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#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1890.

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### PROTESTANT ILLUSIONS

As to the Relations of the Church

To the Bible-The Bemarkable Uses Protestants Commentators Have Put the Sacred Writings to-

As soon as the Reformers took possession of the Bible after it had been preserved by the Church from Pagan, Infidel, Goth and Hun, for fifteen centuries, they immediately set it up as a fetich to be worshiped, and as a rival to the Church that had preserved it. They also established a rule that it should be privately interpreted. Catholics, however, were denied this privilege, as they could not interpret the right way. For iustance, at the words—"Hear the Church," they understood it to mean one church and not three hundred and seven. This Catholic preference for oneness was not in consonance with the true reform secession principle. Private interpretation was to take the place Pepal infallibility and included the power to prophecy. It is curious to study at this day the Reform prohecies regarding anti-Obrist. Braunbom, the Pupish anti-Christ was born in the year 36, and that he grew to his full size in 376, that he began to decline in 1086, and he would die in 1640, and that the world would end in 1711. Sebastian Francus affirmed that anti-Christ appeared immediately after the As soon as the Reformers took possession of end in 1711. Sebastian Francus affirmed that anti Christ appeared immediately after the Apostles. The Protestant Church of Transylvania published that anu-Christ first appeared A.D. 290. Melanothon held that Pope Zozimus in 420 was the first anti-Christ. (In locis postrem edit). Beza maintained that the good St. Leo, A.D. 440, was the anti-Christ. (In Confess. General). Bishop Newton fixed on the year 727 for the appearance of the Pope anti-Christ. Rev. Henry Kett held that the anti-Christian power was fully established in 757. Fox held that

ANTI-CHBIST HAD APPEARED IN

John Fox foretold that the death of the Papal anti-Ohrist would happen in 1666, and Joseph Mede fixed the time at 1648. The Calvinist minister, Jurieu, fixed 1690 as the time, but found a pretext to lengthen the term to 1710. Whiston discovered that the Popedom 1710. Whiston discovered that the Popedom would terminate in 1714; he found he was mistaken and again fixed on the year 1725. Rev. Mr. Daubeny having seen Pope Pius VI, a prisoner and Rome in the hands of French atheists, wrote: "The Fall of Papal Rome," in which he exclaimed: "Anti-Christ is no more," History shows that the Reformers never wrought a miracle and the above testi mony proves that they had no true prophet The Pope still lives. Macaulay wrote: "The Papacy remains not in decay, not a mere an-The Pope still lives. Macaulay wrote: "The Papacy remains not in decay, not a mere an sique, but full of life and youthful vigor. The Catholic Church is still sending forth to the furthest ends of the world missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Augustine, and still confronting hostile kings with the same spirit with which she confronted Attila. The number of her children is greater than in any former age." Rev. Dr. Talmage, in a sermon delivered on an anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, admits that Popery still lives, its that Ponery sti " although in the attempt to destroy it, there had been expended, enough ink, enough voice, enough genius, enough money, enough ecclesiastical thunder to have turned the Vatican into a reformed Dutch church but somehow there has been a great waste of effort." It is a little singular that these reform prophecies

ARE NOT QUOTED to any extent like other reform falsehoods, Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, a Protestant clergy-man, said in a sermon published in the Brooklyn Times—" The duty of considering the question required me to stand before shelves filled with volumes of antPi-apal literature. The character of much of that literature is a shame and a scandal to the cause in which it is uttered. It is full of evil and uncharitable talk against Romanists and their clergy, and deformed with bad temper and bad logic and reckless assertion." The reverend gentleman, in a few sentences further, designated a certain class of writers agoinst the Catholic religion as the "scurrilous crew of anti-Popery mongers, who make a trade of prejudices and passions of the American public, feeding them with vitupera-tion and invective," "Shelves loaded with anti-Papal literature." This describes the Protestant ministers' library, as that of the Young Men's Christian unions and associations Thus we find Prevestantism claiming and boasting of the largest liberty of examination, shutting out from its libraries the liverature of sixteen centuries and which alone furnishes the connecting history between itself and early Christianity. Professing, too, the rule of private interpretation, it denies to the whole Catholic people the right to interpret according to their belief, although that Catholic people had held this belief for sixteen centuries before the existence of Pro testantiem, and further, had introduced Christ-anity into these reformed lands one thousand years before reform was born. In the case of England the Church

CONVERTED THREE SUCCESSIVE RACES the Saxons, the Danes and the Normans. Cobbett, the English Protestant historian, tells us : "The history of the Church in England down to the time of the 'Reformation' (and since), a mere look at it, a bare sketch of the principal facts, will show how false, how unjust, how ungreatful those who have been who have villified the Catholic Church, its Popes its monks and its pricets." The massacre of St. Bartholomew was used with malicious intent to blacken the Church, although innocent. This incident has formed the chosen topic in reform histories, religious essays, sermons, editorial inuendoes and cauting novels for three centuries Dr. Dollinger made the remark that history has been systematically falsified in order to prove the necessity of a separation from the Church Oathelic. The massacre of St. Barthelomew's Day took place on that festival, August 25, 1572, in Paris and other cities of France, by which French Protestants of the Huguenot sect were destroyed on orders of King Charles IX. In this bloody tragedy a great crime was com-mitated, which is frankly admitted by all Catholie historians. This crime has been continuously charged to the Catholic Church, whereas it is well known that it was a royal act, instigated by the Queen mother, Catherine de Medecia. my the Queen mother, Catherine de Medecis, who had no zeal for religion. After the closest investigation it was found that not a single priest or bishop was implicated in it. The action of Pope Gregory XIII in causing a Telegon to be sung on the occasion has been made the pretext for the most cruel alander of the Church. The Pope had known of the distract ed condition of France, and on receiving a hurried message that A MURDEBOUR ATTEMPT

on the lives of the neyal family had been frus-drated, he sang a 3' Deum with the best inten-drated, he sang a 3' Deum with the best inten-

tions. All fair-minded historians attach no blame to the Pope in this regard. The North British Review of June, 1863, expresses the settled opinion of liberal Protestants, viz.: "The See of Rome was imperatively called upon for immediate action before the true facts of the case could by any possibility have been known, if indeed they were not designedly concealed." Sismondi, the Protestant historian, states that the Pope's nunclo was purposely kept in ignorance of the design of the King and his mother. Ranke also says that the Pope, on learning the true facts, sent a legate to Paris, but that Catherine and Charles suddenly left Paris, no doubt to avoid the rebuke of the messenger. No author of veracity has accused the bishops or priests with complicity in the mas sacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, and it seems eminently unjust to charge it upon the Church.
The encyclopedias, American and others, show that the Bishop of Lisieux extended protection to the Huguenots in his diocese, and welcomed all who came to the Episcopal palace. The Huguenot writer, La Populiners, states that the Dukes Aumale, Biron, and Billievre and other Catholic noblemen exerted themselves to save the Huguenots. The Episcopal palace of the Bishop of Lyons became an asylum for the Calvinists, three hundred Huguenots having taken refuge with him. The palaces of the Bishops of Bordeaux and Toulouse became also places of asylum. Three powerful governors refused to obey the orders of the King. (See Lippincott's Encyclopedia.) The city of Nismes, where Catholics had been twice

BAIDED BY THE HUGUENOTS, in 1567 and 1569, refused to raise or take part in the massacre. The recklessness or assertion regarding the number slain was no doubt inspired by a deep-seated malice against the Church, William Cobbett, the Protestant historian of the English Reformation, refers to the exaggerated statements in Protestant reports thus: "The Protestant writers began at 100,000, and then fell to 70,000: then to 30,000; then to 20,000; then to 15,000, and at last 10,000, all in 20,000; then to 15,400, and at last 10,000, all in round numbers. One of them in an hour of great discretion, ventured upon obtaining returns of the names from the ministers them selves, and then out came the 786 persons in the whole. The ministers made the number for all France 786 persons. (Cobbet's Hist. Ref. Let. r.) In this same letter Cobbets charges Queen Elizabeth with ripping up and racking double the number for hearing Mass, for which the churches of England had been gracted. the churches of England had been erected, although this Queen with her prefligate court women wore mourning when informed of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. All honest Protestant people must admit the Church was entered rirely innocent in the design and execution of this massacre of St. Bartholomew; yet it is the Church that is held up as the guilty author of the crime, the malicious object being to show that the Church was bloodthirsty along with heing intolerant, and deserved to be destroyed. To show the persecuting spirit of the Church and whold her up to the execution of man-kind, at least five hundred different reform

works have pointed with a sort of triumph to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. PHILIP O'NEILL in Catholic Mirror.

#### IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE To Stc. Anne de Beaupre.

The Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church have completed their arrangements for the annual Irish Catholic pllgrimage to Sta. Anne de Beaupré, which will take place by the steamer Three Rivers, Saturday, August 23rd, leaving the Richelieu wharf at 4 p.m. sharp, The pilgrims are requested to procure sheir pickets before the day of the pilgrimage in order to avoid possible disappointment, as the number is positively limited, and they are also reminded that no confessions will be heard on the boat.

#### A HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Man Pushes his Wife over the Cliffs at Niagara Falls.

New York, Avgust 11 -A despatch to the Herald from Niagara Falls, Ont., says one of the most atrocious crimes perpetrated in this locality came to light here yesterday, J. C. Hayden, chief of the detective force, accompanied by assistant detective Furtherer, arrived here this morning with Mrs. Quigley, wife of C. H. Quigley, a lather by trade, of Rochester, inquest of the body of the woman who was sunposed to have been seen here on the 27th July last by her husband. The woman was the accused husband's sister and had come to point out the spot where the crime bad been committed and to identify the body. The party proceeded to-ward the whirlpool and when about one hun-dred yards below the elevator leading to the whirlpool rapids the woman exclaimed "there is the spot; under that precipice has the body of Arthur Day's wife." Officers Hayden and McMiking, after an hour's climbing, reached the spot indicated, where the body of the unfortunase woman was found mangled on the rocks, with her clothes much torn. From what few particulars are known it appears that Day had committed bigatty and that he is charged with having hurled his wife down a precipice at the whirlpool. It also appears that wife No. 2 became acquainted with these facts and told the police. The body was brought up and an in-quest held on Monday, when the coroner's jury, from the evidence of Mrs. Quigley, returned a verdict that Mrs. Day met her death by the hands of her husband by his shoving her over the bank. Detective Furtherer arrived in town with Day, who had been arrested in Rochester for bigamy, and did not know a charge of murder was hanging over him, the officers keeping this dark from him. They told him that the body of a woman had been found at Niagara Falls and was supposed to be that of his wife Descrial, and that they wanted him to come here and identify her. He willingly assented and came here as stated. When shown the ciothing of the dead woman he said he did not know them as those of his wife. He said his wife wore a black dress, but not like the one found on her. When looking at the clothes the stench from them was unbearable, and Day pinched his noatrils with his fingers and smiled. He was then arrested by the Oan-adian police on the charge of murder.

At recent mass meeting at St. John's Nfld. an enthusiastic reception was given to the peo-ple's delegates, Messra. Bowers, Green, Mor-rison, Scott, Morine and Sir James Winter. who spoke in the above order. A resolution was presented by Hon. Moses Monroe, and second-ed by John O'Reily, declaring that nothing will satisfy Newfoundland, except that total ex-tingulabment of the French claims. It was un-

CARDINAL NEWMAN. A Great Prince of the Church

Passes Away—A Sketch of the Remarkable Career ef a Remarkable Man.

The death of Cardinal Newman removes from the Sacret College and the Church in England one of the greatest and most remarkable ecclesisatics of modern times. He was remarkable both on account of his great intellectual gifts both on account of his great intellectual gifts and on account of the vicissitudes of his long and eventful career. During the best part of three score years he has been at all times a notable factor in the history of the religious movement of the age. As theologian, dialectican, philosopher, historian, critic, poet and preacher, he has made a great and enduring mark. Skilful in controversy, earnest in all matters of belief, pure and high minded in every action of his life, sincere when the world, with all the captinueness of the odium theologicum deemed him insincere, he has filled with a noble record the long chapter of his fourscore years.

HIS RABLY DAYS.

John Henry Newman was born in London in the year 1801. His younger brother, Francis, starting from the same point, and ir fluenced at the outset by much the same training, arrived at conclusions diametrically opposed to his own. While the one drifted to religious liberalism, to

none; but what he lacked in the Demosthenic should die as he had lived, the Father of the none; but what he lacked in the Demosthenic qualification of an orator he made up for in a voice of singular and persuasive sweetness. We get many beautiful descriptions of the man from contemporaries, and the impressions left upon their minds by his preaching. "There was a stamp and seal upon him," says Mr. Gladstone "there was a solemn sweetness and music in the tone, there was a completeness in the figure, taken together with the tone and the manner, which made his delivery singularly attractive."

HIS CONVERSION.

The stery of Newman's conversion has been told so frequently, and notably by himself in his Apologia that is needs no repetition. That abory is the history of the Tractarian Movement which has been ably termed the Counter-Reformation. It was in October, 1845, that he was formally received into the Church, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the sensation which the announcement caused. A distance of the counter-reserved to which the announcement caused. A distinguished band of friends and sympathizers
followed him. Never had so large a body of the
English dergy seceded since the Reformation.
The movement, in fact, drew from the Church
of England all that was intellectually
distinguished within her communion. "A
great luminary," said Mr. Gladstone, "has
drawn with him a third part of the stars of
heaven." The effects of this memorable change
of creed cannot be fully realized even now. Its
force has not yet been spent. Mr. Froude has force has not yet been spent. Mr. Fronde has summed up the consequences of it, as they appear to the impartial observer, in the follow-

Oratory and the priest and pastor of the Oratory Mission.

Space does not permit more than one or two extracts from the volumes of testimony to his greatness. A Protestant writer Mr. Jenninge, M.P., has said—"It is not necessary "that one should be a communicant in the Church of Rome to cherish an administration bordering on reverence far the eminent Oratorian. No man in this world -not even the selfmoreifying raints of the Roman hagiology-ever led a holier life in the sense of purity, and piety, and devotional earnestness and conscientious zeal. Few men have ever handled the weapons of polemical warfare with a more consummate skill. Not very many have rivalled him in the productiveness of his intellectual life, or in the variety of his intellectual gifts." Froude has said—"A sermon from him was a poem, formed on a distinct idea, facinating by it subjects, welcome—how welcome !-from his sincerity, interesting from its originality even to those who were careless about religion; and to others who wished to be religious, but had found religion dry and wearisome, it was like the spring-ing of a fountain out of the rock." Infidels and Protestants have all alike combined to do him honor.

London, August 12.-The "Times" says of Cardinal Newman: The memory of his pure and noble life, untouches by worldliness and unsoured by any trace of fanaticism, will en-dure, and whether Rome canonizes him or not he will be in the thoughts of pious people

of many creeds in England.

The "Daily News" says: The greatest English ecclesiastic of latter times has passed away. We cannot pretend to judge as yet, of the extent or permanence of his influence upon either church.

The "Standard" says: It is no exaggera-tion to say that one of the greatest names in the history of two churches is now enrolled upon the list of the deathless dead.

#### PREPARING FOR A WATERLOO. An Unlucky Comparison Made Between

Napoleon and Mercier. The Cobourg World having compared Premier Mercier to the first Napoleon, the similarity is further developed in La Minere. In the first place, the image of the great Bonnparte was seen in every cottage in France, while that of Mr. Mercier is imposed even upon the poor settlers whom the Premier delivered over to the mercy of the lumberner. Secondly, Napoleon mercy of the lumbermen. Secondly, Napoleon laughed at all his political premiers. He swore to save the republic and destroyed it; instead, Mr. Meroier is likewise all things to all men. He tegan by declaring that he would die with the folds of the Conservative flag around him, yet be soon attempted to tear it in pieces. He has been in turn Conservative Rouge, Nationalist, Independent, Opportunist, Coalitionist and Nationalist again. He was, and will be in fact. anything that you like, providing he can hold on to power. Napoleon knew himself how to pay court to the clergy in order to gain his end, having learned that the altar was the best support of the throne. He wished to be crowned by the Pope, but when his Holiness went against his will he was held prisoner by Bonaparte during two years in his palace at Fontainebleau Mr. Mercler flattered the Jesuits, a powerful corporation who do not deny him their gratitude, yet at the same time he insults his eminence, Cardinal Taschereau, who would not lend himself to the premier's schemes. His ordship, the Bishop of Three Rivers, comments upon Liberalism, and in order to punish this prelate the organs of the little potentate announces that mouseigner will be accused be-fore the Papul authorities at Rome-a reign of terror, as it were, all along the line. Number said that in order to make war three things were necessary: First, money; second, money third, money; and Mr. Meroier is absolutely third, money; and Mr. Mercier is absolutely of the same mind. Napoleon practised the art of concentration upon his enemies on a large scale, and so does Mr. Mercier. At one stroke he bought Starnes and Champagnes, making the first President of the Legislative Council, and the second a judge. To Senator Thibeaudeau, who said that Mercier's government was the don't the form this way. the den of the forty thieves, he gave the place of sheriff of Montreal. Geoffrion was softened by cases won in advance, Robidoux and Boyer by portfolice, and Beaugrand by public print-ing. Lastly, Napoleon made his brothers kings and although Mr. Mercier has no crowns at his disposal, he has appointed his brother king of the court house. From the sublime to the ridiculous, concludes La Minerve, such is the most faithful resemblance between Napoleon Bona-parts and Honore Mercier.

#### Death of Judge O'Reilly.

Hamilton, Ont., August 12.-Judge Miles O'Reilly died at his residence, Catherine street south, at an early hour Saturday morning. The deceased judge was Ontario's oldest barrister. He was the oldest Queen's counsel, with the exception of Sir John A. Macdonald, and was the oldest judge in the Dominion. Ho was elevated to the Bench in 1832 as judge of the Gore district. He had a commission of Colonel Militia, and has been Master of Chancery for 19 years. Of Mr. O'Reiliy's grandsires were U. E. Loyalists. He was born in Stamford in 1806, and was Hamilton's oldest inhabitant having lived her for the past 60 years. He was confined to his bed three weeks ago, and auc-cumbed to old age as he had no specific disease. He married the daughter of the late James Racey. Major or ex-Mayor O'Roilly, master of the Supreme court, of Hamilton, is his son, and Mrs. S. E. Gregory, of this city, is his

#### A Prison Revolt.

Boston. August 7 .- For some time trouble has been brewing at the Charleston state prison owing to the objection of the inmates to the Bertillon system of measurement. This afterncon the convicts in the harness shop, number ing over 100, refused to obey orders and all at once set up a terrific yell and missiles of every description were sent flying in all directions the windows on the north and west side being demolished. Then they dashed forth into the yard and rushed for the walls. The sentries began firing and other prison officials were quickly at hand and with drawn revolvers seen massed the gang in groups. After a hard fight, in which clubs were freely used and many convicts' heads were badly crushed, about fifty city police arrived and the donvicts were finally locked up in their cells. It is feared several convicts escaped. The rising is taid to have been instigated by "Chicken" Walsh, one of the most desperate members of the old Albany

The great Leary raft arrived at Hempetead

### IRISH NOTES.

Items of Interest from the Provinces of the Green lale.

The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dablin, laid the corner-stone of a new church at Aughrim on July 23. A great stimulus was given to the erection of the church by the very large contributions of Archbishep Walsh and the venerable paster, the Rev. John O'Brien. A silver trowel suitably inscribed was presented to the Archbishep by Father O'Brien. An address was read to Archbishep Walsh, to which he suitably repended. Before the meeting adjourned over £200 were subscribed.

Under the direction of the Very Rev. Dean Kinane, the Cashel Werkhouse has been provided with a neat chapel, erected at a coat of £500. The hespital is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. Through their efforts three beautiful stained glass windows have been put in the chapel. The largest window is the gift of the Most Rev. Dr. Oreke, Arch. bishop of Cashel; another was presented by he Very Rev. Dean Kinane, P.P., V.G., of Cashel, and a third by Mr. Lacy, of Birming-ham, Eng., who is a brother of one of the

On July 22 the sympathy of the people of the surrounding district with the Glenshar-rold Limerick tenants was shown by a large demenstration for the purpose of commencing the erection of cottages for evicted tenants. Nearly 100 carts laden with stones and other building necessaries arrived at Carrigherry, where the houses are to be con-Centingents were present from all the surrounding branches of the National League. Amid a scene of great enthusiasm, Mr. David Sheehy, M.P., laid the foundation stone for the block of four cettages.

Another great Dublin firm is being converted into a limited liability company, that of Mesers. Edward and John Burk, of Dublin, Liverpeel, New York, Melbourne, and Sydney, whe are the greatest shippers of thunness's stout in the world, and whose bloks are certified to show an average preprofit for the past five years exceeding £90,.
000 per snnum. The capital is to be £800,-000, of which only the 6 per cent. preference shares, amounting to £500,000, are effered to the public at par. the ordinary shares, amounting to £300,000, going to the venders in part payment.

The tenants on the Brabazen estate, Roscommon, have won a signal victory. They were sued by the landlord, Mr. Brabazon, for a large amount of unreclaimed beg, which the tenants have held in persession for the last 104 years. County Court Judge O'Connor Morris gave his decision against the tenants, but the stardy men of Clooncan would not abide by the decision. Incir selicitor, Mr. Scroops, of Castieres, made an appeal before the Judge of Assizes. It was heard at Ruscommon on July 11. The tenants wen the case. Their claim was very ably argued Mr. Bodkin, B. L.

Even Judge O Brien, who hates the people with the hatred of a renegade, has been compelled by irreshit ble arguments of Sergeant Hemphill and Mr. Redmond to upset the monstrous decision of County Court Judge Darley, under which an old woman of seventy and an infant in arms were arrested for conspiring to shelter the evicted on the Clongorey estate, and the sheriff was commanded to pull down the huts in which the exterminator's victime were housed when their village had been burned by the emergencymen and pelloe. - United Ireland.

A squall burst over Waterford harbor July 23 When the fishing smacks had made for Danmore East two boats were missing-a yawl belonging to a man named Fleming and another belonging to William Pewer. Pewer's boat arrived some time after, and the owner stated that Fleming's vessel went down after the equall. Mr. Power then steered for the spot, and succeeded in saving James Fitzgerald and Martin Farrell. The other member of the crew-Fleming-had disappeared. The men had scarcely reached the shore when Farrell fell dead. Mr. Power was commended for his conduct on the ecossion in rescuing the men.

Lord Massereens has dispensed with the services of Dudgeon and Emerson, Emergency Solioitors. When Lord Masseteene got rid of Mr. Wynne as his agent, preparatory to his declaration of war against his tenants, he handed over the management of his cetates to the above named emergency solicitors, giving them full leave and liberty to clear out such tenants as should refuse to pay the exorbitant rent demanded by him, How well they succeeded in the devil's work of extermination is a matter of notoriety. But the process paid the Solicitors better than it did the landlerd, and they have accordingly been "bounced," as expensive and, indeed, useless luxuries.

The Diocese of Down and Connor has suffered within the last isw months a serious less in the death of three of its most distinguished parish priests. In May, at Glenavy, the last tributes of respect were paid to the Rev. George Pye. Last month, Father Mc-Convey, paster of Newtownards, was called te his reward. The death is new announced of the Rev. Edward Kelly, P.P., Lisburn, who died on July 15 at the parochial residence. Father Kelly was a native of Dublin, and was born in October, 1820. Ordained in 1844, he was shertly after made Professor of Classics and Mathematics in St. Malachy's Cellege. Here he centinued to teach for nearly fifteen years, winning the admiration of his brother priests and the leving confi-dence of the students. Father Kelly held the office of Diocesan Examiner in St. Malachy's College till his death. Many men who subsequently gained distinction in Church and State were pupils under Father Kelly, among others Bishop McAlister and the ex-Atterney-General of England, Sir Charles Russell. On January 6, 1859, Father Kelly was promoted to the parish of Lisbury, where he did great service. His death is generally lamented.



THE LATE CARDINAL NEWMAY.

ism. Fifty years ago it was in England a dying

few half-forgotten families. A shy Oxford student has come out on its behalf into the field

of controversy, armed with the keenest weapons of modern learning and philosophy; and wing

illustrious converts and has kindled hopes that England herself, the England of Elizabeth and

Cromwoll, will kneel for absolution again before

the Father of Christendom. Mr. Buckle ques

tioned whether any great work had ever been

done in this world by an individual man.

Newman, by the solitary force of his own mind

has produced this extraordinary change. What

he has done we all see; what will come of it our children will see." Shortly after his reception,

Dr Newman established, at the suggestion of

of the Oratorians at Birmingham and the

school which has since achieved, largely through

the eminence of its founder, a world wide distinction. There Dr Newman has spent the

last forty years of his life, with the exception of a few years in Dublin whither he was sent by

the Holy Father to found the Irish Catholic

University: There he has worked, and studied, and prayed with unflagging industry and

never-wavering devotion, and from thence has emanated those great works which are among

MADE A CARDINAL.

In 1877 Dr. Newman was elected Honerary Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and in 1879 he was raised the Cardinalate. At first he was

reluctant to accept the princely position. The

Holy Father treated him with all the delicate

Wiseman and the Holy Father, a house

creed, lingering in the halls and chapels of

pure Theiam in fact, the mind of the other was ing passage: "To him, if to any one man, the gradually schooled to the opposite pole of world over the intellectual recovery of Roman Faith. How the result came about in the case of the more celebrated of the two may be read in that remarkable work, "The Apologia," an autobiography in which the Cardinal unveils his life, his opinions, the influences which had operated upon him, and the changes he had undergone, with a candour that has caused it to be compared to the "Confessions" of St. Augustine. During the early past of his childhood Newman lived with his father in Bloomsbury Square. It is not a little remarkable that one of his early playmates should have been Benjamin Disraeli. According to one writer most Saturday afternoons in the last year of the first decade of the present century, two boys, first decade of the present century, two boys, a ged respectively nine and five, might have been seen p'aying in the gardens of Bloomsbury. Square, London. The boys, both natives of the Square, offered the most complete contrast to each other in appearance. The younger whene head was profuse with long, black, glossy ringlets, was a child of rare Jewish type of beauty and full of life and activity. The other was grave in demeanor, and wore his hair close cut, and walked 'old fashioned.' He was of pute English race and Puritan family. The names of these children denoted these differences as much as their appearances. The one was Benjamin Disraeli, the other John Newman." Both jamin Disraeli, the other John Newman." Both of these lade had a great future before them; one becoming Prime Minister of Great Britain, and the other a Roman Cardinal. and one owner a Roman Carolina. The deceased first went to a private school and thence to Oxford, where he graduated with honours in 1820, and was soon after elected to a followship of Uriei. The influences under which he was thus brought were of the most intellectual kind. Newman's academical career as sumed at once, both on account of his splendid gifts, as well as through the associations of Oriel, the promise of conspicuous brilliancy. University tradition tells of his wide scholarship, his retentive memory and his clear methodical tellect. In 1824 he took orders and was appointed to a curacy in Oxford. His first sermon

consideration due to his venerable age and commanding influence, but pressed the offer on his acceptance, and Dr. Newman felt is his duty to obey. The choice was a popular one. All felt that justice had been done to the ablest and most notable of the Church's champions, pointed to a curacy in Oxford. His first sermon was preached from the text "Man goeth forth unto his work and to his labour until the evening;" and it was not perhaps an altogether undesigned coincidence that the last sermon he preached at St. Mary's before resigning from the Anglican Hinistry, should have been from the same text. He soon gained a reputation as a preacher. His style was wonderfully lucid, his language coloured with the rich glows of a picturesque imagination. Of action and dramatic effect he had

the masterpieces of literature.

itreet gang. Bay, L.I., safely,

### YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

Control of the Control of the Control of the State of the

THE ROBIN'S GARDEN.

Twas a saucy, bold robin perched high on the With an eye on my cherries, the other on me; "And what do you want in my garden?" said

I knew he was young by his flight and his note, By the color and cut of his dapper new coat, And the spots, like a thrush, on his breast and his throat;

So I said, "It's a shame to be thieving ! It's For a chicken like you!" But, "Ho! Ho!" was his song,
"I've been out of the egg shell for ever so long.

"If I followed your thought, it was chicken you said!
Why, sir! I remember the strawberry bed
When there wasn't one berry quite edibly red.

"Do I like them? Like strawberries? Well, for the take Of judicious variety—just for a break
In a diet of worms—I do sometimes partake.

Did I hear you say cherries? Now, now, if you please, Go find your own cherries. I'll answer for Or fill up that vulgar great basket with peas.

\* Your cherries? my cherries, you mean,

whistled he;
"For my title is clear as a title can be,
I was hatched in that very identical tree!" -Wide Awake.

#### AN ANGEL OF REPARATION.

A little bey had just made his First Communion. The poor child was in misery be-cause neither his father ner his mother ever heard mass; he implered them to come to church but in vain. What was he to do? He went to mass twice during the week-once for the father, ence for the mether. His mother began to notice his going out early in the merning. One merning she followed him and saw him in the church en his kneer, recellected and praying with angello fervor. She waited for him at the church deer, and noticed the trace of tears en his face.
"Mother," he said. "yesterday it was fer
papa; to-day it is for you."

The rest may be guessed. The parents' hearts were touched. On the fellowing Sunday the radiant little angel was at mass sitting between his father and his mether,—The Australian Messenger.

#### A FAIRY STORY OF TO DAY.

Abed the Arab, who had been a slave and lvory hunter in the band of the neterious Mtagameye, and a true Sindbad in his wanderings, told Mr. Stanley a thrilling story of adventures in the dwarf country. The great slave-raider had so wasted all the region in his erdinary circuit that he determined to go te a new hunting ground, where he heard there was much ivery, which could be selzed er purchased. In the land of the little men a task could be beight for a single cowry shell, so report said. Mtagameye sailed forth with a following of 300 guns, besides perters and slaves, and in due time found himself in the village of one of the kings of dawri land. At first the new comers were well treated. Huts were given them, and ample supplies of plantions and yams. Said Abed—"The king was kind, or appeared to be so, the first; the next day he was not so kind, but he seld us ivory in plenty. There was no lack of that. The dwarfs came from all parts. Oh! it is a big country, and every ene brought ivory, till we had about 400 tusks, large and small, as much as we could carry. We had bought it with copper, heads and cowriss. No clethes, for the dwarfs were all naked—king and all. They told us that eleven days' journey senthwest there was another country where there was even more ivery, and four days beyond that a great lake with ships on it. We did not starve in dwarfland the first ten days. We had bananas as long as my arm and plantains as long as the dwarfs were tall. One plantain was aufficient for a man for a day. We thought, seeing as we had obtained as much ivory as we were able te carry, that we had better return. To enr surprise, the king—he was no longer than my leg—said that we should not be allowed to ge. "Why?" we asked. "Because this is my country, and you are not to go away till I "But we have finlehed our business and have had trade aufficient; we don't wish to buy any mere." "Yeu must buy all 1 bave get; I want more cowrise; and he ground his teeth and looked just like a wild

"Mtagameye laughed at this, for he was very funny, and then told him that we would have to go away, because we had many friends waiting for us. He said, 'yeu shall net go from my country.'

The end of the ivery adventure was less pleasant that the beginning. The dwarfs assailed the camp of the Arabs like a swarm of infuriated hernets, and with stings far mere venemeus. After desperate fighting, the trader get away with about half their men, and still less of their ivery. But all along the jungle path on their retreat the twit of the arrow sounded without ceasing frem ambush, and out of Mtagamoye's great caravan of soldiers, perters, and slaves, only thirty returned alive.

#### READY.

"Ne." said the man, "I want a boy stout enough to carry a bushel of eysters on his shoulder. You are too small for that," "Yes," answered the bey! "but I can go

twice. The ready answer carried the day. The bey got the place and with a good start in the world.

#### THE HOOD SEAL.

An interesting denizen of the ice-fields off the Greeland and Labrador coasts is the stemmatopus, or hooded seal. This is an ungainly beast, often larger than an ox. He lies in a great heap on the loe, and is much the orier of seet. On days when the sun is strong, as the spring advances, the cil fairly come out of his glistening skin. I have sometimes seen him lying so still, and bathed in his perspiration of cil, that I imagined him dead, and "rendering" out in the heat. The seal-hunters call him the "dog heed," because he has a huge heed or membrance consisting of blubber and a tough tissue, several inches thick, which in the twinkling of an eye he can draw ever his head. He is then safe from all ordinary assault, being shielded all ever the by several inches thick of blubber or fat, though which the heavy shet of the seal-hunters gun cannet reach vital parts. The greenhern delights to capture the pelt of a deg hoed, but the experienced hunter is just as centent to let the ugly brute alene.

TOSLIA WHAT THE BALLOON HAS BONE. The proportion of balleen accidents to sucof Green, who made ever 1900 account, St. Jehn Wise, who made the distance from St. Jehn Wise, who made the distance from St. Leuis, Mo., to Jefferson County, N.Y., 1200 education, in which case he may be Leuis, Mo., to Jefferson County, N.Y., 1200 education, in which case he may be admitted at the age of twelve. It was this admitted at the age of twelve. It was this of Green, who made ever 1400 secents; of Blet, who in 1804 made a most valuable series of meteerelegical and physical ebservations at the height of 19 000 feet: of Glaisher, who rose to 37,000 feet with the aerenaut Coxwell; and especially, recently, of the brothers Tissandier—all these are familiar to every ene. In 1794, the balloon was used for military purposes by Gen. Jerdan, who secured centinual observation of the Australian movements, and thus gained the battle of Fluery. The French are also reported to have used the same method in the battle of Solferine. A balloen corps was organized by Gen. Mc-Ciellan at the outbreak of the American Civil War, 1861; and the use of balleens was one of the regular means of obtaining information of the movements of the enemy. During the seige of Paris the balleon became the only means of sending despatches out of the belangured city, and proved to be very reliable. Of all the balloons sent out from Parls, over sixty in number, but three were lest; and they prehably simply because they were despatched at night to avoid the risk from the fire of the enemy, which, as the event proved, was far less dangerous than darkness. Every government prebably new has a balleon corps.

#### THE HONERT BOY.

A gentleman from the country placed his sen with a dry-goods merchant in street. Fer a time all went en well. length, a lady came to the atore to purchase a slik dress, and the young man waited upon her. The price demanded was agreed to, and he preceded to feld the good. He discovered, before he had finished, a flaw in the silk, and pointing it out to the lady, said, " Madam, I deem it my duty to tell you there is a fracture in the ailk."

Of course she did not take it. The merchant everheard the remark, and immediately wrote to the father of the young man to ceme and take him heme; "for,"

sald he, "he will never make a merchant." The father who had ever repeated confidence in his sen, was much grieved, and hastened to the city to be informed of his deficiencies. "Why will be not make a merchant?" asked

"Because he has no toct," was the answer. "Only a day or two he told a lady, rolun-luntarily, who was buying silk of him, that the goods were damaged, and I lest the bargain. Purchasers must look out for themselves. If they cannot discover flaws, it would be foolishness of me to tell them of

their existence." "And is that all the fault?" asked the parent. "Yes," answered the merchant, "he is very

we'l in other respects." "Then I love my son better than ever : and I thank you for telling me of the matter; I would not have him another day in your store for the werld !"

#### BE TENDER TO THE OLD.

Catholic Union-Times.

Hew few in the hurly-hurly of the world's Mairs pause to reflect upon the sadness, the sorrews, the loneliness and heart-hunger of these who have been swept aside by the current of the years into the neglected eddies of old age? Surely, though Cicero has discoursed se elegantly on the beauties of the evening of our human life, there is more of melanchely reminiscence than of philosophic joy in the period of physical decrepitude. Divorced from the active pursuits of the teeming, vital, enthusiastic tumult of existence about them, the aged sit apart with helpless hands and dream upon the years agene with all the vanished hopes, leves, aims and glories of their youth.

Happy they who have such pleasant retrospect? Tee eften it occurs that some ficed during all the years that make up the three scere and ten, only to have the shadows of loneliness and desolution make night of life before the night of death. How frequently it happens, too, that the children of such eld people seem to forget that their parents have any enjoyment or interest in the ordinary pleasures which appeal to the young ! Ah, saddest of all thoughts, how true it is that the heart and the spirit may yet be young, when and the spirit may be young, when everything else is old. The thought that the aged have little value in the practioal affairs of others causes many a time the slow tears of receilection to course down the

oreatures, who having a little better chance in life owing to the industry and self-sacrafice of their parents, then turn about and despise or are ashamed of the homely manners of the good eld people? How mistaken some children are in the impression they create! All right-minded persons must abeminate them from neglect of filial duty, and condemn without reserve the false shame in keeping parents out of sight or relegating them to the background when visitors call, results only in the deserved contempt of the very people where good epinion is sought.

Bakind to the aged. To them a pleasant

visit, an interesting chat, a cheery word, a leving smile are great events, the memories of which serve to brighten with the sunlight A small bey, anxieus to help support his of comfort, the lengthening shadows at the widowed mether, applied for a position as vale. Listen to what they have to say, be errand-bey in the shop of a fish dealer.

gentle with thier whims, and in the days hereafter when the roaring world shall sound dim in your aged deafened ears, God will repay you with like service.

#### THE LABOR QUESTION.

#### The Comte de Mun gives an Important Point in the French Chamber.

The Cemte de Mun, who has dens a much in France of late years to identify in the public mind the Cathelic spirit with the material well-being of the working classes, scored not only an oratorical success in the Chamber of Deputies the ether day, but alse a political one. By his intervention a clause in the Republican Bill to regulate the hours of labor with regard to women and children underwentan impertant amendment. As Catholics throughout the world have thrown themselves with such zeal into the mevement for amelierating the condition of the working classes, it may be well to enter semewhat into details respecting this measure which is before the French Parliament, It is not the result of the Berlin Centerence, although this doubtless gave it an onward movement. It has already made several journeys between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, It only applies to workshops and factories, it not being proposed to in-terfere with the home labor of children and young women under age, except when machinery is employed. It was proposed to

clause that M. de Mun attacked so successtell were considered. He was willing, hew-ever, to accept the age of thirteen en condi-tion that it should be applicable to all without reference to achoel certificates. Although the Commission steed out for the retantion of the clause, the Chamber\_adepted M. de Mun's view by 378 to 105. It was moreover decided that until the age of sixteen ne child should be admitted to a workshop without a cortificate of physical aptitude." The Bill fixes the maxium labor per diem at 10 heurs in the case of males under 18 years of of hours would have an unfortunate influence upon Fench production in view of foreign competition, M, de Mun made a very closelyreasoned and eloquent speech. He observed that although the question of industrial former. If the economic consideration were would be justifiable to abase the labor of international understanding would be arrived at on these questions. He was aware of the difficulties in the way of such an agreement, but the fact of the subject having been dis-cuesed as it had been was in his opinion one of the most important events of the century. He referred to what England, Germany and ether countries were new deing to improve the condition of laber in the interests of the working classes, and he declared that if the other nations of Europe. The Comte de Mun's speech made a very perceptible impression on the Chamber.

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### DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

DISTANT OBJECTS. There has been a discussion going on in Europe concerning the distance at which large objects on the earth's surface are visible. Emile Metzger mentions that he once saw Keizerspickt in Sumatra, when separated from it by a distance of 110 English miles; he also says that on very favorable eccasions he has made out to see Guy Merapi, in Java when 180 miles intervened. E. Hill, the civil engineer, says that he has seed Ment Blanc from Piz Muraun, near Dissentis, a distance of almost 120 miles. J. Starkie Gardener states that Ment Blanc is visitle from Piz Landgard, though distant about 210 miles Waymper, the explorer, says that when he was in Greenland he could plainly see a mountain peak from which he was separated by 150 miles. The whole range of the Swiss Alps have been leeked upon by J. Hippisly while 200 miles away; Sir W. Jones affirms that the Himalsyss have appeared to his view from the great distance of 224 miles.

#### THE HYGROMETER.

The absorption or organic hygremeter was invented about the middle of the fifteenth century, by N. de Casa, although the invention is generolly described to L. da Vinci. The first condensation by hygrometrical is attributed to the Grand Duke Ferdinand II., of Tuscany. The first continuous hygrome tricel observations appear to have been by R. Boyle, at Oxford, in June, 1666. The first thermometer is attributed to G. Gelliel, toward the end of the sixteenth century Some few years later the instrument was improved, although the freezing point was the only fixed point determined, and the gradua-tion was made by means of little knobs in the glass, every tenth one being enameled. The first rain-gauge was used by B. Castelli in 1639, although usually a later date is quetoccurred in 1643.

HOW TO HANDLE WASPS AND BESS. W. L. Wilder, in Science, says :- "It is a fact not generally known that if one helds his b eato, waspe, bees, and hornets can be handled with impunity. The skin becomes stinga duty; and a duty, too, which, when gently dene, the blessing of God transmutes into a pleasure. How pitiful are these ebjects or creatures, who having a little better observed. the sting will penetrate at ence. I have never seen an exception to this in twenty-five years observation. I have taught vonne girls with very delicate hands to astenish their friends by the performance of this feat, and I saw one so severely stung as to require the services of a physician through laughing at a witty remark of her sister, forgetting that laughing required breath. For a theory in explanation I am led to beliave that helding the breath partially closes the peres of the skin. My experiments in that direction have net been exact eneugh to be of any scientific value, but I am satisfied that it very sensibly affects the amount of insensible perapiration."

SEA SICKNESS. Dr. C. W. Hamilton, writes to the British Medical Journal of May 10, 1890. that he has found the seed of the kola (Sterculia acuminsta) a mest successful remedy in sea-slokness. From half to one drachm of the seed was slowly chewed, and in about half an hour the distressing symptams of the malady gradually disappeared The writer had never found any drug to act as well as this, and believes that further trials will prove it to be an effectual remedy ter sea-sickness. The se-called nut is in reality the seed of the cola steroulia acuminats, a tree over thirty feet high growing in treples! Africe, each fruit of which centains frem six to twelve seeds about the size of chestnuts. It has properties similar to coffee and cesoa. The chief active principles are caffeine, of which there is about 2½ per cent., theebromine 0.02 p.c., and tannin 1½ p.c., in addition to starch, cellulose, etc.

#### PUMICE STONE.

This is a velcanic product, and it is ebtained principally from Campe Biance, one of the Lipari Islande, which is entirely compesed of this substance. It is extensively employed in various branches of the arts, and particularly in the state of power, for polishing the various articles of out glass; it extensively used in dressing leather, in grinding and pelishing the surface of metallic plates, etc. Pumice-stone is ground or orushed under a runner and sifted, and this state is used for brass and other metal work, and also for japanned, varnished and painted geeds, for which latter purpose it is generally

partially ignited, and they are centinually stirred, to expess fresh pertions to the heated air. The process is complete when the fluid fully on Saturday last. He declares that metal entirely disappears, and the upper part even at thirteen a child was tee young to of the exide then produces sparkles someundertake regular labor when physical what like particles of incandescent charceal. development and the dangers of premature The oxide is then removed with ladels, and spread over the bottom of large iron cooling pans and allowed to cool. The lumps of oxide, which are as hard as marble, are then selected from the mass and ground dry under the runner; the putty powder is afterward carefully sifted through lawn.

#### SPORTS OF INSECTS.

It is not generally known that some of the smallest insects are discovered to enjoy themselves in sports and amusements, after their erdinary tells, or satisting themselves with age, and girls and women irrespective of age, food, just as regularly as is the case with one hour being deducted for meals and rest. many human beings. They run races, wrestle In reply to the argument that this limitation with each other, and, out of fun, carry each ether on their backs, much in the same manner as beys. These pleasing characteristic of insects, are particularly observable among outs, which are remarkable for their sagacity. Bennet, a French auther, says he observed a competition with other countries was one of small species of ants, which, in the intervals great importance, the health of women and of their industry, employed themselves in unildren was of still greater moment, and he carrying each other on their backs, the rider and those who shared his views would never holding with his mandibles the neck of his consent to the sacrifice of the latter to the bearer and, embracing it clesely with his legs. Gould, another writer on ants, menthe highest in connection with this matter it | tions that he has eften witnessed these exercises, and says, that in all cases, after being wemen and children because it cost less than carried a certain length, the art was let go in that of men. He earnestly heped than an a friendly manner, and received no personal injury. This amusement is eften repeated, particularly among the hill ants, who are very fond of this sportive exercise. It was among the same species that Huber ebserved similar preceedings which he has described with his usual minuteness. "I approached," he says, 'one day, to the formioary of weed-ants, expesed to the sun, and sheltered from the north. The ante were heaped upen one another in great numbers, and appeared to en-France persisted with her system of long joy the temperature on the surface of the working hours she would be left behind by nest. None of them were at work; and the immense multitude of insects presented the appearance of a liquid in a state of ebullition, upon which the eye could scarcely be fixed without difficulty; but when I examined the conduct of each art, I saw them approach one another, moving their antenræ with astenishing rapidity, while they patted, with a slight movement, the cheeks of other ants. After these preliminary gestures, which resembled caressing, they were observed to raise themselves upright on their hindlegs by pairs, struggle together, seize each ether by a mandible, foot or antenna, and then immediately relax their hold to recommence the at ack. They fastened upon each other's shoulders, embrace and everthrew each other, then raised themselves by turns,

> "They did not spurt out their venom as in their combats, nor retain their opponents with that obstinacy which we observe in their real quarrels. They presently abandened those which they had first seized, and endeavered to catch others. I have seen come who were so eager in these exercises that they pursued several workers in succession, and struggled with them for a few moments, the skirmish only terminating when the least acclytes swinging their censers; in the bedy animated, having everthrewn his antegonist, of the church knelt the faithful. Suddenly succeeded in escaping and hiding in one of the lew murmur of the Latin prayers and the the galleries. In one place, two ants appear- wall of the "Miserere" were broken by the ed to be gamboling about a stalk of grass, clatter of hoofs, by the clash of arms and by turning alternately to avoid or ceize each other, which brought to my recollection the shouts of soldiery. Many a mesk face grow pale within its cowl, many an attenuaport and pastime of young dugs when they ated hand grasped nervously at the crucifix, rise on their hind-legs attempting to bite, everthrow and selze each other, without once cleaing their teeth. Te witness these facte, it timid monks were huddled together like a is necessary to approach the ant-hills with flock of sheep. The censers lie smeking on much caution, that the ants should have no the pavement, together with the rich plate ides of your presence; if they had, they snatched from the altar; the sacred building would cease at the moment their plays or their echoes to the transping of armed heels, to the occupations, would put themselves in a post clang of steel, to the caths and their venem."

taking their revenge without preducing any

serious mischief.

#### Marriages Rites.

In old times in Ireland it was thought right and proper to seem to use force in carrying ed. The discovery of the Torricellian tube off the bride to her husband. She was placed on a swift horse before the bridegroom, while all her kindred started in pursuit with shouts and cries. Twelve maidens attended the bride, and each was placed on horseback behind the young men who rede after the bridal plerced by many aword thrusts. So Adare pair. On arriving at her future home, the bride was met on the threshold by the bridegroom's mother, who broke an eaken cake over her head as a good augury of plenty in the future. In the mountains where horses cannot travel, the bridal party walk in procession ; the young men carrying terches of dried begweed to light the bride ever the ravines, for in winter the mountain streams are rapid and dangerous to cross. The Celtic ceremonial of marriage resembles the ancient Greek ritual in many points. A traveller in Ireland some fifty years ago, before politics had quite killed a mance and ancient tradit on three bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic I in the hearts of the reeple, thus describes a was able to get up and attend to my household rustic marriage festival which he came on by chance one evening in the wilds of Kerry ;

A large hawthern tree that steed in the middle of a field near a stream was hung all ever with bits of colored stuff, while lighted rush candles were placed here and there amengst the branches, to sympolize, no doubt, the new life of brightness preparing for the bridal pair. Then came a procession of boys marching slewly with flutes and pipes made of hellow reeds, and one atruck a tin can with a stick at intervals, with a strong rhytumical cadence. This represented the plectrum. Others rattled slates and bones between their fingers, and beat time, after the manner of the Cretellateri-a rude attempt at music, which appears amongst all nations on the earth, even the mest savage. A key fellewed, bearing a lighted terch of beg-weed. Evidently he was flymen, and the flame of love-was his cognizance. After him came the be-trothed pair hand-in-hand, a large square canepy of black stuff being held ever their heads; the emblem, of course, of the mystery of love, shrended and veiled from the prying light of day. Behind the pair fellowed two attendants bearing high over the heads of the young couple a sieve filled with meal; a sign of the plenty that would be in their house and an omen of good luck and the blessing of children. A wild cherus of dancers and singers closed the procession; the

#### CHORUS OF THE EPITHALAMIUM

and grotesque figures, probably the traditional faune and satyrs, nymphe and bacchanals, mingled together with mad laughter and shouts and waving of green branches. The procession then moved on to a bonfire, evidently the ancient altar; and having gene round it three times the black shroud was lifted from the bridal pair, and they kissed each other before all the people, who shouted and waved their branches in approval. Then the preparations for the marriage supper began, on which, however, the traveller left them, having laid some money on the altar as an effering of good-will for the marriage fuinclude shops and effice, but the number of these marriage future. At the wedding support there was proposed to good-will first the marriage future. At the wedding support there was halleening as a vecation, died in his bed in his bed in 1809, after having made sixty-six ascents include shops and effice, but the number of these in France being estimated at about powder is the pulverized exide of tin, or genture. At the wedding support there was rejected on the call yet that it would be difficult, if not important the marriage future. At the wedding support there was proposed to geods, ter which have it gently and interest purpose is good-will first the marriage future. At the wedding support there was a vecation, died in his bed in ground that it would be difficult, if not important the marriage future. At the wedding support there was proposed to applied on weelen later as an effering of good-will first the marriage future. At the wedding support there was a like in all cases. The metal is exidized in merning, when the wedding song was sung the form the marriage future. At the wedding support there was proposed to applied on weelen leaves privately an effering of good-will first the marriage future. At the wedding support there was a like in all cases. The metal is exident to the marriage future. At the wedding support there was no efficiently an effering of good-will first the marriage future. At the wedding support there was no efficiently an efficient than the marriage future. At the wedding support there was no efficiently an efficient than the marriage future. At the wedding support there was no efficient than the marriage future. At the wedding support there was no efficient than the marriage future. At the wedding support there was no efficient than the marriage future. At the wedding support there was no efficient the marriage future. At the wedding support there was no efficient the marriage future. At the wedding support there was not all the marriage future. At the wedding support there was no effic

without sucident. Many ascents have been of inspection. The bill declared that no child an iron muffle, or a rectangular bex closed by the whole party of friends standing, while made in the cause of acience; and the names | shall enter a factory or workshop before the on all aldes except a square hele in the front | the bride and bridegroom remained seated at age of thirteen, unless ne shall have side. The retert is surrounded by fire and the head of the table. The choreus of one of previously obtained a certificate of primary kept at a red heat, so that its contents are these ancient songs may be thus literally translated from the Irlah .

" It is not day, nor yet day, It is not day, nor yet morning; It is not day, nor yet day, For the moon is shining brightly."

Another marriage song was sung in Irish frequently, each verse ending with the lines : There is sweet enchanting music, and the golden harps are raining;
And twelve comly maidens deck the bride bed
for the bride."

A beautiful new dress was presented to the bride by her husband at the marriage feast; at which also the father paid down the dowry before the assembled guests; and all the place round the house was lit by torches when night came on, and the seng and dance continued till daylight, with much speech-making and drinking of poteen. All fighting was steadily avoided at a wedding; for a quarrel wenld be considered a most unlucky omen, A wet day was also held to be very unlucky, as the bride would assuredly weep for sorrew throughout the year. But the bright warm sunshine was bailed joyfully, according to the eld saying:

Happy is the bride that the sun shines on; But blessed is the corpse that the rain rains

#### ADARE ABBEY.

Story of the Ancient Chapel and its Martyred Monk.

Passing first under a rulned archway whose keystone bears the saltire of the Kildares, blazoned with erange and silver lichen, and then through a lew and narrow decrway with a slab of gray limestone for perch, we leave the warmth and sunshine for shadew and chill air, and find ourselves suddenly transperted from the nineteenth to the filteenth century, Above our heads a tall gray tower lifts itself into the sunshine which steeps its rugged brews in gold and brightens, too, the glessy plumage of the jackdaws who sit chattering at each angle; in front of us the blue sky is seen through the stone mullions of a noble shafted window; at our feet the damp, dank grass, starred by ne daisies (for no sunshine ever comes to drink its dewdreps), is checkered by old monumental slabs worn level with the ground, and en each side of us rugged walls, partly covered at the base by rude placter, but displaying at the top nothing but scarred stones, warmed and enlivened by every variety of mess and lichen. We are in the nave of the church; let the reader pause to look at the perfectly preserved sedilia, at the recessed tombs with their carved and crecketed finials, and then pass into the transept under one of the two pointed arches which, springing frem an octagonal pillar, divides it from the nave. Facing us is one of the recesses above montioned, and we notice at once that the wall within it is stained and spetted with dull red. The imagination immediately conceives a scene of violence and bloodshed, and is in this case not wrong. When the Cromwellian seldiers came down

upon the abbey the priest was saying Mass. On each side of the altar stood the little of the church knelt the faithful. Suddenly ated hand grasped nervously at the crucifix, but the priest continued his murmuring as if he heard it not. In broke the soldiers. The ture of defense, curve up their tails and eject fierce men, and the terrified cries of the friars. A torch is thrust into the roof, red flames begin to leap up, still the priest stands at the altar. Examperated by the calmuss and courage of the monk, Murrough, the wild leader of the band, studes up; his sword flashes in the red glare of the kindling rafters. Ancthor moment and the pricet is being hounded down the nave and into the transept. He yet has t'me to fling his arms around the feet of the Virgin who smiles in her niche above the recess, and then falls, has a martyr of its own, and can proudly point to bload stains more deeply red and more numerous than those which visitors to Holyrood strike matches and go down on their knees to discover, -English Illustrated Magazine,

## THREE BOTTLES BROUGHT HER OUT OF THE BED.

JOLIET, III., Nov., '88. I was suffering from anxiety and palpitation of the heart for four years, so that I had to stay in bed in the month of March, but after taking

MRS. DOLL.

#### BANQUE PEUPLE.

duties again.

#### DIVIDEND No. 108.

The Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Divi-dend of TEREE PER CENT, for the last aix months has been declared on the Capital Stock, and will be payable at the office of the Hank on and after Monday, the lat September

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to 16th August, both days inclusive, By order of the Board of Directors.

J. S. BOUSQUET, Cashler. Montreal, 29th July, 1890.

#### FARMS and MILLS SOLD and exchanged. Free Catalogue, B. B. OHAFFINACO., Bichmond, Va 19-13

DEADY HOUSE BUILDING

## Diseases of the Lungs, Asthma Are cured. The method, quick and certain, is aided by excellent and most effective remedies. After four weeks use a decided relief will be

felt. Send full accounts of symptoms and address, inclosing postage stamps " HYGIEA OFFICE," New York.

### DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 1868. CORDELIA MOREAU, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to ester en justice, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband EDOUARD LESCARBEAU, here-

### **EVERYBODY**

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

THE ONLY LOTTERY PROTECTED

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

#### THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING

MORESQUE PAVILION

### CITY OF MEXICO

ON MONDAY,

September 15th, 1890. Which is the Grand Semi-Annual Extraordic pary Drawing, the CAPITAL PRIZE tells 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:

CERTIFICATE—I hereby certify that the Bunk of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteris de la Beneficencia Publica.

APOLIMAR CASTILLO, Intervence.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty, six per cent. of the value of all the tickets in Fries-a larger portion than is given by any other lottery.

PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money: Wholes, \$8; Halves, \$4; Quarters, \$2 Eighths, \$1.

Club Rates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50.

LIST OF PRIZES: | LIST OF PRIZES: | 1 Capital Prize of \$120,000 | is \$120,000 | is \$120,000 | is \$120,000 | is \$1.000 | 1 Capital Prize of 40,000 | is \$1.000 | 1 Capital Prize of 20,000 | is \$20,000 | is APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

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

All Prizes sold in the United States fully raid 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 Remit by Ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDERS issued by all Express Companies, or New York

Address, U. BASSETTI. City of Mexico.

## DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just ar readily cured as any other disease which incline can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you hap on to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquer, you can do so it you will take

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

On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

PFIEL & CO., 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa

EDUCATIONAL.

## Notre Dame **60TE DES NEIGES.**

Boys received at any time, from

#### FIVE YEARS OLD UP TO TWELVE.

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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 court. cation are traight with thoroughness. Special attention is given to moral and religious training and polite deportment. Plane is optional. Board and tuition, \$60.00 per annum. For prospectus and particulars apply to the Superioress.

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Bourget college, rigaud, P. Q.

(NEAR THE OTTAWA RIVER.) DLASSICAL AND ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. The Classical and English Courses are thorough. Practical Business and Banking 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. Plano, Telegraphy, Stenography and Type writing are optional. Board, Tuition, Bed, Washing, etc., \$120 a year. Ftudies will be resumed on Wednesday, Sept. 3rd, 1890. Diplomas awarded. For Prospectus and College Catalogue, address to the DD-42 REV. C. JOLY, C.S.V., President.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Wanted, in St. Sophie, County Terrebonne, three School Teachers, capable of teaching French and English, Salary, \$150. Address, JNO. JOS. CAREY, Ste. Sophie, Co. Terrebonne, P.Q. 12

husband EDOUARD LESCARBEAU, heretofore hotel keeper, of the same place,
Montreal, 22nd July, 1890.

A. ARCHAMBAULT,
BOISVERT, Pres. School Commissioners,
Gracefield, P.Q.

#### DR. CROKE.

A Short Sketch of This Distinguished Irish

A writer in a recent number of the Irish Eche gives the fellowing sketch of Cashel's archbishep: Forty years ago, he says, when a young ourste in the county of Cork, Dr. Croke, archbishop of Cashel, was a recognized figure in Irish printies. He preached the dearing of the Land League when Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt were in their nurses' arms. That was in 1849, when famine was atriding through the country, and the great clearances of that your were still impending. The outlook for the Irish tenant farmers, as a class, was gloomy in the extreme; they wers unable to discharge their liabilities, and their only prospect of relief was a general reduction of rents. Dr. Croke straightway drew up a plan by which the landlords might be forced to adopt this issue, and submitted it to the country. He would have the solvent tenants on any given catate bind themselves, like honest meu, by solemn promise, not to propose for or receive the farm of an ejected or distressed tenant who himself sought and was refused a reasonable abatement, unless the farm in question be given them on the conditions already proposed to and refused by the landlard. The necessary result of this plan would be one of two things-either the rents would be reduced to the desired equitable level, or the landlords would be constrained to keep extensive tracts of country on their enfeebled hands. Dr. Croke expressed his conviction that if some such plan was adopted a serious inroad would be thereby made in landlord rules in Ireland, and some share of the Itieh tenants farmers might yet hope to live and flourish. The farmers, hewever, did not hearken to his plan of campaign. What might have been had they adopted his counsels it is not for the writer to say. Thirty years after, Dr. Croke, as archbishop of Cashel, was to witness the preaching of similar crusade by the feunders of the Land League. Net ing daunted, Dr. Croke worked on,

and was out of the few sturdy Irlah priests who teek an active part in the land agitation of the "Fiftles," when Sir Charles Gavan Daffy, with Frederick Lucas and others, set about the making of an "independent," as distinguished from the "place nunting," I rish party.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. That movement did not long survive. It was deserted by most of those was had creatad it, and was opposed to the prelates of the Cathelle church. D.sgosted at the turn affairs had taken, Dr. Oroke said he would never again join any Itish agitation. In a remarkable letter to Sir Courles (then Mr.) Gavan Duffy, when that gendeman was about to throw up his seat in P rhament and leave for Australia, Dr. Croke wrote: "This much, however, I must say, that cur party has been long since destrayed, and that there is no room in Ireland for an honest politician. for mysel! I have determined never to join any Irish agitation, never to sign any petition to government, and never to trust to any one man or body of man, living in my time, for the recevery of Ireland's Independence. All hope with me in Irish affairs is dead and buried. I have ever esteemed you at once the hencetest and most gifted of my countrymen, and your departure from Ireland leaves me no hope." That the architatop of Cashel is not of the same mind now is well known. Te-day he is the mest active politician among the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland.

Archbishop Croke is a man of generous instincts, warm hearted, full of humer, and a capital platform speaker. In these respects he is unlike his brother prelate, the Cathelio archbishop of Dablin, Dr. Walsh, who is cold. the cardinal archbishop of Westminster, Dr. Croke has been good material fer the pen of novelist-politician. Mr. William O'Brien, in his novel, "When We Were Boys," describes the archbishon of Cashel as we know him today. Here is his portrait : "The doctor" was the half-awesome, half-coressing Irlsh title of Vory Rev. Marous O'Harte, D. D , the president of St. Fergal's-a strong-built, massive-healed precipitons looking figure, with masses of stormy clouded wrinkles pilod over his eyebrews, in the region to which -quickness of parcapion and swiftness of action; an upper ferehead where.

THE RAMPARTS OF THE REFLECTIVE were sounded off, as in all fine Celtic heade, into an imaginative arch; a square mouth, which would be a cruel moute but for a twitch of droiliry that now and again trembled at its corners; and a wonderful gray eye, which always seemed to pierce you through and through whether with a sun ray

or a dart of lightning." Mallow, county Cork, and is in his 67th year. Ho was educated at the Irish College in Paris, that nursery of many an Irish ecclesiastical politician. Having passed with dis-tinction through the usual course of studies, he was appointed to a professorship in the College of Messin, in Belgium. He soon after after proceeded to Reme, entered the Irish College there, and also attended the lectures at the Roman University. His three years' career in the city of the Popes was of much brilliancy; he captured two gold medals, and took the degree of dector of divinity. A year after winning these distinctions he was ordained a priest and returned to Ireland. He then entered Carlew College as professor of rhetoric, and again went back to his alma mater, the Irish College in Paris, where he was engaged in teaching theelogy. In 1849 he returned to his native diocese, and was attached to the village of Charleville, county Cork, until 1858, when he was appeint d president of Se. Colman's College, Fermoy. This important position Dr. Croke filled with honer to himself and benefit to his church fer seven years. He was then appointed to the pasteral charge of Doneralle and chanceller of the diocese of Cloyne. Five years later In 1879, he was selected by the Roman Penfilteen years ago en his premotion to the archiepiscopal see of Cashel, and during the affairs of the country. No other member of the Roman Catholic episcopacy in Ireland is so popular with the people; none other displays less the ecclesiasticism of his high

A STATELY FIGURE. tall and well-preportioned, with a face fresh

\* 1 the water that the carbons of the

the day, and he holds rather unerthodex views about books. He dees not see much need of er any great good that can come from mest of our medern publications, excepting always these of a purely scientific, statistical er matter-ef-fact character. The mountain of distortation, speeches, rhymes, reviews, essays, romances, etc., that have seen the light since he came of an age to read them. are not of much value in his eyes. The archbishep him-self has never treubled the printers beyond writing an occasional preface for some religious Ah, yes! we remember, he has once published a poem. He has no patience with those who find everything that is had in amateur theatricals and in the amusement of Gems of Thought From Holy Men Past and the people generally. He rails at those young men woo affect the fachionable promenades of town and city, instead of straightening their backs on the athletic field, and on one occasien gave vent to his facilings by turning out a song in which he satirized the "masher" to the tune of Father Prout's "Graves of Blarney." Regarding the study of Irish history, he said he could never bear to read such a cheerless chronicle. He is of opinion that it is infinitely better to make history, even in a small way, than to read or write folies about it.

TORONTO BIGOTS AT WORK.

The Celebrates at Daniel O'Council's Day Are Shoved by a Mob.

TORONTO, August 6.—The celebration of Daniel O'Connell's day was made the occasion to-day for a parade of all the Irish secieties in the city, and this evening an entertainment was held in Moss' Park rink, which was filled with the best representatives of our Irish population. A riet occurred te night, however, which was neither started ner helped by the Irish secieties. Several fite and drum bands from Parkdale, West Torento junction and the city assembled and, followed by a howling rabble, marched through the streets playing party tunes, evidently looking for trouble. They could be identified with none of Orange organisztions of the city, but were simply out on their own account. They marched to the number of fifteen hundred through the principal streets and passed bloss' Park rink yelling at and taunting the people inside. A few police were there and attempted to step the meb, but could not, and a elight fraces occurred opposite the rink. Stones were thrown on both eides, but no body was injured. The crowd then marched around the block back to the rink, only to be met by a strong body of police, who charged and scattered the crowd. The street was very dark and nothing could be seen of the people but a fleeing mais | place try thread was broken kuit it together while thads of policemen's clubs could be heard. After being scattered part of the crowd collected on the corner of Jarvis and Queen street, and for a while the air was tuick with flying stores. Several policemen were struck but not much injured, and no arrests were made. At the corner of Sherbourne and Shuter street another row occarred. The crowd reassembled there and stined the police, but were dispersed, several of the police being injured. Several elight carnalities occurred, one citizen been taken to the hospital w.t'r a severe cut in the head, and a wemun was reported to have had her skull fractured. No arrests were made.

#### Justice Under The Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.-The greater number of the Armenians arrested for taking part in the assault upon the Patriarch in the Armenian cathedral on Sunday last have been released. Twenty five of them, however, are held for trial. They will be arranged before and, in style of speaking, so academic and diffuse as to easily tire an audience. Like The Solve and property bas ordered the Ar-The Sultan's secretary has ordered the Armenian Patriarch to send a circular to the churches advising the poorly to abstain from demonstrations. The Patriarch in the future will be held responsible for disorders, like these in the cuthedral and will be considered | wherein is founded the Church permits only an accomplice of the rioters. The Patriarch the discernment along the herizon of the imwas also ordered to address a letter to the pending wrath of God." Grave presenti-Sultan asking that severe punishment be inflicted upon the rioters held for trial and expressing gratitude for the aid rendered by Turkish soldiers in qualling the disturbances. A council consisting of six Armenian bishops and several Armenian notables will meet at the Patriarchate to deliberate upon the character of the reply to the note.

The Position in the Argentine. LONDON, August 5,-The Times' despatch from Buenos Ayres says:—"Vice-president Pellegrini threatens to resign. Celman has offered every post in the Cabinet to Opposition hrough and through whether with a sun ray leaders, but each has declined the offer. The officers of regiments recently opposed to each The subject of our sketch was born near other now fraternize and declare that hence-dallow, county Cork, and is in his 67th year. forth the troops will be united. The naval officers have resumed their command. Policemen and firemen defend Celman's house against a surprise by the army. Celman has offered the city practically autonomy which has been sullenly refused." General Roca and Senor Costa, to whom were offered the portfolios of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Education respectively, have declined to accept office in President Celman's Cabinet. At the request of the German Government Eng-land has ordered one of her men-of-war at Buenos Ayres to protect the interests of Germans.

#### The Diamond.

The diamond is three and a half times as heavy in water (sp. gr. 35); it is the hardest substance known; it is found in India, Brazil, and of late years comparatively large quantities have been discovered in South Africa. The weight of a diamond is always given in carate; I carat equals about 4 grains. A very fine diamend was exhibited in the Paris exhibition in 1889, which, when found, is said to have weighed 457 carats; in its present state out and polished, it weight 180 carats, and it is worth 40,000. The origin of the diamond is still involved In obscurity, and it has apparently not yet tiff to till the vacant blehopric of Auckland, been prepared artificially. It is eiten found New Zealand. He returned to Ireland to crystall zed, and some of the crystals have ourved faces. A comparatively small porportion of the total quantity of diamonds that time has played an important part in found are transparent enough to be worth pelishing for gems. Diamond crystals are usually colories; or pale yellow, sometimes green, brewn, blue, or even black. As the diamend is so hard, it can only be cut office. He is as sincere a politican as he is or polished by means of its own dust. A an earnest churchman. Archbishop Oroke is diamend is first shaped by careful splitting, or by rubbing two atones against each Replai; and, having been fond of athletics in his discoses. He resided in Thurles, a little market bown, with a mediuval air, eithrated in the heart of Tipperary. There is no mistaking the coclesiantical centre of the archidecese of Cashel, grouped as it is with scholastic, religious and sit is with scholastic, religious are power, by which white light place is a beautiful Byzantine-Remanesque cathedral, which has been justly styled the most arguisting gen of coclesiantical architecture in Ireland. Immediately spyled the immediately spyled the blicoses Training Cellegs, an impealing bullenges, and the specification of the control of the specification of the control of the specification of the control o other; the faces are then out by imbedding

'glass-outter," Any fragment of diamond will scratch glass, but only these natural crystals make the peculiar scratch or "cut" which determines with certainty the fracture of the glass. Diamends which are useless as gems, "bort," are breken up in a steel mort-ar, and the dust is valuable for cutting other gems and hard stones, such as transparent quariz er reck crystal (SiO2) used for the socalled "pebbles" for spectacles, etc.

### CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Presuut.

D'gnities are fruitful; dignity, alsa! is

"That which cannot be signed sught net to be written," Ferrer de Couto has said, most pertinently.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it. - Charron. Nover go to bed without feeling sure you have performed at least one act of kindness

during the day, -Spanish Proverb. There is no remedy more powerful in penetrating the powers of the soul and all parts of the body, for caring, purifying and renew-

ing all than Communion. -St. Cypilan. Forgiveness is the most refined and generous point of virtue to which human nature can attain. Cewards have done good and kind actions; but a coward never forgave. It le not his nature.

Man goes to the dogmas; weman is satisfied with the sacraments. Her instinct apprehends what his reason is slow to admit; that Ged allows Himself to be approached more readily than to be understood.

"We pray for our tathers and bishops, and in general for all among us who are departed this life, believing that this will be the greatest relief to them for whom it is made, whilst the holy and tremendious Victim lies pre sent."—St. Cyril

And if for the present then seem to be wereted, and to suffer shame undeservedly, do not therefore repine; deither do thou by impatience lessen thy crown. But rather lift thou up thine eyes to Me in heaven, who am able to deliver thee from all shame and wrong, and to render to every man according to his works, -Thomas a Kempis

If at any time then dost stumble and fall, and through weakness dost faint, do not let thyself give way to discouragement, nor cast aside thy hope; but, albeit thou fall a theu-sand times in a day, rise again and be renewed a thousand times in a day; and in what again, and go not back to the beginning .--Spanier Mystice.

Each century calls for its type of Christian perfection. At one time it was the martyrdom; at another it was the humility of the cloister. To-day we need the Christian geotleman and the Christian citizen. An honest ballet and social decorum among Catholics will do more for God's glory and the extvation of souls than midnight flagella tions or Compostellan pligrimages. - Archbishop freland.

The "Correspondence Catholique de Bruxelles" is responsable for the following item :-"Towards the close of 1889, the Holy Lather Lee NIII., in answer to some personages who had the honeur of Papal audience, to present homage, made known not only the dread, but the almost certain persuasion of some tarrible crash menacing society; Our Lord, said the Pope, will come ne longer with gentle, aweet and pacific aspect, but with angry, irritated face, to prove and purify His Church. Beamid the just, and many patrid members amenget those who should be the bright sat example. Leo VII. declared himself neither a prophet nor the son of a propher, nevertheless his head is filled with sad presentiments; 'the tide of ovil beating against the rock

ments. Is there any earthly joy like the sense of pandon? How deep it goes down into our nature, unlocking such secret fountains of tears as were far beyond the reach of ordinary hopes and fears. There is also a satisfying. ness about it, which seldom accompanies other joys. A void is filled up in our hearts, which had ached before. Peace comes where before there was a trouble of uncertain fears, and love awakence with a keener, freeher appetito for its obedient work for God. In prosperity, in adversity, in the leve of others, in the enmity of others, in hard work, in old age, in sickness and in death, the state of grace seems just to add what was needed, to supply that the absence of which was regretted, to throw light upon the darkness or to subdue the glare, to level the rocks or fill in the sunken places, to drain what was marshy or irrigate what was dry. It has shed upon the whole of life repose, pientitude, satisfaction, contentment. It has positively given us this world, while it was in the act of transferring to us the other. And is not salvation easy, when it is our own present interest, our immediate reward, and our earthly happlaces to boot ?-Father F. W. Faber.

Melanchely has its dangers. . . . leve better to despair of ourselves than to condemn ourselves. . . Egotism conceals itself under the deceitful auterity of our regrets. We are so much displeased with ourselves because we leve ourselves too wall. And, indeed, see how we take delight in melanchely : because it is one way of occupying ourselves with ourselves; second, because in default of merits which we would find in our-selves to admire, we are happy, at least, to manifest grief for not having them. It is a feeling in appearance, henorable. It is a cert of justice. It is almost a virtue. And also it is more convenient to dream than to act. Tears cest us less than sweat, and it is our sweat that the inexerable sentence demands from us. It may then be the beginning of wisdem to make a man retire into himself, . . . but if we desire that the man thus retired should not die there of shame and

discouragement, a ray from on high must detcend into the prison. There must be something which is not human. . . This something is love, which alone changes remerse into penitence, which fructifies grief, and makes it germinate in generous resolutions, -Frederic Ozanam.

The Commercial Progress of Canada.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID

BEEF



THE GREAT STRENGTH-CIVER.

The most perfect form of concentrated nourishment.

Stimulating, Strengthening, Invigorating

The only meat preparation that contains all the strength-giving elements of meat. Palatable as a beverage Indispensable in sickness. Convenient and useful in domestic cooking.

1880 to end of 1887 increased to \$762,500. Surely 500 per cont. ought to satisfy most people! During the same three years the average annual exports of cattle to England were \$1,185,000. But from 1880 to end of 1887 the average increased to the pleasing amount of \$3,650,000. Three hundred per cent is not a \$3,650,000. Three hundred per cent is not a bad showing. This is an annual difference in favor of the last eight years of \$2,465,000. Next, as to wheat and flour exports. In the three years—1868, '72 and '77—preceding the protective tariff, the exports of wheat and flour to England and the United States were \$3.097,553, \$4,685,046 and \$3,181,187. But in the corresponding three years since 1880 the exports of these articles increased to \$5,690,844, \$4,659,963 and \$7,141,912. The total for the first three years is \$11,867,772, or an average of \$3,955,924. But the total for the last three \$3,955,924 But the total for the last three years is \$17,492,719, or an average of \$5,830,924, an annual increase of \$1.874,982.

PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Its Growth-What Great Britain Was To Them the States Are to Us,

Reference was recently made, says the Empire, in these columns to the progress exhibited by the United States under the influence of protective tariffs, and the subject is well worthy some further consideration, The case for pretection may be summed up in the statement that any article brought St. John NB, and Return....\$13 50 from an outside country is dear at any price, when the labor is wasted at home that could have produced it, had the article not been thus imported. Protection is a form of patriotism which says that all those who do not live within the confines of our country and who wish to soll their productions within its boundaries shall do so subject to a tax which will place them upon the same level, as regarde the burdens of local taxation, as are the people among whom they are desirous of competing. To this principle the United States has of late years most consistently adbered. But, as previoutly pointed out, it was not always so well with them as it is today. At the close of the revolutionary war, while free trade ideas were still in the ascendant, merchandles was imported from Great Britain (in 1784 5) to the figure of thirty millions, whil s the exports amounted to nine millions. Se inadequate was the protection given to their industries during this early period that when war broke out with Great Briain in 1812 great difficulty was experienced in manufacturing the clothing and equipment for the naval and military forces. Speaking in March, 1824, after seven years of this very low tariff, Henry Clay said: In casting our eyes around us the most praminent circumstance which fixes our attention and challenge our despea regret is the general distress which pervades the whole country." After the traising of the duties in the above year and again in 1832 the same statesman was enable to remark : 'If the term of seven years were to be selected of the greatest presperity which this people has enjoyed since the establishment of their present constitution it would be exactly that

PERIOD OF SEVEN YEARS

" which Immadiately followed the passage of the tariff of 1824. pressure of seuthern influence compelled the gradual lowering of the tariff until the crash of 1837 took place, and a financial panic was inaugurated which listed until 1842, producing almost universal bankruptoy. So severe, indeed, was the crisis that at times the provident was unable to obtain his salary when due, and the agent of the government sent abroad in 1842 could get no respectable banker to place a lean upon the London market. A highly prelective tariff was, however, enacted in August of that year, and the resulbecame almost immediately perceptible.

President Tyler being all the announce in his message of December, 1814 that: "Com-" merce and manufactures which had suffered in common with almost svery other interest have once more revived, and the whole country exhibits an aspect of pros-er perity and happiness." Since that time, with occasional changes in detail, protection has been, up in the whole, the occupancy gespel of the United States. The lesson we have to learn from this brist historical review is that the United States held in the early stages of its history the same position, relatively, to Great Britain as Canada now does towards the American republic. The inevitable inference is that if we wish to develop our immense resources in competition with the established industrial power of the United States, we must treat them in too same manner as they treated England, and thus build up our manufactures and general wealth upon a similar foundation of patricile protection. It shenld not be forgotten that the whole object of their policy in its early stages, and of ours at the present time is to harness the forces of nature into the service of man, and in so doing give increased value te all raw materials, including land and labor This has been the one political and economi principle of our neighbors which we should most certainly centimes to copy, with immense benefit to ourselves and to our coun-

Navai Movements.

The official programme of the summer cruise of the North America and West Indies equador the North America and west full serious forms hows it will leave Newport on August 6, arriving at Halifax on the 8th and leaving there on the 18th. On August 22nd it will arrive in Quebec, leaving on August 30, and will reach Montreal on the 31st, remaining there until September 6th, returning to Quebec on September 8th and remaining until the 14th, returning to Halifax on the 18th. The squadron consists of the following vessets:—Bellerophon (flagship), Canada, Buzzard, Comus, Patridge and Thrush. Before proceeding to Montreal, the Admiral will shift his flag to the Canada, the Bellerophon remaining at Quebec.

the past, we have always on hand of motors and opposed and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infallible. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

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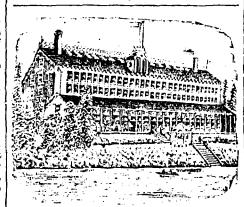
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J. HICKSON, General Manager. Montreal, August 7th, 1899.



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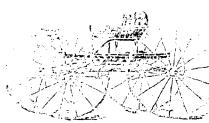
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A Priests Diamond Jubilee.

The celebration of the diamond jubilee of Rev. Canon Boucher at Louisville, last week, was unique of its kind. The venerable priest, who is Sö years old, has for 70 years been an active worker in spreading the teachings of the church. First stationed at St. David d'Yamaska control. First sustioned at St. David d'Amaska he established many missions in the face of great hardships, laying the foundations of the now flourishing parishes of St. Pie, St. Bonaven-ture, St. Guillaume d'Upton, St. Germain, St. Eugene de Grandham, St. Theodore and St. Audre d'Acton. In 1885 he was called to Louisville, where he has since been. After the services in the church addresses of congratulation were read to the venerable priest from the parishes of Louisville) which was accompanied by a handsome oil painting of the cure); from Baie du Frere and St. David, while Mayor T. E. Normand, M.P.P., voiced the good wishes of the people of Three Rivers. The ladies of the parish gave a great banquet in the convent, the parist gave a great banquet in the convent, which was largely attended, among those present being Messrs. C. J. Coulombe, M.P., F. Vanasse, M.P., F. L. Desaulniers, M.P., J. Lessard, M.P.P., T. E. Normand, M.P.P., Lt. Col. A. Dufreene, Mayor T. J. Jacques, Alex. Desaulniers, ex. M.P.P., and Louis Frechette. The health of the guest of the day was proposed by Bishop Lutische and Bishop Grave, and a norm, composed for the greasion, was read by poem, composed for the occassion, was read by its author, Mr. Louis Frechette.

#### United States Jealousy.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the Senate his answer to the resolution introduced by Senator Cullom, on July 26, relative to the Canadian Pacific Railroad. That resolution was very sweeping in its terms, and desired to know whether a United States customs agent is stationed at Vancouver, BC, who seals the cars of the Canadian Pacific Railroad containing merchandise in bond to the United States, and from what places that merchandise comes. The resolution also asked for information as to the resolution also asked for information as to the manner in which goods imported by the Grand Trunk Railroad are bonded, and whother any law is vielated on that account. The answer of the Secretary of the Treasury will not be satisfactory to the Canadian railroads. The secretary does not give any specific indication as to what he is going to do, but the inferences from his reply are important. The answer shows that it is the purpose of the Treasury Department to is the purpose of the Treasury Department to change the existing method of inspecting and scaling cars at Vancouver, and that the United States customs agent will not hereafter be permitted to bond merchandise imported from China or Japan for transportation to the United States in the cars of the Canadian Pacific under the United States Treasury seal. It is understood here that this will be rather a serious matter for the Canadian Pacific, inasnuch as a considerable portion of the bonded business which it has transacted through the agency of the United States customs inspector at Vancouver consists of importations of Chinese and Japanese merchandise. It is evident that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to forbid the use of the United States Consular scal for any merchandise imported into British Columbia from China or Japan, or from any other country, except such as can be termed a contignous country to the United States.

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WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 13, 1890.

Our celumns to-day record the deaths and sell something of the lives of two great men. The Church leses one of the greatest of her priests; Ireland lesss one of the bravest and truest of her sons. The stories of their lives, though se tetally different, both peint te the same exalted meral. Faith, Truth and Duty were the watchwords alike of priest and patriot.

A little bird chirrups the intelligence that some time age it was hinted to the inner circle that Mr. Matthew Hearn, Q.C., a lifelong Liberal, universally respected, would be acceptable to the Irish Cathelics of the Province of Quebec as a cabinet minister. It was even suggested that in the event of his being chesen the Conservatives would offer ne eppesition to his election. It appears, however, that so stanneh a friend as Mr. Hearn could not be dreamt of, he was one of the meas objectionable.

To be " elected by acclamation" is not to be elected without cost. Apparently, it may cest more than some elections which are contested. The Official Garette this week publishes the statement of "legal expenses" of several candidates returned at the recent general elections. In St. Anteine division, Mentreal, Mr. J. S. Hall, jr., was returned by acciamation, but his expenses amounted to \$650 05. Mr. Speaker Marchand seems to have get off very cheaply. His committee reem at St. John's cest only \$5 and his persenal dishursements amounted to \$40 only. What an enteresting exhibit "illegal expenses" would be if published in full, and how especially interesting in connection with the recent election in Gasps.

It is to be heped that the troubles now existing in Ireland between landlerd and tenant are not going to be introduced into called Nationalist Government. Was it to Canada. But it cannot be denied that there are landlerds who are almost if not quite as Fitzpatrick, M.P.P., hastened to inform the bad as the worst in Ireland among us, and public immediately after his return that he conduct would do credit to the mest exacting of those whe work by agents or otherwise in the old land. People are entrapped into leasing houses with fair promises never fulfilled, and new we are beginning to read of evictions. "Ejection cases," we know, necessitates the attendance of a judge in court, even in the hottest season. The case of Banque v. Quenneville, in which the bailiffs were defied in the attempt; to evict and were compelled to decamp, shows that the spirit fanned into such furious fire by the evil deings of Irish landlords is contagious and may be excited amongst us in Oanada. But bad landlords in Canada will de well to bear in mind that the State will net vete any meney to buy them out.

#### His Holmess.

The sensational gentleman who does the Italian business for the Associated Press never tires of informing the world that His Holiness is in mest precarious health, and that every day we may expect to learn of his demise. The latest authentic news from the eternal city brings the cheering intelligence that His Heliness recently celebrated a Pentifical High Mass, showing ne signs of debility and taking part in a selemn proces-Fion in the church without even the aid of his

#### France.

French statisticians are again at work on the prebable future of the country. The birth rate is alarmingly lew, and yearly decreasing. It is asserted that, should things go on as at present within twenty years Germany could put twe men in the field for one by France. Infidelity is eating the heart out of the French nation. La Minerve the other day published a remarkable article, giving the opinion of some of the most distinguished men, en this subject, and ends its comments with the exclamation. - Pauvre France !

### Reckless Immigration.

It would seem that netwithstanding the fact that a great deal of money has been spent during the last ten years, not to ge further back, for the purpose of enlightening the people of the mether country as to the needs miscenception still exists. In the last number of a leading English magazine, Mr. Hodgkin, who describes himself as a member of the Committee of the Emdigrants Inforprospects of middle-class emigrants." In secured, whe, understanding the business. the course of his remarks he gravely tells his will garry out the sentence scientifically; what he could for you?"

The course of his remarks he gravely tells his will garry out the sentence scientifically; what he could for you?"

"Well, he says he did." genders that ! Canada seems on the whole to and that, for the last time, the people have

offer better chances of immediate empleyment, especially to the working classes, than Australia, . . Perhaps this greater demand may be due in part to the preximity of the United States and in part to the rapid | perly. development of the North-west, but it uuquestionably exists at the present time." Generally, Mr. Hodgkin seems to be fairly informed; but this mischievous teaching ought to be corrected by the Conadian Agency-General, especially as it goes abread in one of the leading serials, the lenglish Illustrated. Unluckely, the record of our hemes of industry and national societies tell a different story. This kind of meschievous writing is in the long run calculat d to do mere harm to Canada than the prodigious remances, in the form of departmental pamphiets, issued in such numbers by the various immigration bureaux a few years ago.

#### The Least Objectionable.

readers in Le Canadien, that the Mercier Cabinet was to be reorganized, that the Protestant element was to be duly represented, and that for a long time to come, the Irish Catholics would have to wait before one of their number should be called to grace the Ministerial benches. Our confrere of the Telegraph thereupon waxed wreth, and in language unmietakeable, informed its contemperary that Mr. Tarts did not know whereof he wrete. In fact the Telegraph went further and gave Mr. Tarte to understand that being itself connected with the inner circle and possessed of the information vouchsafed enly to the select few, it was in a position to state that many days would not elapse ere the Irish Cathelie element would be werthily represented amidst the brilliant galaxy that revolve around the Provincial Premier. People may be permitted to doubt the statements of the Telegraph. When it is gravely stated that Mr. Tarte is not in a position to knew a great deal of what is transpiring in the ministerial camp, such an assertion may well be questioned. Is it not a fact that Mr. Tarte is on very intimate terms with Mr. Pacaud, who in his turn stands by the Premier's elbow? The editor of the Canadien is a man of versatile talents and knows a thing or two that even the Telegraph may not suspect. We are inclined to think that Mr. Tarte is about right in his prognost:cations of ministerial changes, but, be that as it may, we must confess our amazement at a statement made a couple of days later by our confrere of the Telegraph. Writing on the subject of Irish-Oatholic representation, it says: "We may rest assured that Mr. objectionable to the supporters of the Government." In plain English then this Gevernment organ informs us that all the Irish Catholic members are objectionable to the Government supporters, and that we may rely upon it such a cheice will be made as not to offend in too great a degree the olfactory nervos of the zathetic gentleman of ether races whe give their adhesien to the sebecome the "least objectionable" that Mr. We hope not; but little as we have for some time expected from the powers that be in Quebec, we hardly anticipated being told that we are an objectionable element, at best, and that we ought to be delighted with the selection of the man who excites the least antipathy.

#### Death by Electricity.

The unfortunate man Kemmler, sentenced to death at New York for the murder of his wife, underwent the penalty of his crime by being electrocuted, to use the word coined for the new method of inflicting the death penalty in the State of New York. The details of the execution and the herrible bungling attendant upon it have caused a feeling of disgust everywhere. The press of the world has commented upon the preceedings, and in many quarters it has been said that in Kemmler's case electricity, as a means of carrying out the death sentence, had been used for the first and last time. It is quite natural, after reading the sickening details of the execution, that people should rush into extremes and condomn a system adopted through the mest humane motives and after the mest careful investigations. Ne ene can doubt the humanitarian feelings that prompted the passing of the law, deing away with the practice of hanging a criminal like a deg, and substituting in its stead a process which, after the most mature deliberation, was censidered the least painful to the unfortunate sufferer. The account given of the carrying out of the sentence upon Kemmler is no doubt revelting, but is it any more so than the details so frequently published of hangings that were bungled? Mest assuredly net. Our neighbors will not allow clamor to interfere with their desire to carry out the law in the most humane manner pessible. Edison, the eminent electrician, has given his views on the subject, and states that the trouble areas from the ignerance of the physicians charged with carrying out the sentence, and he points out that instead of applying the electric ferce te the back of the head, it should have been applied to the hands. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Edison was not consulted before instead of after the fact. Geverner Hill, of New York, is reported as having of Canada in respect to emdigrants, grave stated that there was not the least prespect el the law enacting the new mode of carrying out the death penalty being repealed. It is hardly prebable that any attempt will be made to revert to the old method of hanging: matien effice and a witness before the Oci- on the contrary, it is more than likely that enigntien Committee," writes on the for the future skilled electricians will be

been herrified by the account of an execution by electricity, carried out by men who appear to have had neither the knowledge nor the nerve necessary to do their duty pre-

#### Bigotry in Toronto.

the charge that it harbers the most bigeted

and narrow-minded people in the Deminion. To go ne further back than the last decade we can cite the Pilgrim outrages. Then who can ferget the brutal attack on William O'Brien. But a month or two age we had to be told of great insults offered to Archbishop Walsh. But a day or two ago we had to be told of a cowardly attack on those who were peacefully deing henor to the memory of Daniel G'Cennell. And this lit could be extended in various ways. We are not uncharitable when we assert that any city not composed of bigoted and narrow-minded cit'zens would hold mass meetings and re-Sems days age Mr. Tarte informed his pudiate the actions of those who committed anch entrages. But Toronte site silent, and her press uiters only half-hearted sentiments in condemnation. Ribald blasphemers are permitted to deride the mest sacred things in the public park, and large crowds applaud and reward them. So grees are the blasphemics of these men that one was lately actually fined, on general grounds, by the Protestant magistrate, but he returned to his evil work neither abashed mer silenced last Sunday, so we read, and held himself up as a martyr. Terente, strong as it may deem itself in its ewn bigoted cencels, should bear this in mind. The feeble efforts of fanation can de the Church ne harm. They only bite against a file, but at the same time the permission of this permicious ranting against hely things does much harm and speaks ill for the intelligence of a city which is a little apt to parade its claims to pre-eminence among the cities of the Deminion. We repeat that in respect to demonstrations of bigotry, intolerance and ignorance in matters religious it has the had merit of helding a shameful primacy. It is time it blushed and turned ever a new leaf.

#### Labor Troubles in the U. S.

The next session of Congress will doubtless see seme very stringent laws enacted as te the relationship of employers and employees. Either frem bad advice or etherwise, the premeters of the strike on the New York Central have placed themselves in direct antagonism, not only with a great line of railway, but they have paralyzed the very heart of the United States. "Stop the pulse of Mercier will select the man who will be least | New York," said a great political economist, "and it will not be long before every commercial aftery in the country will dry up." Just at present the people of the United States, however they may sympathize with the workers of the country, are less than ever disposed to submit to what will seem to them to be an act of public persecution. The general public, especially in New York where its vast population depends so much on the steady and permanent running of the various lines of communication, is not disposed to regard the great railway corporations as criminal. general tyrants. Se that by seriously incommeding the people the strikers have not done anything to win them sympathy, the more so as it dues not appear that the strike arose out of anything more than a matter of administration. It is to be hoped that too much organization will not mar the objects of a beneficial society or bad counsels cause [ public epinien to be turned against it. The sinister remark of General Sherman that the efficers of the U.S. army would have plenty of work before them within five years in connection with demestic troubles cannot be forgotten, especially as it was understood that he referred to demestic causes more than fereign. Society in the States is the much deficient la cohesien fer one section te war against another with safety.

### General Middleton.

For the first time the lips of Sir Frederick Middleten have been unscaled in connection with the fur scandal, and his statement casts a new light upon the whole affair. It justifier the epinion expressed in these columns a week er twe age that the General was being treated with indescribable meanness by sections of the press and seme public men, and that if he suffered while others went unpunished he would be in the position of a martyr. It appears that, fellowing prescribed usage, when martial law does not rule as in the case of war between nations, Mr. Hayter Reed was sent to the North-West to act in a sort of magisterial capacity in connection with the expedition and to represent the civil power. Here is what Sir Frederick Middleton states in an interwiew

"Canada seems to forget that I risked my life for her, but there will be a reaction in my favor. What have I ever done to deserve the treatment I have received? What have I done to Blake, for instance, that he should make the speech he did—a man I do not even know? And the press of Canada will yet be sorry for the course it has taken, mark my words. Mr. Hayter Reed was assigned to me by the Government. I knew he was a Government officer

and looked upon him as an adviser." It is now said, General, that it was Mr. Reed who suggested and advised confiscation,

"Confiscation! What did I know about confiscation? It was a mere word without meaning to me. As to taking away one eighth of Bremner's furs, I don't think in a rebel country, after fighting, that we would have been doing wrong to have taken all the furs that were lying there loose. But they say we only took one-eighth. What, then, became of the other seven eighths? They were in charge of Government police and I was not responsible

You think then the Government did not treat you fairly?
"I do not think they did what they might

have done. I have been the vistim of politics. Because I was a British soldier I was sacrificed to please the French vote, that's about the case in a nut-shell. Do you think the Minister of Militia did

#### NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

#### EUROPEAN.

One hundred and thirty-five deaths from sholers occurred at Mesca last Wednesday. Torento would do well to clear its skirts of Cholera in a virulent form has appeared in several Russian towns on the Polish iron-

> The mayor of Limerick and several other city officials have been expelled from the National League for voting against John Dillon.

Mr. Bowell, editor of the Irish Midland Times, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for publishing a boycott resolu-

The Russian Government has decided to substitute soldiers trained to the business for the ordinary engineers of locomotives on strategic railroads.

The rolice of Warsaw have expelled from that city fifty-four foreign Socialists, with the warn-lng that if they return they will be imprisoned at hard labor.

The Paris Temps says :- "The King of Dahomey is reported dead. Egbas is marching to join the French. The Dahomians are trying to intircept him. The Egyptian Government has adopted the

severest measures by quarantine and surveil-lance to prevent Jeddah pilgrims from bringing cholera into Europe. The Pope has written to the Bishop of Malta

censuring the opponents of the agreement with England, whereby certain privileges are granted those of the Catholic faith. During the last two months a large number of tourists have met with fatal accidents through

attempting to climb the Austrian Alps, the fatalities in most cases resulting from the carelessness of the victims. The commission appointed to investigate the

condition of Westminster Abbey in respect of its further use as a burial place of distinguished persons is of the opinion that there is yet room for a hundred or more graves.

The election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for the east division of Caermarthenshire, caused by the death of Mr. David Pugh (Home Rule) resulted in the return of Mr. Thomas (Gladstonian), without opposition.

London papers may that the report issued Cotton Association states the prospects of the Egyptian cotton crop are now more favorable. The number of the cotton worms,

which were damaging the crop, has decreased. A mob of soidiers, combined with the peasantry, destroyed the railroad to Lutia, China, last week, on the presence that the road caused the recent floods in the Pie-Ho river. The Government remained passive, making no effort to stop the work of destruction.

Herr Krahn, State director of the railways of Germany, has been compelled to resign owing to the resentment of his superiors at his having recently delivered a speech highly eulogistic of Prince Bismarck and comparing the ex-Chancellor to his successor, to the disparagment of the latter.

On Monday svening of last week a pedestrian passing the West End barracks in London was shot dead by one of the guards. The guard was arrested and examined as to his sanity in view of the wantonness of his action. The examination abundantly pr ved that the culprit was sans and he was committed for trial on the charge of wilful murder.

Baron Hirsch, who is in England, is the authority for the statement that the denials from St. Petersburg in regard to the treatment of Jews are merely subterfuges. The Czar's Government, he says, asserts, which is true, that no new rules have been adopted as to the Jews. What is the fact, is that old and sever statutes, which had grown obsolete, are being rigidy enforced with terrible effect.

The Figure publishes an alarmist article, calling for the immediate arming of the forts on the north-eastern frontier with heavy ordnance, the reason that a German invasion, as it declares, is now only a question of time. This, the Figure says is a note of warning, and it is of the opinion that to disregard it would be

It is reported in Paris the King of the Belplans has signed a treaty with Germany secur ing to the Germans certain forts on the Meuse as a basis of operations in case of war with France, The French Foreign Minister will be asked in the Chamber of Deputies whether the French Government has obtained from Belgium an explanation admitting of no equi vocation.

A London despatch says: "Of late there has been an appalling number of suicides among children in Germany. A large percentage of these self-murders have taken place among school children as the result of over-study, failure to pass examinations, and similar causes, and it is suggested that school discipline be relaxed as a means of lessening the suicidal tendency.

An incinient-mutiny occurred at Exeter among the men belouging to an artillery battery last week. The artillery men, in retaliation for the grievances under which they allege they suffer, cut the harness of the horses be-longing to the battery. The battery was in have paraded to-day, but the harnesses were damaged to such an extent that the parade had to be abandoned. An enquiry bas been ordered.

The London evening Giole says the Anglo-French argeement gives France all the territory north of a line extending from Say, on the Niger, to Lake Tchad, west of which the delimitation is unsettled as yet. The eastern limit of the French territory will extend from Tunis to Lake Tchad. It is officially stated that terms of the agreement, France assents to the British protecorate over Zenzibar and duscat, in return for the necognition by Great Britain of the extension of the French sphere of influence in Algeria and Senegal to Niger River. The agreement also provides that the British Consul in Madagascar shall take his exequatur from the French Government.

A special cablegram to the Herald from London says: Throughout the remainder the remainder of the present session there will be no limitation as to the hour at which the sit-tings will close in the House of Commons. They may go on till two, three or aix in the morning the ordinary standing orders having being sus pened. This, no doubt, will press rather severely on the comparatively small band of Ministerialists who do the greater part of the work, but it was also weed out the obstruc-tionists; but meanwhile obstructive tactics prevail, and hours are wasted over the most frivolous topics. To begin with, nearly two hours are consumed every day in putting ques-tions to Ministers, not a dozen of which have any earbly interest from a public point of view. To day, Mr. Patrick O'Brien asked the leader of the House whether he had read a poem by Mr. Swinburns inciting to the assassination of the Czar of Russia, and he proposed to read portions of the said poem. He got through two lines in a style of delivery which set the House in a roar, and then Mr. Speaker interfered with the caustic remark that the House could not be responsible for the poet Swinburne.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Mansion House last week, Lord Salisbury spoke of the peaceful condition of Europe. During the six years that his Government had been in power, he said, Europe had never presented so unin-teresting an aspect, from a war point of view. He alluded to the widespreading tendency to settle disputes by compromise. Egypt steadily progressing toward financial equilib-rium, and the future of the country was but a delicate diplomatic matter. The time had not come for Egypt to govern berself. The Anglo-German African agreement proved the desire of the leading powers to maintain amicable relations. The government of Ireland was enturely successful, and that country was more orderly, prosperous and contented.

Despatches from Athens announce a disservous fire upon the celebrated Mount I ductor Thompson, from Stratford, was running

fire has destroyed the largest part of its wonderful forests. Of the twenty Greek monasteries which have been located upon the mountain for centuries, most have been completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at 5,000,000 francs. Twenty monks and hermits have perished in the flamer. The mountains of the district of Mount Athos, near Salonica, are covered with vast forests of pine, oak and chestnut. They are 6000 feet above the level of the sea and during the Middle Ages were dotted over with hermitages and monasteries, twenty of which still remain. The monks dwelling in the mountains are said to number about 6000 from Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania and Russia. No females are permitted to enter the peninsula. The monks are ruled by an administrative as-sembly composed of delegates chosen for a term of four years. Some of the monasteries had rich libraries and old and beautiful manuscripts. Several of the latter have been photographed and deposited in the Museum of Moscow.

#### CANADIAN.

Sir John and Lady Macdonald have been visiting Prince Edward Island.

Oats and potatoes are greatly suffering in the Quebec district owing to too much rain. Rev. M. Gagnon, of the Cardinal, e palace, Quebec, has been raised to the dignity of camerier secret.

The post office at St. Martin's, N. B., was burned to the ground on Monday night with all its contents.

Prince George of Wales arrived at Halifax on August 1, while his father, the Prince of Wales, arrived there on the same date thirty years ago. Abraham Isaacs, St. John, N.B., was last week fined for selling cigarettes to a minor. This was the first case made under the new law pass-

The Dominion Department of Marine and Fisheries has been informed that the new fog for Cape Normand, Belle Isle Straits, has been placed in position.

ed last winter.

Optawa ice dealers have received orders from New York and twenty or thirty other American cities. They have shipped several thousand tons, but are not able to supply demand.

Mr. Randelph MacDonald, contractor, bas brought suits against the city of Toronto, claiming nearly a quarter of a million dollars damages in connection with the Don improvement works.

Mr. Greenway, premier of Manitoba has made enquiry in various districts of the province and finds that between three and four thousand ad-ditional men are needed for harvest and threshing immediately.

The superior court and County court judges of Nava Scotia have been commissioned to tender and admininister to and take from all parties who hold office now or hereafter under Govern ment the cath of allegiance.

L'Exercment of Quebec says, news that Monsigner Labelle has been appointed Blahop of the new diocese of St. Jerome. This new diocese will comprise parts of both the

Arch-dioces of Montreal and Ottawa. Real estate transactions in Winnipeg have been larger this summer than for some years past. It is significant that some amongst the neaviest purchasers are from New York, St. Paul, Chicago and other American cities.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has received a telegram from British Columbia, stating that the run of salmon reported so far was rqual to that of last year. Very recently 20,000 salmon were taken in one day at three

The purchase of Reed's Castle, St. John, N.B., and the ground surrounding it by the Ladies of the Sacred Hears, for educational purposes, was completed yesterday, when the transfer was signed, and \$20,000, half the purchase money, paid.

Father Benoit, a monk from St. Claude, France, who attended the dedication ceremonies at St. Bridget's Church, Ottawa, on Sunday last, has left for Calgary, oa the advice of His Lordship Eisbop Grandin and the Rev. Father Lacombe, O.M.I., to minister.

News comes from Madawaska County, N.B. that a furious cyclone blew down thirty-one buildings in the parish of St. Ann's on Monday afternoon, and great damage to the crops. The cyclone swept an area about two miles wide and

was accompanied by a Lailstorm. The captain of the Salvation Army at Stratford, Ont., was fined \$25 and costs by the Police Magistrate last week, as 10 was charged the contingent of the Salvationists at work in that city were disturbing the peace of the inhabitants. An appeal against the conviction will be entered.

Last week the watchman of Gilmour & Co.'s lumber office, Ironsides, was overpowered by four burglars, who drilled and exploded the safe where the previous night there had been \$700. There was, however, only a paltry \$32 to re-ward the crackemen for their risk and work left

and with they made off. Last week Chauncey Capron, of Paris, Out. left town with a load of brick. His team was afterwards seen standing still on the road and he was found lying just behind the waggon. Life was expiner, the waggon having passed over his arm and chest, breaking the arm and

crushing in in several ribs. A man thought to be Jacob J. E. Kirchner cigar dealer, Brantford, Ont., has, it is believed, committed suicide as Niagara Falls, Ont. His coat, vest and hat were found in Prospect Park. A man wearing the coat asked for a drink at the Park lunch-house, and being re fused said he was going over the Falls.

It is proposed to establish an experimental farm at St. Tite, County of Champlain. This establishment is to be under the supervision of the Christian Brothers, some of whom are studying agricultural science at Beauvais In-stitute. Petitions on this subject have been addressed to the Federal Government.

A man named Hate, a French Canadian hailing from Montreal, was arrested near Belleville, Ont., last evening, charged with swindling a number of farmers, also merchants in this city. He represent himself as a horse buyer and presented small cheques payable to the Montreal Bank, which were of no value,

During the thunder storm on Monday night, 4th instant, one of the old "La Salle Elms" the Fraser homestead farm, at Lower Lachine was damaged. A large limb was broken and thrown across the road, completely stopping travel until it was cut up. This tree is over two hundred years old and measures twenty feet round, half a foot above the ground.

Reports from the line of the Manitoba Northwestern railway show that the crops are in a splendid condition, and that there will be an abundance of everything this autumn. Reports received from Southern Manitoba are to the effect that the first reports of damage by hail are greatly exaggerated, and that the loss will not be nearly so great as at first reported.

Mr. Cimon, M.P., has announced that a party of English capitalists, accompanied by a number of engineers, will arrive at New York this week enroute for Canada. They propose chartening a vessel and will visit Labrador, Straits of Belle Isle and cruise along the north shore of the gulf with a view of reporting as to the feasibility of Mr. P. Bender's Labrador railway scheme.

Seven money by-laws, amounting to \$719,253, were submitted to the popular vote at Toronto last week five of which were defeated. The two sustained amounted to \$40,000, in aid of a boys' and girls' industrial school. The public set its foot down firmly on the proposal of the city to grant \$200,000 to help restore the University, the majority against it being 1370 out of a total of 2487 votes cast.

During a severe thunder storm which visited the townships near Richmond last week, the lightning struck the barn of Mr. John Harri-man, Ulverton, and also a barn belonging to Mr. George Tree who resides a short distance from the same village. Both buildings together with their contents, consisting of hay and grain, were totally destroyed. The loss upon both buildings will approximate \$2,500. Mr. Harriman had no insurance.

While a through freight, in charge of Con-

Athon, the Holy Mountain of the Greeks. The | at about twenty-five miles an hour, it struck a at about twenty-five miles an hour, it struck a horse owned by W. R. Croul, and was thrown from the track about four miles west of Parkhill, Ont. The fireman, named Cheeseboro, of St. Thomas, was killed. Engineer George Harland, who stuck to his post, miraculously escaped with slight injuries. The engine and eight cars were a total wreck.

Mr. Corthell, civil engineer, Chicago, has returned from his visit to Chignecto, and has sent in a report to Mr. Blain Mr. Corthell says there is, in his opinion, no question as to the entire success, commercially and financially, of the Chiquecto Ship Reilway. In conversation at Toronto, he said: "Your perfect for a ship railway from Georgian Bay to Toronto will be the first to feel the beneficial effects of the open-ing of the Chigaecto Ship Railway.

The decision of the Toronto Police Magis. trate Lt. Col. Denison was given last week in the case of a person named Campbell who has made himself offensive in the Queen's Park by attacking the Catholic Church and indulging in the lowest type of Protestant ribaldry. The offender was fined five dollars and mulcted in coasts and His Worenip said ;—" If you want to use language that will be offensive to the ears of others you may hire a hall for the purpose, but you must not use such language, even though you are quoting from standard authors, in a public park. The decision is not an interference with the liberties of public speech."

Last week a spark from a locomotive on the Michigan Central Railway set fire to a field of rye belonging to Mr. Smith, about a mile south west of Hagersville, One., and before it was goo under control destroyed ten acres of underbrush in the woods near by. Afterwards it again broke out and spread with wonderful rapidity in a north-westerly direction towards the town, burning fences, stubble, grain and everything before it. The people of Hagersville, becoming alarmed for the safety of the village, turned out to fight the fire, and by tearing down tences and ploughing before the fire they succeeded about evening in checking its progress within a few hundred feet of the village. The fire burne over pares of the farms of John Smith and Henry Phillips, and part of the land owned by Lynch, Beatty & Co., and used by them as a quarry, and a number of vacant jobs. It is estimated that from fifty to eighty acres was burned over, and that the damage is from \$1000 to \$1500.

H. M. S. trooper "Tamar" arrived at Murray's anchorage Bermuda on Tnesday morning ne 5th and the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards. The baggage were landed in the afternoon. The remainder of the troops were landed at eight o'clock the next morning. Six com-panies will be quattered in the new Royal bar. racks at St. George's, and four companies at Boaz. The passage out was quick and good. The commander of the "Tamar" says that he never had better behaved men on board.
Officers and men are going to make the best of
the situation. They have christened themselves the "British Mutineers, They were pleased to hear that Colonel Maitland, their former com-mander, is on half pay. Public opinion as to the severity of the sentences imposed upon the ringleaders in the mutiny of the Grenadier Guards has manifested itself in a moneter petition to the Government for the release of the imprisoned men. Already the petition has received 40,000 signatures and will be formally presented at the earliest possible moment.

While the SS. Toronto of the Dominion Line was passing up the St. Lawrence last week near Sorel en route to Montreal, two young seamen James Nierney and Charles Nelson. were discovered partly under the influence of liquor in the main steerage. They had broached a case of whiskey, and two bottles were found on Nierney. The chief officer locked the men in an empty room under the bridge. An hour later both men burst the doos of the room in which they were confined, rushed on deck and dived headfirst into the river. The steamer was going at full speed and was fully half a mile from the shore in the Controccour channel. Two lite buoys and a spar were thrown overboard, while the engines were reversed and a boat with an efficer and four men put off to look for the crazed men. Both could swim well, and were seen more than once in the distance struggling to get to land. However, they disappeared from view and the officers cannot say whether they ever reached the shore. It is thought possible that the men reached the bush.

#### AMERICAN.

The Governor of Illinois has signed the World's Fair Bill. There had been some fears expressed that he would veto the measure.

Three hundred sailors and mariners described from the United States men-of-war Chicago and Atlanta at New York. Fifty of them were

Returns from all over Alabama indicate a large Democratic victory. In Jefferson County very few nagroes went to the polls, stating that they did not care to vote.

The World's special from Cape May, says Mr Blaine has won. President Harrison has been generally convinced of the practical wisdom of his Chief Secretarp's reciprocity programme and is preparing a message on the subject. Heavy rains have been falling in the locality

of Tuscon, Ariz, during the last ten days. Sixty miles of the Santa Fe road, Between Benson and Nogales, have been washed out. Rail communication to Sonora is out off. Santa Oruz river is flooding the valley. Fifteen deaths have occurred at Preston, Io., within the last week, and seventy persons affected at last reports. Only five physicians

are in attendance and they are given no rest. Without one exception the victims turned black within a few bours after their death. The majority of deaths are those of children. A desperate fight occurred at the picnic of the Arbeiter Turn Versin at Elizabeth N. J., recently, nearly one hundred men taking part. Six policemen were badly handled by the in-furiated Anarchists, one of whom, Emil Vort, was locked up. During the riot an American

flag floating from a staff at the entrance to the

ground, was torn down and trampled under The desertion of twenty-four British sailors on Monday from the flag ship Bellersphin took place at Newport, U.S., on the 5th. The men left in one of the vessel's boats while two steamers were landing visitors on the outside of the ship. They were discovered and the ship's cutter gave chase. The deserters were fired upon as they landed on Goat Island. All but three were captured on the island and returned to the ship. One was struck by a cutlass while being arrested. The three who escaped are

supposed to have swam across the harbor to the city. They have not been taken. An exciting battle between a man and a shark took place in the water off the pier at New Brighton, Long Island. The famous diver Burns, who was inspecting the founds tions of the pier, was in the act of ascending to the surface of the water when a huge shark attempted to seize him. Burns warded the monster off as best he could, but was slowly getting the worst of the fight when some boat men near by threw him a knife. With this weapon he boldly attacked the shark, and after a fierce struggle succeeded in ripping it open. Having thus disposed of his enemy, Burns self-ed the shark by the head and towed it ashore,

### CHURCH BELLS.

amid the cheers of the spectators.

We have received a copy of the Catalogue of the Cincinnati Sell Foundry Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, containing descriptions and prices of Church, School and Fire Alarm Bells, and over 2,200 Testimonials from purchasers in the United States and Canada. These Testimonials are from every State and Territory, and a large proportion of them from Ministers, and speak The price in the highest terms of the bells. are comparatively low, and within reach of even feeble communities. Churches needing bells-and none should be without—will do well to write for the Catalogue, which is offered free to all who may apply.



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

### THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

EDITED BY JOHN IVEACH.

[We receive a number of questions from sub-

PUZZLED .- The term "electors at large," which, as you say, you see mentioned in a book, is a term connected with what should be the methods followed at a Presidential election. Each State in the Union has as many "electors at large" as it has "Senators in Congress and as many "electors" as it has representatives in Congress. Your "puzzle" is quite justified, congress. Your puzzle quite quite lawfied, as these electors are now merely a matter of form, though they go through what now amounts to a farce and a travesty of what was framed as an ingenious political constitution. Article two of the American Constitution provides that the President is to be an elected that that "each State shall appoint

officer, and also that "each State shall appoint officer, and also that "each State shall appoint
a number of electors equal to the whole
number of Senators and Representatives to
which the State may be entitled in Congress.

\* The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inbabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person baving the greatest number of votes shall be president, if such number of voues shall be president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such a majority and have an equal number of votes then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority then from the five highest on the list the said House shall choose the President." \* \* \* This is the intention of the American Constitution as designed by the able men who sketched it out. But that only the form remains and that the spirit has, apparently, for ever departed, as in a good many other instances, is seen in the fact that the President of the United States to day is elected by a meeting of a very promiscious party character which makes a "ticket." The wise idea which had in view the election of the Chief Magistrate by the best and carefully chosen electors has been overridden, and the President must in future be simply the outcome of a party cry endorsed by the largest mob. What the Protestant Bishop preaching on the occasion of the Washington Centennial termed "Jeffersonian vulgarity" has overturned the Washingtonian simplicity, and at the same time the worth and solidity of the American Constitution. The result has been already seen. A great civil war; the still further obliteration of the Constitution in the subversion of States rights; the dark cloud of anarchism, domestic strife, and the evidently approaching break up which must be seen within the next half century. Before even the infant nation,

#### NAPOLEON I.

out of its cradle.

so full of promise and so full of hope, is well

J. S.—It is true that Napoleon I, never expected to be exiled after his surrender to the Prince Regent. The man seems to have been saturated with vanity, and certainly, in view of saturated with validy, and certainly, in view his career, his mental intoxication may be accounted for. But the lesson taught by Napoleon is not of his "greatness," but the abject littleness into which the nations of Europe had been sinking. The force of Napoleonic greatness was spent in the person of his nephew, and the spirit of the Corsican brigand was well exhibited in his correspondence, so full of mean and treacherous suggestion and black ingratitude, with the German authorities after Sedan.
But to return to the chief point in your question. It was suggested by some of the advisers of Napoleon I. that he should apply for a writ of habeas corpus and fight his position out in the courts. He also took out a criminal libel auit, having some idea that his departure for St. Helena could be delayed by this means. But these quibbles availed nothing, and all that "the most generous of his enemies," as he hypocritically wrote on surrendering to the British, could do, was to prevent his being shot, as the German, Austrian, and Russian potec-tates wanted, and hurrying him into exile. But the application for a writ of habeas corpus for the production of the body of one "Napoleon Bonaparte," and then the usual legal jargon was entered, and the record spill stands. It may be worthy of note that the lawyer who made this application was Mr. Lofft.

#### THE GATES OF SOMNAUTH.

J. McLran.—The gates to which your local editor referred as a "frightful example of British military tyranny" were said to be those of the great Hindoo temple at Somnauth, a place in Western India. They were carried away by Mahmud of Ghazni, the Mahommedan, who swept through India in A.D. 1025, and kept as trophies in Afghanistan. In 1849, the army under Sir George Pollock had done all that could be done to repair the mischief done to British prestige in India by the disasters which befell the army of occupation in Afghanistan, sent to conquer Dost Mahomed. It had avenged the slaughter of an army of which only one of sixteen thousand had come back to tell the tale. And it was thought that the bringing back in triumph from the Mahom-medan conquerors the gates of the ancient Hindoo temple, torn away by the swords of the followers of the Koran, would have had a good meral effect on the Hindoo mind. Lord Ellenborough was evidently a sound politician. But the "religious instinct" in England blazed out, the "religious instinct" in England blazed out, and the proposed act was denounced as an act of hideous profabity and a tribute to heathen-ism. So the unlucky "gates" were dumped into the military arrenal at Agra, where they remain to day. And now antiquarians say that they were not the famous sandal wood gates of Somnauth at all, but that the inscriptions on them prove them to have been made not more than three hundred years ago. But then anti-quarians, like doctors and lawyers, never agree. So, perhaps, it is fortunate that Lord Ellen-borough's magnificent appeal to the Hindoos, in which he stated that he had "avenged the insult of eight centuries," was never put to the test, and was stopped by that zeal for the are two or three survivors of the regiments which went with Sir George Pollock to Afghanistan in Canada. I know one personally who wears on his breast the Sobraon and Chillian-

Wallah trophies. If any of these veterans read this brief answer to a question which opens up a wide field, and can add something less formal, I hope they will let the TRUE WITNESS "Curiosity Shop" hear from them.

#### A Mad Soldier.

HALIFAX, August 7 .- The Kingston, Ja., Standard, received by steamer Aips, says a very serious case of insubordination happened at the Apostles Battery, near Port Royal. It appears that Sergeant White, of the first battalion of the West India regiment, has been in charge of the guard at Fort Augusta for six months, during which time he had very often applied to Cap-tain Norris for leave to see his family but his applications were from time to time refused. Enraged at his requests for leave being so often refused he grew callous and indifferent and begot an inveterate hatred for Captain Norris and the sergeant-major and threatened to shoot them. On Thursday evening after securing over seventy rounds of ammunition and the keys of the gates of Fort Augusta he proceeded to Apoetles Battery in the absence of the officers, who had left previously for Port Royal on other duties, and after taken up a position in an aperture where he was free from observation he awaited their return. Having complete control of the battery it was impossible for anyone to attempt landing, armed, as he was, with one of the best carbine rifles and with so many rounds of ammunition at his disposal. On the officers returning White described them in the distance and at once commenced to fire at them. Finding it impossible to effect a landing the others left [We receive a number of questions from subscribers asking for information on various subjects—literary, historical and general. In future they will be classified and submitted to a gentleman who has undertaken the special task of taking them into consideration.] ever, being wounded in the shoulder. White was fatally wounded, it being found necessary to do so, otherwise be would have certainly killed several of the escort.

#### A Great Railway Strike.

New York, Aug. 9—A serious strike occurred at New York on Friday night among the employes of the New York Central railway arrising out of troubles with the Knights of

At seven o'clock the trains on the New York Central were abandoned and no cars cou'd leave New York. All communication was cut off, and neither mails, passengers or freight could proceed. Whole freight trains of meat acd provisions were left and their contents spoilt.

All Sunday and Monday the position was most serious. The strikers threatened violence, and at Syracuse and elsewhere the militia were called out, the General of the State militia promising to have plenty of men under arms, though declining to take orders from the rail-

way authorities.

Every effort was made to fill the strikers places and \$70 a month was offered for Switchmen and \$65 for brakesmen a considerable advance. Nine trains were enabled to leave New York on Sunday and seven arrived.

On Monday the officers announced the passenger traffic received On Monday's schedule at the Grand Central station, New York, 138 trains were on the time table and of

these 120 left on time

A large force of Pinkerton's armed police have occupied the line between Albany and Buffalo and cleared the station at Syracuse, which was supposed to be the key of the position of interrupted freight cars. The loss of property in dressed beef on the cars is very

#### A Marine Disaster.

QUEERC, August 7.—Yesterday morning the steamer Lake Nepigon of the Beaver Line arrived in port while a strong flood tide was running. She was put about to allow the inspection of the cattle she had on board. When the inspection was over Pilot Arcand tried to steer the Nepigon around and in this attempt ran straight into the stern of the bark Isabel which was moored at the Alkinson wharf. The stern of the bark was completely cut off, and in twelve minutes, she being heavily loaded with sugar and molasses, went down in about sixty feet of water. The crew and laborers had

barely time to rush on to the wharf.

At the time of the accident the 'Nepigon' was in charge of a Montreal pilot named Arcand. This was only his second trip on her, He says the collision was quite unavoidable. The engines were reversed three full minutes before the collision happened. The tide was about full and there wes a strong current running Captain Herriman would not say any.

thing at present about the affair.

The captain and officers of the Lake Napigan lay the blame of the sinking of the "Isabel" on the pilot, and the agents of the Beaver Line have asked for an investigation before the steamer leaves port on Tuesday, Mr. Robertson secretary of the Harhor Commissioners, has ac cordingly called a meeting for Monday at eleven o'clock, when witnesses will be examin-Tae pilot made the fellowing brief report to day ; "When canting the steamer she struck the barque "Isabel" at Fraser's wharf and sank her. The steamer sustained no damage. The loss is heavy exceeding \$60.000.

#### Almonte.

At the last regular meeting of the Father Matthew Temperance Association of Almonte, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: Spiritual adviser, the Very Rev. Canon Foley, P.P.; president, John J. O'Neill; lat vice-president, Richard McGregor; 2nd vice-president, Robert Johnston; treasurer, Patrick Daly; secretary, Ed. J. McGarry; assistant seoretary, Ed. J. Daly. Committee of management, Benjamin Bolfin, John O'Neill, John Corten, John O'Heare, Edward J. Smith, Edward Letang, H. M. O'Reilly, James Oakley and Patrick Oakley. Matthew Temperance Association of Almonte,

#### A Biaze on a Train.

ACION VALE, August 10.-At one or two this morning an excursion train of seven Pullman cars was approaching this place when fire was discovered, one of the hanging lamps having exploded. The fiames spread rapidly and the car was destroyed, the passengers having a parrow escape.

#### A Sad Case.

A Mrs. Jessie Campbell of Howick, an in-mate of the new incane asylum, Montreal, committed suicide there on Monday by drink-ing carbolic acid in the absence of the nurse from her room, into which the sufferer entered and secured the polson.

#### ANNO DOMINI, 1919.

The Louisiana State Lottery Company is peculiarly an institution, of Louisians. Its interest in its charities, and the popular appreciation of the company's efforts to advance the interests of the State, are too well-known to be controverted at this late day. The legislature of Louisiana before adjourning on the 10th of July of this year, ordered that au amendment to the constitution of the State be submitted to the people at an election in 1892, carrying the charter of the company up to the year 1919. In the meanwhile the present charter does not expire till the first of January, 1895. There will not be the slightest change in the policy or methods of the company which, under the man agement of General Beauregard and Early, will be characterized by the same regard for equity and fair besiness dealings, which have made the name of The Louisiana State Lottery Company a synonym of honessy all the world over.

New Orleans (La.) City Item, August 5.

The American Secretary of War has received from the Imperial authorities a sample of the new English service rifle enclosed in a handpurity of the faith so characteristic of English new English service rifls enclosed in a hand-Protestantism. It may be noticed that there some silver-mounted box. The rifle presents a

this small bore, by the use of a steel-clad lead bullet and a heavy charge of quick powder enormous velocity and penetration are attained, and the rifle is sighted to shoot 3,500 yards, or about two miles. It is a repeating arm, and this feature presents a novelty, in that the carr-ridges are inclused in small rectaugular boxes, which are attached at will to the breech mechan ism. The gift, says an American paper, was timely as the War Department is about to be-gin a series of experiments to determine the best form of repeating rifle to replace the present antiqueted single shot Springfield rifle.

#### A HERO GONE.

The Death of John Boyle O'Reilly

An Extraordinary Career Closed .- From Prison to Pinnacles of Pame-Patriot. Poet and Orator at Rest.

THE death of John Bople O'Reilly, the tamous poet, and editor of the Boston Pilot, removes from the ranks of Irish patriots one of the most prominent figures which adorn that brilliant phalanx. More than that, his career has been surrounded by a halo of romance, and his adventures "of moving accidents by flood and field" add to the interests of an eventful life. field "add to the interests of an eventual life. John Boyle O'Reilly was born at Dowth Castle, Co. Meath, Ireland, June 28th, 1844. and was the son of Mr. William David O'Reilly, an eminent scholar who for thirty-five years filed the post of master in the Netherville Institution. His mother, Eliza Byle, was a lady of high literary attainment and was closely allied with the family of Col. John Allen, a patriot soldier of 1798, who, entering the service of revolutionary France, gained a high position in soldier of 1798, who, entering the service of revolutionary France, gained a high position in the Irish Legion, especially distinguishing himself at the storming of Astorga, where, under the concentrated fire of 2000 men, he carried the French colors over the ramparts. The subject of the present eketch was educated by his talented father, and at a very early age commenced to set type in the office of the Drogheda Aryus. For some time after that his course was much like that of other young course was much like that of other young men in a similar position. He continued his trade in the offices of several Dublin papers and then went to England, and, it is said, at one time stood at case in the Times office. But being of a very

#### BESTLESS DISPOSITION

he broke the monotony of his calling by reporting and attending meetings, where he gave proof of his oratory and poetical nature. In 1863 it will be remembered that the insurrectionary movements in Ireland began to assume serious proportions, and young O'Reilly, who was in full sympathy with the intentions of the leaders, thought that he would take a part in the fight. Will that end be enlisted in the Tenth Hussars, then, as now, a crack regiment of cavalry. His design was to foments sedition among the rank and file, and in this he was not successful for the reason that the ranks of that



THE LATE JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

regiment at the time was largely composed of a class who, while some of them may have listened to his mission zing efforts and affected to receive them in good part, were really playing the spy on the unsuspecting youth. He was closely watched by a sergeant, now, by the way, a major in one of the Dragoon Guard Regiments and at end of three years, suddenly arrested on a charge of light treason. His trial was brief and he was found guilty on tive capi-tal charges. His sentence was imprisonment tal charges. His sentence was imprisonment for life, but this was afterwards commuted to twenty years penal servitude. In 1867 John Boyle O'Reilly commenced his voyage to the penal colony of West Australia in company with a number of other convicts among whem were John Flood, Denis Cushman and Edward Were John Floor, Denis Cusman and Edward Kelly. It has been noticed that during the journey to Australia the prisoners published a paper entitled "The Wild Goose," full of good writing, wit and humor. It was Jan. 10th, 1868, when the prison ship arrived at her destination. But O'Reilly's was not a disposition to become calmly resigned to his fate and from the outset his designs were to break away and once more

### GAIN LIBERTY

and the opportunity of working for his beloved Ireland. How he escaped was for a long while a mystery so impossible a feat did it appear but the dead man's lips were unscaled some years after and he told the story himself. "At last," he wrote, "after more than ten years of waiting I am relieved from a promise not to state the full particulars of my escape from West Australia in 1869. The account I have given publicly or privately has been true in detail but it has not been the whole truth nor have the events been placed in the order of their occur-rence," He then goes on in the narrative to tell how, for several months before his escape, he had resolved on making the effort. He took no connecllors into his plan because he had seen so many failures and thought he could play the game alone. "Fortunately," he goes on, "I was dissuaded from this purpose. One day I was visited at the camp of the convict road party"—of which he was store keeper—
"by the Rev. Patrick McCabe, a Catholic priest, whese 'parish' extended over hundreds of miles of bush and whose only parishioners of miles of bush and whose only parishious.

were convicts and ticket of leave men. One
day he rode to my hut and we walked together
into the bush. I had then made all my plans for escape and I told him my intention. an excellent way to commit sulcide,' he said and he would not speak of it any more. As he was light of day.

## HAZELTON D FISCHER

L. E. N. PRATTE, No. 1676 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,

leaving me he said. ' Don't think of that again Let me think out a plan for you. You'll hear of me before long.' He went away and I waited weeks and weeks and

NEVER HEARD A WORD."

But he was notforgotten, and he narrates now on day he heard a "cod-ee," or bush cry, and saw a man approaching who explained that he was a "friend of Father Mac's," that the American whalers could be off the coast in February and he was going to make arrangements with one of the captains for his escape. This was done, and, after some preparations, on the night of February 17th he slipped away into the bush, where he met his friends with horses who book him to the coast. But before the whaler was reached the unfortunate men had to undergo terrible sufferings, being witnout food or water. When the expected schooner did come in sight, to the amazement of those who were awaiting her she passed on, leaving the boat and inmates to their fate! So back to shore they had to go. and O'Reilly was left alone, his companions, promising to return in a week. Fortunately, one who lived not far away brought food for the o'Reilly that perhaps, after all, the "Vigilant" was looking for him and he had better go and look for her. So, like the Ancient Mariner, "alone upon the wide sea," he ventured out in a small boat which he borrowed. Sure enough, he met the "Vigilant," and was so near that he heard soices on her and was so near that he heard voices on her deck. But once again the schooler passed on and left him. "She sailed away and was out of sight before night." Then the fugitive slowly and sadly pulled back to shore, Five days passed wearily, and then his friends returned with the welcome news that the whalers were to sail next day, and that the "Gazelle," of New Bedfoad,

#### WOULD TAKE HIM OFF.

and that iffty dollars had been paid for the purpose. There was an ugly feature in the case however. A criminal convict, named Bowman, had discovered the means of O'Reilly's escape and threatened to put the police on the track unless he was allowed to go also. So O'Reilly had to bear this unpleasant company. That evening the two men were on board the deliver-ing vessel, O'Reilly being made welcome to the captain's cabin and the rough intruder being 'sent forward among the crew." Six months after, the Governor of Roderique, a British DORBERSION in the Indian Ocean, came on board o look for an "escaped convict from Australia, a black-haired ma. The opportunity weat taken of handing over Bowman, who was put in irons and sent on shore. It was feared that he would give away the whole story and so make terms for his own release. So that night the ship's grind-stone, with O'Reilly's hat, was thrown overboard and the cry of "man overboard" raised. O'Reilly was carefully concealed. Next day the Governor of Roderigue came duly on courd to demand the person of O'Reilly. Bowa black-haired ma: The opportunity wea coard to demand the person of O'Reilly, Bow man, having told his tale. But so deceived had between them and the America whither the those on heard been by the ruse practiced that grown up lade and gule have gone and are hey actually declared, some of them, they saw O'Reilly drowned, and the crew being examined O'Reilly drowned, and the crew being examined and teiling the same story in general terms the ship was permitted to leave. Two days after O'R-illy came on deck, to the greet surprise of all on board. A mouth later and the ship's "supplin" was mot off the Cape of Good Hope and the papers of a deserter from the "Gazelle" O'Rielly went on bard, being treated by the Captain, on his story being told, right royally. An English gentleman on board also gave the fugitive substantial assistance. Arrived at Liverpool, a passage was obtained on the "Bombay" a ship which

REACHED PHILADELPHIA

November 23rd 1869 where probably for the iren time since leaving Ausbraha, Mr. U Kielly felt that his hair breadth escapes were over and that he might breathe sately. The long night was over and joy came with the morning, and it was not long after his arrival in the United States that he became editor of the Boston Pilot.

Fir the last ten years Mr. G'Reilly's talent as a writer, lecturer and orator have alike received wide recognition. He has often spoken on public occasions, and his addresses have received attention, not only because of their eloquence but because of the striking character of the intellectual and political aspirations which have permeated them. He has known how to present the doctrines on which the republic rests at once freshly and pointedly, and with a keen and earnest symprehy which has given his words an

Mr. O'Reilly was one of the founders and was once the president of the Papyrus Ciub, and he was, as well, an active member of the St. Botolph, the Round Table and other literary clubs in Boston. In 1873 he married Miss Mary Murphy of Charlestown, who, with four daugh-ters, auryoves him. His second volume of poems is dedicated to his wife, "whose rare loving judgment has been a standard I have tried to reach." On the occasion of Mr. O'Reilly's last birthday, late in June, a writer in the Boston Post said: "According to the biographical dictionaries John Boyle O'Reilly was forty-six years old on Saturday, and I cannot but think in referring to the anniversary how little the chronological record can be trusted in regard to a person's real age. Tried by the experiences he has gone through, the eventful drama of the struggle for Irish liberty, the trial for bigh birthday, late in June, a writer in the Boston struggle for Irish liberty, the trial for high treason, the sentence to death, its commutation te imprisonment for life and then to twenty years penal servitude; the convicts doom in Western Australia, the thrilling escape and the triumph of his American career—tried by all these O'Reilly must be hundreds of years old. But testing his age by the failure of those exciting events to impair his simplicity of character, to dull the edge of his broad and generous sympathies, and to chill the current of his affections, he is a much younger man than the blographers make him out. He has kept himself young by an earnest interest in the welfare of his fellows and by devotion to the higher culture; and his contact with life under conditions not seemingly favorable to optimism has left his nature as sunny as when it was first open to the

LIST OF PRIZES:

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THE IRISH POTATO CROP.

The Probable Failure of the Yelld in the Southwest

The London Daly News refers as follows to the present situation to which editorial reference was made in our columns last week :-Same communications which we have received

from Dublin and the Southwest of Ireland show only too clearly that a failure of the potate crop only too clearly that a failure of the potato crop is imminent in some of the coast regions. A complete cessation of the rainy weather, followed by prolonged sumshine, may prevent the worst coming to the worst. But most serious mischief has already been done, and relief will be required for its helpless victims. The visitation—of the kind which the Irish peasant dreads most, which has so often in the course of this century left its mark in depopulated villages and heaped graveyards—might have been forseen. The Irish newspapars, in occasional poragraphs and letters papars, in occasional poragraphs and letters papars, in occasional poragraphs and letters. villeges and heaped graveyards—might have been for een. The Irish newspapers, in occasional paragraphs and letters from Paddy's earthly Providence, the purish priests, have been giving warning of it. In several localities along the western, south-western and southern coast the fell disease has

been showing signs.

But, according to our present information,
Castlehaven and the neighboring parishes, all
In the diocese of Ross, are the places where the failure is most apparent. Castlehaven is near Skibbereen, and on the southwestern coast of the county of Cork. They are poor enough at the best of times, these searcast parishes of the southwest. What they will be if famine comes no one can imagine who has not with his own eyes beheld a foodless, fireless Irish cabin. Un less the English memory be too short, or the English public too indifferent to the fate of a country less than an hour's sail from our shores, they may still retain some recellection of the description given by landlord and peasant wit nesses of this southwestern region before the Parnell commission. Starvation, or the risk of it, is chronic in those dreary seaccast parishes. To be "blue with hunger',—if we may recall the expression of an agent witness—is a common

#### ARCADIA OF THE LANDLORDS

Only that blue is hardly the correct expression. Gray with hunger is near the mark—pinched gray faces of silent men, women and children. An Irish putato patch under blight is a dismal sight. All the more dismal in the seashore regions, owing to the character of -- we were go ing to say the soil; but there is none beyond what has been formitously gathered in sheltered nooks among the rocks, or created (that is really the word) by the most patient and the most hopeful of laborers. Along those desolate, hungry shores the traveller may come upon large stretches of country which, at a distance, seem to be nothing but grey rock. As he pro-ceeds he discovers stray, stingy scraps of soil in the depressions and in spots protected from rough weather. The potatoes and cabbages growing on these scraps are usually of the poorest description. Where are the houses, the uninitiated traveller is sure to ask. The cabins, being of the color of the rock, and more like rabbit butches than dwellings of human beings, are almost undiscoverable until one is close upon them. One may know Paddy's cabiu by the bluish smoke cozing out of a hole in its roof, if he cannot distinguish it from the dreary chaos of rock and boulder around. Along the west and south of Ireland there are

scores and nundreds of townships or villages to which the above description literally applies. Their inhabitants, or their fathers before them, have been gradually driven westward from the better soils until they have reached their present footing on the barren shore with only the ocean grown up lads and girls have gone and are going, and of which the old, who only know of it by report, speak always

#### WITH A STRANGE FAMILIARITY.

In those dreary seacoast huts they don't speak of London; they epeak of New York. They will speak of it oftener as the potato patches fail, and the need of rematance from son or daughter grows more pressure. If a realistic painter wants a live subject of our time let him go to the Western Irian coast when the blight is on its little potate patch drooping in slimy, black, maleder ous rot.

By and by the parish priest will go round to inspect the potato stores. He will conduct his equiries from but to but, "Well, Biddy how much of the potatoes have you left?" "Sure, priest may be seen poking with the point of his gingham unbrella among the little heap of things that for all the world bok like boys' things that for all the world Lok like boys, marbies, so small are they. And Pat and his wife and his half down barefooted, half naked children may thank their stars it, instead of being heard like marbles, the "pratice" kon't turn out to be little bester than a watery pulp. The heap of marblelike potatoes in a corner of Pat's cabin is the worst of signs. In the hardest time there is nothing else. During the day Pat is probably out seeking work in some distant children sitting mute at home might draw the tears down Pluto's iron cheek. If the pitate crop does fail, no great help need be expected from the landlords—as a class. It will have to be a case of what Disraeli called "John Bull be a case of what Disraell caused "John Bull
-puzzled but still aubscribing"-puzzled,
we mean, at the landlord and tenant
relationship which is answerable for much of
Ireland's misery. The Irish peasant is proud
and sensitive. He will sconer die in a hole than beg. All the more reason why the English publie should keep an eye upon him,

A clearer distinction, in the opinion of Dr. F. Lagrange, should be established between two methods of exercising the body. A certain set of muscles, as those of an arm, are strengthened by localized exercises; but for quickening all the vital functions—respiration, circulation, digestion, etc.,—the simultaneous activity of various muscular groups, as in running, leaping or fencing, is needed. Athlatic exercise gives special strength, while hygienic exercise is necessary for health U. fortunately, nothing is rarer in practice than to see applied, with discernment, the gymnastic method that responds rationally to the one or the other of these very different indications. In most cases, the process of athletic gymnastics are applied to delicate subjects whose vital functions are languishing and in whom it would be necessary simply to quicken the play of the organs. An endca ver is made to give them large muscles, while what they really need is larger lange, a stronger heart, a mere centractile stomach, and blood richer in oxygen. In a word it is forgotten that health is a resultant of which muscular strength is but one element, and not the most essential one,

At a recent meeting of the London Medical seciety, Dr. Blake stated that extraction for incisen of teeth was unnecessary. He was able to cure the most desperate case of toothache, he said, unless the case was connected with rheumatism by the application of the following remedy to the tooth) Alum, reduced to very fine powder, two drams; nitrous spirits of ether, seven drams; mix and apply to tooth.

Over forty years age the president of the Provident Life Insurance Cempany, London, and which restricted its membership solely to total abstainers, after sixteen years' experience demonstrated the wisdom of such a restriction. It was found that their dividends increased 20 per cent. ever that of other com-

A costly resary has been sent to Mrs. Willlam O'Brien by the children of the Presentation Convent, Cashel. It was accompanied by an illuminated address, engressed by one of the pupils.



HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN AND SCALP, whether itching, barair g, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pinply, blotchy, or copper-colored, with loss of hair, either simple, scrotulous, hereditary, or contaction of the state of

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#### The New Bishop of London.

Rev. Dannis O'Conner, who has been nomf nased to the Bishopric of London, is a Canadian by blith, 50 years of age. He early ditimined to devote his life to the Catholic faith, and outered St. Michael's college at Toronto, Oac., with the intention of fitting himself for the ministry. He graduated with high honors at the Toronto codlege, studied for two years in France, and after visiting all places in Europe important for their connection with religious history, took orders in the ohurch. Returning to America, Father O'Conner was made a professor of Sc. Michael's coilege, his alma mater, but seen resigned to accept the position of superior of Assumption college at Sandwich. When he outered upon the duties of his new office the college was barely in existence. It was located in some deserted army barracks below Sandwich, but under the guiding hand and untiring energy of Fatner O'Cennor it steadily advanced in efficiency and presperity until it has reached the position that it now holds among Canad an educational institotion. The euccess of every project that Father O'Conner bas undertaken, has been due to his great ability as an organizor and the broad and liberal view that he has taken of every day effairs. Father O'Connor has continued at the need of Assumpt on college during a period of 22 years, up to the time of his present appointment, and his masterly efforts will soon be feet in the now position that his profound learning and liberal ideas has wer for him.

The disagreeattle sick beadache, and foul at much, so frequently complated of, oan be possilly rollaved by a slugin done of MoGALE's Bastornes Pilin. ---

#### MARRIED.

FLANNERY-MULLIGAN.-At St. Alr hanner — Mudhiron N.—Ab St. Alfonso, Chapeen village, on the fin inst., by the forey. Father Lectuc, P.P., assisted by the Rev. Father Shalloe, P.P., Shaemboro, Fnomas M. Mulligan, of Chapeau, Ont., son of Mr. Hugh Mulligan, of Suyo, Que., to Williett, youngest daugher of the late Win. M. Flannery, of Pembroke, Ont., and step daughter of Mr. P. Lynch, postmaster of Chapeau.

#### DIED.

Mary Griffo, believed wife of John Kennedy, late of the County Kilkenny, Ireland, for the past 46 years a resident of Quebec, aged 68 years. May her soul rest in peace.



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#### ARALUEN.

In August, 1882, a young Australian poet died in Sidney. His name was Kendale. Had he lived he would have made a great name. Here is one of his poems—on the death of his child; a poem that is an embodied sob.

Take this rose and very gently place it on the tender, deep Mosses where our little darling Aralusa lies

salesp; Put the blossoms close to haby—kneel with me, my love, and pray:
We must leave the bird we've buried—say good-

bye to her to day!
And the flowers we have fostered will be left to other hands;
Other eyes will watch them growing, other feet

will softly tread Where two hearts are nearly breaking, where to many tears are shed.

Bister is the world we live in ; life and love are mixed with pain—
We will never see the daisies—never water them again !

Ah! the saddest thought in leaving baby in this bush alone

place a stone! We have been to poor to do it; but, my darling, never mind,

God is in the gracious heaven, and his sun and They will dress the spot with beauty : they will make the grasses grow;

Many winds will iull our birdie, many sorgs will come and go. Here the blue-eyed spring will linger; here the shining month will stay

Like a friend by Araiune, when we two are far away. But beyond the wild-wide waters, we will tread

another shore : We will never watch this blossom, never see it ary more.

Girl whose hand at God's high altar in the dear dead year I pressed, Lean your striken head upon me, this is still your lover's breast;

She who sleeps was first and sweetest, none we have to take her place; Empty is the little cradle; absent is the little

Other children may be given, but this rose beyond recall,

But this garland of your girlhood will be
dearest of them all

None will ever, Araluen, nestle where you used to be, In my heart of hearts, you darling, when the world was new to me.
We were young when you were with us, life and

love were happy things To your father, to your mother, ere the angels gave you wings.

You that sit and sob beside me-you upon whose golden bead Many rains of many sorrows have from day to

day been shed -Who, because your love was noble, faced with me the lot anstere, Ever pressing with its hardships on the man of

letters here— Let me feel that you are near me; lay your hand within mire own,

You are all I have to live for, now that we are lef: alone. Three there were, ont one has vanished. Sins

of mine have made you weep; But forgive your baby's father, now that baby is asleep. Let us go, for night is falling-leave the darling

with the flowers; Other hands will come and tend them, other friends in other hours.

## The Haunted Church.

BY JAMES MURPHY.

OHAPTER XVII .- Continued.

The old Den pressed his hand in silencehis heart was to full to speak.

Meant me the armed household came trooping about.

The doors all fastened, Henrice ?"

"Ail, senor."

"And barred ?" "Yes, sener."

"Then if you guard the——"
The words had not time to come from his

lips when a thundering knock came at the massive hall-door, and at the same time a flying form with dishevellod tresses came towards them. " Father !"

"Gracia! It is only the mob-the Incasthe rabble. Stay here. Charles will pretect yeu. I shall go the to deer."

"Nay, father, danger will come to you."
"And if it does, child," said the old
Spaniard, drawing himself up to his full -whose terefathers died with the chivalry of Spain around them !-- But no, Gracia!" him, "den't fear, my child; whatever comes. Ged has willed it, and the good Lady of Succour will be always beside you. I shall be

back presently. Come with me, men."

He had scarcely gene a few steps when a
heavy beem shock the windows of the house. It was the cannon's opening rear from the citadel, and was followed by a sharp and contineus fusillade.

Fer a mement all steed still, listening. But their attentive attitude was suddenly breken in upon by a leud report at the massive hall-door, as if an explosion had taken place there; and almost instantaneously, a light flashed in front, accompanied by a sound of breaking glass, as several musket shets were directed thereat. The female domestics the house by a folding deer, and on which came shricking along the passage.

" Hush! There is no use in that. Retire te one of the liner reems facing the court-yard"—the house was built after the fashion of the Meorish houses in Spain, with a courtyard in the center where fountains play -"and you will be out of danger there. Ge, Gracia, with them. Go, my child! You will be out of harm there; no bullet can reach there. We shall see that no marauders come here. We shall uphold-

"Oh, father! father!" the young girl cried clasping her arms around him, "I will stay where you are.'

"It would be impossible, my child; and, if pessible useless. Ratire, Gracia, my pet. with Jeannes; I shall come presently. Time is passing my dear," said the eld Don, gently disengaging the soft arms that were twined around his neck.

It was with much difficulty that he was enabled to get his daughter to accorde to his | Charles, whose thoughts ran on the fair girl wishes. But finally she was induced, by the entreaties of the frightened women of the house, to retire with them to a place of

" Now, men," said the Don when they had left, "we must defend this house to the last. The Revolution has clearly broken out. It will last, like all the others, but a few days. If we can defend ourselves for that time we are safe. If not, we had better die with arms uncomprehendingly.
in our hands than fall into the power of these. Now he knew what it was. It was a cask

creants !"

these great Spanish lerds, their dependents lived with them generation after generation, more like the relationship that existed be tween the chiefe and the retainers in the eld fendal times than that which subsists between great houses and their dependents in

"I knew you would—I knew I might rely upon you," said the old Din proudly, whilst a tear glishmed in his eye. "The only weak pertion of the defence is where we are now. Brave hearts and atout hands like yours will find no difficulty in defending it against those ragged revolutionaries. There! there go the plundering villains again."

A land burst of musketry from the distant streets, followed almost immediately by the heavy beem of cannon, broke on their ears, interrupting his words. At the same mement as if incited by the fighting in the streets, a fusiliads was poured upon the windows, and at the dosr.

"To your places, men!" said Don Mignel hurrisoly. "Stand at the windows. Don't mind the door; nothing but artillery will force it is. Don't let them have it all their Is that we have not been able on her grave to lown way, either-raply to their fire. The fire of Spain must be respected, and those who insuit it; honor must meet the ponalty. At the worst we can but die."

They were brave words, and addressed to brave men. In a moment more they had departed to their stations at the windows, each man with his chlorog musket in his hands and his belt of cartridges strapped around him.

Cantrell and the Don were left alone. "I regret," said the latter, "that your life should be imperilled in a quarrel in which

you have no cause." "I do not regret," said Cantrell cheerfully. "I have received too much bespitality in your house not to be ready to defend it when it is menaced with danger. If you will permit me, I shall be ready to stand by your

side, in defeat or in victory. The Don clasped his hand silently in token of his appreciation of the friendship displayed in the hour of danger, and proceeded to a daughter, and grasped Cantrell's hand in window on the second floor, near an angle, of sympathy. the house, abutting at ence on the garden and on the streets were the conflict was.

They had scarcely reached there when the fusiliade burst forth again. Several of the builets struck against the iron casements of the window at which they stood, and passed through the glass, but fortunately without reaching the angle in which they were

The report had scarcely died away, when without effect, for cries and screams as of wounded men arese from the garden.

Far from daunting the attacking party, however, it seemed to add fuel to their determination. Another discharge of firearms took place, and was continued. One by one, individuals, as if getting tired of this mode of attack, crept out from under the shade of the erange-trees, and; taking steady aim, fired at the windews direct.

"Stand aside, Mr. Cantrell," said the Don, as he stopped to the window, and swiftly lifting his musket, fired. One of the forms standing in the gloom below, with a wild cry, fell forward.

"So much for those who assall the Spanish flag," was the muttered commentary of the Sparierd.

There was little time for reply, for at the mament quite a crowd of people rushed forward with ladders.

"I hey are going to scale the widows," cried "Se they are. They will have something to do," said Den Miguel sternly, "before they

accomplish that." In a mement, and under cever of a continnous discharge of bullets at the windows, the ladders were planted against the walls, and

active forms were rushing up them !
At the same time, as if in disregard of their previous concealment, some hands set to work to ight the lamps which were intended for the festivities, and in an incredibly short ima circles of celeured lights were interspers ed through the orange-trees, throwing a strange gleam on all around, and disclosing large numbers of men in every direction.

Charles's heart sank within him as he noticed the numbers of the assailants, and thought of the paucity of the defenders. But his attention was directed from that to

the sound of blows on the bars at his feet. An Inca with his hatchet has ascended the ladder, and was endeavouring to force an entrance through the iron barrier. But a throat from the bayonet which the Don carried at his musket point pierced his breast, and he fell back, bearing with him those behind.

It was quite evident that similar attacks were being made along the front of the house, "is it a Spanish gentleman should That they had been repelled similarly was fear to face it !- should fly from it ? Is it I evident, too ; for after a short period of suspense the levelled musket-barrels below shone in the gleam of the lamps, and another he said softly, as the terrified girl clung to volley-this time wild and scattered-was directed at the windows. The glare around the markemen and the absence of light in the manelon made their aim unsteady, and few of the shots teld-none at all at the window where Charles and the Don stood.

For a while after this there was a nause. The assailants, who had gained the shelter of the base of the house, were evidently in consultation. What they were up to became

vident in a few minutes. At one angle of the house—the nearest to them-a projecting square tower had been built. The lewer portion was of solid mas onry, but above this was the huge tank which supplied the house with water. Over this, again, was a leaden roof entered upon from the coel of the evening te sit and enjoy the said the young lady, laughing joyously. magnificent view of the sea which it gave.

The marble-pillared parapet around formed a pleasant rest to lean against or to smoke so, teo!"
ever; and doubtless in ether days words of "You perfer the rides at Merlin to love had been whispered thereon, and beaming eyes had looked sunnily ever the sparkling scene around. No one had ever dreamt that harm could come from this place of luxury and repose, and it was the only part of the house that was left unbarred and unpro-

"They are about to withdraw," whispered Cantrell, as the firing ceased, and the groups In front of them began to scatter away.

"No. I knew their mandavres of old. These Incas are as full of surprises and plans as their brethren in the back woods of North

America—and as treacherous."
"What are they going to do?" saked sheltering and terrified in one of the inner

the house. That is what they are pletting for | compl xlou, betokening that she, at least,

underneath.' Charles at once knew this was true. He had noticed in the onrush some men carrying | mas, then?" asked the other, in gentle surbad noticed in the onrush some nich wanty was prize.

something suspended between them. His prize.

'I think so. At least," said she, after a moment but the first state of the said she after a first said sh

plundering secondrels. Many of my ances or barrel of pewder! They had evidently ters—and yours, teo—have died in the anticip ted a repulse, and had an alternative service of Spain. Shall we be found re-

A rush of men, whilst yet he was thinking A cheer, full of hearty resolves, burst from of this, occurred—some into the open in the attendants. They had been in the ser-front, some around the projecting angle al-

plesion will come in a moment."

Cantrell stood mute and motionless. His Cantrell stood mute and motionless. His tween them. Is not that so, Agness?" and asked by Mr. Buchanan, member for West heart almost cased to beat. Dust was ad- the years and beat properly as she put Edinburgh, Sir James Fergusen, parliavancing upon them with noiseless but swift ther question. and certain steps; and they were unterly powerless to prevent it. At any moment he might be linashed into eternity amid the crash and rain of the building.

How long that moment was in coming how many thoughts flashed through his brain! The history of his life rese up before him.

How fast the mysterious wheels of the mind revolve in moments of deadly peril! Coarles went back to his earliest days: his school-time-his University career-Frank Cressley—the fair girl that he had rescued from the Thames—all swept in hurried and incongruous association through his thoughts.
They were not so much the ordinary process of thinking as a series of electric tatleaux | Empire." fisshed with lightning rapidity apon his brain.

A sudden barat of light lat up for an instan', with a red glare, the space before him. A huge, rumeling sound succeeded, like a terrific clap of thunder class at hand!

The end had come! He grasped the ironwork of the window invelontarily, awaiting the crumbling of the palace. The wall quivered and shook in his touch; the floor trembled and yielded under his feet!

But these sensations ceased, and all was again still. The red gleam died out instantaneously; the thunder-burst was over and passed; and save the white smoke that rose in heavy velime obscuring the window, and the overwhelming smell of powder and sulphur, there was no further result.

The end had not come. The massive wall: built to resist an earthquake, had been more than a match for the expleding powder. "Saved!" he cried as soon as he could re-

"Poor Gracia! Thank God!" was the Den's fervent prayer as he thought of his as her connections were concerned, was the

"They will withdraw-they have withdrawn!" cried the latter, as the smeke clearing away showed the garden bereit of its connections with ease and freedom; but, of vicitors. The Den sheek his head.

"That fallure will hardly deter them. But, hark! What neise is that? My Ged! they have entered through the tower door! It was evident they had! The crash of hatchets on the deor above.

and the tramp of men's feet immediately a pattering noise along the frent of the house and the tramp of men's feet immediately told that the fire was returned. And not after, showed that they had gained an en-"There is the place where we are needed!"

cried the Den. " Poor Gracia --! He rashed from the window. A huge gong, with which the dinner-hour was generally sounded, hung from the wall. With a few blows on this, given with hasty and vigorous sad thought, too, it the captures of her hand, that rang through the corridor with face could be taken as an earnest of her it is one of the clamerous sound, he summoned his followers mind.

She was aroused by the grating of carriage greatest railway sys-

They came at the call with hurrying feet "The Incas have broken in through the tower door," he said ; "follow me !"

They did follow him. Up the splendid staleway—surely never made for fighting marauders to ascend or descend- they rush ed, each man unfastening the hatchet that swang at his slue as he went.

The revelutionists had forced the outer deer, were trying to force the other that gave entrance on the upper corridor, whence they would have free access to all parts of the standing at the window, and, without further house. Fortunately this was closed, and so ado, walked into the hall, and thence into the delayed them in their inrush at short time ! But they had just forced it when Cartrell and the Don reached there :

A forlows fight immediately took place, Het Southern blood was now broused to its highest pitoh : the combatants at last were within striking distince, and there was but little parley or quarter! With cries and imprecations, with the swarthy faces of the Incas lit up by the flash of platel shets, the gleaming of uncheathed knife and uplifted hatchet—the scene was one that might have done for a picture of pandemonium.

Cantrell struck with all his strength, for his blood, too, was up. Whe would not fight for such generous and kindly friends? who would not peril life a hundred times for the fair girl menaced with such dangers ?

Sudenly the light leaped from his eyes. A thousand sparks glimmered before him as if a etar had burst!

Then a sensation as of something pulling him to the ground, as if his head anddenly become a mountain of lead-and he remembered no more. Save some feeling of being semeone else, or in some ether stage of existance—of being trampled, and pulled, and lifted-and then-utter oblivion !

### CHAPTER XVIII.

IN THE COLLEGE AT CHARENTE .- AGNESE. The summer had gone and the winter days had come. It was the eve of Curistmas, and the high-class boarding-school at Charente was about to break us for Christmas vacation, The young lady-boarders were mostly English sent thither for a French education, and to acquire, besides, a correct French accent, and those nameless graces and elegandes of manner which marked the higher orders of

the French neblasse. A bevy of pretty girls, in high delight at the approaching journey homewards, and the Christmas festivities that awaited them, were chattering together in the drawing room of the palatial college.

"Shall you come back again, Lady Alice?" asked one tall, fair-haired girl of another. "No, I think not. I am going to be presented at Court. My school-days are over,"

"It is well to be you," said the questioner, with a soit sigh. "How I wish I could say

Charente? "I do; a thousand times. I should never care to leave Merlin Park; its tall caks are

dearer to me than -"What!-never to leave it?" said the ene addressed as Lady Alice, with sly humer. "Well, not to come back to school," said the young lady, with a rosy blush at the covert meaning hidden beneath the question. But I suppose I must. Heigh-ho! Another

year of imprisonment. And you, Agnese!are you coming back, too?" The question was asked of a dark, handsome girl who was sitting half-I saning against the casement, looking out on the well-kep: lawn, in which even now, at Christmas,

bright flowers are blowing
"I am not going away," said the girl sad-"They are prepairing to try and blow up ly, her dark rounded face, with the olive was not of English birth. "Snall you remain here for the Christ-

pause, "I have not heard yet that I shall leave." "Agnese," said the girl who had first speken, " is straid of the lovers she would

have if she were to go away."

The girl referred to responded with a smile which had its singular brightness and attractiveness not a little shaded by sadness. vice of the Den since their childheed; their ready spoken of.

"Yes, I know it, Agnese. Spanish dukes, use. Marvelous cure fathers had been in the service of his ances."

"Now, God protect us!" said the old Den, marquise, grandees of all serts, with black bottle free to Fit case. Spanish dukes, use. Marvelous cure fathers, fer, with the patriarchal character of and no touch of trembling or fear was in his moustachies, sparkling dark eyes, ruffling. Pa.

veice. "They have fired the train. The ex- ) swords and courtly manners, would terment your life by asking you to make choice between them. Is not that so, Agnese?" and

"I den't ceme from Spale, Edith," was the

quiet and sad, but scatting, reply. "I thought you did, Amere? Well, no matter; it is all the some. The South of France is quite as remantions Spain, and How slowly moved each second of time, and beauty like yours-nay, don't lock so astonlabed; we are none of us going o us avals of years-heigh-ho! what chance we would have !-will find admirers there, too, in dangerous profusion."

"Agnese," said Lady Alice, 'will have little trouble in selection. Her limit will be a royal duke, or one of the noblesse with forty quarterings on his escutcheon."
"Or," said another, "a young officer with

blue bloed and high bravery—en the road to be Marshal of France and a Dake of the

"I fear Agnese will hardly know us when she leaves, and, therefore, the longer she remains with us the better. I can picture her riding down past the lang lines of bayonets on a review day, the centre of a brilliant has obliged the Guatemalan Gevernment to throng of famous names all wershipping her beauty, and more henored in a smile from her than approving words from an Emperor."

"Yes, that is so, Agnese," said an aristocratic-looking girl, whose enthusiasm showed little of the usual feminine envy. "And how different we shall be looking on in the ranks of the common multitude cutside, with our with the United States Government. A awkward, home-spun husbands by our sides. who shall know acthing better than to preside at Quarter Sessions or make a stupid speech in the Hense of Commons !"

"And who could not make a pretty speech to a lady, or review a regiment if his life depended en it," said another. "What a lucky lot is yours, Agnese!"

Of all the bearders in the and most of them young ladies of titled families -the least known, as far young lady sitting at the window and who received this merry badinage with quite good humer. They were accustomed among themselves to discuss their family positions and all, the olive-faced girl alone held aloef frem auch conversation. Whether because of the high and mighty position which her family | b e held, or the reverse, opinion was areatly divided, The previous geed-humered badinage long one told in which direction the weight of opinion and yet be

By degrees the carriages came, and the est between varieus young ladies, with their traps, were given points. despatched, until at last the young girl referr-

ep to remain alone. She sat for some time at the same place at Manitoba Rail-the same window without stirring, after the way has over last of the fair birds of passage had waved 3000 miles of her an adieu, sunk in deep thought. In road; maggnif-sad thought, too, if the expression of her icently equipped

wheels on the gravel outside, and a well-known form descended. There was no mistaking the weather-beaten face, nor that protective patch over his eye.

The young girl was not taken unawares by his coming-for indeed he had been in her thoughte, and she was expecting him. She thought of the dukes, and princes, and marshale of the empire, of whom her young friends had talked, and sighed as she stood up te receive the visiter. He had seen her

apartment "Well, Agnese," he said, advancing with outstretched hand and with greath warmth, 'you see I have come at last. But how well you are looking. Every year seems to add

to your beauty. She had indeed developed into more beauty and womanly grace since he had last seen her, as her rounded buit and fuller eye

shewed.

'Yen did not expect me, Agness?"

'I thought you might come," she said, with a depressednoss, which she could not congold-seeker, the toiler, or the trol, manifest in her voice. "I felt sure you

would. "You were right, Agnese : I could not let Minneapolis & Maniyou remain longer without seeing you. I have toba Railway. Write been very far away since, and I came the moment I returned."

There was a payme, for the sound girl falt.

Paul, Minn., for

There was a pause, for the young girl felt she had nothing to reply to this.

"De you feel comfortable here, Agnese "Oh, yes; quite comfortable."

Agnese. You will not be lonely ?'

showed.

"They are kind to yeu " " Very kind." "I am glad to hear that. I should be very disappointed if it were otherwise. I am going to leave you here for some time longer,

den brightness; "not at all. The place is very pleasant to me." Agnese?" said he, in a lower voice, "you remember our last conversation?"

"Our last conversation?" repeated the girl, with the sudden brightness as suddenly vanishing, and a sinking sensation at her beart "

" Yes; when I left you here?" "I remember."

" Well, Agrese, I thought that I should have been enable to carry out that project now, Bat-"

(To be continued.)

Expulsion of Jews from Russia.

Berlin, Aug. 2 .- Orders have been sent to the frontier customs posts and to the railways in Poland to watch for the threatened immigration of Jews from Russia. The new Russian regulations, though not expressly aimed at the expulsion of the Jews, will tend to drive from the country west bodies of lartisans and the poorest farming Jews, who are largely settled in the frontier provinces. The leading Jewish firms in Berlin, Hamburg and Frankfort have communicated with representative Jews in London for the purpose of preparing relief for distressed Hebrews. Lettera from rabbis in Russia mention september as the period for enforcing the regulations. The dread of wholesale transportation to Siberia for failure to observe the edicts will impel the fight westward of many theusands of Jews. Russian newspapers announce that transportation to Siberia will shortly be abeliahed as a judical punishment, They omit to mention the fact that it will be maintained, as now, without a judical sentence. The latest notable instance of this kind is the case of the celebrated novellet, Poison. Giyeb Usplensdy. He was arrested at night being taken from his bed, and was confined for a month in a secluded prison. Any knowledge of his whereabouts was refused his friends for a long time. Finally they were taid he had been sent to Sartov, pending the pleasure of the pelice. It is supposed that his offense was writting a letter to the Czyr in support of the memorandum sent His Majesty by Mme. Tzebrikova. U-plensky helds a high literary position in Russia, where he is as preminent as is Daudet in France. This, however, availed him nething, for he was treated as a common criminal.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous ours. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Free Trade in East Africa.

LONDON, August 1.—In reply to questions mentary secretary of the Fereign effice, stated in the Heuse of Commons te-day that Germany had agreed to apply the free trade provisions of the Berlin act of 1885 to the whole Gorman aphere of Influence in East Africa except a strip of ceast tarritory ten miles deep belonging to Zirzibar. If this strip of territory was caded to Germany no heavier duties would be levied on fereign than on German goods. Sir James further stated that ne date had been fixed for England to assume her pretecterate ever Zanzibar. He could not undertake to say whether slavery would be made illegal after the pretectorate was established.

#### The Central American Embroglio.

City of Maxico, Appart 4 -A San Salvader despatch ways General Trungasy, at the head of the Guatemala revolutionists, has taken Chiquimpla, near the capital, and this concentrate troops toward the capital. A Guatemalan despatch denies that an attempt was made to assassinate President Barrillas and says the revolution is unimportant also says Minister Misner's cerrespendence has not been tampered with and the Minister for days has been in free communication special from Guatemala says the diplomatic corps has effered to negetiate in the interests of peace. The offer has been accepted and it is expected that a peaceful settlement will be arranged within a few days.

"A person may say I am not much concerned how long I remain in Purgatory, provided I may come to eternal life. Let ne ene reason thus. Purgatory fire will be more dreadful than whatever terments can be seen, imagined, or endured in this world .- St. Causer of Arles.

#### HOW CAN THE LONG line

BE THE SHORT

msr

For instance the St. Paul. Minneapelis tems of this country; for the same reasons it

is the traveler's favor-ite to all points in Minne-sota, North and Sout Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest: to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offersa choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cookston, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devil's

Lake, and Burte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a life-time once made through the wonderfulscenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and huns; to view the magnificence of

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LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov., '88. My son, suffering from epileptic fits since childhood, has been using the Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic with the most satisfactory result. He is now 20 years of age, and since 7 months, the time he used the Tonic, he has not had any symptoms of that dreadful disease. I therefore recommend the Remedy at every opportunity. NIC. KLEIN.

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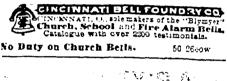
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## HOUSE AND HOUSEWIFE.

SHE WILL FIND A LOVER.

Oh, the woman of the future! I can see her through a heza;
She is coming minus bustle, she's coming minus

sways.
I can see her through the shadows of the present's misty light.
She is coming, she is coming, like an angel of

The woman of the future-oh, how beautiful she seems,
As in fancy I behold her in the brightest of my dreams!
In fancy I behold her, and I long to bear her Ringing down, the pleasant valleys. "I am

coming, oh, rejoice !" The woman of the future will not trifle with our heart;
She will find more time to study into sciences

and artf; She will not be too disdainful, irreverent and

proud, But with all the highest virtues and attainments be endowed.

The woman of the future will be modest in her looks;
She will sing the aweetest ballads and peruse

the choicest books;

Her sympathies will widen and her goodness will extend

Until the poor shall bless her and the weak shall call her friend. The woman of the future will not throw herself

away
For the ball room's giddy pleasure, bringing wrinkles and decay;
Nor drink the honeyed nectar of enchantment

long and deep.
Sowing seeds of dissipation that in anguish she The woman tof the future will come to us as

As the fragrant Easter lillies, and her fame will rest secure.

When she comes to dwell among us in her eyes

the light will be upon the sea.

Oh, the woman of the future will be generous and brave,
And her honor she will cherish without blemish to the grave.
In joy I wait her coming, she will blossom like

And her heart will find a lover who is worthy to propose.

-Moses Goge Shirley, In the Boston Globe.

#### NAMES OF FABRICS.

Trade names of fabrics are nearly all derived from places where they were first manufactured. Damask is from the city of calico from Calicut, a town in India, formerly celebrated for its cetton cloth, and where calice was also printed; muslin in named from Mesul, in Asia; alpaca from an animal in Peru of the llama species, from and from Mesul, in Asia; alpaca from an animal in Peru of the llama species, from and fry delicately. whose woel the fabric is woven. Backram Muffins, griddle cakes and a pudding to be takes its name from a city of the middle ages eaten with a sweet sauce are all made quite from which the modern Caire is descended. Tailetas and tabby from a street in Bagdad. Cambric from Cambral. Gauze has its name from Gaza ; balze from Bajac ; dimity from Damietta; and jeans from Jean. Drugget is derived from a city in Ireland, Drogheds. Dack comes from Torque, in Normandy. Blanket its called after Thomas Blanket, a famous clother connected with the introducnion of wollers into England about 1340 Serge derives iti nama from Xerga, a Spanish name for a peculiar woilen blanket. Diaperts not from D'Ypres, as it is sometimes stated, but from the Greek diaspron, figured. Velvet is from the Italian vellute, woolly (Litin vellas—a hide or pelt). Shawl is the Sanscrit sala, floor, for shawle were first used as carpets and tapestry. Bandana is is tied in knots before dyeing. Chintz figure and decidedly thin by constitutional is from an Indian word to bind or tie, because from the Indian chott. Delaine is the French

#### SOME SOUND ADVICE.

berne by hundreds of noble men whom the gardens better worth experiment or mere world delighted to hener. Teach your boy capable of forming a true staple of the sumwho wears the name "Patrick" to hold up his head, and treat with contempt those who slight him because he is called "Pat" I as if it were useless to try to improve upon know some people who have friends whom them. Let those who think that "roast spaces in contact. they called "Pat" in private, but who seem corn" is a mere meaningless tradition try the to have a fear of what the polite world might think of them were it known that they had friends with such plebian names. These people are cowards—they have thought so per-haps, but it is nevertheless true. Where is examining the criminal records I fail to find that criminals bearing the name of "Patrick" head the list. The name of William, George and John ocurre there much more frequently than that of Patrick. Surely—surely they are not ashamed of the name because it recalls memories of green Island acress the sea where their forefathers lived and suffered and died to preserve to their children the Faith that Patrick preached to them. If those people are ashemed of the name because it is "so Irish" they are unworthy of claiming kinship with the children of the "Irls of Saints," and it would be well for them to remember that the world always despises a man who is ashamed of his nationality. No man was ever looked down upon on account of the name he bore, but because he was lacking in some of these qualities tost go to make up a true man.-ROWENA Cameron.

#### FASHION NOTES.

Plush and velvet are not used any more for cevering sofa pillows.

All the beach shoes are a dark almond in color and generally made of suede kid or oeze goat skin. Deep girdles, well bened after the peasant

bodice, are put on the new toilets of white and figured silk. There are caster gloves in steck of gray castor that button on the side with a single

heek and are intended for steamer wear. The most stylish alseve is the full bishop, made with a loose slip wristlet one inch wide and banded just above the elbow with a two-

Siesveless and zouave jackets are wern on

sems of the Summer tellets. The material used on cetten muslin and gingham dresses is generally fine velvet, but against slik there is nething prettier than embroidery or Irish

#### THE KITCHEN. TOMATORS LYONNAISE.

Peel and cut into small pieces half a dozen good-sized solid tomatoes. Let them stand while you slice four white onlene. Fry these latter in a pan with butter until they begin to change color, stirring frequently te pre-vent according. When they turn alightly yellew, pour en the tematees, juice and all, season with salt and pepper, and cook for twenty minutes, remembering to keep them stirred. Add a cupful of any kind of gravy or breth, and a tablespoonful of minced paraley; simmer for five minutes more. If too thin, thicken with a little flour wet with cold water. For those who like the taste of onlon, an ordinary dish of stewed temathes is improved by having a small, sliced onion cocked with each quart of the three cocked.

#### CORN AND OKRA.

Okra is a vegetable of sonthern fame tho little known in our northern gardens. The tinder young pods. elicad with the corn as cut from the ear and atswed together, makes a most delectable disb. It will bear high seasoning, and is nicely served on thin slices of well-buttered toast.

#### SUCCOTASH,

With Lima beans to form succetash, s speonful of flour mixed with the butter to make a very slight thickening, and a dash of cayenne pepper will be found a decided improvement. In the Spanish mede of cecking beans, so much relished by travelers, fresh red peppers are freely used,

#### SOUTHERN TOMATO SOUP.

This is a real Kentucky dish. Scald two after washing. Rub the tomatoes through a proved of great advantage in destroying it. columder, and save the water in which they For exhaustlen, apply barn manure to make were scalded for the scup. Put this over the it richer. In some places land plaster has fire with the tomatoes, one large onion sliced, been found a useful aid. In applying she one dezen ekras also sliced, one cucumber out | the lime, slake it to powder, and apply it for three hours; thin with boiling water if it table stir in one tablespoonial of flour wet demand it, with cold water to keep the soup from settling. Season to taste with salt and cayenne.

#### CORN AND TOMATOES.

The cembination of corn and beans is more common but not more satisfactory than that the riants and very bad for the bugs, both of corn and tomacoes. Cocked in equal striped and black, which burrow at night in quantities, cutting the corn from the cob and slicing the ripe tomathes, seasoning to taste with butter, a plach of sugar, salt and pepper, the whole slightly thickened with bread or cracker crumos, is one method. Anothor is to dish the vegetables after cooking until That we have never seen on land, nor not yet tender, strew the crumbs thickly over the them there a minute so the oil will penetrate top, pour on a few spoonfuls of melted butter bas brown in the oven. Add half the quantity of thin sweet oream to the wellcooked corn and tomaboes, pass through the
colander and you have a delightful vegetable
off grease the legs eccasionally with melted soup, which may be served with squares of lard. toasted bread.

#### CORN FRITTERS

have made the reputation of more than one summer cook. Some recommend grating the corn for this purpose, but If cut from the cob in the exact manner described this clower process is quite unnecessary. As the stage of the pelsoned food, and the next morn-growth influences the consistency of the bat- ing a number of dead werms will be found ter, it is difficult to give directions which will be absolute; in fact "judgment" is the one Damasons; satins from Zaytown, in China; quality which the cook can never do without But one egg, one heaping tablespoonful of

Muffins, griddle cakes and a pudding to be the combinations with milk and eggs are numberless.

makes a handsome and highly relished dish. This treatment, however, is better adopted to What entirely new American dish will some clover housekeeper invent, taking this generous cereal as a basis ?- DOROTHY, in Country | pulverized ground succeeding best. Gentleman.

" How well you are looking !" was the involuntary exclamation which followed between two cla friends.

"On, yeu; I always grow fat in the time

Our own sweet and succulent Indian corn a vegetable diet. It is also one that lends experiment of putting a few ears in a wire gridiron and broiling them carefully over hard wood coals. Let the corn be young and tonder, yet not se young as to lack sweetness and flavor; let the cook have sufficient the diagrace connected with the name? After patience to watch the ears closely and turn them round by slow degrees so as to cook gently and sufficiently without scorching; and let the butter served with the breakfast be freshly churned with all the aroma of the sweetest grasses. Few palates will be so ungrateful as to demand anything more. In outting from the ear for fritters or corn pudding a simple knack will enable one to leave the busk of the kernel upon the cob without any less of the milky centents. Cut with a sharp knife lengthwise through each row of kernels; then press firmly with the back of the knife frem end to end, and the soft pertion will be easily pressed out. For stewing alone or as succetash it is more suitable to cut off the solid kernel, and in deing this eare must be exercised to avoid cutting too deeply, and se encumbering the milky mass with pithy flakes of fibrous matter. It is better to make a shallow cut and then go over the ear with the back of the knife, pressing out that pertion of the selt contents which remains. When stewed alone very little wates should be used, and that as nearly as possible evaperated and a cupful of west cream or rich milk added at the finish. When this has beiled up stir in a generous lump of butter, and serve quickly,

> Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Notable Facts,-Intense heat augments the annoy ances of skin disease, and encourages the de velopment of febrile disorders; therefore they sheuld, as they may, be removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In atomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holleway's cintment well rubbed ever the sillioted part immediately gives the greatest case, prevents congestion and luftsmmation, checks the threatening diarrhox and averts incipient chelera. The poerer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when any postilence rages, or when from unknewn causes, eruptions, beils, ab-scesses, or ulcerations betoken the presence of taints or impurities within the system, and call for instant and effective ourative medi-

Last week the Queen left Osborne house for a drive to witness the yacht squadron parade at Cowss. Her carriage had to oross a steam terry Obwes. Her carriage had to cross a steam terry on a pontoon. A too sudden letting down of the platform on which the carriage stood caused an inrush of water, which partially submerged the pontoon. The Queen and the spectators were for a moment panic stricken, but the pontoon soon righted and floated free. The Queen was conveyed safely to her destination

#### THE FARM.

Fanny Fields says she has cured chicks of the gapes by fumigating with carbello acid. She has a box with a division in the centre, puts the chicke into the upper helf and the acid on a hot brick in the lower half. When the chicks sneeze and gaps it is time to release them, or the fumes will choke them to

#### A VALUABLE SOW.

A sow that tenderly cares for her pigs is more valuable as a breeder than one of better breading but careless. The number of pige annually lost by careless sows is very large, and it is important to observe the disposition of a sow with her first litter. Some sows, however, improve with age, and an oll sew

#### HOW TO KILL SORREL.

The Country Gentleman, advising a correcpendent as to the treatment of land affected by sorrel, says that in some particular localities, where the exhaustion of the land and what is termed "seur soil" extist, a dressing quarts of tomatoes in three pints of water of lime, sometimes a heavy dressing, has For exhaustien, apply barn manure to make small and a five-cent marrow bone. Simmer even and breadcast, at the rate of thirty er forty bushels per acre, or with a reduced or becomes too thick. Just before sending to increased quantity as the land appears to

#### SALTPETRE FOR BUGS.

Disselve one teaspoonful of saltpetre in a pail of water. A pint poured around each hill of cucumbers or squashes is very good fer in the earth about the plants, says Pref. W. W. Cook. Cut worms are also said to dislike earth treated with saltpetre.

#### SCALY LEG IN FOWLS,

Coal oil is a cure for sealy legs in fowls. Dip the feet and lega into a can of oil, holding under the scales and kill the insects that cause the trouble. Do this a couple of times at in-

POISONING CUT WORMS.

If Parls green is mixed with fine wheat middlings, and spread dry around tomato and cabbage plants, the cut worms, which are the most destructive enemies of the gardener, will be baulked. They take quite readily on the surface, while the plants will be uni touched.

#### FRUIT TREES IN GRASS.

Meadows and sowed grain crops are especlally hurtful to newly set fruit trees, and clean and mellew broadcast cultivation is best. But young trees, for a few of their first years, if not practicable to have a clean and mellow surrounding of soil, should have the grass kept constantly short, like the grazing of sheep or the close cutting of the lawn often used, and a little milk added. Indeed mower, with an added broadcast heavy topdressing of barn manure annualty. amount of this manure must depend on the Corn, cut from the cob; stewed, richly previous fertility of the sell—sufficient to cause an annual grewth of one or two feet. cause an annual growth of one or two feet. older bearing trees, the young trees which have for several years the benefit of cultivated

#### PLANTING POTATOES IN AUTUMN.

An loquirler asks why all his experiments have facled in planting early potatocs lu autumn for starting soon in spring. They of green core," was the laughing rejoinder; digging often to start in spring, elthough not. These examples are among the striking, evid the matron was fair and force, but slight in so deep in the ground as the frest has penedences that might be cited in support of the trated. The answer to this exquiry is a simple one. Petatues which have been frezen, if they thaw in connection with air, are kill. is in fact one of the most putritions articles of | ed. It is the same with the roots of nursery trees, which, if after being frezen they thaw Do not be afraid to call one of your boys | itself most readily to the skillful combinations | in the presence of air, are destroyed. So "Patrick." It is a noble name that has been | of the cook. There is no vegetable of our | when potatoes are planted the soil is full of air crevices, and they cannot survive the capable of forming a true staple of the sum freezing. But those which are left from the mer bill of fare. To be sure it is so good in digging have grown where they remained, the simplest forms that one is inclined to feel have crowded the soil on ward as they became freezing. But those which are left from the larger, compacted it togethet, and left ne air-

REMEDIES FOR ROUT. This is another dreaded disease of many hens, and should be attended to at once. If chicks are kept dry, this disease is a measure prevented. The first symptoms are eneczing, hoarseness and slight running of the nostrils. De net neglect it, for it is contagions. The hen in its endeavors to drink will stand at the trengh for hours, going through the metions, and so the water becomes poisoned, which the ether fewls take in drinking, and soon the entire fieck is roupy. Take the sewing machine oil-can; clean it and fill with keresene. Wash it fewl's nostrils with carbolic soap-suds ; then inject two or three dreps of kerosene in the nestrils. Once a day is sufficlent. A very easy way, but not as sure s cure, is to burn brimstone or sulphur in the hen-heuse at evening, when fewls are at recet. The objection to using sulphur about fowls is that they are more apt to take cold. Oare should be taken that not too much sulphur is burned. Take an iron dish; put in a small shovelful of wood coals; take to the hen-house, which must be closed up tightly; place the dish on the floor, put on half a teaepeensful of sulphur for a reem 8 by 12 feet, and leave to burn for 10 or 15 minutes; then open the door and allow a fresh supply of air, remove the pan of sulphur, and close for the night. You should use your judgment about hew much of the fumes the hens can endure ; a little dees much good. After a sulphur smudge be very careful of the hens, as they will get worse instead of better if allowed out in the rain or fog .- Cultivator.

SALT FOR OUR DOMESTIC ANIMALS. Salting stock is a matter not properly done by one farmer in twenty. Stock need salt as much as human beings. It is a constituent part of their systems, continually being worn out and constantly needing replenishing.
While man and beast can live without other than the sparse supply they get naturally in the feed they eat, still they do better when they have all that their appetites crave, and they never take it in excess. Wild animals, especially those which divide the hoof, will travel aceres of miles to get salt. In early days hunters knew what a "deer-lick" meant, and they would resert to them and lie in wait fer the animals to appear, which they always did when salt-hungry. Deer-licks were spets where salt came to the surface. The salt springs of Onendaga, N.Y., were famous deer lick. A buck was fired at there and a horn knocked off. A week later it was killed in the Mohawk valley, ever 100 miles away, before the wound had healed. There is no doubt that deer travel many

antagonizes bodily thrift. When cat lea have been without salt some time, they will gather about a person when he goes into the field with a dish of it, and seem to be in a frerzy, running around wildly, the strong ones knocking over and goring the weak, and often doing serieus damage. As a rule, far-mers salt their stock once a week, and that usually on Sunday, because the day is best remembered. What would a person taluk to be told that he could have his steak and other food salted only once a week? With such thoughts in view, the human man will give his stock access to sait constantly. Generally it could be kept in boxes under a shed, but pastures are often remote from buildings. Some one has contrived a salt box for such situations, which alls the need It fastoned to a tree or pest; has a lits cover or lid, on hinges, and slopes from the tree. It is reinproof and tight, except the front should never be replaced by a younger and board is cut down in a semi-circle so the cat-untiried one until her usefulness is impaired. the can see the sait. They soon learn to insert their noses, and in going so rais the cover sufficiently to help themselves. It is suggested that the box be hung in the open, for if under a shade tree, the strong animals might monopolize it too much. The salt-bex will save time, for it need only to be kept replenished. When out to pasture, stock will eat a little salt every day, and it is wreng to withhold from them so desirable and chean an article. GALEN WILSON.

COMPLIMENTARY TO UNITED STATES FARMERS

The farmers all over the country are disturbed by a remark of a railroad maguate who said that the reason why he decidedly preferred a farmer Legislature to a lawyer Legitlature was that he could not buy lawyers for much less than \$1,000 each, while farmers would jump at the chance to swap votes for bull calves not worth over \$7.50 a head by the single calf.—American E. change,

#### FARMING IN THE U.S.

its Decadence-Causes Thereof and the Disagreable Out-look for the Future.

always fail to grow, and are killed by freez the conclusion that the farming population lug, while it is common for petatoes left in of that county has decreased nearly 3,000. so deep in the ground as the frest has pene ences that might be cited in support of the Indisputable fact that the farming industry of the eastern and middle states, and even far westward into the valley of tae Ohio, is no lenger yielding to the ploughman the rich rewards of fermer years. Doubtless it is true that the soil in some degree is becoming impoveriened, that some of the valuable chemical and organic constituents essential to a prolific yield have been abstracted by centleuous culture; but, beyond this, enquiring economists look for a satisfactory explanation The Pittsburg Despatch assumes to discover the secret in an inimical railroad policy, the editor remarking: "There is no doubt that the less of farming population in Barks county is due to the economic influences that tend to concentrate population in the large cities, and especially to the railroad policy which brings the prairies of Illinois and Iowa asnear to the seashore as the farms of Pennsyl vannia. When the farmer of the west can ship his products at an actually less cost than that which is inposed upon the Pennsylvania farmer, the superier cheapness of his land enables him to drive his eastern competitor out of the farm ing business and into the adjacent city in dustries. The work of such influences must become so evident that it will soon force itself upon the attention of legislators. In the

farms is likely to go on. Another view is that of the Chicago Tribune, which finds an

#### THREE HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R., will sell, on Tuesdays, September 9th and 23d, and October 14th, Harvest Excussion Tickets at There is no doubt that deer travel many miles to gratify their appetites for this useful cendiment. Reasoning from analogy, it is safe to conclude that domestic animals desire sait just as ardently. When they "hanker" for it, it is fair to presume that they are ill at ease without it, and unrest always Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

The decay of agricultural interests, not merely in the New England States but in the middle and some of the fairest of the western states-the very garner of wheat and cornis one of the phenomena which the census of 1890 is making more conspicious. We are already familiar with the thrice told tile respecting the deserted farms on the Atlant'e seaboard, the first to suffer from immigration westward. The fine old brands of "Genesee county flour" raised in New York state are still well remembered even by middle-aged cit'zane. In Connecticut, too, and in Maseachusetts and all through the east, there was an abundance of grain, wool and other remumerative products of agricultural industry. But all this has change within a decade, the most enterprising tillers of the soil having "gone west" to more congenial fields. It is with surprise, however, that the average readers learns from the latest census returns that isothermal lines indicating the limits of profitable agriculture are still receding, and that even from the very para-dise of the farming region, according to the generally a ccepted idea, there comes acry that the appraisement of land values-for exam ple, in Oalo, Indiana and Illinois-shows s remarkable decrease aluce 1880. Ohlo, In-diana and Illinois farmers find to their dismay that even when the crop measurered in bushels equals that ef former years, there is a deficiency in not market value measured in cash. Extending our field of observation to P-numpivania, we read that the county of Berke, one of the richest and most fert'le of the stre, has gained only 12,891 in population during

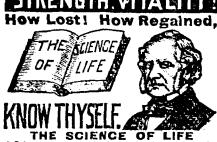
#### THE LAST DECADE.

while the city of Reading, within the same boundaries, has gained 15,842, warranting

### DESERTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

argument in favor of opening foreign markets. Referring to the most favored sections of Ohio, the writer says : "The Wayne county farmer, who stands as the representative of tens of thousands in the North-west, raises more wheat and corn than he can find a market for. After he has supplied the needs ef the United States he sends a part of the remainder abroad, but a certain quantity stays undisposed of on his hands. Unable to get rid of that, he is pinched; if able to sell it, he prospers." The simple obvious fact is that owing to extraordinary crops in the eld world as well as in the wastern hemisphere the cereal production during the favored year 1889 far exceeded the demands for consumption. In the case of the United States the situation was aggravated by the schemes of speculators, who raised artifical barriers to the export mevement, repeating the felly of fermer years. The same eccurrence of circumstances tending to like results is among improbable events. At the same time there exit cegent reasons for diversifying industries. Especially is it well to encourage the fullest development of the mechanical industries, lest these which are purely agricultural shall acquire undue propertion. And this conclusion carries with it the inevitable cerollary that the policy of the government, as of individual traders, should be the exten-sion of foreign markets by all appropriate

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

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The Legislature of Louisiana, which adjourned on

The Legislature of Louisiana, which adjourned on the 10th of July of this year, has ordered an Asiend-Ment to the Constitution of the State to be submitted to the People at an election in 1992, which will carry the charter of THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY up to the year NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN.

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## Irish Marriages and Deaths.

#### MARRIED.

BYRNES-Morris-Patrick Byrne, North Main street, to Katie, only daughter of Captain Clement Morrie, North Main street, Wex-

CARSILLY-RUSSELL-James Cassilly, of Cork, to Hannah, eldest daughter of Garrett Russell, Chetwood.

#### DIED

BROWNE-At ! New street, Mallow, John Browne, 60 years, BURKE - At Seskin House, Uppercharch, Co.

Tipperary, Richard, son of the late William Burke, 24 years. BURKE-At Clonerkin, Co. Wicklow, Sarah, Burke, youngest daughter of John Burke.

BYRNE-At Wicklow, Sarah, wife of John Byrne, of Monatatown, Co. Wicklow, 62

CASSIDY-At Littlewood, Slane, the wife of Patrick Cassidy, 66 years.

CAVANAGH — At Raheenwood, Beglanstown, Dublin, James Cavanagh, 82 years. CLINTON-At Grange, Sketries, James Clinton,

Si years.

Coust — At Windmill Hill, Wexford, Nicholas Corish, second son of the late John Corish, of Ballrowen, Wellington Bridge.

DOHERTY-At Pound St., Cardonagh, John Doherty, carpenter, 68 years.
FARREN-At 2 Wall street terrace, St. Columba's Wells, Londonderry, William

Arren.

Fav — At 32 Marsh Road, Drogheda, Mary Anne, wife of John Pay eldest daughter of the late Bartholomew Halpin, of West street, Dragheda. FERNEY-Bedelin Feeny, daughter of Patrick

Feeney, of Thomas street and Abbey street, Sligo, 14 years. FLYNN-At 48 Great Britain street, Dublin, Catherine, relict of the late David Elynn,

Garry of High street, Galway.

GARRy—At Mount Hanover, Drogheds, in the Sird year of her age, Jane Garry, relict of the late John Garry.

GRUAN—At 15 Nelson street, Limerick, Bernard J. Giblin, of Mutle Cottage, Fuerty, Ros-

common, 40 years. Holonan-At-Killacloran, Aughrim, Co. Wicklow, James Holohau.
Heates—At Bull Ring, Drogheda, William
Haghes, painter and contractor. Krilly—At Main street, Ballychannon, John Kelly, 71 years, King—At Ballinaclash, Ellen King, 81 years, King—At Hand street, Drogheda, Mrs. Ellen

Industrian-At Tarbert, Kerry, Jerrold, youngest son of John Loughnan. Lower-Edward Lowry, Whitepark, Rosores,

56 years.
McCanny—At Drummannalra (Koeran), Drumquin, Neil McCanny, 34 years.
McDonall—At the Christian Schools, Midleton, County Cork, Brother Regis McDonall ald, in the 57th year of his age, and 40th of his religious life. Deceased was a native of MACFARIAND-At Mount street, Dublin, Jane,

eldest daughter of the late John MacFarland, Gartmore House, Omagh. McChath-At Parknashogwe Cottage, Margaret McGrath, aged 54 years, for 30 years principal teacher of the Ballygarret National

deTaggaur-At Ardlough, Bridget, wife of

Edward McTa gart, 50 years. Manee-At 8 Patrick street, Kingstown, 1mblin, Maria Maher, relict of the lad Edward Maher. Howney—At Crumlin, Co. Dublin, Bridget. relat of the late baurence Mooney, of 54 Smithfield street.

Monax—At Power town, County Kilkenny, Michael Moran, Co years.

O'Donnell.—At 100 Bishop street (head of Abercorn road), Londonderry, Manasses of Donall Co. Sears.

O'Donnell, 22 years. O'LEARY-Patrick O'Leary, Clone, Ferns, 32 priority -At 174 Bishop street (without), Londonderry, Willie, third son of John Gargley,

26 years. Ryan-At the Can pield Torrace, Dundrum, Andrew Ryav, of 78 Lower Camden Street, Dublin. RYAN-At Kilpatrick, Co. Tipperary, Mary,

30 years.
Simpson-At Mattock Lodge, Mellifont, Dregheda, William Simpson, 10 years.
Stevenson-At Knockbrack House, London-derry Kate, wife of Major D. W. Stovenson.
Summers-At 45 Lower Glammire road, Cork, Mary, relies of the late Stephen Summers, of



lilness Detected at Eyesight.

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I hereby certify that I have been cured of a disease which impaired my health considerably. I was troubled with dyspensia and general debility. For five years I suffered, and tried several doctors, one and all saying that my disease had reached such a stage that it was incurable. I took all medicines recommended, but did not get relief until I placed myself under the care of Madame Desmarais and Lacroix, who gave me instant relief and ultimately cured me entirely after seven weeks treat-ment. I am now enjoying good health, and attribute my present state to their effective remedies. Persons desiring further information will gladly receive the same from me at my residence, 1237 St. Catherine street.

HYPOLITE THOUIN. N.B.-I cannot speak too highly of Madame Desmarais and Lacroix's remedies and the manner of treatment, and would advise persons suffering from diseases mentioned in my certificate to consult them at once.

Dame Ve. R. Desmarais & Lacroix (jr), Fils, 1 1 1263 Mignonne street, cor. St. Elizabeth, Montreal. We have always on hand all sorts of Roots,

Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at moderate prices.

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

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Will do MORE WORK for SAME COST than any other composed of equally safe Ingredients.

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## 1874 AND 1890

A Retrospect and Striking Contrast.

The Progress of the Home Rule Controversy In the House of Commons-Those Who Have Fallen by the Way.

Eheu! I must be getting old. Not that I am at all physically sensible, I am glad to say, that age is creeping upon me. Indeed, in this respect, I can safely affirm that I feel as young to day as I felt "twenty golden years ago." But, nevertheless, when I compare the dead Then with the existing Now, I recognise sadly that the years are going by. I realised this truth in an especial manner a couple of days age as I walked down the steps of the members' entrance to the House of Commons, arm in arm with Mr. E. T. Gearley, the junter member for Sunderland. As I chatted pleasantly with him, my mind went back to a memerable Parliament. ary decision of exactly sixteen years ago, a decision which I remember distinctly although I was not anywhere in the neighbrhood of Westminister at the time. Mr. Genrley was honourably and intimately associated with that decision, hence Its being suggested to me by his companionship the ether day. In this long interval of sixteen years what gaps have been made in the ranks of public men, and what a striking change has come ever the policy which Great Britain formerly pursued in regard to Ireland.

1874.

It was on the 30th of June, 1874, that Mr. Isano Butt, in his capacity of leader of the Irish Parliamentary party of the day, submitted the Home Rule question to the House of Commons for the first time. He did not ask the House directly to grant Heme Rula to Ireland. He only touched the mere fringe of the subject by requesting that a committee should be appointed to examine, and report upon the nature and extent of Ireland's demand for Home Rule. In 1890 we have get far beyond that point. We new demand the thing itself, and, what is more we are going to get it. The debate on Mr. Butt's metion eccupied two nights—that of Tuesday, June 30th, and of Thursday, July 2nd. Mild and innequeus as the demand of the Irish leader in that day was it nevertheless was re jected by an overwhelming majority. The Joseph Gillis Biggar. The name of Mr. Parvete in favour of the metien was 61, against nell is absent, for at that time he had not a it 458. Of the representatives of the Irish | seat in the House, Only four members out of genetituencles who took part in the division, the 51 Irish members who voted "aye"— r 53 er 53 including the two tellers, supported Mr. Butt while 38 of them opposed him. From this statement of the numbers it will be seen that so late as sixteen years ago the harmless request made by Ireland for an enquiry into the nature and extent of her demand for Home Rule could only obtain the adhesion of 10 British members of the House of Commons. Of this small band of fairminded British members it has to be told to Mr. Gourley's credit that he was one,

THE PIRST VOTE. Even if it does remind me that I am getting old, it is interesting to compare the Now with the Then. Of the ten British members who voted with Mr. Butt only three are still to the front in Parliament, and they, I hope, are destined to bear a hand in the final struggle with is rapidly appreaching and which is distined to give back to Ireland the Senata which she lost in 1800. These three men who are still to be met with in St. Stephens are Sir. Wilfrid Lawsen, Mr. Thomas Butt. and Mr. Gourley. Of the remaining seven British members who supported the mild Irish demand that was put forward in 1874, one single representative halled from Scotland and one from Wales. As far as Scetland and Wales are new concerned the pendulum has awang heavily to the other side. Analysing the verdict given by England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland on the question of Home Rule in the general election of 1886, Mr. Gladatone has put these facts on record, "Of these feur nationalities, three have speken fer Irish autonomy in a tone yet more deolded than the tone in which the feurth has forbidden it. Scetland has approved our Irish policy by three to two, Ireland hereself by four and a half to one, and gallant Wales by five to one. In the aggregate they have returned mere than 150 supporters of the policy, and rather above 50 against it; or three to one its favour." Decidedly in the breadoning and widening of a sense of fair-play towards Ireland as well as in the matter of the lapse of time we have get far away from 1874.

THOSE WHO HAVE GONE. The single Scotch member who in Mr. Butt's era veted in its favour was, strange to may, that erratic creature, Mr. Edward Jenkins, the author of "Ginx's Baby," who hap-pened at the time to be member for Dandce. The Welsh member was Mr. Ellis Syteun, who represented the Flint Burghe, and who, peer fellew, is since dead. I have new named five out of the ten British members who voted in the minority of 61. The remaining five were Messre Jeseph Cowen and Hamond, of Newcastle on Tyne; Sarjeant Simen, of Dewebury; J. K. Ocess, of Bulton; and Sir Charles of Dlike, of Chaisea. Of these I fancy Serjeant Simon and Mr. J. K. Cross have joined the majority. As we ray in Ireland, "may the turi lie lighton their graves!" In a day when our country had but few friends in the British Parliament they steed leyally by her side. These ten men, whem I have named and of whem Mr. Gourley is one were pioneers in a cause which has now themsands of adherents in all parts of Great of being 21 years of age. I sincerely hope Britain. In 1886 when Mr. Gladstone's Hemu that as a consequence of this revelation Mr. Rule Bill was rejected by 341 votes to 311, whe Irish party to the number of 85 voted in the minerity. That left a balance of 228 British members who cast all doubts and susploiens to the winds and boldly went into the

solutely in support of a well-defined and what ridiculous in the eyes of the public. complete scheme of Home Rule itself. An advance from 10 members who voted for a mere enquiry in 1874 to 226 members who roted for an elaborate and comprehensive Home Rule Bill in 1887 is not by any means a bad grewth,

A GREAT CHANGE.

Locking back from our standpoint of 1890, with our knowledge of how the Irish National question stands to the days of 1874, the position taken up by Mr. Butt's opposents in the discussions of that year, the main live of not one of these maxima which impressed themselves on the minds of the Tory partyor, for that matter indeed, on the minds of the Liberal party either-in that Parliamentary Session of eixteen years ago when Mr. Gourley was one of the tan British members who voted as the Irish people would wish them to vote. Home Rule was peeh-poshed on every side. It was a cause of mushroom growth and would disappear as quickly as mushrooms habitually do. The wish for self-government was merely a momentary oraze, a passing aberration which with mild treatment would speed ly vanish. This was what was said. It all sounds very funny now when the sattlement of the question of giving self-government to the Irish people is one of only be read now I venture to say, without an ac-companiment of laughter. "Safety lay," said the Attorney General in replying to Mr. Butt's speech, "in net poltering with this question. It should be met with a thorough and determined and uncompromising op-position, Let them meet it (the Heme Rule demand) as they had done the Scotch agitation. Let them refuse to listen to it. Cheere ). If they met it in the same way impress except on the page of history. . . . . The only wonder of the spirit of history would be at the folly, the ingratitude which gave a temperary importance to what was so disposal. On the wildest imagination fancy a teeble and so worthless in itself." That is an war to the death when the blows had to be extract from the parliamentary report to be struck home by such herces as C. J. Fay, found in the Times. The events which have happened since this speech was delivered have falsified its prophecies as effectually as they have discredited and disgraced the Times. The claim put ferward en behalf of Ireland was "so feeble and so werthless," we were teld by ethers as well as by the Irish Attorney General at the time, that it would soen dio. Knewing, as we knew now, what has really taken place, we may quote from Goldsmith and say "the man recovered from the bite, the deg it was that died." The Heme Rule question was never so strong as it is to-day. It embedies a living, conquering, irresistible principle. It is en the thres-held of triumph. Where are the men who gave fierce opposition to it and fereteld its early cellapse in 1874? Mestly dead like the dog in Geldsmith's peem. A characteristically bitter and flippant speech was made against Mr. Butt's motion by Mr. Disraeli, as he then was. Vehement eppesition was also sien, and that the attraction of such distin-effered to it by Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Richard guished society was infinitely greater than Smyth, member for Derry, The O'Doneghue, that of Westminster, even though the cause Smyth, member for Derry, The O'Doneghue, Sir E. Legard, Lord Crichton, Mr. Connelly and Mr. Verner. What power have these men new to impede the onward march of the Irish national cause? We must go to the land of Shadows for a reply. The claim "so and a Biggar should make their appearance feeble and so worthless in itself," has out. lived them all. CHANGES.

A study of the division list which recerds the names of those who veted for and against Mr. But:'s motion is not without its pathetic side. The very first name on the list of these who voted in the "aye" lobby is that of poor the tellers-have seats in the House now These are Mr. Richard Power, Mr. Edward Shiel, Colonel Nolan, and Sir Joseph M'Kanna, Death has evertaken men like Jeseph Renavne, A. M. Sullivan, Jeseph Biggar, Major O'Gorman, Dr. Ward, E. J. Synan, Sir John Gray, Sir Colman O'Laghlen, William Henry O'Sullivan, Dr. O'Leary, William Archer Redmond, P. J. Smyth, John Martin, and Mr. Butt himself. Men who are still in the flesh but ne longer, from one cause or another, in the Irlah party are Jehn O'Cennor Power, Mitchell Henry, Rowland Pensenby Blennerhasset, Sir Patrick O'Brien, Keys O'Clery, The Connor Don, William Shaw, Arthur Moore, George Errington, George Hardly Kirk, and Richard O'Shaughnessy. Amongst the names appearing in the majority against Mr. Butt's motion are Arthur James Balfour, then member for the borough of Hertfort, William Henry Smith, Lord Randelph Churchill, the Marquis of Hartington, and Mr. Gosoben. What strange and diversified memories these names call up! Some of the men named in these lists have fallen by the wayside, with broken faith and hopes that proved toe weak to sustain them, some have passed hence for ever, but they live in the affectionate recollection of their fellow-countrymen : some have found salvation and are now amongst the truest friends whom Ireland has got; some are still her bitter enemies. Much has changed in the

God, is unchanged and unchangeable. A YOUNG MEMBER.

interval of sixteen years, except the cause in

whose behalf Mr. Butt speke. That, thank

Some personal memoranda, which have net as yet seen the light, and which I have, for the most part, gleaned from the men whe shared in that memorable debate and division of sixteen years age, may fittingly terminate this article. I have mentioned that, of the surviving colleagues of Mr Butt who have still seats in the House of Commens, one is Mr. Power-new the genial and popular senior "Whip" of Mr. Parnell's party. This reference to Mr. Pewer reminds me that there is a general impression abroad that nebody can take a seat in St. Stephens until he is twenty-one years of age. I dare say that the law of Parliament requires that this should be the case, and I have no doubt that if a newly-elected member, whom the speaker knew to be under age, presented himself at the Bar to be swern he would be refused permission to take his seat. But in the absence of any special information on the point being in the hands of the speaker, I see nothing to prevent a minor taking as active a share in parliamentary work as if he were an octogenarian, As a matter of fact, I would expect the prependerance of activity to be on the side of the miner. In this connection it is interesting to know—and I speak of what I am going to state on the authority of one who should be familiar with what he was talking about—that when Mr. Richard Power took his seat in the House as member for Waterford in 1874 he was still two days short his cemrades, will not be sent either to the Cleak Tower or to Millbank.

A COMICAL INCIDENT. Mr. Richard Pewer, I remember, was undobby in favour, not merely of an enquiry into Intentionally at the time the means of makthe nature and extent of Home Rule, but ab- ling Mr. John O'Conner Power look some-

Many others will remember the incident to which I am going to rafer. It was Mr. O'Connor Power's desire to speak in the debate as seen as he found an opportunity. With this purpose in view he prepared an elaborate and ol quent oration, the manuscript of which, as I heard the store, he handed to the editor of the Freeman's June nel, with instruction that an soon as it was noticed that he (Mr. Power) had spoken, the speech wen to be inserted in the proper place in the parliamentary report of the Freeman. argument advanced by them against the Irish leader, appear indicrously groterque to our mons that "Pewer is up," and the next eyes. "Mon may die, but causes live," was morning a full report of the elaborate and Even so it was done. Word was sped over eleguent eration appeared in that portion of paper devoted to the proceedings of Parliament. I must say the speech read very well. I have it by me just now in an eld corap book of mice. The peroration was a characteristically ornate ene condinding with the Tennysonian lines—

> " A lend of just and old renown, Where Freedem broadens slowly down From precedent to precedent."

Matters, however, had got a little mixed. The Pewer who had spoken was Mr. Richard Power, and not Mr. O'Connor Power, and I have no doubt that when the member for Waterford received his Freeman the next day and looked out for a report of what he had a l ttie t'me. Here is an extract from the said he was considerably taken aback to find speech of the Right Hon. J. T. Ball, the Irish himself credited with thoughts and phrases Attorney-General of the day, which will not which he had never framed er uttered. His surprise probably was only equalled by the pique of Mr. O'Connor Power, whose feelings must not have been of the sweetest kind when he saw his fine speech gratuitously

thrown away. THE SOWING OF THE SEED. It has often been said that the fight waged for Home Rule under Isaac Butt was a sham fight. Looking back at it now, it must be they might anticipate the same end. It too admitted that there was neither heart nor would ignere itself. It, too, would leave no reality about the conflict. The fault was not poor Butt's altogether. It was simply impessible fer him to presecute a vigorous and offensive campaign with the forces at his George Errington, C. H. Melden, Sir George Colthurst, and Sir Patrick O'Brien? How lukewarm and careless were the fellowers of Mr. Butt in the cause which they were elected to serve is admirably show by a story teld to me by Colenel Nelan in connection with Mr. Maurice Breeks then one of the members for Doblin. It would have been thought that men elected as Home Rulers would, at all hazarde, have made a point to vote for a Home Rule metion when made by their leader. Mr. Maurice Brecks, hewever, was of the epin-ion, apparently, that secial engagements should be put before political pledges. Doubtless in this he thought as many others amongst his celleagues thought. At all events Mr. Breeks' name does not appear in the division list as having voted for Mr. Butt's motion. I am given to understand that the reason for his absence was that he was entertaining Lord Weoleley at dinner on the night of the diviof Home Rule could have been served by his presence there. With materials such as these werking out the problem of Ireland's legislaappearance in the political arena and-te indulge in an extravagant assumption—if Ire-land had remained committed contendedly to a parliamentary policy, with such men as those of sixteen years age at the helm, there would I am confident, be no such striking contrast to institute as the one I have drawn here between 1874 and 1890. (An Irish member in the Glasgow Observer )

#### A DREADFUL SCENE

Kemmler, the Auburn Convict, Executed by Electricity-A Bungling Affair and Sad

Results. AUBURN, N.Y., August 6 .- William Kemmler was executed for the murder of his wife te-day, the first to suffer death under the new law, which makes electricity the method of inflicting the extreme penalty in the place of the rope. The prisoner's nervo was wonderiul; he never faltered, but directed the adjustment of himself in the chair and counselled the warden to moderation to secure perfect safety. The shock was given at 6.431, and was continued about eighteen seconds. Two minutes after the current was cut off there was evidence of respiration. As soon as possible the current was returned, then it was out off and again respiration was evident. After a few moments saliva came from the month, the chest heaved and there was a wheezing in the threat. The shock was again put to the prisoner, who, the dooters remarked, was unconscious from the moment of the first shock. After a short time smake appeared at the back, the fload was burning. I'ne spectacle was most trying. The mun, the doctors may, suffered no pain, however. The warden says the voltage at the first shook was at 1800 volts, which ran down to a point not named. After the third contact of four minutes, the man was declared dead. The warden's certificate of death was signed by all present. When the mask was taken off Kemmlar's face, his eyes were found half offerings, but they are meeting with very poor epen and his expression, while not normal or placid, was not horrifying to see.

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

can be taken in any dose without disturbing the habits or regime of those who take it-Sold by all Druggists, \$1.00 per Bottle.

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#### COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c. FLOUR.-The cleaning out of the stock of the Portage Laprairie Milling Co'y by their agent here, amounting to about 60 carloads at a slight shade in price has been the chief topic in Manitoba strong bakers of late. The agent says he is aertain that he has done the right thing in view of the large crop of Manitoba wheat that is promised. Some of the local mills however think that he will not be able to replace the flour from 1890 wheat crop, except at much higher prices. Spring patents have sold at \$5.25 to \$5.35, and city strong bakers at \$5.25, sales of less desirable brands being reported at

sales of less desirable brands being reported at \$5.10 to \$5.15. In Outsrio flour the market is quiet but steady with sales of straight rollers at \$4.80 to \$4.84. We quote prices as follows:
Patent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Patent spring, \$5.25 to \$5.60; Straight roller, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Extra, \$4.40 to \$4.75; Superfine, \$3.75 to \$4.50; Fine, \$3.25 to \$4.00; City Strong Bakers, \$0.00 to \$5.25; Strong Bakers, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Ontario bags—superfine, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Ontario bags—fine, \$1.45 to \$1.65; Ontario bags—extra, \$2.20 to 2.35.

Oatmagat, \$0.—The stronger market in oat-

OATMEAL, &c.-The stronger market in oat meal reported last week has been emphasized, and prices have advanced considerably. One Ontario mill is asking \$4.80 at f.o.b. for Ontario mill is asking \$4.80 at 1.0.0. for Standard. We quote Standard in bbls at \$4.85 to \$5.10. Pearl harley \$6.00 to \$6.50 per brl, and pot barley \$4.00 to \$4.25. Split peas, \$4.00 to \$4.25. Whear-No material change in the market this week. Manitoba prices still well sustained, in splits of the housent group reports from the in spite of the buoyant crop reports from that

district, which place the surplus Northwest wheat crop at from 15 to 16 millions of bushels. CORN, -The market has again been excited in sympathy with the advance in the west. Sales duty paid, one lot reported as high as 65c.

()ATS-Market still firm, with prices slightly advanced, Lower Canada baying sold at 48c to

49c per 32 lbs and Upper Canada at 521c. BARLEY—Market firm. Fine malting barley is now quoted at 65c to 70c per bushel. Feed barley has sold at 50c to 55c. BUCKWHEAT,—There is little offering. Sales have been made during the week at 52c per bushel.

RYE-Stock light and market firm. Sales during week in car lots at 56.

MALT,—Sales are reported at 80c to 90c n bond.

#### PROVISIONS.

PORD, LARD, &c .- The market has ruled fairly firm during the week with small business transctions. There has been some demand on the spot for Canada short cut clear, but only in a obbing way. There has been a slight advance during the week at Chicago in sympathy with the rise in grain. We quote.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.50 to 817 00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl. \$19 00 to \$17.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12d to 1310; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 91c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per 1b, 81c; Bacon, per 1b, 10c to 12c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb. 5%c to 6c.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTEE—The agents of those creameries which still hold their June and July goods are now paying frequent visits to the city in the hope of inducing buyers to take hold of their success. One factoryman was in town this week offering 275 tubs of June and July creamery at 17c, although he refused 18c for the June product same time ago Another factoryman was offering 100 tubs of July, he had previously offered 17c, but now the best figure buyers cared to pas was 16c. Another lot 150 tubs June and July creamery was offered at 17c, and because that price was unnobtainable the holder ordered it into cold storage. Still another lot June creamery was put into store here through not being able to dispose of it. Several lots of choice Lower Canada creamery, amounting to 1,000 tubs are offered at 17c delivered in Montreal, and still no buyer or buyers are anxious to invest. The above is sufficient to give some insight into the creamery market. Of course a single package of choice fresh made might command 18c, but this is regarded as an extreme figure, and 16c to 17c is a fair range of values. In Fastern Townships dairy there have been sales at from 14 to 16c in jobbing lots, single packages of choice late made bring 15c. Western has changed hands for Newfoundland as 131c for selected lots, and we quote 12c to 14c as to quality and quantity There is still some white and mixed lots of this season's make off MOI ared, but it is almost impossible to draw a bid. although they can be picked up at most ridiculously low prices. There has been some demand for old consigned lots for Toronto, and our commission houses are praying that they may be re-lieved of the stuff for the sake of getting some-

Oreamery, 16s to 17c; Eastern Townships, 13c to 16c; Morrisburg, 13c to 16c; Western, 12c to 14c; Old butter, 5c to 8c.

CHEESE. - The chief excitement of the cheese market is the almost complete absence of orders from Great Britain, but as factorymen have sold up their make so remarkably, close, they may make an attempt to bring up the Britishers on their limits, by witholding supplies off the market, but it is feared they will have a rough market, but it is feared they will have a rough time of it should they gain their point. It appears there are some isolated orders for limited quantities of finest colored cool Julys, for which holders ask full prices, say 88q to 820, one lot of Hogs, \$5.50 to \$5.60; Calves, \$5.00 so \$10.00.

200 boxes being placed at 83. Finest colored owing to scarcity are now at a premium of 810 to 810, which some very good stock obtainable at 80. The sale was made of between 200 and 800 boxes of a pet Western factory at 84c and colored at that. On any thing below strictly finest cool cheese, the market unquestionably evinces a weak undertone owing to a number of loss being more or less effected by the extraordinarily severe heat of the past week. Sales of underpriced goods have transpired at 740 to 73c, one small lot selling at quite a shade below the indice rate. The quality, however, was very poor. After such an active experience in shipping from the very commencement of the season the present bill is only what could be expected, and when business is resumed, it will remain to be seen which side will have the advantage, British buyers or Canadian exporters.
At the Brockville board on Thursday 6,300 boxes were offered. About all sold at 81-16c to 84c. Colored grades at top prices.

된 사람이 불통하게 이 화장을 위하게 살려가 느꼈다니?

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—The market is decidedly firm with sales at 16c to 17c under light receipts, the supply being inadequate for the demand. In some country districts in the West buyers are paying from 11c to 16c per dozen, for as much as can be had from them here. Sales have re cently made of Canadian eggs in Boston and New York, which netted Montreal dealers some very good profits.

BEANS .- Advices continue more favorable as to crop prospects and a fair yield is now expected. Market on spot firm, with quotations \$1.65 to \$1.85 in jobbing lots; \$1.50 to \$1.60 for old lots.

Breswax-Market very quiet at unchanged

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—Slow demand, market quiet, little moving West. Quotation nominal at 7c to 7½c in round lots; 7½c to 8c for jobbing trade. Syrup 60c to 55c per tin,

and 5½c to 5½c in wood.

HONEY—Advices from the Eastern Townships state that the yield of honey will be very poor, owing to scarcity of white clover and the failure of the maple bloom. The chances for anything of a crep therefor depend upon the buckwheat, but some are of opinion that the buckwheat honey will only just be sufficient to feed the bees through the coming winter. From Untario, however, advices regarding new honey are very encouraging, a fair average crop being expected sales of choice Cote St. Antoine white

honey have been made at 18c per 1 lb section, and we quote 16c to 18c per lb.

Hors — The firmer tone to this market is well sustained by stronger advices from European, American and British crop centres. We quote choice Canadian are 17c to 20c per lb; fair to good 13c to 16c; old stock, 5c to 10c,
HAY—There has been a demand for Canadian

pressed hay for shipment to Boston, New York and Scotland, several lots having gone forward to the above places of late. Sales of pressed have occurred at \$7.50 to \$9.00 per ton for good to choice in round lots. The largest portion of the hay crop in this vicinity has been saved in fairly good condition, although quite a few fields have still to be housed or stocked. Poor hay ranges from sills at from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per

STRAW.-American buyers have been scour ing Ontario for rye straw, and have paid \$9.00 to \$11.00 per ton, the buck at \$11.

#### FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—Only about eleven or twelve carloads of American early apples have been reportation compared with the corresponding period of former years. Still the market has by no means a strong tendency, recent sales being reported at \$1.50 to \$4.00 per bbl as to quality. A lot of 15 bbls of Canadian apples was received consisting of Astracans and Duchess which sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl. Advices from Ontario state that one shipper has already contracted 5,000 bbls, but the price paid was kept private. We shall soon be in the thick of the fight for the coming season. There will probably be a prestry fair crop in Canada when Nova Scotia and some parts of Ontario are heard from in a practical sense. Of course the short crop in the United States will

help Canadian growers immensely.

DRIED APPLES —There has been quiet an advance in this fruit, sales having been made for foreign account at 5%c to 6%c in round quanholders are firm at 7c per lb., one lot being placed at that figure.

ORANGES.—The market is steady but the leason is almost over for the European product. We quote Jamaica bbls at \$10.00 and Rodi in boxes at \$7.00 to \$7.50.

LEMONS.—There is still a big demand for this fruit with sales at \$5.50 to \$6.00 in boxes, and some appear confident that higher prices will rule owing to the firm and advancing market in the United States.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT. - The receipts during the past few days have been very heavy, producing an easier feeling in prices, sales being reported within the past few days as follows: —Pears S4.50 to \$5.00 per box, : plums, \$2.50 to \$3.00, but some extra fancy Hungarian sold at \$2.25; grapes have changed hands at \$3.00 per basket.

Grapes.—Concord have sold in 10 lb. baskets

at \$1 to \$1.25, and in 5 lb. baskets at 75c Bananas.—Sales have been made at 90c to \$1.30 per bunch in round lobs. Smaller loss and single bunches, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bunch. About six or six or seven cars are estimated as being received this week. Owing to free arrivals of other fruit, the demand is less brisk.

#### LEATHER.

This market continues strong and the indi cations are that still higher prices will rule in the near future. At least, all the conditions tend that way at present. Shoe men are betend that way at present. ginning to realize the fact and are acting in accordance, and the leather men speak of some nice orders at advanced figures; in fact, no concession will be allowed. In addition to all this there is the prospect of a good export outlet for considerable more speck owing to the favorable condition of the British market. Private cables to a leading exporter here state that his shipments have met with a most gratifying reception, the entire lot having been turned over at his own figures and he looks for further business in consequence. In view of this and the firmn s; of the hide market quota-tions on block and sole for shipment have been advanced fully 5 to 10 per cent., while regular has prices here are ic higher all round with no

prospect of any concession being allowed. Spanish sole B.A. No 1, 821 to 322; Spanish sole BA, No. 2, 18c to 190; Spanish sole ordinary No. 1, 18c to 19c; Spanish sole ordinary No. 2, 16c to 17c; China sole No. 1, 18c to 19c; China sole No. 2, 00c to 15c; slaughter sole No. 1, 22c to 25c; Euglish cak sole, 40c to 45c; rough, light, 20c to 23c; harness, 20c to 28c; harness, extra finish, 25c to 28c; upper, waxed light, 30c to 32c; upper, waxed, med and heavy, 25c to 30c; upper, grained long, 28c to 30c; upper, Scotch grained, 28c to 33c; buff, 12c to 14c; pebbled cow, 12c to 14c; glazad cow, 12c to 14c; pebbled cow, 12c to 14c; glazad cow, 12c to 14c; splits, medium, 15 to 20c; splits, junior, 13c to 15c; splits, calf. 29c to 28c; calfaking, light, 40c to 45c; calfskins, heavy, 45c to 60c; calfskins, French, imitation 60c to 70c; calfskins, French, 00 to \$1.35; kipskins, English, 65c to 75c; patent, cow, 15c to e6; kid, French,

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending August 2, were as follows:--

Left on hand..... 100 15

Riceipts export of cattle for week at these par is have falling off with the bad reports from he British markets there was but little inquire for this class of stook. The bulchers' marke with an over supply opened up weak, but with lighter offerings strengthened howard the close. The hog market shows no change, \$5.60 remaining best value. Receipts of calves talling

### CARSLEY'S COLUMN

The Remnants of Prints is drawing a great many people to S. Carsley's this week.

S Carsley is selling men's pure linen collars, S Carsley is setting men's pure timen collars, all of latest shapes and styles, at eight cents each, and pure timen outferst löc per pair. These collars and cuffs, being balance of spring orders and now not complete sizes in range, are put down to remnant eale prices.

#### A REQUEST.

Ladies and contlemen are respectfully asked to do their shopping before 5.30 p.m. during this month, August. B. CARSLEY.

REMNANT SALE. REMNANTS OF TWEEDS ALL REDUCED AT S. CARSLEY'S.

REMNANT SALE.

REMNANTS OF DIAGONALS ALL REDUCED AT S. CARSLEY'S.

REMNANT SALE. Look out for Bargaine! This Remnant Sale has some for everyone. REMNANTS OF SERGES

REMNANT SALE. Come early to the sale.

ALL REDUCED AT S. CARSLEY'S.

Wonderful Bargains in Remnants. Every body pleased with the reduced prices At S. CARSLEY'S.

REMNANT SALE.

REMNANTS OF CLOTHS

Amongst these remnants there are many Pant Lengths, all marked down, at remnant sale prices. Don't let these Bargains pass your hands. All remnants reduced.

At S. CARSLEY'S.

#### REMNANT SALE MEN'S UNDERWEAR

All odd and sample underwear, also balance of regular lines of underwear, and underwear where full range of sizes is not complete, are laid on with remnants and sold at remnant sale prices. The most attractive cheap sale ever held yet is now going on at

S. CARSLEY'S.

#### HOSIERY DEPARTMENT

We are offering as a special inducement for this month the remaining stock of ladies' and children's colored cotton Lisle thread and spun slik hose at reduced prices.

> THESE GOODS WERE THESE GGODS WERE

NEVER MANUFACTURED NEVER MANUFACTURED

FOR THE PRICES QUOTED FOR THE PRICES QUOTED

COLORS PERFECTLY MAST COLORS PERFECTLY FAST Children's Colored Cotton Hose, From 50

Children's Colored Coston Hose, From 50 Colored Cotton Hose, From 19c

Ladies' Colored Cotton Hose, From 19; LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE, From 42c LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE, From 42t

LADIES' SPUN SILK HOSE, From 70c LADIES' SPUN SILK HOSE, From 70c

The road to health is easily rained by taking good exercise, by wearing Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary

Wool Underwear. The secret of Stanley's wonderful health whilst on his last expedition, was that he were —Dr. Jaeger's Natural Worl Clothing.

ALL GARMENTS KEPT IN STOCK

FOR SUMMER AND WINTER WEAR S. CARSLEY.

> GREAT REMNANT SALE GREAT REMNANT SALE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS NOW GOING ON NOW GOING ON

> > AT S. CARSLEY'S. AT S. CARSLEY'S.

ASK FOR REMNANTS REMNANTS OF ALL SORTS AWFULLY CHEAP. AWFULLY CHEAP. EVERY REMNANT EVERY REMNANT MUST GO AT SOME PRICE AT SOME PRICE

Ask your grocer for TETLEY'S TEA. CARSLEY & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, MONTREAL.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON

Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then you are sure of the best Thread in the

Clapperton's Spool Cotton never breaks, nevat knots, never ravels, and every spool is warrant ed 300 yards. Always ask for CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775, 1777.

NOTRE DAME STREET TELEPHONES.

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

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.