saying anything in my defence and to leave it to the justice and generosity of the Canadian people to balance my general services against a single error of judgment."

IN POSSESSION OF THE RIFLE.

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

FROM THE REBELS.

In my answer I stated that I would do my best, but as a matter of fact I forgot it and did not comply with the request. The confiscation of Bremner's furs was made with the concurrence of my officers, and I never received it, asked for it, or thought about it afterwards.

COURTED THE HEAVENLY VOICE.

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

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 31st September next, and, in support, it mentions that Mr. Fitzpatrick has resigned the Crown Attorneyship for the district of the Messrs. Duhaime and Amyot will represent the Attorney General at the next Criminal Assizes.

An Important Telegraph Line.

QUEBEC, August 26.—A new cable has just been laid by Mr. Gibourne commencing at Mechanic Bay, Anticosti, 12 miles northeast of English Bay, and landing at Longue Pointe on the north shore, six miles west of Mingan. The cable is 21 km 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 extended to Greenly Island, and there the Government system of telegraphs will stop. The line on the north 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 arrested by mistake in consequence of a telegram from the Chief of Police, Mr. Moran, in Buffalo. Mrs. Sessions, the victim of the mistake, who happens to be a newspaper writer, has given a very colorful description of the matter in a sensational New York journal, but the detective, named Reum, according to the account, certainly does not seem to have acted with much judgment, though perhaps obeying the letter of his duty.

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French Canadian regiment. This I was given to understand would occasion trouble which it was not thought

ADVISABLE TO INQUIRE.

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 address to the Canadian people, which will be found in another column. Its perusal, we should think, must satisfy every unprejudiced person, and it is a very frank and straightforward statement. Beyond an act of heavy indiscretion, as a time when he had weightier matters than the disposal of contraband furs to think of, it is now abundantly clear that General Middleton has little to charge himself with in connection either with the North-West rebellion or with the post he has for 14 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 charges of jaundiced or ill-informed individuals."

LITERARY REVIEWS.

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

THE "ARENA."

The August number of the Arena (Boston, Mass.) fully maintains the high literary reputation which it has enjoyed from the time that it entered the field of the press. The present number is the third of the second volume and a glance at its table of contents will at once show that it is a free and able periodical, catholic and comprehensive, original and not too heavy. We can do little more than indicate the most interesting articles in the present number. First on the list is a paper on "The Economic Future of the New South," by Professor S. S. Shaler of Harvard University. This, though undoubtedly instructive to all citizens of the American Republic, will prove especially enjoyable to all Southerners. Attention must also be drawn to a timely and valuable article on "Economic and Social Conditions in Juriprudence," by Emory Kempin, an LL.D. and member 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 interesting as anything that has hitherto been published on the Science. "The Coming Cataclysm of America and Europe," by Professor A. B. Buchner, D.D., will do no doubt alarm many readers by his startling predictions. He holds that calamity and catastrophe are as much a part of the place of nature as successful progress, and though he does not expect to live to see the great calamities that he predicts, he is still confident that they are steadily approaching. He 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 men and husbands—and not a few of them—strong, true, brave, and good enough to be the fathers of a generation, without the risk of heart-break, and the wreck 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 a sketch of his life in the appendix. We must not omit mention of an article on Rufus Choate, entitled "As I Remembered," by Mrs. J. M. G. The general reader will be deeply interested by the "Editorial Notes" as well as the "Notes on Living Problems."

A Shocking Story.

OTTAWA, August 22.—A terrible story of cannibalism comes from Buckingham. Ten miles up the Du Lierre river lives the families of Jean Oute and Elvina 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. C. went out berry picking, leaving her baby in charge, and a few days afterwards 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 reveling in fiendish glee over their horrible performance. Help was called in and the baby was taken away. It lived till next day and was buried on Wednesday. The authenticity of the report is vouched 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 sent on 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 one-half 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 fully half of the wheat is cut. Operations are in full blast all over the Province, and a few good weather days will finish 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 Phoenix Park on Sunday, July 27, in furtherance of the eight hour movement in Dublin, preceded and followed by a procession with bands and banners through the streets.

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

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublin 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 were £189.

SECOND-HAND

PIANOS and ORGANS

Received as part payment

First-Class Instruments.

LOW PRICES; EASY TERMS

Write for Catalogues and mention this Journal.

C. W. LINDSAY, 2268 St. Catherine St.



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

NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

EUROPEAN.

Several cases of cholera are reported in the vicinity of Berlin. An Imperial ukaz 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, Hungary, was destroyed by fire on Friday. Nine lives were lost. The Anglo-Portuguese treaty has been signed in London. English interests 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 Ezeroun, Turkey. A despatch says that the Government is supplying the Kurds with rifles. Progressist 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 "Redbrook" off St. Nazaire. Three persons were drowned. Advances from Mons, Belgium, state that 8,000 miners in the Borinage district have struck. Socialists 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 Zemmour, Morocco. The rebels are still uncooperated.

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 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 Eibstadt to Maribreit; three died and a number were fatally injured.

The Fall Mall Gazette says that at a conference of British ship-owners, representing a capital of \$35,000,000, 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 vilayets.

Mr. Heaton, M.P., is a passenger on the Majestic for America. He will, it is said, on his arrival in America, consult the Postmaster-General on the policy of reducing the rate of letter postage to England to one penny. A cyclone swept through the canton of Vaud last week doing immense damage. The villages of Lavalle and Touz were devastated and whole forests were destroyed. The storm lasted only three minutes. It is said nearly 200 lives were lost.

Several steamers of the new Russo-Serbian line, under the direction of Prince Gagarin, have arrived at Esztergom, on the lower Danube, bringing 75,000 Russian rifles and 2,500,000 cartridges for the Serbian Military Committee. Everybody in St. Petersburg looks upon the Emperor of Germany's visit as an event of international moment. His majesty shows a wish to fraternize with all classes of the people. Consequently, he receives an ovation wherever he appears.

A meeting of four hundred employers at Melbourne, Australia, last week, resolved to support the ship-owners against the strikers. Employers in the capital of the same Australian colonies are about to make similar declarations. In consequence of the strike the price of coal, sugar and provisions are rapidly advancing. The Mexican Government has granted a concession to ex-Deputy Orsini for an exhibition of Roman art, which 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 feeling among the Italian public toward Mexico.

A sensation has been caused in London by a case of Asiatic cholera. Robert Teuh, a coal trimmer, aged 86, 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 cholera. Negotiations between Spain and Morocco regarding the Melilla affair have been concluded. The Emperor of Morocco agrees to have the Spanish flag saluted and the Arab who fired on the Spanish troops punished. He also promises that Moorish troops shall 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 at a meeting of the Vosges Council, made an optimistic speech, in which he used almost the same words as M. Carnot. A sensational suit is now pending in the Irish courts of justice which is confidently expected to eclipse the Dunlo case in interest and sensationalism. The petitioner is a foreign gentleman, 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 hiding place.

Statistics gathered by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture place the wheat harvest of the world at 726 million hectolitres and the quantity required by importing countries at 128 million hectolitres. The total quantity available to meet the import demand is estimated at 145 million hectolitres. The Minister of Agriculture 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 requirements.

James John Roche will undoubtedly be selected as an heir of the Roche as successor to the late John Roche O'Reilly. Mr. Roche is

now one of the editors of the paper, and he said Mr. O'Reilly were the staunchest of friends and co-workers. Archbishop Williams, it is understood, 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 Birmingham, 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 herself.

Margaret 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 is yet to be determined."

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

The Kansas City Journal says the Denver Lottery 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 attention 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 gulch 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, accompanied 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, was shot and killed in Reynosa, Mexico, last week by Mrs. Dela McCabe of Carna County, Tex. The murderer, is the wife of ex-County Judge Homer T. McCabe, of Hidalgo. The affair grew out of the election trouble in Hidalgo County.

The 500 or 600 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 Denver 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 winter approaching without any prospect of pulling through it alive without assistance.

CANADIAN.

The striking colliers at the Springhill Mines, Nova Scotia, have carried their point and returned. The Governor-General has consented to open the Canada Central Fair at Ottawa, September 22.

The Globe editorially announces that the Conservative Orangemen are abandoning the Equal Rights' organization. A bill is to be introduced at the next session of the Ontario Legislature to incorporate Windsor and Sandwich as a city.

The Halifax Garrison Artillery officers entertained Colonel Irvine at dinner on Friday night. Prince George was among the invited guests. An order has been received from the Home-wards by the military authorities at Halifax ordering a thorough test of all the forts at the station.

A soldier of 'B' Battery was tried by court martial on Thursday for drunkenness, while 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 Monday morning, was burned to a crisp. It is estimated that between 115 and 180 million feet of logs were got down the St. John river to the booms this year. 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 brewery without paying a license fee. So far

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. Horan, of the justice department, who was private secretary to Hon. J. J. Abbott during the last session of Parliament, has received an appointment in the O.E.R. solicitors' office in Montreal.

The electric light wires got crossed at the Arlington Hotel Toronto on Friday morning set fire to the ceiling. The blaze was put out 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 Deseronto, 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. Don, of the Interior Department, was presented with a gold medal and an address from the Society of the Prevention of Cruelty for heroic conduct in stopping a runaway horse and saving the life of a child.

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

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 23 last, was stabbed in the head by a Duke 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 murder.

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

The Minister of Agriculture has received a cablegram from Sir Charles Tupper stating that nine Scotch tenant farmers sailed from 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 the institution a bulletin announcing that the credit Lyonnais will not be such a failure as expected, although much under the average. The probable importation will be from 100 to 120 million bushels.

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

Dr. McEachern, of Montreal, has just returned to Ottawa, from a visit to Watford and other ranches in the Alberta district. Friday he had interviewed with the Deputy Minister of the Interior and the Acting-Deputy Minister of Agriculture. He says that he is more impressed than ever with the idea that the north district is purely for grazing purposes and not for growing wheat.

A woman residing at Chateau Richer had a narrow escape while attempting to cross the Q. M. and C. railway last week. In her 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.

Kingville, Ont., was brilliantly lit with natural gas from the Citizen's well on Friday. Music, fireworks and congratulations were in order. A temporary one inch overhead line furnishes the present supply. The large three and four inch pipes 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.

A fine new barque of about seven hundred tons, launched at Patonville, N.S., is now on port at St. John, N.B. She is owned by McTavish & Co. of New York, and sails hence for Toronto, Greenland, for a cargo of cryolite, mined extensively there and used in the manufacture of paint. Mr. Sears, of the New York Sun, will go as a passenger and take photographs of the mines and other places of interest.

There was a grand demonstration at Roberval, Lake St. John, last week on the arrival there of Sir Adolphe and Lady Caron. An

EASY TERMS. LOWEST PRICES. LARGEST STOCK. FIRST-STOCK ONLY.

L. E. N. PRATTE, No. 1636 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Sole Agents for Hazeltin, Fischer and Dominion Pianos and Aeolian and Dominion Organs.

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 gentleman who did not share his political opinions, but who was prepared to acknowledge the good done by the administration which had assured the construction of the Lake St. John Railway.

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 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 number of the options given the trust by local speculations will expire in a few weeks.

A serious shooting affray occurred at Georgetown last week, in which two persons were shot. John Sailer, who lives with his wife and three children near the paper mills, spent the morning drinking and went home in a quarrelsome 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 glanced 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 fired him in jail. His condition is good, considering the wound he received but his wife's recovery is doubtful.

Three Friars and a Boy Murdered.

Rome, August 20.—Intelligence comes of a terrible tragedy near Marini, in Umbria, about twelve miles from which place is located the ancient convent of Lesepes. Of late the convent has been inhabited by five friars. On Sunday two of the friars went to celebrate mass at a neighboring village while the other three adjourned to the refectory for dinner. While eating they were surprised by four masked men, armed with knives and clubs. The intruders attacked the monks with savage ferocity, and did not stop their assault until one friar had been backed to death, while another lay weltering in his own blood with his throat cut, and a third had been fatally wounded. The assassins then fell upon a boy and pounded him to death.

A TOWN SWEPT AWAY.

Wilkes-Barre, 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 wreck. The workmen and decorators all got out safely. The tower fell against the residence of Michael Oagan, on Fall street, smashing it. The inmates escaped injury. St. Mary's parochial school on Canal street opposite the church was also wrecked, and Father McAndrew's parochial residence was considerably damaged. The solid tin roof of St. Mary's convent, South Washington street, was torn off and a portion of it of brick wall blown away.

It is remarkable that so comparatively few lives were lost. Immense buildings, in which many cases almost instantly demolished, and this at a time when Wilkes-Barre's streets are most crowded. Around the depots, the most frequented portion of the city, the worst scenes are present, and when it is remembered that passenger and freight cars were lifted from the tracks on which they stood and laid on their sides, while other cars were washed along the track by the cyclone, a small conception of its terrific velocity may be obtained. The Vulcan Iron works, James Harris' foundry and the Kuyatons Flour mill felt

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 badly. Shade trees were uprooted and in fact but little was left untouched on Main street until Academy street was reached. The western edge of the storm extended to the lower end of Franklin street and Dana place. Brick dwellings were unroofed and the upper stories torn away and some were levelled to the ground. Fall trees and timber completely blocked South Main and Frank streets. The storm swept out Ross street up South Washington, extending far east as the Hazard wire rope works. The storm swept along the railroad to Five Points where it turned eastward again, on Pearl street, out by Baltimore shaft No. 2.

FATAL FIRE.

SCENEBRIDGE, Ont., August 25.—The Queen's hotel here, with its contents, was burned to the ground this morning. About three o'clock a fire 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 escaping, some in their night clothes and others only with what they could lay their hands on. Thomas Powers and Herbert Layton were burned to death. 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 belong 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 affidavits and testimonials of wonderful cures from prominent people. The doctor is an artist of worldwide reputation. See his advertisement elsewhere.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY

Authorized by the Legislature for Public Purposes, SUCH AS EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT AND LARGE HALL FOR ST. JOHN BAPTIST SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890

September 10, October 8, November 12, December 10.

Third Monthly Drawing, September 10th.

Prizes, value, - - - - - \$52,740.00

Capital Prize, One Real Estate worth \$15,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

Table listing prizes: 1 Real Estate \$15,000.00, 1 do 5,000.00, 1 do 2,500.00, 1 do 1,250.00, 2 Real Estate 500.00, 5 Sets of Furniture 1,250.00, 25 Watches 50.00, 100 do 25.00, 200 do 15.00, 500 do 10.00.

Approximation Prizes. 100 Watches \$25.00, 100 do 15.00, 100 do 10.00, 100 do 5.00, 999 Toilet Sets 5.00, 999 do 4,995.00.

TICKET, ONE DOLLAR. Tickets can be obtained until FIVE o'clock P.M. on 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 month at 10 1/2 o'clock A.M., at Head Office, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, 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 Tickets, Circulare, Agencies or further information, address to

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then dashed up the mountains and spent itself in the woods. The sweep of the cyclone at Five Points

WAS TERRIBLE. The frail houses were blown away. Mothers with their children in their arms were crying to heaven for help. On Scott street the houses occupied by the families of James McGinley and James Hengau were levelled to the ground. Mrs. Eliza Sane McGooley, aged about 28 years, and her young baby were crushed to death as was John McGooley, a youth about 13 years. Mary Jane McGooley, a little daughter, was so mangled and crushed that death will probably result. In the ruin of the Hengau residence no trace of the last occupants could be found and hopes are entertained that they may have been about at the time of the catastrophe and so escaped. The Barber shop works, S. L. Brown & Co.'s extensive business block on Market street, comprising ten wholesale stores; the Murray coal breaker and the Hollenback breaker have all been so seriously injured that a great expense will be necessary to place the various establishments to working order.

Le Canadian expresses itself very strongly on the recent appointment by the Papal authorities, of Mr. Angers to the dignity of the Order of Gregory the Great. It says that the Lieutenant-Governor is a measure the representative of the Queen, and that this is the first time a sovereign was ever decorated at the request of his servants, for it was evidently at the request of Mr. Merleor that the decoration was granted. Rome must be singularly forgetful of diplomatic usages to act as she has done. Mr. Lerte goes on to express his appreciation of and sympathy with Hon. Mr. Angers, 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 protest 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. Merleor, 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 desire 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 Eminence Cardinal Rampolla 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. Merleor seems to have the right of making and unmaking bishops for the amusement which he has made that Mr. Labell was about to be raised to the episcopate; although the bishops had never been consulted in the matter.

According to the St. Catherine's Journal, which has made enquiries on the subject from local carriers, the cause of the decline of shipping on the lakes is mainly traceable to the inability of large vessels 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 Buffalo with a cargo of 150,000 bushels of grain. Her cargo is discharged by the elevators, and she is off on her return trip up the lake with a cargo of 2,000 tons of coal in about thirty-six hours from the day of her arrival. To do such work in Kingston would occupy about seven days. What the shipowners want is enlarged canals." The reflection upon facilities at Kingston is, however, declared to be unwarranted, and the rate for transportation by barge through the St. Lawrence canals are said to be most 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 absence of a consumptive and selling market at Montreal, such as exists at New York, and the trouble experienced in securing promptly adequate return cargoes. Vessel owners, moreover, are unanimous in the opinion that until the canal between Kingston and the head of ocean navigation are enlarged no permanent gain in the commerce of the Canadian water route can be made. For many years the active prosecution of this important public work has been annually urged upon the Government by the lake carriers, who have as regularly been assured that the need of enlargement is thoroughly appreciated, and that negotiations are being carried on as vigorously as the finances will permit. Last winter, Sir John Macdonald, after consulting with the late chief engineer, Mr. John Page, assured the St. Lawrence canal to twelve feet throughout would be an accomplished fact; and while the anticipation is generally regarded as over sanguine, there is no doubt that of late more energy has been infused into the work. The considerable cost of improvement has been an obstacle to its rapid consummation. Canada has displayed great enterprise in the construction of canals and the improvement of her waterways, expending thereon an amount of money large in proportion to the population and the public revenues, but in a matter like this, what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. By the time the St. Lawrence canal has attained a depth of twelve feet, the cry for fourteen or sixteen feet capacity will be raised in order to accommodate the largest of lake vessels. It would be a wise and truly economical policy in matters of this kind to prepare for the necessities of the future to some extent, and to hasten construction as fast as men and money permit. Much of the forty million dollars spent on the canal has failed to produce an adequate return in the shape of enlarged 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 simultaneously enlarge the St. Lawrence canal rendered the usefulness of the former work largely ineffective. So far as return cargoes from Montreal are concerned, practical men have stated their conviction that freight from Maritime provinces ports can be profitably 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 deepening of the canal between Kingston and Lachine, and if the promise of completion of the work two years hence is realized, the growth of the grain carrying trade by water may be looked for with more confidence than can at present be entertained.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the dowry hair from women's faces. It is now in original and cost, including a box of ointment 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 gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth ache and corns removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powder, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Luoc remedy which is infallible. Read the certificates which we publish every week. Dame V. R. Desmarais & Lacroix (Jr.) Filis, 1283 Mignonne street, cor. St. Elizabeth, 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, aged 29 years, Ann Honesty, wife of John Labbe, Mary 29 years.

CHINK—On the 20th instant, Catherine Lynch, wife of James Chink, Quebec.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable medicine in use.

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 thou rest in heaven's land, Bathed in the "far-off land," Bathed in gems and gold, Thine eyes in all His glory Shall Zion's King behold. "By no man in Syria's storied land By Jordan's sacred stream, The 'New Jerusalem' doth stand Of wondrous souls the dream; Or could we find fair Eden's site, By great Euphrates' 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 lofty throne, Before whom none could stand, But for his dear Son Jesus, Who sits at His right hand, And who maketh intercession For all of mortal birth. Who, 'New Jerusalem' is called, Showed mercy whilst on earth, His blessed Mother near Him stands, St. Joseph by her side; Amid the saints and martyrs, Whose faith on earth was tried, Eternally and true, 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 heavenly side, Oh! who shall aid the traveler To reach the 'far-off land,' 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 step 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 ones! Enter thou into thy Lord's joy, Thy task on earth is done.' But none may hope those words to hear, Nor that fair land to win, Without the help of Jesus, Who would save us all from sin, Sweet Mother, saints, and martyrs, Pray for us, we entreat, That we may gain that blessed home, And rest at Jesus' feet. Catholic Mirror.

The Haunted Church.

BY JAMES MURPHY.

CHAPTER XX.

AGNES AT LADY MORTIMER'S.

Brankholme, in Devonshire, was a palatial mansion, embosomed in woods which in the summer looked beyond measure, but which in winter were bare and bleak. The mansion was a long, narrow building, with a 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 snow crusted thereon, as the carriage containing a young lady, with slow but steady motion, proceeded thereon. 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, fleecy, and snowy, was arising from the ground, shading the house further from view. It was questionable, indeed, if, even supposing it had been visible, the young lady passenger would have taken notice of it, engaged as she was with her own sad thoughts. Whether she would or not, however, is beside the question, for the carriage stopped at the hall-door of the mansion before she was aware that it was even in sight, or before her absent thoughts had time to collect themselves. Two laughing children came out to meet her. They had been expecting the French governess all day, and were in high delight at her coming—two laughing, grace, whose golden hair fell on their shoulders in happy abandon. 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 laughing 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 manner 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 governess. "Mlle. Hernandez?" she asked doubtfully. "Yes, my lady. I came rather late; I hope not too late; but I could come no earlier. I hope it does not inconvenience you." "Inconvenient? Not at all. We are delighted to see you. You are most welcome," said Lady Mortimer with warmth. "My young pupils, I suppose?" said the governess with a smile that was positively bewitching. "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 after 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 of a roaring fire, and amid surroundings elegant and rich, withal comfortable and luxurious, had her provided with the necessary refreshments. If Lady Mortimer's attention was attracted by the appearance of the new governess, whilst yet she stood encompassed by furs 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 nuances of raven hair, such dark, liquid eyes—such as a gazelle's, and 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 England. "You are not used to travelling, my dear," said Lady Mortimer, as she with gentle good-blessing motions, bade her sit more at ease, 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." "Not as a governess?" "It was with confidence her ladyship said that she had had begun to entertain a belief that the young lady before her had not been long at her present profession. "No, my lady; not as—what?" "Well, my dear, no matter," said Lady

Mortimer, touched by the manner in which the answer was given. "We shall see that your times are as agreeable as possible, and your duties rendered as little irksome as may be. When you have rested sufficiently, my dear, which may be your wish, I will show you the place where your own, which, indeed, for the present it is—I shall show you to your room. You will find it, I trust, perfectly 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. Thereafter the time sped very pleasantly with Agnes. 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 mind was at ease. She had feelings of regret and, perhaps, remorse, that she should have abandoned him who had lavished money so freely on her education; and it was only the sheer impossibility 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 only to be at once and for ever 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 as he approached, to see the deep devotion and admiration that his kind and deferential manner showed? But he was 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? Mean while the rumours of the handsome girl staying at Brankholme spread far and wide. Visitors to the house who had seen her had spread the news wherever they went. Lady 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 lovely girl won upon her, that she had begun to regard her not so much in the light of a dependent as in that of a friend. 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 there was no way of hearing from Charles, and that, so far as she could now look into the future, there was no hope.

CHAPTER XXI.

CAPTAIN PHIL EXPLORES THE CHURCH.

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 it was a matter 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 he give as to how he had obtained these valuable properties? It was a clear case of ill-gotten, 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 in accident and haste. He was the possessor of them, and he had first prompted him to think of Agnes as his future wife—long before her radiant charms had developed themselves, and long before his passion for her had grown to be the strong, unconquerable force it was. Still, there was no use dwelling over the matter. Sorrowing over it could do him no good nor restore him those lost documents. His mind therefore took another direction. That loot from the palace with which Swarthy Bill had escaped, and which was hidden in its value, 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 antiquarianism. If he obtained it, it would go a long way in recompensing him for the deeds so mysteriously stolen. 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 long neglect. He gazed through the bars—the ruined church was there still with its door shut. The snow lay in drifts among the tombstones, sinking slowly down among the mouldering elements of mortality beneath. Overhead in lay in patches on the roof, but most of all on the summit of the tower, whose ruined condition it hid from view. Underneath that, some where—among these mouldering timbers, these huge joints that supported its floors and its huge bells—the treasure lay safely hidden away. If he were only once there—if he had only time to search—well, he would see whether it 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 during the day to keep the keys, and went away during the night. Did he want the keys? Well, no, he did not want the proper person to let him 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 about in Captain O'Driscoll's head. "Are the keys always to be had here?" he asked. "Always. Every day—during the day." "Who would want them at night?" the old woman asked. "There was no one going to be buried at night. Who, therefore, would want them?" "No one," the Captain conciliatingly replies. "Of course not. They were, therefore, taken away, and very properly." "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 foolishness was probably caused by the motion of Phil's hand to his pocket and the jingling of coins thereon, which she had noticed. "You are a good woman," the visitor replies with equal facetiousness, and placing some silver in her hand. He was curious about the place, some 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 turned to go; but first he would have another look at the place where his friends were interred. Phil took a narrow survey of the gate. It would not be hard to cross that. The church itself would be a greater obstacle if the door

were barred, as it most likely would be. These were windows, however, on the side visible to him which was boarded up, showing that the bars had worn and were inefficient for protection. "Come on," called a quick glance of his eyes it probable bright, he took his departure. The evening there was but little time for reflection on the part of the Commodore. 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 completed his work, and tasted the mixture, whilst the 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 isn't 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't been one day out of my head since it happened." "It has not been in mine since, but how is it now this evening. Is it a strange?" "It is not strange," said Jake. "Sometimes things crop up in my head that I have not thought of for years. This very day, for instance." "But not of things as curious as that. There was not mistake about your having seen—what?" "None at all," said Jake. "You hadn't been thinking of it before?" "No." "Nor dreaming about it?" "No, nor dreaming about it. I never came into my head as all until I saw it all afore me in the room—plain as I see you now. Scaffold and hangman, an priest as all." "The priest, Jake! What brought him here? I couldn't help him. I wouldn't have struck him if it was not necessary to save my own life." "No, I suppose not," said Jake with more acquiescence than of satisfaction. "I don't know how I could 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; he wasn't." "It's all the same—I could not escape. I could not have done 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 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," said Captain Phil, with growing ire, but sinking his voice to a whisper. "Because if we didn't, he'd have hung us both in that master 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 with her toould Davy, and what use was it to us then?" "I wouldn't have taken the wrong oaths. There was when the mistake was made. 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't get much chance of doing harm. His information did with him. Dead men tell no tales." "You weren't much of a coward—you hadn't much scruples of conscience—when you scuttled the Honest George and sunk her in Sarak Bay." "Eh! 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 a scoundrel," said the Commodore with a mocking laugh. "The old woman is coming over at last, Jake." "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 dangerous." "The old man! I am all alone. Walls have 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 iron, wouldn't keep him or hold him. And do you think he's likely to be kept down now at all?" The Commodore looked at him steadily for some time. Whether it was that he was weighing 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 saying: "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." "Who did you learn this?" "To-day." "Whilst you were out. He's seen constantly; everyone in Dublin knows it." "I must go and see this woman," said the Captain rising. "Don't—for the love of heaven, don't. You'll have everyman 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 blawing-born of it." "Maybe you're right," said the Commodore slowly, as he resumed his seat. "I know I'm right, another she spoke the shoug. I know I'm right, another she spoke the shoug. 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 sailor." "Go on." "She kept on in one day to open the shutter, an' she saw him, an' she saw him stick in the drawing-room with some papers spread out before him as if he was reading." "With some papers spread out before him as if he was reading. Go on." "That's all. But many in the city saw him in the streets—near the graveyard." "And he was here. There must be something more. Did he look 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 her." "And to-day you learned all this?" said Captain Phil, with a brooding sternness on his face. "This day—not two hours ago." "I'll tell you what, Jake," said the Captain, "this mystery of the deeds is half explained now. Someone has been here during our absence—" "Swarthy Bill—" "No, no, 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 was?" "No one in the world could find it out but himself." "Absurd!" said Captain Phil decidedly. "I tell you, Jake, I 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 tell you, Jake, we must leave this. We must clear 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 as to who the unwelcome visitor 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 earless 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 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 he called here. And he didn't, as you know, Jake, look for them there." "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 it is 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 burnt 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 night. It is entirely abandoned. It is easy to get up there. It is easy to get into the tower. Once there, it will not be difficult to reach the tower. That done, we might leave at any moment." 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 to-night, or any night, for all the gold and diamonds that ever wor in the mines of 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 a shin eight o' where he was buried for all the gold in the world." "I don't care what he said; it was," said Captain Phil, with encouragement, of so grim and mocking a kind, however, that it was worse than the fiercest dissuasion, although he didn't intend it, to his companion, "the tower-rope. It was that tossed him in." "I don't like talking about it," said Jake, with more resolution than he was wont to show. "It's an evil talkin' over them things." "Well, let it be so. I don't want to say anything that's not right. But these jewels—this treasure—" "Commodore," said Jake, "if Swarthy Bill hid these jewels he'll mind 'em. Never you fear, he'll be 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 of gear, 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 what he is." (To be continued.)

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 1688, CORDELIA MOREAU, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to act as executrix, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband EDOUARD LESCARBEAU, heretofore hotel-keeper, of the same place, Montreal, 22nd July, 1890. A. ARCHAMBAULT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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HOUSE AND HOUSEWIFE.

THE WORD "WIFE."

Mr. Ruskin says:—"What do you think the beautiful word 'wife' comes from? It is the great word in which the English and Latin languages conquered the French and Greek. I hope the French will some day get a word for it instead of that of femme. But what do you think it comes from? The great word of the Saxons was 'weaf' they mean something. Wife means 'weaver.' You must either be housewife or house mother, remember that. In the deep sense, you must either weave men's fortunes and embroider them, or feed upon and bring them to decay. Whenever a true wife comes, none 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 oiled with cedar, or painted with vermilion—shedding its quiet light for those who else are homeless. This, I believe, is the woman's true place and power."

A NEW PATTERN.

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

STYLES IN FALL BONNETS.

The straw bonnet will be worn late in the season, it being no longer counted an unusual sight to see a fur coat with a straw bonnet above it. Indeed, last year very many fashionable women wore dark straw bonnets all the season. Of course they were trimmed with velvet and had what might be called winter decorations upon them; but they were, after all, veritable straw bonnets.

The lady-like capote will undoubtedly retain its popularity. The rather flat trimmings are still fancied and consist of ribbon bows, flowers, small fruits or berries, and, indeed, whatever may be deemed becoming or adapted to a costume. A black straw hat has a buffed brim of golden-brown velvet. In front, the crown is down almost to the level of the crown, are three brown velvet wall-flowers. The rib coming from the back are of brown velvet ribbon, and are looped 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 realize that the woman of to-morrow 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 knows something, who is worth having for what she knows; not one of these social butterflies," said one of the greatest "catchers" of the last New York season to me at the winter's close. And he expressed the sentiment of thousands of the young men of to-day. The scent for pretty wives is over, and the look-out for bright, young women has begun. And the girl who to-day trains her mind to knowledge will be the woman of to-morrow.—Ladies' Home Journal.

THE KITCHEN.

A writer in the Pall Mall Gazette says:—"Having been a sufferer from biliousness and dyspepsia for a great many years, and having tried all sorts of medicine without success, I was recommended to try the effect of tomatoes. The result has been marvelous. I can safely say that since the tomatoes have been in season I have only had one attack—and that a slight one—of this disagreeable complaint. I think you would be doing the public a service in drawing their attention to this simple but effective remedy. Many, I am sure, do not avail themselves of this splendid fruit through not knowing its medicinal properties—not to mention its cheapness 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 tomatoes in cases of biliousness. This was not known 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 ill date throat. Can any medicine explain this therapeutic action?" Perhaps some medical friend of our lady readers can.

CHICKEN PIE.

This is a most convenient dish, as it may be eaten either hot or cold. Cut one large chicken—or two small ones—up into small joints, and put the trimmings, necks and leg-bones into a saucepan with a seasoning of salt and pepper, half a dozen cloves, or a blade of mace, an onion cut into pieces, and a bunch of savory herbs. Add a pint of cold water, and let all simmer gently together for an hour and a half. This is intended for the gravy. Line the edges of a pie-dish with good pastry—suet crust, nicely 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. Put a layer of chicken 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 small, some finely minced parsley, a few slices of hard-baked eggs, with pepper and salt to taste. Next add the remainder of the chicken, and pour over about half a pint of white stock, or water. Cover with a lid of pastry rolled out about half an inch thick; moisten the edges and press them firmly together before cutting off the rough edges. Ornament the top prettily with the odd morsels of poultry, make a small hole in the centre, brush the top over with beaten egg, and bake the pie in a well-heated oven for about an hour and a half. If the crust is in danger of getting too highly colored, cover it with a sheet of oiled paper. Before serving, strain the gravy and pour it into the pie through the hole at the top. It will be sufficiently strong to form a jelly.

BAKED PIG'S HEAD.

Split the pig's head into halves, sprinkle them with pepper and salt, and lay them with the rind part uppermost upon a bed of sliced onions in a baking dish. Next brush eight ounces of stale bread-crumbs, and mix it with four ounces of chopped suet, twelve sage leaves chopped fine, pepper and salt to season, and sprinkle this seasoning all over the surface of the pig's head; add one ounce 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 occasionally with the liquor.

BAKED GOOSE.

Pluck and pluck out all the stubble feathers thoroughly, draw the goose, cut off the head and neck, and slice the feet and wings;

which must be scalded to enable you to remove the pin feathers from the wings and the rough skin from the feet; split and scrape the inside of the gizzard, and carefully cut out the gall from the liver. These giblets well stewed make a pie for another day's dinner. Stuff the goose in manner following, viz.—First put six potatoes to bake in the oven, or even in a Dutch oven; and, while they are being baked, chop six onions with four apples and twelve sage leaves, and fry these in a saucepan with two ounces of butter, pepper and salt; and, when the whole is slightly fried, mix it with the pulp from out of the inside of the six baked potatoes, and use this very nice stuffing to fill the inside of the goose. The goose being stuffed, place it upon an iron trivet in a baking dish containing peeled potatoes and a few apples; add half-a-pint of water, pepper and salt, shake some flour over 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 goose, as shown in the preceding number; score it all over crosswise, rub some grease or butter upon it, place it upon a trivet in a dish containing peeled potatoes and a few sliced onions, season with pepper and salt; add half a pint of water, and bake the pig for about two hours, basting it frequently with its own 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 geese.

A TAPIoca PUDDING.

Put two table-spoonfuls of tapioca into a basin with four lumps of sugar, a grain of salt, and a lump of sugar rubbed on the rim of a lemon; pour a gill of boiling milk over 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 tea-cup tied up in a cloth, for nearly a half an hour.

ARROW-ROOT PUDDING.

Mix a large dessert-spoonful of arrow-root with the same quantity of bruised sugar, and a tea-spoonful of milk, in a small clean saucepan; stir this on the fire until it boils, and keep on stirring it, off the fire, for five minutes, until the heat has subsided; then add an egg, beat up and thoroughly mix it into the batter, and then boil the pudding.

SAGO PUDDING.

Soak two table-spoonfuls of pearl sago with a tea-spoonful of hot milk, in a covered basin, for a quarter of an hour; then add a very little grated nutmeg or lemon-peel, sugar to sweeten, and an egg; beat up all together until thoroughly mixed, and then boil the pudding in a buttered basin or tea-cup.

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 boil the pudding for twenty-five minutes.

BROWN AND POLSON TEA-CUP PUDDING.

Mix a good dessert-spoonful of Brown and Polson'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, tie 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 that never fails, says Farm and Fireside. Make a tub of strong soapuds and use good whale oil soap or carbolic acid soap. Select a warm day, and have your birds warm. Take each fowl and immerse it in the soda, head and all, but do not stop with simply dipping the fowl, but rub the soda well into the feathers. In other words, give the bird a good washing, so that the soda may reach the skin. Do not be afraid to dip the head under, and saturate the neck feathers. Turn the birds loose in a yard where there is no shade and the sun will soon dry them off. Now add two quarts of kerosene to your soda, first making an emulsion with plenty of soap, and sprinkle the soda over every part of the poultry-house, floor, roosts, ceiling, sties, and, in fact, every place where a louse could hide, and your fowls will be free of the pests. The roosts should be well saturated with pure kerosene. Baro all the material in the nests, saturate the boxes with soda, make new nests, and then repeat the process once a month.

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 color of her comb. A purple-red comb indicates something 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 herself and feed carefully a few days with stimulants. We never do much dewotring; 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 poultry yard fence it is best to do it in a workman-like manner. Of course, any shortening of one wing will bring the desired result, but we think the method about to be described has its advantages: Get someone to hold the fowl; then, with a sharp knife remove all quill feathers, except four close to the body, and the same number at the ends of the wing. The advantage of this mode is, first, the quills at the tip help to keep the eggs in the nest, if the hen sits, and those near the body prevent injury by the claws of the cock, and the closed wing is not much disfigured by the loss.—Poultry World.

APARIDES OR PLANT LICE.

Experiments have been made, says the American Gardener, with various remedies, including oxalic acid, benzole, carbolic acid and Nessler's and Koch's fluids (soap solutions containing tobacco and quassia respectively.) The last two have proved the most effective. Simple infusions of tobacco and casto leaves have been found useful. It is necessary for the fluid to come in contact with the spiders. The plants must therefore be carefully sprayed from all directions, if possible. Unfortunately the solutions, if too strong, are liable to injure the plants. It is therefore desirable to wash them off with water as soon as the insects have been destroyed.

GARGLES.

A correspondent in Mississippi wishes a cure 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: Fluid extract poke root four ounces, fluid extract colobium root four ounces, water one quart; mix. Give in drink, daily, one ounce powdered nitrate potash.

bag with some of the following loam three times a day; bag must be clean and free from grease: Powdered salt nitre four ounces, thimble acornite root three ounces; water three pints; mix.

SELLING MARES.

The Western Agriculturist tells a story of a noted breeder of draft horses, who gave his son a pair of high grade mare colts, which soon developed into a grand team. He took great pride in driving them to town. A certain horse dealer offered him \$500 in gold for them. What compensation to sell? But he asked the advice of his father, who wisely told him to keep them for breeding. "You," said he, "what can you put your \$500 into that would bring you as big returns as these mares raising that kind of colts?" Now there are hundreds of such instances, but they do not always refuse the \$500; they too often sell the goose that lays the golden egg and go back to the bottom to breed up again.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Concerning the excellence of this splendid breed as milkers, the Western Agriculturist published an account of a herd belonging to a correspondent, from which we clip the following:

He reports that some of his two-year old heifers, when fresh, have produced seven gallons of milk per day. This breed of cattle do 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 months have produced this summer as high as five gallons in one day. One cow produced over six gallons per day six months after calving. These cows, be it understood, were not fed on sedge grass, or allowed to pick up a living in the wood.

MOVING LARGE TREES.

A Sarnia architect, Mr. Blaker, has done a notable thing in tree moving. He transplanted a handsome maple, which was one foot in diameter and 30 feet high, from one part of the town to another, hauling it by means of a capstan. It used to be thought a preposterous idea to move trees of such dimensions, but it is now found to be the easiest, quickest, and cheapest mode of establishing shade trees in parks and boulevards. The large trees which were transplanted in Victoria Park three years ago are thriving well.—London Free Press.

SOOT AS A MANURE FOR PLANTS.

To strong-growing greenhouse plants, such as Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Azaleas, Cytisus, Roses, Chrysanthemums, Solanums, and Hydrangeas, soot is a valuable and easily obtained stimulant. A handful of it, stirred in a three-gallon can of water, has a marvelous effect on all the plants just named, and many others besides. It induces vigorous 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 Chrysanthemums and Hydrangeas, I have employed a mixture of soot and fresh manure from the cow-heap, with the best possible results; but, whatever the last named ingredients be 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 pots, and while giving them an unsightly appearance, exclude that fresh air on which all healthy roots require.—B. in London Gardener.

RUST IN WHEAT.

Some Important Experiments with Reference to this Prevailing Pest.

The Mark Lane Express says:—The present season is one in which we ought to learn many important lessons so far as the diseases and pests of our crops are concerned. Owing to the low temperatures, excessive rainfall in July, and damage by storms, these crops are more than usually "pre-disposed" to attack. In this fact alone we have quite sufficient reason for the large prevalence of rust and mildew, which has been a characteristic of the year. To what are we to look for the remedy? The Government of Victoria have accepted, "on approval or return," an offer by Mr. Smith-Ellis to provide an infallible remedy for rust in wheat for which, if it proves successful at the end of three years, the sum of £10,000 is to be paid. Mr. Ellis's scheme is based on the theory that rust is propagated in very minute particles in the form of "rust smoke," and that he would get rid of a scheme which involves a rather clever manipulation of the rainfall and the season, which is, we fear, rather beyond the power of the ordinary farmer. He looks to external aids in combating a "smoke," and certainly external aids are not to be despised. But is it not rather to the plant itself that we should look for disease-resisting powers? In the case of the potato it has been clearly shown that vigor in the plant has been the great power which has resisted the terrible disease which wrought such havoc in Ireland some fifty years ago, but the damage from which is now very much lessened. We are led to make these remarks in consequence of having visited this year the crowded wheat experiments which are being carried out at Forest Hill. So far as the actual lessons of the crosses themselves are concerned, the results are the same that have been pointed out year after year in these columns, viz., that the crosses have given greater vigor to the plant, thicker and longer straw, better set ears, and plumper grains, while there is also that earlier maturity which is so much wanted.

FOR MANY NEW COUNTRIES.

These lessons are also even in a year like the present. But this year a still further lesson is taught in a most striking manner, 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 some side with badly infested roots—and having undergone exactly the same treatment—are 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 Ladoga, now extensively grown in Canada; (2) a cross between April wheat and Golden grain which is named Anglo-Canadian; and (3) an American variety. The first and the last have not a green leaf 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 clearly the Anglo-Canadian variety will be quite ready to meet 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 the plant itself that we must look mainly for disease-resisting powers, and such a deduction is well borne out by extensive knowledge. We have already referred to the facts of the potato disease. In the case of the turnip fly, the lessons are the same. A crop that has vigor enough to outgrow an attack of the fly is the only one that will resist such an attack successfully. So, too, is the case of the Hessian fly. How comes it that although we have had the best here for some five years, the damage it has done has been small? We venture to say, and we said the same thing

in 1886, when we suffered from those who believed the insect had only just been imported—that it is the result of the better varieties which we grow in the country. If we grow those that give us ten and eleven bushels per acre, as in America, we should have had a disaster from the Hessian fly long ago. Our varieties are stronger in the straw, and so able successfully to resist the track. Curiously enough in the North West of Canada the wheats are stronger than in America—crops of thirty-five bushels per acre being not uncommon—and here, too, the Hessian fly does but little damage. All facts, coupled with the clear lessons from experiments, make it very probable that we shall see have, in the new varieties of cross-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 fungoid or insect, which may be made upon it.

The North-West Crops.

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 average 24 bushels per acre, barley 34.3, oats 44, peas 23 and fax 14. Root crops 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 amount of the corresponding month in 1889. The number of farmers in Manitoba is placed at 13,577, 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 unimproved.

Ontario Crops.

TORONTO, August 21.—The Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin dealing with crops, live stock, etc. It is ascertained therefrom that the area of fall wheat is 102,000 acres less than last year, and barley 174,000 acres. Spring wheat is greater by 203,000 acres, peas by 73,000, and hay and clover by 76,000. The estimated yield of wheat exceeds that of last year by 5,700,000 bushels, that of peas 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 bushels in wheat, 4,000,000 in barley and 500,000 in oats, but an increase of 3,000,000 bushels in peas, 4,000,000 in beans, and 1,204,000 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 oats area is greater by 269,000 acres, peas by 137,000, hay and clover by 225,000, and roots by 41,000, buckwheat by 29,000 and corn by 22,000. Fall wheat through most of Western Ontario is of good quality and an unusually fine crop. Spring wheat will probably be better than fair, but it is unsafe 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 fair and uneven crop in peas. The hay crop is magnificent save in a very few eastern counties. Corn is good in Kent and Essex and some neighboring localities, but not so good in the southern and central counties of the Western peninsula. There is an abundance of corn fodder, 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. Plums are a failure, save here and there. Grapes promise a glorious yield in the Lake Erie crop.

The Coatlock Fair.

COATLOCK, August 20.—A night of rain preceded what looked like a rainy day for the opening of the fair of the Independent Agricultural Association of Stanstead and Compton counties, but luckily the fates were propitious, and though the day threatened rain it was really an ideal day for the fair. The village of Coatlock nestles lovingly amid the hills which surround it, and with its neat residences and handsome buildings forms a picture well worthy the attention of an artist. The village was on Wednesday decorated with flags and bunting, and presented a lively appearance. At 1 p.m. the train, which had on board the Hon. H. Mercier, drew into Coatlock station, where the Coatlock band was discoursing sweet music. Dr. Beaudry, mayor of Coatlock, read an address welcoming the Premier and his colleagues to Coatlock. Hon. Mr. Mercier, who was attended by Hon. Messrs. Langelier and Robidoux, replied both in French and English. He said that on his last visit he predicted that the member for Coatlock would not vote against him again, and he found that Mr. Baldwin had voted for his candidate, Mr. Lovell, M.P.E., for Stanstead. It was noticed he was not on the platform with the honorable the First Minister, but held himself aloof. A very successful fair was held in the afternoon, the speakers at which were Hon. Messrs. Mercier, Robidoux and Langelier. The officers of the association, Messrs. Roy, president; Jenks, vice-president, and W. L. Shurtiff, are to be congratulated on their success. In the afternoon there was a walking race in which the following horses competed and carried off the prize in the following order: First, John; second, Ben Bull; third, Princess, and fourth, Dexter. The green race was not finished. In the evening the Boston Ideal Band; and Guitier club gave a most enjoyable concert.

His Own Grandfather.

The following genealogical curiosity is a singular piece of reasoning to prove that a man may be his own grandfather. There was a widow (Anne) and her daughter (Jane), and a man (George) and his son (Henry). The widow married the son, and the daughter married the father. The widow was therefore a mother (JANE) to her husband's father, and grandmother to her own husband. By this husband she had a son (David), to whom she was also great-grandmother. Now, the son of a great-grandmother must be grandfather of grand uncle to whom his mother was great-grandmother; but Anne was mother-grandmother to him (David), therefore, David is his own grandfather.

Health of the Dominion.

OTTAWA, August 21.—The statement of mortality for the month of July last was issued by the Department of Agriculture today. The highest mortality in any city according to its population was in Quebec, which at 4.70 per thousand, its Galt's death rate was 54, the lowest of any of the cities recorded in the list. London comes next at 62; Woodstock, Ont., 65; Ontario, Ont., 68; Victoria, B. C., 84; and St. Thomas, 84. Next to the city of Quebec, where the highest death rate exists, is the city of Hull, with 1.50. Among the other highest may be mentioned Sherbrooke, Que., 3.87; Three Rivers, 3.89; St. Hyacinthe, 3.87; and Montreal 3.77. In Montreal the high mortality is due to the large number of deaths of children under five years of age,

there being no less than 879 out of a total death rate for the month of 793. Turning to Quebec, out of a total death rate of 315, no less than 223 were under five years 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 29 were under five years, while Sherbrooke's total was 39, and 28 of these were under five years. On the other hand no deaths of children are given for Woodstock, Ont., only 1 for Galt, 2 for St. Thomas, 2 for Chatham 4 for London and five for Victoria, B. C. In Montreal the deaths from diphtheria affections were 297 out of a total for the month of 793

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Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BOYLE-GANNON.—July 21, at Kilsaran, by the Rev. James Maguire, O. C. Kilsaran, assisted by the Rev. John Woods, Drogheda, Rev. John McAnally, Shortstone, and Rev. A. L. Kibben, O. P., Drogheda, James L. Boyle, No. 37 West street, Drogheda, to Maggie, second daughter of James Cannon, Castleblinham.

MACNULTY-TURRY.—July 21, at Old Abbey, Ballinacorney, County Mayo, by the Rev. T. R. Day, assisted by the Rev. M. Brennan, P. P., and the Rev. P. McPadden, O. C., P. W. MacNulty, of Ballina, to Mary, second daughter of Malachy Turry, E. G., of Ballinacorney, County Mayo.

MURKONEY-CAMPBELL.—July 27, at St. Peter and Paul's Church, Danbury, County Meath, by the Rev. Patrick Cook, C. C., Thomas Murkoney, manager at Mullin's, Ballinasloe, youngest son of Michael Murkoney, Kesh, Oostlers, to Mary (Mollie), second daughter of John Campy, Ballymacoll, Danbury.

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TWO HISTORIC INCIDENTS.

Honors to Two Distinguished Sons of the Empire—William Bode Dalley and Captain MacNab.

The Empire says:—"An event occurred in England the other day which forms a curious commentary on Macaulay's famous phrase description of the New Zealanders standing on London Bridge and surveying the ruins of a great city. Some two weeks ago Lord Rosebery unveiled in the crypt of St. Paul's cathedral a memorial in honor of the late Rt. Hon. William Bode Dalley, of New South Wales, and in a few fallowit words referred to the career of one who was not only a colonial 'minister, but also an Imperial statesman.' The inscription upon it, in gold letters, is as follows: "In memory of William Bode Dalley, the Australian statesman and patriot, this tablet has been erected by contributions from all parts of that world-wide empire, which he cherished, served and strove to maintain," while in close proximity may be seen the tombs of Nelson, Wellington and other British heroes. The man and event thus fittingly commemorated deserve more than the brief and passing comment which space allows us to make. A great colonial lawyer, several times Attorney-General of his native colony, a leading local writer upon historical and political subjects and the most eloquent speaker in New South Wales, if not in the whole of Australia, Mr. Dalley was a warm-hearted, enthusiastic and patriotic man, who never did things by halves. When, therefore, in the absence of Sir Alex. Stuart, he became Acting-Premier of the colony, and as such urged the participation of the people in the Sudan campaign, it was natural that success should follow upon his energetic and eloquent advocacy.

A WAVE OF ENTHUSIASM swept over the Australians. All the colonists volunteered both men and money, and the parent province had the honor of being finally chosen to represent the whole continent. The soldiers who then left the shores of Australia to share in the defence of British interests in the far-off Sudan received such an ovation as will ring down the pages of Australian history for all time to come, while the most fervent of the latter 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 parent isles, should the Mother Country ever be wantonly attacked by any aggressive and powerful foe. Mr. Dalley's action was almost universally approved in Australia, while in the United Kingdom it raised a warm current of national sympathy, which has found vent in the monument recently erected to the honor of the statesman who inaugurated a national movement so patriotic in its nature and so important in its results. The presence in the Mother Country deals fittingly with the incident, and very properly considers the memorial to be a correct representation of the unity in sentiment, action, historical and political life which characterizes the present relations between the United Kingdom and her self-governing offshoots. No words can describe the general feeling better than those of a recent poem:

Sacred to mighty memories Dalley's name Inscribed amongst our home-born heirs of fame 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 devoted Catholic, was named after the "Venerable Bede" and refused all honors save that of being sworn of the Privy Council—his, Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Rose being the only members of that distinguished body outside the United Kingdom. In consequence of paragraphs relating to Mr. Dalley's tablet, Dr. Macnab, of Bonnycastle, writes:

"Under the date of London, July 17, appears the following paragraph: 'A tablet in memory of the late Mr. Dalley, an Australian statesman, was unveiled in St. Paul's cathedral to-day by Lord Rosebery. 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 those 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 member of the British Cabinet, and, being president of the Imperial Federation League, his comment on the event was significantly patriotic; nevertheless I regret to be obliged to say that Lord Rosebery'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 occurred about fifteen years ago. At that period the federation of the empire was occupying the minds of many in England, especially with a view to the best means to be adopted for promoting it. Being in London 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 Royal Colonial Institute. With many leading public men of the honor of discussing the respective bearing of the question, and, among others, with the Very Rev. Dr. Chubb, 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 colonies, and the conviction was often expressed that among the various means that would tend to knit still more closely the bond of attachment which so unites them to the Mother Country would be the erection in St. Paul's of memorials to distinguished colonists, or, in the language of Lord Rosebery, recently reported, would be milestones in the path of those having faith in the federation of the empire. This appeared to be the view of the very reverend the dean of the cathedral at that instance.

A WRITTEN APPLICATION was made to the dean and chapter for permission to erect a suitable memorial in that

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 (now Niagara-on-the-Lake) in 1797, had served throughout the Peninsular campaign, and who, being on the staff, was aide-de-camp to Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton, and with his illustrious chief fell in the battle of Waterloo. 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 distinction under the imperial banners of the Mother Country. An official reply from the Very Rev. Dean Chubb, 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 canopy of Nelson and Wellington our heroes of deathless fame? The following is a fac-simile of the inscription:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MACNAB, 80th Regiment. Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, who was with him slain at Waterloo. 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 MacNab, D.D., and son, Rev. Alexander Wellerley MacNab, both of Canada, September, 1876.

It may not be altogether irrelevant in this connection to add that in the old church at Waterloo a monument to the memory of Captain MacNab and brother officers named, and the private, who fell on the 18th June, 1815, was erected by survivors of the then 30th regiment, on which memorial is also inscribed Egypt, Peninsula, Salamanca, Badajoz, Waterloo, Quatre Bras, and the following lines:

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

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

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

NEW YORK, August 20.—The strike on the Vanderbilt railways is spreading. Mr. Powderly 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 intimates that the Federation of Railroad employes will support the movement. Mr. Powderly's late to-night gave out a statement of the interview this afternoon with Vice-President and Superintendent Toucey. The statement is:—"This morning Mr. Powderly and Mr. Devlin waited upon Mr. Toucey at his office for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about a settlement of the trouble. Mr. Toucey absolutely refused to entertain any proposition looking forward to 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 stated by the Executive board of the Knights of Labor, to give the company every opportunity to bring the strike to an end. In the interview they had with the third vice-president Messrs. Powderly and Devlin repeated the offer which the Knights 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 discharge of any men other than their connection with the Knights of Labor such men should 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 agree to this request. In the interest of peace Mr. Powderly even went so far as to ask Mr. Webb, in view of the conflicting statements of the men and the company's officials, if he would consent to meet the discharged men and allow him (Mr. Powderly) to question them in Mr. Webb's presence upon the charges of the company against them. Mr. Webb refused to entertain even his proposition.

"Mr. Toucey, who came into the room during the interview, reiterated the oft-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 position 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 Knights of Labor vainly 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."

During the week negotiations were continued, but without any marked change in the situation. On Monday the Federation of Railway employes, to who had been appealed to by the Knights of Labor in order to obtain support, issued a manifesto declining to give more than a moral 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 it showed a disposition to limit the bonding privilege hereafter, possibly as a reprisal for the Dominion's doing in Behring Sea and other matters and they are right. The Treasury is so much so that they could not walk. The doctor gave her up. I sat up day and night for eight days. I consulted Madame Demaris and Laorox, 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 dyspepsia and kidney and heart disease, and at the end of three weeks I was cured by Madame Demaris and Laorox. I would request persons suffering from diseases mentioned to call on me for further information.

advocate of radical measures, and I suspect that it was his opinion which kept the cartridge company from getting a permit for shipping its goods across the United States to Mexico. The talk about retaliatory legislation for Behring Sea poisoning is made a pretext for the Treasury's unfriendly attitude and it looks as though the Canadian Pacific was close to a humiliating parity on the part of the country than its usual years.

A Rush to Death.

READING, Pa., August 22.—A horrible accident occurred this forenoon, shortly before 11 o'clock, on the Mount Penn Gravelly railroad, near the station at Reading, Pa. A car containing about 180 passengers was derailed on the approach to the city of Reading. The road was opened five months 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 the mountain by gravity by way of another route to the point of starting. This forenoon, at 10.30 o'clock, a car containing about 180 passengers were taken from the station to the top of the mountain. This consumed about thirty minutes. On top of the mountain there is a high stone tower where the passengers were allowed to alight to enjoy the scenery for thirty miles around. There are different stories as to the cause of the accident, but it appears that when the tower reached, the point where the gravelly 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 about 15 minutes. The car was 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 passengers shrieked in their fright and several jumped off. 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 upright with all passengers imprisoned inside. The greatest excitement prevailed and soon a large crowd gathered. Doctors and the ambulances were sent for and the dead and injured removed. Four were taken out dead. They included Chas. Retton, conductor of the car, and E. M. Levan, Miss Rosa Pfeiffer, a young lady of Philadelphia, and Miss Elvira Schmel. Among the injured are Sallie Bye and Mary Guthrie, of Wilmington, both badly hurt, and Willie Schmel, of this city, both legs broken.

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion, featuring the text 'I took Cold, I took Sick, I took SCOTT'S EMULSION' and 'I take My Meals, I take My Rest, AND 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 INCURABLE CONSUMPTION BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING FLESH ON MY BONES'.



Advertisement for 'Health Before All' featuring the text 'Illness Detected at Eyesight EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE' and 'Office Hours from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Closed on Sunday.' It includes a testimonial from Mrs. Jos. Valiere.

"PERSIAN LOTION"



For whitening the complexion, imparting or preserving its softness, or removing freckles, a mask and other spots on the skin, and for removing pimples and all other eruptions. THE PERSIAN LOTION is a bona fide preparation for the skin. It 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 relieves the itching, for it is every morning to the water used for the toilet. THE PERSIAN LOTION is sold in all respectable drug stores in the Dominion, at 50 cents per bottle. Beware of imitations.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

LOUR, GRAIN &c. FLOUR.—Receipts during last week were 23,340 bbls., against 33,331 bbls. for the week previous. The market is decidedly stronger and holders have been enabled to establish a further advance, in sympathy with British and American advances. City strong bakers have gone up another 25c to \$5.75, and \$6.00 is confidently looked for in the near future. In Ontario flour, \$5.00 is obtainable for straight rollers, but millers are asking 10 to 15 advance upon that figure. Quebec and Lower Ports buyers appear to be getting somewhat more anxious, and we would not be surprised to see an active market in a few days. Prices in England have advanced another 1/2 which is a rise of 3/4 in 3 weeks.

PATENT WHEAT, \$5.50 to \$5.90; Patent spring, \$6.85 to \$8.25; 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 \$6.00; 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 2.50.

RECEIPTS.—Receipts during the past week were 172,777 bushels. The market continues very firm but in the absence of Spot business prices are nominal although quoted at \$1.23 to \$1.30 for No. 1 Hard Manitoba. In Chicago No. 2 spring closed at \$1.07 1/2 December, which is 2c lower than on Wednesday last. OATMEAL.—The market keeps firm. We quote Standard in bulk at \$3.85 to \$5, and granulated at \$5 to \$5.10. Pearl barley \$6.00 to \$6.50 per bushel and pot barley \$4.25. Split peas, \$4 to \$4.25. BEAN.—Supplies are light and prices are quoted at \$15 to \$16 per ton. Shorts, \$18 to \$19. CORN.—The market remains strong with sales of lots at 65c to 66c duty paid. Some holders ask 67c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS. BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 6,385 packages against 2,553 packages the week previous. There is a little export enquiry but business is any extent. The sale is reported of 180 packages of choice creamery at 17c for the English market. There appears to be a 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 flavor. For really choice late made goods, our quotations would have to be exceeded. In fact sales have recently been made at an advance on former quotations, although such sales are said to be speculative. There is also a scarcity of choice Eastern Townships, for which higher figures have been paid. In Western the market remains quiet but slightly improved at 12 to 14c, holders are desirous 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 pigs against 19,908 pigs for the corresponding period last year, showing a decrease of 14,928 pigs. We quote: Chesney, 15c 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 British 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 23,209 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 cheese are getting a decided preference over American goods, the former being better kept, and as we are now running on the August make the chances are that a good demand for the latter will be experienced. A line of finest colored Western July was sold here at 88c, and a lot of finest white at 84c. Several lots of good to fine quality have also changed hands at 73c to 89c. The meaning of this for American cheese in this market is 43c 1/2 first cost delivered in Liverpool. At the Brookville market to-day 5,000 boxes of August cheese were offered and 2,000 sold at 82c white and 84c colored.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, ETC.—Dealers complain of a dull dragging market for pork, although a few sales are reported for country accounts at \$17.00 to \$18.00 per bbl. as to lot, for Canada short cut clear selling at about same figures. In lard there is no particular change. Canada in pairs selling at last week's quotations. Canada short cut clear, per bbl. \$17.50 to \$18.50; Chicago short cut, per bbl. \$17.00 to \$17.50; Mess's pork, Western, per bbl. \$17.00; Hams, city cured, per lb., 12c to 13c.

13c; Lard, Western, in pairs, per lb., 9 3/4 to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pairs, per lb., 8 1/2 to 9c; Bacon, per lb., 10c to 12c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb., 5 1/2 to 6c.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The SS. Alexandria arrived with 500 to 600 bbls of fall apples principally Duchess but they did not sell as readily as expected. Shus were made at \$3.85 to \$4 per bbl. Fancy Astracans were offered at \$3.75. In winter apples very little can be said as yet, a few contracts only being reported American buyers have bought several lots ahead. DRIED APPLES.—The firmness in this market 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 7 1/2 per lb. EVAPORATED APPLES.—Market follows very much in the wake of "dried" and is affected by the same circumstances. We quote 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 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 at \$8 to \$8.50. The cold winds and lowering skies of the last few days will probably prove a bad influence. ORANGES.—Very scarce. Jamaica, \$9 to \$10 per barrel; Sorrentos, \$7.00 to \$7.50 boxes, halves \$3.50. POTATOES.—Market well supplied and receipts liberal. Sales are made freely at from 40c to 45c and 50c per bushel and at these prices the market is firm and steady. After the first rush of the early varieties 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.

EGGS.—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 3c lower this week at 15 1/2 to 16 1/2 in round lots. BEANS.—Market on spot firm at unchanged prices. We quote \$1.65 to \$1.85 in jobbing lots; old lots \$1.50 to \$1.60. BESSWAX.—Market quiet at old quotation, 24c to 25c per lb. MAIZE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—Market quiet, very little doing, quotations ranging at 7c to 7 1/2 in round lots; 7 1/2 to 8c for jobbing trade; Syrup 60c to 65c per tin, and 5 1/2 to 5 1/2 in wood. HONEY.—New crop is now arriving a little more freely. White clover honey in 1b sections is quoted at 13c to 16c. Strained honey in 5lb to 10lb tins, 9c to 11c per lb. EGGS.—The market is stronger and we note another advance during the week in sympathy with former foreign quotations. We quote choice Canadian 19c to 22c; per lb; 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, as no expectation. We quote \$7.00 to \$8.50 per ton for good to choice pressed hay in round lots. Poorer qualities from \$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 Newfound 54c to 55c. Halifax and Gaspe 52c. Cod Liver oil dull and heavy. Newfoundland 50c, Norway 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 required for, but none will be on the market this month. Cape Breton herrings to arrive; barrels, 45c; halves, 35c.

LEATHER.

The firm leather market previously noted shows no change except in the direction of higher prices, and the outlook now is that advances already made will be increased in the near 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 236 65 Over from last week 100 350 50 Total for week 3334 3469 286 65 Left on hand 200 140 0 0 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 week advanced. Thursday's market closing with a brisk trade. Good demand for sheep, hog, falling off in receipts, slight advance in values. We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle export, 4 1/2 to 6c; Butchers' good, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Butchers' med., 3 1/2 to 4; Butchers' culls, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Sheep, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Hogs, 85.50 to \$5.75; Calves, \$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. Arrivals of thoroughbreds and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped by G.T. Ry. Ex. SS. Corcoran, 15 horses, 3 ponies consigned to Chas. Leeson of Stables, Wm. Wils, 2 horses, consigned to W. Colquhoun of Mitchellbury, Ex. SS. Lake Winnipeg, 2 horses consigned to B. Morris of Linton Ohio.

From Behring 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 Siska, Alaska. "Corwin" has been quietly at anchor at Port Townsend harbor during the past two months where every day passengers on steamers coming into port have passed close enough to her to lose heart on board. The "Corwin" will make two months' cruise in the waters of the Chatham strait, Cross Sound, Lyne 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 Collector Max Spracht, with headquarters at Sitka. It is expected that the return that she will bring down the members of the Brown exploring party who have been making scientific examination of Mount St. Elias this summer. The present cruise of the "Corwin" has no connection with the Behring Sea seal question. Capt. T. E. Tanner of the United States fish commission steamer "Albatross," writes under date of Sitka, August 1st: "The Albatross" has succeeded in talking about twenty-five thousand sealkins this season. We have finished an examination of 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 Constitution, off the coast of Alaska. We are going to the ward and will do what we can during the next month. The "Rush" has gone north, but the season is so far advanced that I hardly expect any more vessels. The "Albatross" will be in Port Townsend about the middle of September. No mention is made of any seizure of sealing vessels by the British and there is no evidence that a single steamer has been arrested by the collector at Unalaska of a vessel that entered that port in August.

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SPECIAL NOTICES. If you want good value and choice patterns in Flannellettes go to S. Carsley's, a special line at 64c yard. 200 colored walking jackets to be cleared out at special prices, at S. Carsley's. Never such bargains have been offered before. The best Fitting Ladies' White Dressed Shirts in the city are bought at S. Carsley's.

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During August our Stores will CLOSE DAILY at HALF-PAST FIVE, except SATURDAYS, when we close at ONE o'clock. S. CARSLEY.

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QUILTS QUILTS QUILTS QUILTS QUILTS QUILTS 10 4 White Honeycomb Quilts..... \$ 90 10 4 White Marcella Quilts..... 1.50 10 4 White Grecian Quilts..... 1.25

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NEW CURTAIN SASHES NEW CURTAIN SASHES

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MADRAS MUSLINS, ALL COLORS MADRAS MUSLINS, ALL COLORS

SCRIM WITH COLORED STRIPES SCRIM WITH COLORED STRIPES

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

PORTIERRES, \$1.50 PORTIERRES, \$1.50

MADRAS CURTAINS FROM \$1.50 MADRAS CURTAINS FROM \$1.50

PILLOWS, TEA COSIES, CUSHIONS PILLOWS, TEA COSIES, CUSHIONS

All Patterns, All Prices, All Colors All Patterns, All Prices, All Colors

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All made on the best Frames by experienced workmen. S. CARSLEY.

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