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The Catholic Witness

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PROTESTANT ILLUSIONS

As to the Relations of the Church

To the Bible—The Remarkable Uses Protestant 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 fetish to be worshipped, 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 instance, at the words—"Hear the Church," they understood it to mean one Church and not three hundred and seventy. Catholic preference for Genesis was not in consequence of private interpretation was to take the place of infallibility and included the power to prophesy. It is curious to study at this day the Reform probabilities regarding anti-Christ. Braunbom, the Papiist anti-Christ was born in the year 36, and that he grew to his full size in 376, that he began to prophesy in 1086, and he would die in 1714, and that the world would end in 1714. Sebastian Francis affirmed that anti-Christ appeared immediately after the Apostles. The Protestant Church of Transylvania published that anti-Christ first appeared A.D. 290. Melancthon held that Pope Zozimus in 420 was the first anti-Christ. (In locis postremis edit.) Beza maintained that the pope St. Leo, A.D. 440, was the anti-Christ. (In Confess. Generali.) Bishop Newton fixed on Constantine 727 for the appearance of the Pope anti-Christ. Rev. Henry Keil held that the anti-Christian power was fully established in 787. Fox held that

ANTI-CHRIST HAD APPEARED IN 1300. John Fox foretold that the death of the Papiist anti-Christ would happen in 1566, 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 freedom of the press was granted in 1714, and he found he would return 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 Papi Rome," in which he exclaimed: "Anti-Christ is no more." History shows that the Reformers never wrought a miracle and the above testify many proofs that they had no true prophet. The Pope still lives. Macaulay wrote: "The Papiist remains not in decay, not a mere antique, but full of life and youthful vigor. The Catholic Church is still sending forth to the farthest ends of the world missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Augustine, and still confronting hostile kings with the same spirit which she confronted the number of her children is greater than in any former age." Rev. Dr. Traimge, in a sermon delivered on an anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, admits that Popery still lives, "although in the attempt to destroy it, there had been expended enough ink, enough voice, enough treasure, 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

to any extent like other reform falsehoods. Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, a Protestant clergyman, 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 anti-Papi literature. The characters 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 against the Catholic religion as the "curious crew of anti-Popery mongers, who make a trade of prejudice and of the passions of the American public, feeding them with vituperation and invective." This describes the Protestant ministers' library, as that of the Young Men's Christian unions and associations. Thus we find Protestantism claiming and boasting of the freest liberty of examination, shutting out from its houses the literature of sixteen centuries and which alone furnishes the connecting history between itself and early Christianity. Protestantism, 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 seven centuries before the existence of Protestantism, and further had imported the Christianity 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. Cobbet, 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 ungrateful those who have been who have vilified the Catholic Church, its Popes its monks and its priests." 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 invectives and canting novels for three centuries. Dr. Dolinger made the remark that history has been systematically falsified in order to prove the necessity of a separation from the Church Catholic. The massacre of St. Bartholomew'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 committed, which is frankly admitted by all Catholic historians. This crime has been continually charged to the Catholic Church, whereas it is well known that it was a royal act, instigated by the Queen mother, Catherine de Medici, 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 admission of Pope Gregory XIII in causing a Te Deum to be sung on the occasion has been made the pretext for the most cruel slander of the Church. The Pope had known of the distracted condition of France, and on receiving a hurried message that

A MURDEROUS ATTEMPT on the lives of the royal family had been frustrated, he sang a Te 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 in any possibility have been known, if indeed they were not designedly concealed." Simondini, the Protestant historian, states that the Pope's nuncio was purposely kept in ignorance of the design of the King and his mother. Ranko 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 return of the messenger. No author of veracity has accused the bishops or priests with complicity in the massacre 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 Popeliniere, states that the Duke 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 Bourdeaux 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

RAIDED 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 of 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 round numbers. One of them in an hour of great discretion, ventured upon obtaining returns of the names from the ministers themselves, and then out came the 750 names of the Protestants who made the number of all France 785 names. (Cobbett's Hist. Ref. Let. x.) In this same letter Cobbett charges Queen Elizabeth with ripping up and racking double the number for hearing Mass, for which the churches of England had been erected, although this Queen with her profane court women were mourning when informed of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. All honest Protestant people must admit the Church was entirely 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 being intolerant, and deserved to be destroyed. To show the persecuting spirit of the Church we hold her up to the execration of mankind 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 St. Anne de Beaupre. The Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church have completed their arrangements for the annual Irish Catholic pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre, 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 their tickets 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, August 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. Hanson, chief of 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.

At recent mass meeting at St. John's Nfld., an enthusiastic reception was given to the people's delegates Messrs. Bowers, Green, Morrison, Scott, Morins and Sir James Winter, who spoke in the above order. A resolution was presented by Hon. Moses Monroe, and seconded by John O'Reilly, declaring that nothing will satisfy Newfoundland, except that total extinguishment of the French claims. It was unanimously adopted. An important letter from Bishop Power was read inducing the movement and it elicited great enthusiasm.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

A Great Prince of the Church

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

The death of Cardinal Newman removes from the Sacred College and the Church in England one of the greatest and most remarkable ecclesiastics of modern times. He was remarkable 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, dialectician, 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 capriciousness of the *divina theologia* deemed him insincere, he has filled with a noble record the long chapter of his fourscore years.

HIS EARLY DAYS.

John Henry Newman was born in London in the year 1801. His younger brother, Francis, standing from the same point, and it succeeded 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 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 story of Newman's conversion has been told so frequently, and notably by himself in his *Apologia* that it needs no repetition. That story 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 distinguished band of friends and sympathizers followed him. Never had so large a body of the English clergy succeded 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 summed up the consequences of it, as they appear to the impartial observer, in the following



THE LATE CARDINAL NEWMAN.

pure Theism in fact, the mind of the other was gradually schooled to the opposite pole of 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 part 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 "on most Saturday afternoons in the last year of the first decade of the present century, two boys, aged respectively nine and five, might have been seen playing 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 when he 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 pure English race and Puritan family. The names of these children denoted these differences as much as their appearance. The one was Benjamin Disraeli, the other John Newman." Both of these lads had a great future before them; one becoming Prime Minister of Great Britain, and the other a Roman Cardinal. 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 fellowship of Oriel. The influences under which he was thus brought were of the most intellectual kind. Newman's academical career assumed 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 intellect. In 1824 he took orders, and was appointed to a curacy in Oxford. His first sermon was preached from the text "Man goeth forth unto his work and 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 Ministry, should have been from the same text. His style was wonderfully lucid, his language coloured with the rich glows of a picturesque imagination. Of action and dramatic effect he had

ing passage: "To him, if to any one man, the world owes the intellectual recovery of Romanism. Fifty years ago it was in England a dying creed, lingering in the halls and chapels of a 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 was illustrious converts and has kindled hopes that England herself, the England of Elizabeth and Cromwell, will kneel for absolutism again before the Father of Christendom. Mr. Buckle questioned 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 Mr. Wiseman and the Holy Father, a house 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 the masterpieces of literature.

MAD R A CARDINAL.

In 1877 Dr. Newman was elected Honorary 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 consideration due to his venerable age and commanding influence, but pressed the offer on his acceptance, and Dr. Newman felt it 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, and Protestants especially, who knew what prospects he had given up for conscience sake when he quitted the Anglican Communion, were not sorry that Rome had recognized his super-eminent qualities. Replying on his return from Rome, to an address from his own congregation at the Oratory, he said that the Holy Father had expressed a wish that he should not separate himself from his old duties at Edgemoor, and that it was a consolation to him to know that he should be there to the end, and

should die as he had lived, the Father of the 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. Jennings, M.P. has said—"It is not necessary that one should be a communicant in the Church of Rome to cherish an admiration bordering on reverence for the eminent Oratorian. No man in this world—not even the self-righteous saints of the Roman hagiology—ever led a holier life in the sense of purity, and piety, and devotional earnestness and conscientiousness. 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, fascinating by its 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 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, untouched by worldliness and unclouded by any taint of fanaticism, will endure, and will render Roman Catholicism more and more beloved in the thoughts of pious people of many creeds in England."

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

PREPARING FOR A WATERLOO.

An Unlucky Comparison Made Between Napoleon and Mercier.

The *Courier World* having compared Premier Mercier to the first Napoleon, the similarity is further developed in *La Minerve*. In the first place, the image of the great Bonaparte 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 lumbermen. Secondly, Napoleon laughed at all his political enemies. He swore to save the republic and destroyed it; instead, Mr. Mercier is likewise all things to all men. He began by declaring that he would die with the folds of the Conservative flag around him, yet he 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 him he will be crowned by Napoleon. Mercier during two years in his palace at Fontainebleau Mr. Mercier flattered the Jesuits, a powerful corporation who do not deny him their gratitude, yet at the same time he insults his eminence, Cardinal Tachereau, 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 unrelenting organ of the little potentate announces that he will be accused before the Papi authorities at Rome—a reign of terror, as it were, all along the line. Napoleon said that in order to make war three things were necessary: first, money; second, money; 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 Thibeau-deau, who said that Mercier's government was the den of the forty thieves, he gave the place of sheriff of Montreal. Gouffroy was softened by cases won in advance, Robidoux and Doye by politics, and Beaudry by public writing. Lastly, Napoleon made his brothers kings and although Mr. Mercier has no crowns as 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 Bonaparte 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. He was elevated to the Bench in 1832 as judge of the Gore district. He had a commission of Colonel of Militia, and has been Master of Chancery for 19 years. Of Mr. O'Reilly's grandeur were E. L. Morris and H. W. Gray 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 succumbed to old age as he had no specific disease. He married the daughter of the late James Racey, Major or ex-Mayor O'Reilly, master of the Supreme court, of Hamilton, is his son, and Mrs. S. E. Gregory, of this city, is his daughter.

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 afternoon the convicts in the harness shop, numbering 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 warden began firing and other prison officials were quickly at hand and with drawn revolvers soon 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 convicts were finally locked up in their cells. It is feared several convicts escaped. The sting is said to have been instigated by "Chicken" Walsh, one of the most desperate members of the old Albany street gang.

The great Leary raft arrived at Hempstead Bay, N.Y., safely.

IRISH NOTES.

Items of Interest from the Provinces of the Green Isle.

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

Under the direction of the Very Rev. Dean Kinane, the Oshel Workhouse has been provided with a neat chapel, erected at a cost of £500. The hospital 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. O'Connell, Archbishop of Cashel; another was presented by the Very Rev. Dean Kinane, P.P., V.G., of Cashel, and a third by Mr. Lacy, of Birmingham, Eng., who is a brother of one of the Sisters.

On July 22 the sympathy of the people of the surrounding district with the Glensharrold Limerick tenants was shown by a large demonstration for the purpose of commencing the erection of cottages for evicted tenants. Nearly 100 carts laden with stones and other building necessaries arrived at Carrigerry, where the houses are to be constructed. Contingents 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 cottages.

Another great Dublin firm is being converted into a limited liability company, that of Messrs. Edward and John Bark, of Dublin, Liverpool, New York, Melbourne, and Sydney, who are the greatest shippers of Guinness stout in the world, and whose books are certified to show an average profit for the past five years exceeding £300,000 per annum. The capital is to be £500,000, of which only the 6 per cent. preference shares, amounting to £500,000, are offered to the public at par, the ordinary shares, amounting to £300,000, going to the vendors in part payment.

The tenants on the Brabazon estate, Roscommon, have won a signal victory. They were sued by the landlord, Mr. Brabazon, for a large amount of unclaimed hog, which the tenants have held in possession for the last 104 years. County Court Judge O'Connor Morris gave his decision against the tenants, but the sturdy men of Cloonacan would not abide by the decision. Their solicitor, Mr. Scroope, of Castlerea, made an appeal before the Judge of Assizes. It was heard at Roscommon on July 11. The tenants won the case. Their claim was very ably argued by Mr. Bodkin, B.L.

Even Judge O'Brien, who hates the people with the hatred of a rancid dog, has been compelled by irresistible arguments of Sergeant Hemphill and Mr. Redmond to uphold 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 Cloonagore estate, and the sheriff was commanded to pull down the huts in which the exterminator's victims were housed when their village had been burned by the emergency men and police.—United Ireland.

A small burst over Waterford harbor July 23 when the fishing smacks had made for Dunmore East two boats were missing—a yawl belonging to a man named Fleming and another belonging to William Power. Power's boat arrived some time after, and the owner stated that Fleming's vessel went down after the squall. Mr. Power then asserted 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 occasion in rescuing the men.

Lord Massereene has dispensed with the services of Dudgeon and Emerson, Emergency Solicitors. When Lord Massereene got rid of Mr. Wynne as his agent, preparatory to his declaration of war against his tenants, he handed over the management of his estates 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 landlord, and they have accordingly been "bounced," as expensive and, indeed, useless luxuries.

The Diocese of Down and Connor has suffered within the last few months a serious loss in the death of three of its most distinguished parish priests. In May, at Glenavy, the last tribute of respect were paid to the Rev. George Pyle. Last month, Father McConvey, pastor of Newtownards, was called to his reward. The death is now 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. He obtained his B.A. in 1844, and was shortly after made Professor of Classics and Mathematics in St. Malachy's College. Here he continued to teach for nearly fifteen years, winning the admiration of his brother priests and the loving confidence 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 McAllister and the ex-Archbishop-General of England, Sir Charles Russell. On January 6, 1869, Father Kelly was promoted to the parish of Lisburn, where he did great service. His death is generally lamented.

DR. CROKE.

A Short Sketch of This Distinguished Irish Prelate.

A writer in a recent number of the Irish Echo gives the following sketch of Cashel's archbishop: Forty years ago, he says, when a young man in the county of Cork, Dr. Croke, archbishop of Cashel, was a recognized figure in Irish politics. He preached the doctrine of the Land League when Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt were in their prime...

That movement did not long survive. It was deserted by most of those who had created it, and was opposed to the prelates of the Catholic Church. Dr. Croke said he would never again join any Irish agitation. In a remarkable letter to Sir Charles (then Mr.) Gavan Duffy, when that great man was about to throw up his seat in Parliament and leave for Australia, Dr. Croke wrote: "This much, however, I must say, that our party has been long since estranged, and that there is no room in Ireland for a honest politician. For myself, 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 men, living in my time, for the recovery of Ireland's independence. All hope with me in Irish affairs is dead and buried. I have ever esteemed you as one of the honestest and most gifted of my countrymen, and your departure from Ireland leaves me no hope." That the archbishop of Cashel is not of the same mind now is well known. To-day he is the most active politician among the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland.

Archbishop Croke is a man of generous instincts, warm hearted, full of humor, and a capital platform speaker. In these respects he is unlike his brother prelates, the Catholic archbishops of Dublin, Dr. Walsh, who is cold, and, in style of speaking, so academic and diffuse as to easily tire an audience. Like the cardinal-archbishop of Westminster, Dr. Croke has been good material for the pen of novelist-politician, Mr. William O'Brien, in his novel, "When We Were Boys," describes the archbishop of Cashel as he knew him to-day. Here is his portrait: "The 'Doc' was the half-brother, half-cousin, Irish like of Very Rev. Meow O'Harte, D.D., the president of St. Feighal's—a strong-billed, massive-headed prelate, looking figure, with masses of stormy clouded wrinkles piled over his eyebrows, in the region to which physiologists assign quickness of perception and swiftness of action; an upper forehead where...

THE RAMPARTS OF THE REFLECTIVE were sounded off, as in all fine Celtic beads, into an imaginative arch; a square mouth, which would be a cruel mouth but for a twinkle of irony 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 ray or a dart of lightning."

The subject of our sketch was born near Mallow, county Cork, and in his 67th year. He was educated at the Irish College in Paris, that nursery of many an Irish ecclesiastical politician. Having passed with distinction through the usual course of studies, he was appointed to a professorship in the College of Messin, in Belgium. He soon after proceeded to Rome, 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 doctor of divinity. A year after winning these distinctions he was ordained a priest and returned to Ireland. He then entered Carling College as professor of rhetoric, and again went back to his alma mater, the Irish College in Paris, where he was engaged in teaching theology. In 1849 he returned to his native diocese, and was attached to the village of Charleville, county Cork, until 1858, when he was appointed president of St. Colman's College, Fermoy. This important position Dr. Croke filled with honor to himself and benefit to his church for seven years. He was then appointed to the pastoral charge of Doncaster and Charleville of the diocese of Cloyne. Five years later in 1870, he was selected by the Roman Pontiff to fill the vacant bishopric of Anklam, New Zealand. He returned to Ireland to fifteen years ago on his promotion to the archiepiscopal see of Cashel, and during that time has played an important part in 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 ecclesiasticalism of his high office. He is as sincere a politician as he is an earnest churchman. Archbishop Croke is...

A STABLEY FIGURE, tall and well-proportioned, with a face fresh and handsome. In manner he is frank and genial; and, having been fond of athletics in his prime, he is to-day as vigorous as the youngest ecclesiastic in his diocese. He resides in Thurles, a little market town, with a medieval air, situated in the heart of Tipperary. There is no mistaking the ecclesiastical centre of the archdiocese of Cashel, grouped as it is with ecclesiastical, religious and historic buildings. Next to the archbishop's house is a beautiful Byzantine-Romanesque cathedral, which has been justly styled the most exquisite gem of ecclesiastical architecture in Ireland. Immediately opposite to the Dominican Training College, an imposing building, worthy of a metropolitan city, Dr. Croke is not an admirer of the literature of...

the day, and he holds rather unorthodox views about books. He does not see much need of or any great good that can come from most of our modern publications, excepting always those of a purely scientific, statistical or matter-of-fact character. The mountain of dissertation, speeches, thymus, 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 archbishop himself has never troubled the printers beyond writing an occasional preface for some religious work. Ah, yes! we remember, he has once published a poem. He has no patience with those who find everything that is bad in smutteur theatricals and in the amusement of the people generally. He rails at those young men who affect the fashionable promenades of town and city, instead of straightening their backs on the "thicket field," and on one occasion gave vent to his feelings by turning out a song in which he satirized the "masses" 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 folios about it.

TORONTO BIGOTS AT WORK.

The Celebrate at Daniel O'Connell's Day Are Shaved 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 societies 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 riot occurred to-night, however, which was neither started nor helped by the Irish societies. Several files and drum bands from Parkdale, West Toronto 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 organizations 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 Moss Park rink yelling at and taunting the people inside. A few police were there and attempted to stop the mob, but could not, and a slight fracas occurred opposite the rink. Stones were thrown on both sides, 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 flashing mass while bands 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 thick with flying stones. Several policemen were struck but not much injured, and no arrests were made. At the corner of Sherbourne and Suter street another row occurred. The crowd reassembled there and set the police, but were dispersed, several of the police being injured. Several slight casualties occurred, one citizen being taken to the hospital with a severe cut in the head, and a woman 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 a military council sitting at the Saraskirah. The Sultan's secretary has ordered the Armenian Patriarch to send a circular to the churches advising the people to abstain from demonstrations. The Patriarch in the future will be held responsible for disorders, like those in the cathedral and will be considered an accomplice of the rioters. The Patriarch was also ordered to address a letter to the Sultan asking that severe punishment be inflicted upon the rioters held for trial and expressing gratitude for the aid rendered by Turkish soldiers in quelling 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 dispatch from Buenos Ayres says:—"Vice-president Pellegrini threatens to resign. Gelman has offered every post in the Cabinet to Opposition leaders, but each has declined the offer. The officers of government recently opposed to each other now fraternize and declare that henceforth the troops will be united. The naval officers have resumed their command. Policemen and firemen defend Gelman's house against a surprise by the army. Gelman has offered the city practically autonomy which has been sullenly refused." General Roca and General 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 Gelman's Cabinet. At the request of the German Government England 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. 3.5); 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 carats; 1 carat equals about 4 grains. A very fine diamond was exhibited in the Paris exhibition in 1889, which, when found, is said to have weighed 457 carats; it weighs 180 carats, and it is worth 40,000. The origin of the diamond is still involved in obscurity, and it has apparently not yet been prepared artificially. It is often found crystallized, and some of the crystals have curved faces. A comparatively small proportion of the total quantity of diamonds found are transparent enough to be worth polishing for gems. Diamond crystals are usually colorless or pale yellow, sometimes green, brown, blue, or even black. As the diamond is so hard, it can only be cut or polished by means of its own dust. A diamond is first shaped by careful splitting, or by rubbing two stones against each other; the faces are then cut by imbedding the stone in a mass of melted pewter, and pressing it on a rapidly revolving horizontal iron wheel, which is moistened with a mixture of diamond dust and oil. The value of the diamond for ornamental purposes is due to its splendid lustre, to its great refractive and dispersive power, by which white light is split up into its constituent colors, and lastly, to its great hardness, which enables it to retain its polish unscratched by ordinary dust. The natural crystals of the diamond are largely used for cutting glass. This property depends on the fact that the edges and faces of the crystals are often somewhat curved; so that when a curved cutting edge, the same curved edge, is seen on the hard steel wheel of the well-known American...

"glass-cutting." Any fragment of diamond will scratch glass, but only those natural crystals make the peculiar scratch or "out" which determines with certainty the fracture of the glass. Diamonds which are useless as gems, "bert," are broken up in a steel mortar, and the dust is valuable for cutting other gems and hard stones, such as transparent quartz or rock crystal (SiO2) used for the so-called "pebbles" for spectacles, etc.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Gems of Thought From Ho's Men Fast and Present.

Dignities are fruitful; dignity, alas! is sterile. "That which cannot be signed ought not 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. Never 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 curing, purifying and renewing all than Communion.—St. Cyprian. Forgiveness is the most refined and generous point of virtue to which human nature can attain. Cowards have done good and kind actions; but a coward never forgave. It is not his nature. Man goes to the dogma; woman is satisfied with the sacraments. Her instinct apprehends what his reason is slow to admit; that God allows Himself to be approached more readily than to be understood. "We pray for our fathers and bishops, and in general for all among us who are departed this life, believing that this will be the greatest help to them for whom it is made, whilst the holy and tremendous Victim lies present."—St. Cyril. And if for this present thou seem to be wretched, and to suffer shame undeservedly, do not therefore repine; neither 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 work.—Thomas a Kempis. If at any time thou 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 thousand times in a day, rise again and be renewed a thousand times in a day; and in what place thy thread was broken knit it together again, and do not go back to the beginning.—"Spaniel, Mystics." 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 gentleman and the Christian citizen. An honest ballot and social decency among Catholics will do more for God's glory and the salvation of souls than midnight flagellations or Compostellan pilgrimages.—Archbishop Ireland. The "Correspondence Catholique de Bruxelles" is responsible for the following item:—"Towards the close of 1889, the Holy Father Leo VII., in answer to some personages who had the honour of Papal audience, to present homage, made known not only the dread, but the almost certain pervasion of some terrible crash menacing society; Our Lord, said the Pope, will come no longer with gentleness and pacific aspect, but with anger, irritated face, to prove and purify His Church. Because added he, there are many defects even amid the just, and many patrie members amongst those who should be the bright examples. Leo VII. declared himself neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, nevertheless his head is filled with sad presciments; the tide of evil beating against the rock wherein is founded the Church permits only the discernment along the horizon of the impending wrath of God." Grave presciments.

Is there any earthly joy like the sense of pardon? 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 satisfyingness 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 awakens with a keener, fresher appetite for its obedient work for God. In prosperity, in adversity, in the love 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, pliancy, satisfaction, contentment. It has positively given us this world, while it was in the act of transferring us to the other. And is not salvation, when it is our own present interest, our immediate reward, and our earthly happiness to boot?—Father F. W. Faber.

Melancholy has his dangers. We love better to despair of ourselves than to condemn ourselves. Egotism conceals itself in the deceitful sanctity of our regrets. We are so much displeased with ourselves because we love ourselves too well. And, indeed, see how we take delight in melancholy; because it is one way of occupying ourselves with ourselves; second, because in default of merits which we would find in ourselves to admire, we are happy, at least, to manifest grief for not having them. It is a feeling in appearance, honorable. It is a sort of justice. It is almost a virtue. And also it is more convenient to dream than to act. Tears cost us less than sweat, and it is our worst that the inexorable sentence demands from us. It may then be the beginning of wisdom 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 descend into the prison. There must be something which is not human. This something is love, which alone changes remorse into penitence, which fratricides grief, and makes it germinate in generous resolutions.—Frederic Ozanam.

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 protection may be summed up in the statement that any article brought 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 sell their productions within its boundaries shall do so subject to a tax which will place them upon the same level, as regards the burdens of local taxation, as are the people amongst whom they are desirous of competing. To this principle the United States has of late years most consistently adhered. But, as previously pointed out, it was not always so well within the mark. At the close of the revolutionary war, while free trade ideas were still in the air, merchandise was imported from Great Britain in 1784 to the figure of thirty millions, while the exports amounted to nine millions. So inadequate was the protection given to their industries during this early period that when war broke out with Great Britain 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 prominent circumstance which fixes our attention and challenges our deeper regret is the general distress which pervades the whole country." After the raising of the duties in the above year and again in 1832, the same statesman was enabled to remark: "If the term of seven years were to be selected of the greatest prosperity which this people has enjoyed since the establishment of their present constitution it would be exactly that."

PERIOD OF SEVEN YEARS. "which immediately followed the passage of the tariff of 1824." In 1833, however, the pressure of southern influences compelled the gradual lowering of the tariff until the crash of 1837 took place, and a financial panic was inaugurated which lasted until 1842, producing almost universal bankruptcy. So severe, indeed, was the crisis that at times the president was unable to obtain his salary when due, and the agents of the government sent abroad in 1834 could get no respectable bank to place a loan upon the London market. A highly protective tariff was, however, enacted in August of that year, and the result became almost immediately perceptible. President Tyler being able to announce in his message of December, 1841, that: "Commerce and manufactures which had suffered in common with almost every other interest have once more revived, and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness." Since that time, with occasional changes in detail, protection has been, up to the whole, the economic gospel of the United States. The lesson we have to learn from this brief 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 the same manner as they treated England, and thus build up our manufactures and general wealth upon a similar foundation of patriotic protection. It should not be forgotten that the whole object of their policy in its early stages, and of ours at the present time is to save the forces of nature into the service of man, and in so doing give increased value to all raw materials, including land and labor. This has been the one political and economic principle of our neighbors which we should most certainly continue to copy, with immense benefit to ourselves and to our country.

Naval Movements. The official programme of the summer cruise of the North America and West Indies squadron shows it will leave Newport on August 6, arriving at Halifax on the 8th and leaving there on the 10th. 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 16th. The squadron consists of the following vessels:—Bellorophon (flagship), Canada, Buzzard, Commodore, Patricote and Thrush. Before proceeding to Montreal, the Admiral will exhibit his flag to the Canada, the Bellorophon remaining at Quebec. Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and costs, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth-ache and corns, removed as once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face Powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceals all the defects of nature. We have also a Long remedy which is infallible. Read the certificates which we publish every week. Dame V. B. Desmarais & Lacroix (s. k.) Filles, 1288 Miguemont street, cor. St. Elizabeth, Montreal.

The Commercial Progress of Canada.

Mr. R. O. Dunn writes on the above as follows:—From 1871 to end of 1879 the exports of our agricultural products averaged \$16,504,768 annually. But from 1880 to end of 1887 they increased to the sum of \$20,101,479 annually. The difference in favor of the last eight years is \$3,596,711 annually. The total gain in the eight years is over \$28,500,000. Let us look into the "exports of animals and their products." From 1872 to end of 1879 the average annual exports were \$13,773,549. But from 1880 to the end of 1887 they ran up to an average of \$21,737,810. This is an increase of over \$8,000,000 per annum, or over the grand sum of \$64,000,000 in eight years. During the three years preceding 1880 our average cattle exports to the United States were about \$150,000. But the average from...

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1880 to end of 1887 increased to \$762,500. Surely 500 per cent. ought to satisfy most people! During the same three years the average annual exports of cattle to England were \$1,185,903. 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 bad showing. This is an annual difference in favor of the last eight years of \$2,464,000. 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 \$3,097,532, \$4,885,043 and \$3,181,157. But in the corresponding three years since 1880 the exports of these articles increased to \$5,690,844, \$4,650,963 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 years is \$17,472,719, or an average of \$5,824,239, an annual increase of \$1,874,982.

THE ANGELUS. This celebrated picture was painted by the noted French artist, Jean Francois Millet, and the American Art Society paid \$11,000.00 for it, making it the highest priced picture ever sold. For a limited time only we will sell a splendid French Water Color of this famous picture for 50 Cents. They are well worth \$3.00. Send in your orders early, as we have only a few in stock. There will be no further expense to you than our price (50 cents) as we pay all other charges. Address, Wm. Dobie & Co., Publishers, 32 Front St. West, Toronto. 50-4

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. EXCURSION! MONTREAL TO St. John N.B. and Return...\$13 50 Halifax, N.S. and Return...\$16 50 On August 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, valid for going journey until August 20th, and return trip until August 31st, 1890, with stop over privileges. Choice of routes via Pt. Lewis (opposite Quebec) or Portland. For tickets, Pullman Car accommodation and other particulars, apply to the Company's Agents, Mr. W. D. O'Brien, 143 St. James street, Windsor and Balharbour Hotels and Bonaventure Station. J. HICKSON, General Manager. Montreal, August 7th, 1890. 2-1

ST. LEON SPRINGS SANITARIUM, ST. LEON, QUE. This celebrated establishment is one of the most beautiful and agreeable summer resorts on the continent, well adapted to the health of the invalid. The numerous hot springs which issue from the mountain annually will find in this year under the new management, more attractive than ever. The proprietors will do no stint in endeavoring to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests. Patients from Great Britain, Scotland, India, and the West Indies, in connection with this hotel offer a sure cure. Patients will be waiting for guests at the Springs on the arrival of all trains from Montreal and Quebec. For terms apply to THE ST. LEON MINERAL WATER CO., 54 Victoria Square, or to the proprietors of the famous St. Leon Mineral Water for sale throughout the entire Dominion. 47-8 M. A. THOMAS, Hotel Manager.

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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 80 years old, has for 70 years been an active worker in spreading the teachings of the church. First stationed at St. David's Yamaska he established many missions in the face of great hardships, laying the foundations of the now flourishing parishes of St. Pie, St. Bonaventure, St. Guillaume d'Upton, St. Germain, St. Eugene de Grantham, St. Theodore and St. Andre d'Acton. In 1855 he was called to Louisville, where he has since been. After the services in the church address of congratulation were read to the venerable priest from the parishes of Louisville (which was accompanied by a handsome oil painting of the curé); from St. Pie and St. David, while Mayor T. R. Normand, M.P.P., voiced the good wishes of the people of Three Rivers. The ladies of the parish gave a grand banquet in the convent, which was largely attended, among those present being Messrs. C. J. Coulombe, M.P.P., F. Yvanase, M.P.P., F. L. Desaulniers, M.P.P., J. Lessard, M.P.P., T. E. Normand, M.P.P., Lt. Col. A. Dufrene, Mayor T. J. Jacques, Alex. Desaulniers, ex M.P.P., and Louis Fréchette. The health of the curé was then drunk, and a poem, composed for the occasion, was read by its author, Mr. Louis Fréchette.

United States Jealousy. WASHINGTON, August 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the Senate his answer to the resolution introduced by Senator Culom, 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, B.C., who is authorized to examine 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 manner in which goods imported by the Grand Trunk Railroad are bonded, and whether any law is violated 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 change the existing method of inspecting and sealing 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, inasmuch 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 seal for any merchandise imported into British Columbia from China or Japan, or from any other country, except such as can be termed a neighboring country to the United States.

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

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

EDITED BY JOHN IVEAGH.

[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.]

PUZZLED.—The term "electors at large," which, as you say, you see mentioned in a book, is a term connected with the mode of the methods followed 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, 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 important political constitution.

Every effort was made to fill the strikers' places and \$70 a month was offered for Switchmen and \$85 for brakemen a considerable advance. Nine trains were enabled to leave New York on Sunday and seven arrived.

On Monday the officers announced the passenger traffic resumed at 10 o'clock on Monday at the Grand Central Station, New York, 13 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 great.

A Marine Disaster. QUEBEC, August 7.—Yesterday morning the steamer Lake Nepigon of the Beaver Line arrived in port with a strong flood tide was running. She was put ashore by the inspecting party.

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.

Almonite. At the last regular meeting of the Father Mathew Temperance Association of Almonite, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: Spiritual adviser, the Very Rev. Canon Foley, P.P.; president, John J. O'Neill; 1st vice-president, Richard McGregor; 2nd vice-president, Robert Johnson; treasurer, Patrick Daly; secretary, Ed. J. McGarry; assistant secretary, Ed. J. Bolin; John O'Neill, John O'Heare, Edward J. Smith, Edward Letang, H. M. O'Reilly, James Oakley and Patrick Oakley.

A Blaze on a Train. ACORN VAL, 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 flames spread rapidly and the car was destroyed, the passengers having a narrow escape.

A Sad Case. A Mrs. Jessie Campbell of Howick, an inmate of the new insane asylum, Montreal, committed suicide there on Monday by drinking carbolic acid in the absence of the nurse from her room, into which the sufferer entered and secured the poison.

ANNO DOMINI, 1919. The Louisiana State Lottery Company is peculiarly an institution of Louisiana. Its interest in its charities, and the popular appreciation of the company's efforts to advance the interests of the State, are too well known to be unmentioned at this late date. The legislature of Louisiana before adjourning on the 10th of July of this year, ordered that an 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.

The Louisiana Secretary of War has received from the Imperial authorities a sample of the new English service rifle enclosed in a handsome silver-mounted box. The rifle presents a remarkable contrast to the American military arm in several particulars, notably in respect to the caliber, which is .30, or about that of an ordinary pocket pistol. Nevertheless, with

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 "Christy Shop" hear from them.

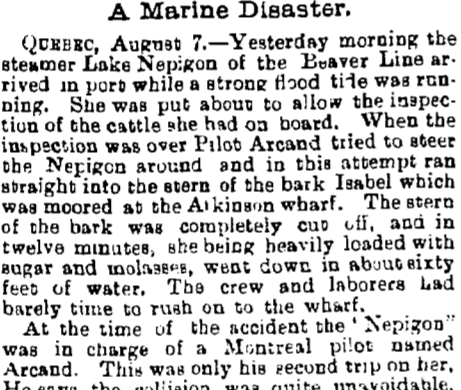
A Mad Soldier. HALIFAX, August 7.—The Kingston, Ja., Standard, received by steamer A.P., says a very serious case of insubordination happened at the Apollon Battery, near Port Royal. It appears that Sergeant White, of the 1st battalion of the West India regiment, has been in charge of the guard at Fort Augusta for six months, during which time he had very often applied to Captain Norris for leave to see his family but his applications were from time to time refused.

A HERO GONE. The Death of John Boyle O'Reilly. An Extraordinary Career Closed.—From Prison to Pinnacles of Fame—Patriot, Poet and Orator at Rest.

THE death of John Boyle O'Reilly, the famous poet, and editor of the Boston Pilot, removes from the ranks of Irish patriots one of the most prominent figures which adorn that brilliant pantheon. More than that, his career has been surrounded by a halo of romance, and his adventures "of moving accidents by flood and land" add to the interest of an eventful life.

John Boyle O'Reilly was born at Bowth Castle, Co. Meath, Ireland, June 23rd, 1844, and was the son of Mr. William David O'Reilly, an eminent scholar who for thirty-five years filled the post of master in the Northville Institution. His mother, Eliza Boyle, 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 the Irish Legion, especially distinguishing himself at the storming of Abois, where, under the concentrated fire of 2000 men, he carried the French colors over the ramparts. The subject of the present sketch was educated by his talented father, and at a very early age commenced to set type in the office of the Drogheda Argus.

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 that he enlisted in the 10th Hussars, then, as now, a crack regiment of cavalry. His design was to foment 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 mischievous efforts and affected to receive them in good part, were really playing the spy on the unseeing youth. He was closely watched by a sergeant, now, by the way, a major in one of the Dragoon Guard Regiments, and at last, three years, suddenly arrested on a charge of high treason. His trial brief and he was found guilty on the capital 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 whom were John Flood, 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 was not a disposition to become calmly resigned to his fate and from the outset his designs were to break away and once more

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 unsealed some years after and he told the story himself. "At last," he wrote, "after more than two 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 occurrence." 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 into account 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, whose parish" extended over hundreds of miles of bush and whose only parishioners 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. "It is an excellent way to commit suicide," he said and he would not speak of it any more. As he was

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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 not forgotten, and he narrates how one day he heard a "good-by" 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 took him to the coast. But before the whaler was reached the unfortunate man had to undergo terrible sufferings, being without 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 sufferer. At last an idea seized 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, he alone went this 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 voices on her deck. But once again the schooner 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 well-known news that the whalers were to sail next day, and that the "Gazelle," of New Bedford,

and that fifty 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 delivering vessel, O'Reilly being made welcome to the captain's cabin and the rough intruder being sent forward among the crew. Six months later, the Governor of Rodriguez, a British possession in the Indian Ocean, came on board to look for an "escaped convict from Australia, a black-haired man." The opportunity was taken of handing over Bowman, who was put in irons and sent on shore. It was feared that so make terms for his own release. So that night the ship's grindstone, with O'Reilly's hair, was thrown overboard and the cry of "man overboard" raised. O'Reilly was carefully concealed. Next day the Governor of Rodriguez came duly on board to demand the person of O'Reilly, Bowman, having told his tale. But so deceived had those on board been by the ruse practiced that they actually declared, some of them, they saw O'Reilly on deck, as the crew being examined and telling the same story in general terms the ship was permitted to leave. Two days after O'Reilly came on deck, to the great surprise of all on board. A month later and the ship's "sloop" was not off the Cape of Good Hope and the papers of a deserter from the O'Reilly were found on the deck. O'Reilly was 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 "Bonbray" a ship, which

REACHED PHILADELPHIA November 23rd 1869 where probably for the first time since leaving Australia, Mr. O'Reilly felt that his hair-breadth escape was over and that he might breathe safely. The long night was over and joy came with it, as the British O'Reilly was met, at his arrival in the United States that he became editor of the Boston Pilot.

For the last ten years Mr. O'Reilly's talent as a writer, lecturer and orator have 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 poetical aspirations which permeated them. He has known how to present the opinions on which the republic rests as once freshly and pointedly, and with a keen and earnest sympathy which has given his words an added value.

Mr. O'Reilly was one of the founders and was once the president of the Papyrus Club, and he was, as well, an active member of the St. Joseph, the Round Table and other literary clubs in Boston. In 1878 he married Miss Mary Murphy of the Boston, who, with four daughters, survives 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-three years old on Saturday, and he can not 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 eventual drama of the struggle for Irish liberty, the trial for high treason, the sentence to death, its commutation to imprisonment for life and then the years of penal servitude; the convicts down in Western Australia, the thrilling episode 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, to chill the current of his noble actions, he is a much younger man than the biographers make him out. He has kept himself young by a 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 light of day."

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE. MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 12, December 10.

SECOND MONTHLY DRAWING, AUGUST 13, 1890.

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THE IRISH POTATO CROP. The Probable Failure of the Yield in the Southwest.

The London Daily News refers as follows to the present situation to which editorial reference was made in our columns last week:—Some communications which we have received from Dublin and the Southwest of Ireland show only too clearly that a failure of the potato crop is imminent in some of the east regions. A complete cessation of the rainy weather, followed by prolonged sunshine, 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 situation—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 foreseen. The Irish newspapers, in occasional paragraphs and letters from Paddy's earthy Providence, the parish priests, have been giving warning of it. In several localities about the western and southwestern coast the fall disease has been showing signs.

But, according to our present information, Oasthaven 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 good as much as the best of times, these seacoast 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. Unless 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 recollection of a description given by landlord and peasant witnesses of this southwestern region before the Parnell commission. Starvation, or the risk of it, is chronic in those dreary seacoast parishes. To be "blue with hunger,"—if we may recall the expression of an agent witness—is a common face in the

ARCADIA OF THE LANDLORDS. Only that blue is hardly the correct expression. Gray with hunger is near the mark—pinned gray faces of silent men, women, and children. An Irish peasant who travels may come upon large stretches of country which, at a distance, seem to be nothing but grey rock. As he proceeds he discovers stray, stony 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 uncultivated tracts are sure to ask. The color, being of the color of the rock, and more like rabbit hutches than dwellings of human beings, are almost undiscernible until one is close upon them. One may know Paddy's cabin by the bluish smoke coming out of a hole in its roof, if he cannot distinguish it from the dreary chaos of rock and lumber about.

Along the western coast of Ireland there are scores and hundreds 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 between them and the America whether the green up land and grass have gone away and are gone, and of which the old, who only know it by report, speak always

WITH A STRANGE FAMILIARITY. In those dreary seacoast bits they don't speak of London, they speak of New York. They will speak of it often as the potato patches fail, and the need of remittance from son or daughter grows more pressing. If a realistic painter wants a live subject of our time let him go to the Western Irish coast when the blight is on its little potato patch drooping in slimy, black, moldorous rot.

By and by the parish priest will go round to inspect the potato stores. He will conduct his enquiries from hut to hut. "Well, Biddy how much of the potatoes have you left?" "Sure, your reverence, and thim's all." And the good priest may be seen poking with the point of his key into the worst of signs. In the hardiest times there is nothing else. During the day that is probably out seeking work in some distant parish as poor as his own. The signs of the children sitting mute at home might draw the tears down Paddy's iron cheek. If the potato crop does fail, no great help need be expected from the landlords—as a class. It will have to be a case of what Dursell called John Bull puzzled but still subscribing—"parade" 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 sooner die in a hole than beg. All the more reason why the English public should keep an eye upon him.

A clearer distinction, in the opinion of Dr. F. L. Lorange, 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. Athletic exercise gives special strength, while hygienic exercise is necessary for health. Unfortunately, nothing is rarer in practice than to see applied, with discretion, the gymnastic method that responds rationally to 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 endeavor is made to give them larger lungs, a stronger heart, a mere contractile 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 Society, Dr. Blake stated that extraction for instance of teeth was unnecessary. He was able to cure the most desperate cases 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 spirit of ether, seven drams; mix and apply to tooth.

Over forty years ago the president of the Provident Life Insurance Company, 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. over that of other companies.

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

HUMORS OF THE BLOOD & SKIN Cured by Cuticura. HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN AND SCALP. Itch, whether itching, horrid, & bleeding, scaly, crusty, pimply, blotchy, or copper-colored, with loss of hair, either simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, are speedily, permanently, economically, and infallibly cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humors Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infallible blood and skin purifiers, and daily effect more great cures of blood and skin diseases than all other remedies combined. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 50c; RESOLVENT, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Blood and Skin Diseases."

Backache, kidney pains, weakness and rheumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrated CUTICURA ASH-PAIN PLASTER, 50c.

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

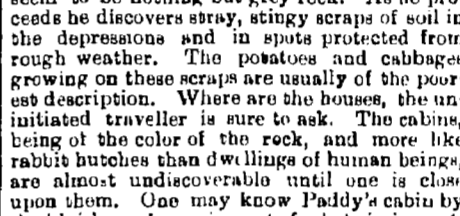
HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

The New Bishop of London. Rev. Dennis O'Connor, who has been nominated to the Bishopric of London, is a Canadian by birth, 50 years of age. He early determined to devote his life to the Catholic faith, and entered St. Michael's college at Toronto, Ont., with the intention of fitting himself for the ministry. He graduated with high honors at the Toronto college, studied for two years in France, and after visiting all places in Europe important for their connection with religious history, took orders in the church. Returning to America, Father O'Connor was made a professor of St. Michael's college, his alma mater, but soon resigned to accept the position of superior of Assumption college at Sandwich. When he returned 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 Father O'Connor it steadily advanced in efficiency and prosperity until it has reached the position that it now holds among Canadian educational institutions. The success of every project that Father O'Connor has undertaken, has been due to his great ability as an organizer and the broad and liberal view that he has taken of every day's life. Father O'Connor has continued at the head of Assumpt on college during a period of 22 years, up to the time of his present appointment, and his mastery of efforts will soon be felt in the new position that he profound learning and liberal ideas has won for him.

The Aborigine's sick headache, and foul breath, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE'S Bile Beans & Pills.

MARRIED. FLANNERY—MULLIGAN.—At St. Alonzo, Quebec village, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Father Letour, P.P., assisted by the Rev. Father Shiller, P.P., Sheverson, Thomas M. Mulligan, of Chateaufort, Ont., son of Mr. Hugh Mulligan, of Sney, Que., to Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of the late Wm. M. Flannery, of Pembroke, Ont., and step-daughter of Mr. P. Lynch, postmaster of Chateaufort.

DIED. KENNEDY.—In Quebec, on the 8th inst., Mary Griffin, beloved wife of John Kennedy, late of the County Killybeg, Ireland, for the past 46 years a resident of Quebec, aged 64 years. May her soul rest in peace.



ESTABLISHED 1868. SECOND-HAND PIANOS and ORGANS. Received as part payment. Low Prices and Easy Terms.

Write for Catalogues and mention this Journal.

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

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

Over forty years ago the president of the Provident Life Insurance Company, 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. over that of other companies.

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

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

ARALUEN.

In August, 1882, a young Australian poet died in Sidney. His name was Kendala. 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 soul!

These great Spanish lords, their dependents lived with them generation after generation, more like the relationship that existed between the chiefs and the retainers in the old feudal times than that which subsists between great houses and their dependents in later days.

voice. "They have fired the train. The explosion will come in a moment." Cantrell stood mute and motionless. His heart almost ceased to beat. Death was advancing upon them with noiseless but swift and certain steps; and they were utterly powerless to prevent it.

swords and courtly manners, would tempt your life by asking you to make choice between them. Is not that so, Agnese? and the young lady laughed merrily as she put her question.

Free Trade in East Africa. LONDON, August 1.—In reply to questions asked by Mr. Buchanan, member for West Edinburgh, Sir James Ferguson, parliamentary secretary of the Foreign office, stated in the House of Commons to-day that Germany had agreed to apply the free trade provisions of the Berlin act of 1885 to the whole German sphere of influence in East Africa except a strip of coast territory ten miles deep belonging to Zanzibar.

A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysteria, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Insanity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness. EPILEPTIC SINCE CHILDHOOD.

IN MONTREAL By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence Street. Agents: — B. E. McCall, No. 2123 Notre Dame street; J. O. T. Lyons, etc.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY This is for Churches, Chimes, School Bells, etc. Warranted to give satisfaction. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT? A line may be a very long one and yet be the shortest between given points.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO. Church Bells, School and Fire Alarm Bells. Casts and repairs all sizes of bells.

TC PARENTS. Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhoea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. COOPER'S INFANTS' SYRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine process of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which bears many heavy doctor's bills.

THE "True Witness" Job Printing Office is now in full swing. Send in your orders.

The Haunted Church.

By JAMES MURPHY. CHAPTER XVII.—Continued. The old Don pressed his hand in silence—his heart was to full to speak. Meantime the armed household came trooping about.

CHAPTER XVIII. IN THE COLLEGE AT CHARENTE.—AGNESE. The summer had gone and the winter days had come. It was the eve of Christmas, and the high-class boarding-school at Charente was about to break up for Christmas vacation.

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.

REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax, N.S., is happy to testify to the benefit received from our Butterfly Belt and Actina. SENATOR A. E. BOISFORD, Sackville, N.S., advise everybody to use Actina for falling eyes.

The Only Appliances HAVING ABSORBENT QUALITIES. A New Lease of Life. A Cure Without Medicine. All diseases are cured by our Medicinal Electric Belt and Appliances. On the principle that Electricity is Life, our Appliances are brought directly into contact with the diseased part.

W. T. BAER & CO. NO VINEGAR OR ACID USED. 171 Queen Street West, Toronto.

HOUSE AND HOUSEWIFE.

SHE WILL FIND A LOVER.

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

NAMES OF FABRICS.

Trade names of fabrics are nearly all derived from places where they were first manufactured. Damask is from the city of Damascus...

SOME SOUND ADVICE.

Do not be afraid to call one of your boys "Patrick." It is a noble name that has been borne by hundreds of noble men...

FASHION NOTES.

Plush and velvet are not used any more for covering sofa pillows. All the beach shoes are a dark almond in color...

THE KITCHEN.

Tomatoes LYONNAISE. Peel and cut into small pieces half a dozen green-sized solid tomatoes. Let them stand...

stirred. Add a couple of any kind of gravy or broth, and a tablespoonful of minced parsley...

CORN AND OKRA.

Okra is a vegetable of southern fame too little known in our northern gardens. The tender young pods, flooded with the corn...

SUCCO-TASH.

With Lima beans to form succotash, a spoonful of flour mixed with the butter to make a very slight thickening...

SOUTHERN TOMATO SOUP.

This is a real Kentucky dish. Sald two quarts of tomatoes in three pints of water after washing. Rub the tomatoes through a colander...

CORN AND TOMATOES.

The combination of corn and beans is more common but not more satisfactory than that of corn and tomatoes. Cooked in equal quantities...

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...

GREEN CORN.

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

Our own sweet and succulent Indian corn is in fact one of the most nutritious articles of a vegetable diet. It is also one that lends itself most readily to the skillful combinations of the cook.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Notable Facts.—Intense heat augments the annoyance of skin disease, and encourages the development of febrile disorders...

Last week the Queen left Osborne house for a drive to witness the yacht squadron parade at Cowes. Her carriage had to cross a steam ferry on a pontoon...

THE FARM.

GAPES.

Fanny Fields says she has cured chicks of the gapes by fumigating with carbolic acid. She has a box with a division in the centre...

A VALUABLE SOW.

A sow that tenderly cares for her pigs is more valuable as a breeder than one of better breeding but careless. The number of pigs annually lost by careless sows is very large...

HOW TO KILL SOBBEL.

The Country Gentleman, advising a correspondent 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 "sour soil" exist...

SALTPETRE FOR BUGS.

Dissolve one teaspoonful of saltpetre in a pint of water. A pint poured around each hill of cucumbers or squashes is very good for the plants and very bad for the bugs...

SCALY LEGS IN FOWLS.

Coal oil is a cure for scaly legs in fowls. Dip the feet and legs into a can of oil, holding them there a minute so the oil will penetrate under the scales and kill the insects that cause the trouble...

POISONING CUT WORMS.

If Paris 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 banished.

FRUIT TREES IN GRASS.

Meadows and sowed grain crops are especially harmful to newly set fruit trees, and clean and mellow broadcast cultivation is best. But young trees, for a few of their first years, if not practicable to have a clean and mellow sward...

PLANTING POTATOES IN AUTUMN.

An inquirer asks why all his experiments have failed in planting early potatoes in autumn for starting soon in spring. They always fail to grow, and are killed by frost...

REMEDIES FOR ROUPE.

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 sneezing, hoarseness and slight ruffling of the nostrils.

SALT FOR OUR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Salt is a matter not properly done by one farmer in twenty. Stock need salt as much as human beings. It is a constant part of their system, continually being worn out and constantly needing replenishing.

antagonizes bodily thrift. When out is have been without salt some time, they will gather about a person when he goes into the field with a dish of it...

The farmers all over the country are disturbed by a remark of a railroad magnate who said that the reason why he decidedly preferred a farmer Legislature to a lawyer Legislature was that he could not buy lawyers for much less than \$1,000 each...

FARMING IN THE U.S.

Its Decadence—Causes Thereof and the Disagreeable Outlook for the Future. 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 granary of wheat and corn—is one of the phenomena which the census of 1890 is making more conspicuous.

THE LAST DECADE.

while the city of Reading, within the same boundaries, has gained 15,812, warranting the conclusion that the farming population of that county has decreased nearly 3,000. These examples are among the striking evidence 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 the Ohio, is no longer yielding to the ploughman the rich rewards of former years.

DESERTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

farms is likely to go on. Another view is that of the Chicago Tribune, which finds an argument in favor of opening foreign markets. Referring to the most favored sections of the State, who stands as the representative of tens of thousands in the North-west, rather more wheat and corn than he can find a market for.

THREE HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, C. & O. R., will sell, on Tuesdays, September 9th and 23rd, and October 14th, tickets for Excursion to the West, Southwest and the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and the Northwest.

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY. How Lost! How Regained. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. KNOW THYSELF. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED! L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879...

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, SEPTEMBER 9, 1890. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each.

AGENTS WANTED. For CASH RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. Return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of the Institution, whose character is recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S SELF-RAISING FLOUR. IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it, as all others are imitations.

For all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing call at THE TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, No. 761 Craig Street.

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED. BYRNES—MORRIS—Patrick Byrne, North Main Street, to Katie, only daughter of Captain Glenn Morris, North Main Street, West...

DIED. BROWNE—At 2 New Street, Mallow, John Browne, 69 years.

FAIRN—At 2 Wall Street Terrace, St. Columba's Wells, Londonderry, William Farren.

McDONALD—At the Christian Schools, Middleton, County Cork, Brother Regis McDonald, in the 57th year of his age, and 40th of his religious life.

McDONALD—At Ardough, Bridget, wife of Edward McTear, 50 years.

McDONALD—At the Christian Schools, Middleton, County Cork, Brother Regis McDonald, in the 57th year of his age, and 40th of his religious life.

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Health Before All.

Illness Detected at Eyesight. EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE on Sunday.

CERTIFICATE. I hereby certify that I have been cured of a disease which impaired my health considerably. I was troubled with dyspepsia and general debility.

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.

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 imitations.

COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER
IS PURE,
HONEST GOODS
Will do MORE WORK for SAME
COST than any other com-
posed of equally safe
Ingredients.
McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND
THE ONLY GENUINE.

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.
In fact, 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 recognize sadly that the years are
going by. I realized this truth in an especial
manner a couple of days ago as I walked down
the steps of the members' entrance to the
House of Commons, arm in arm with Mr. E.
T. Gourley, the junior member for Sandar-
land. As I chatted pleasantly with him, my
mind went back to a memorable Parliamen-
tary decision of exactly sixteen years ago,
a decision which I remember distinctly although
I was not anywhere in the neighborhood of
Westminster at the time. Mr. Gourley was
honourably and intimately associated with
that decision, hence its being suggested to
me by his companionship the other 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 over
the policy which Great Britain formerly
pursued in regard to Ireland.

1874.
It was on the 30th of June, 1874, that Mr.
Isaac Butt, in his capacity of leader of the
Irish Parliamentary party of the day, sub-
mitted the Home Rule question to the House
of Commons for the first time. He did not
ask the House directly to grant Home Rule
to Ireland. He only touched the mere fringe
of the subject by requesting that a commit-
tee should be appointed to examine, and report
upon the nature and extent of Ireland's
demand for Home Rule. In 1890 we have
got far beyond that point. We now demand
the thing itself, and what is more we are
going to get it. The debate on Mr. Butt's
motion occupied two nights—that of Tuesday,
June 30th, and of Thursday, July 2nd. Mild
and innocuous as the demand of the Irish
leader in that day was it nevertheless was
rejected by an overwhelming majority. The
vote in favour of the motion was 81, against
it 453. Of the representatives of the Irish
constituencies who took part in the division,
51, or 53 including the two tellers, supported
Mr. Butt while 35 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 en-
quiry 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 false-
minded British members it has to be told to
Mr. Gourley's credit that he was one.

THE FIRST VOTE.
Even if it does remind me that I am get-
ting 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
in the front in Parliament, and they, I hope,
are destined to bear a hand in the final strug-
gle with its rapidly approaching and which is
destined to give back to Ireland the Sonnet
which she lost in 1800. These three men
who are still to be met with in St. Stephen's
are Sir William Lawson, Mr. Thomas Butt,
and Mr. Gourley. Of the remaining seven
British members who supported the old
Irish demand that was put forward in 1874,
one single representative hailed from Scot-
land and one from Wales. As far as Scotland
and Wales are now concerned the pendulum
has swung heavily to the other side. Analys-
ing the verdict given by England, Scotland,
Wales, and Ireland on the question of Home
Rule in the general election of 1890, Mr.
Gladstone has put these facts on record, "Of
these four nationalities, there have spoken
for Irish autonomy, there have spoken
for the retention of the Union, there have de-
cided that the time in which the fourth has
forbidden it. Scotland has approved our
policy by three to two, Ireland herself
by four and a half to one, and gallant Wales
by five to one. In the aggregate they have
returned more than 150 supporters of the
policy, and rather above 50 against it; or
three to one in its favour." Decidedly
in the broadening and widening of a sense of
fair-play towards Ireland as well as in the
matter of the lapse of time we have got far
away from 1874.

THOSE WHO HAVE GONE.
The single Scotch member who in Mr.
Butt's era voted in his favour was, strange to
say, that erratic creature, Mr. Edward Jen-
kins, the author of "Glims' Baby," who hap-
pened at the time to be member for Dundee.
The Welsh member was Mr. Ellis Sytoun,
who represented the Flint Boroughs, and who,
poor fellow, is since dead. I have now
named five out of the ten British members
who voted in the minority of 61. The remain-
ing five were Messrs Joseph Cowen and
Hamond, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; Sir Joseph
Simon, of Dewsbury; J. K. Cross, of Bolton;
and Sir Charles Dilke, of Chelsea. Of these
I fancy Sir Joseph Simon and Mr. J. K. Cross
have joined the majority. As we cry in Ire-
land, "may the turf lie light on their graves!"
In a day when our country had but few
friends in the British Parliament they stood
jealously by her side. These ten men, whom
I have named and of whom Mr. Gourley is
one were pioneers in a cause which has now
thousands of adherents in all parts of Great
Britain. In 1886 when Mr. Gladstone's Home
Rule Bill was rejected by 241 votes to 311,
the Irish party to the number of 85 voted in
the minority. That left a balance of 228
British members who cast all doubts and an-
nouncements to the winds and boldly went
into the lobby in favour, not merely of an enquiry into
the nature and extent of Home Rule, but ab-

olutely in support of a well-defined and
complete scheme of Home Rule itself.
Advances from 10 members who voted for
mere enquiry in 1874 to 228 members who
voted for an elaborate and comprehensive
Home Rule Bill in 1887 is not by any means
a bad growth.

A GREAT CHANGE.
Looking 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 opponents in
the discussions of that year, the main line of
argument advanced by them against the Irish
leader, appear ludicrously grotesque to our
eyes. "Men may die, but causes live," was
not one of those maxims which impressed
themselves on the minds of the Tory party,
or that matter indeed, on the minds of the
Liberal party either—in that Parliamen-
tary Session of sixteen years ago when Mr.
Gourley was one of the ten British members
who voted as the Irish people would wish
them to vote. Home Rule was pesh-pushed
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 craze,
a passing aberration which with mild treat-
ment would speedily vanish. This was what
we said. It all sounds very funny now when
the settlement of the question of giving self-
government to the Irish people is one of only a
trivial matter. Here is an extract from the
speech of the Right Hon. J. T. Ball, the Irish
Attorney-General of the day, which will not
degenerate into a mere recital, without an ac-
companyment of laughter. "Safety lay," said
the Attorney-General in replying to Mr.
Butt's speech, "in not paltering with this
question. It should be met with a thorough
and determined and uncompromising op-
position. Let them meet it (the Home
Rule demand) as they had done the Scotch
agitation. Let them refuse to listen to it.
(Cheers.) If they met it in the same way
they might anticipate the same end. It too
would ignore itself. It, too, would leave no
impression except on the page of history. . . .
The only wonder of the spirit of history
would be at the folly, the ingratitude which
gave a temporary importance to what was so
feeble and so worthless in itself." That is an
extract from the parliamentary report to be
found in the Times. The events which have
happened since this speech was delivered have
fallen far below the prophesies as actually
said. The very first name on the list of those
who have disgraced the name of the
Times. The claim put forward on behalf of
Ireland was "so feeble and so worthless,"
we were told by others as well as by the Irish
Attorney-General at the time, that it would
soon die. Knowing, as we know now, what
has really taken place, we may quote from
Goldsmith and say "the man recovered from
the bite, the dog it was that died." The
Home Rule question was never so strong as
it is to-day. It embodies a living, uncon-
querable, irresistible principle. It is on the
threshold of triumph. Where are the men who
gave fierce opposition to it and foretold its
early collapse in 1874? Mostly dead like
the dog in Goldsmith's poem. A character-
istically blither and flippant speech was made
against Mr. Butt's motion by Mr. Disraeli, as
he then was. Vehement opposition was also
offered to it by Mr. Rosbuck, Mr. Richard
Smyth, member for Kerry, Mr. O'Donoghue,
Sir E. Legard, Lord Colclough, Mr. Connolly
and Mr. Parnell. What power have these
men now to impede the onward march of the
Irish national cause? We must go to the
land of Shadows for a reply. The claim "so
feeble and so worthless in itself," has out-
lived them all.

CHANGES.
A study of the division list which records
the names of those who voted for and against
Mr. Butt's motion is not without its philo-
sophical interest. The names on the list of those
who voted in the "aye" lobby is that of poor
Joseph Gillis Biggar. The name of Mr. Parnell
is absent, but at that time he had not a
seat in the House. Only four members out of
the 51 Irish members who voted "aye"—r 53
including Mr. Butt and Mr. O'Shaughnessy,
the tellers—have seats in the House now.
These are Mr. Richard Power, Mr. Edward
Shiel, Colonel Nolan, and Sir Joseph
McKenna. Death has overtaken men like
Joseph Renavne, A. M. Sullivan, Joseph
Biggar, Major O'Gorman, Dr. Ward, E. J.
Synan, Sir John Gray, Sir Colman O'Leighlin,
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 no longer, from
one cause or another, in the Irish party are
John O'Connor Power, Mitchell Henry, Row-
land Pennohy, Bennet-Bassett, Sir Patrick
Allen, Keys O'Flynn, The O'Connors, Dr.
William Shaw, Arthur Moore, George E.
Kilgobbin, George Hardly Kirk, and Richard
O'Shaughnessy. Amongst the names ap-
pearing in the majority against Mr. Butt's motion
are Arthur James Balfour, then member for
the borough of Hertford, William Henry
Smith, Lord Randolph Churchill, the
Marquis of Hartington, and Mr. Goschen. 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 too weak to sus-
tain 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
interval of sixteen years, except the cause in
whose behalf Mr. Butt spoke. That, thank
God, is unchanged and unchangeable.

A YOUNG MEMBER.
Some personal memoranda, which have not
as yet seen the light, and which I have, for
the most part, gleaned from the men who
shared in that memorable debate and division
of sixteen years ago, may fittingly terminate
this article. I have mentioned that, of the
surviving colleagues of Mr. Butt who have
still seats in the House of Commons, one is
Mr. Power—now the genial and popular
senior "Whip" of Mr. Parnell's party. This
reference to Mr. Power reminds me that
there is a general impression abroad that
nobody can take a seat in St. Stephen's 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
it is a newly-elected member, whom the speaker
knew to be under age, presented himself at
the Bar to be sworn in, 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 preponderance of activity to be on
the side of the minor. 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
of being 21 years of age. I sincerely hope
that as a consequence of this revelation Mr.
Power, who is regarded with such warmth by
his comrades, will not be sent either to the
Clock Tower or to Millbank.

A COMICAL INCIDENT.
Mr. Richard Power, I remember, was un-
intentionally at the time the means of mak-
ing Mr. John O'Connor Power look some-

what ridiculous in the eyes of the public.
Many of them will remember the incident to
which I am going to refer. It was Mr.
O'Connor Power's desire to speak in the
debate as soon as he found an opportunity.
With this purpose in view he prepared an
elaborate and eloquent oration, the manu-
script of which, as I heard the story, he
handed to the editor of the Freeman's Jour-
nal, with instructions that as soon as it was
noticed that he (Mr. Power) had spoken, the
speech was to be inserted in the proper place
in the parliamentary report of the Freeman.
Even so it was done. Word was sent over
the Freeman wire from the House of Com-
mons that "Power is up," and the next
morning a full report of the elaborate and
eloquent oration appeared in that portion of
paper devoted to the proceedings of Parliamen-
tary history. I must say the speech read very
well. It was in fact a very good speech.
The only fault, or rather, the only objection
to it, was that it was a little too long.

"A land of just and old renown,
Where Freedom broadens slowly down
From precedent to precedent."
Matters, however, had got a little mixed.
The Power 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
said he was considerably taken aback to find
himself credited with thoughts and phrases
which he had never framed or uttered. His
surprise probably was only equalled by the
surprise of Mr. O'Connor Power, whose feelings
must not have been of the sweetest kind
when he saw his fine speech gratuitously
thrown away.

IT HAS OFTEN BEEN SAID THAT THE fight
for Home Rule under Isaac Butt was a sham
fight. Looking back at it now, it must be
admitted that there was neither heart nor
reality about the conflict. The fault was not
poor Butt's altogether. It was simply im-
possible for him to prosecute a vigorous and
offensive campaign with the forces at his
disposal. On the wildest imagination fancy a
war to the death when the blows had to be
struck home by such heroes as C. J. Fay,
George Errington, C. H. Malden, Sir George
Colthurst, and Sir Patrick O'Brien! How
lukewarm and careless were the followers of
Mr. Butt in the cause which they were elected
to serve is admirably shown by a story told to
me by Colonel Nolan in connection with Mr.
Maurois Brooks then one of the members for
Dublin. It would have been thought that
he, elected as Home Ruler would, at all
hazards, have made a point to vote for a Home
Rule motion when made by their leader. Mr.
Maurois Brooks, however, was of the opinion,
apparently, that social engagements should
be put before political pledges. Doubt-
less in this he thought as many others among
his colleagues thought. At all events Mr.
Brooks' 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
Woleley at dinner on the night of the divi-
sion, and that the attraction of such distin-
guished society was infinitely greater than
that of Westminster, even though the cause
of Home Rule could have been served by his
presence there. With materials such as these
working out the problem of Ireland's legisla-
tive freedom it was full time that a Parnell
and a Biggar should make their appearance
on the scene. If these two had not put in an
appearance in the political arena and—in-
clude in an extravagant assumption—if Ire-
land had remained committed contendedly to
a parliamentary policy, with such men as
those of sixteen years ago 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 mem-
ber in the Glasgow Observer.)

A DREADFUL SCENE.

Kemmler, the Auburn Convict, Executed by
Electricity—A Banging Affair and Sad
Results.
AUBURN, N. Y., August 6.—William Kemmler
was executed for the murder of his wife
to-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 nerve was won-
derful; he never flinched, but directed the
adjustment of himself in the chair and coun-
seled the warden to moderation to secure
perfect safety. The shock was given at 6.43,
and was continued about eighteen seconds.
Two minutes after the current was out 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
mouth, the chest heaved and there was a
wheezing in the throat. The shock was again
put to the prisoner, who, the doctor re-
marked, was unconscious from the moment
of the first shock. After a short time some
appeared at the back, the flesh was burning.
The spectators were most trying. The man,
the doctors say, suffered no pain, however.
The warden says the voltage at the first
shock 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 Kemmler's face, his eyes were found half
open and his expression, while not normal or
pleased, was not horrifying to see.

TO THE DEAF.
A person cured of Deafness and notes in the
head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy.
Will send a description of it free to any person
who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John Street,
Montreal.

**Stop that
CHRONIC COUGH NOW!**
For if you do not it may become con-
sumptive. For Consumption, Croup, Whooping
Cough, Debility and Wasting Diseases,
there is nothing like
**SCOTT'S
EMULSION**
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and
HYPOPHOSPHITES
Of Lime and Soda.
It is almost as palatable as milk. Far
better than other so-called Emulsions.
A wonderful food product.
SCOTT'S EMULSION
Is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be
sure and get the genuine. Sold by all
Dealers at 50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.



DR. SEY'S REMEDY

Dr. SEY'S REMEDY, the Great French
Remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Affections,
Constipation and all diseases of the stomach,
liver and bowels.
Dr. SEY'S REMEDY is composed of the purest
aromatics which stimulate the digestive organs,
and which, far from weakening like most medi-
cines, imparts tone, and strengthens the system.
Further it contains a substance which acts
directly on the bowels, so that in small doses, it
prevents and cures constipation, and in larger
doses it acts as one of the best purgatives.
It is important to note that Dr. SEY'S REMEDY
can be taken in any dose without disturbing the
habits or regime of those who take it.
Sold by all Druggists, \$1.00 per Bottle.

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1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
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Practical Sanitarian,
PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTER,
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER.
117 Collere Street. Telephone 2582

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.
FLOUR.—The cleaning out of the stock of the
Parsons, Laprairie Milling Co'y by their agents
here, amounting to about 60 carloads at a slight
advance in price has been the chief topic in Mani-
toba strong bakers of late. The agent says he
is certain 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 they 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
\$5.10 to \$5.15. In Ontario flour the market is
quiet but steady with sales of straight rollers at
\$4.80 to \$4.84. The market prices are 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; Superior, \$3.75 to \$4.50;
Fine, \$3.25 to \$4.00; City Strong Bakers, \$3.00
to \$3.25; Strong Bakers, \$5.00 to \$5.25; On-
tario bags—superior, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Ontario
bags—fine, \$1.45 to \$1.85; Ontario bags—extra,
\$2.00 to 2.35.
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
Standard. We quote Standard in bbls at \$4.85
to \$5.45, and granulated at \$5 to \$5.10.
Corn.—The market has again been excited in
sympathy with the advance in the west. Sales
have been made here in car lots at 60c to 62c
dried, one lot reported as high as 65c.
OATS.—Market still firm, with prices slightly
advanced. Lower Canada having sold at 48c to
49c per 32 lbs and Upper Canada at 47c.
BARLEY.—Market firm. Fine malting barley
is not offered 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 55c.
WHEAT.—Sales are reported at 80c to 90c
in bond.

PROVISIONS.

POBD, LARD, &c.—The market has ruled
fairly firm during the week with small business
transactions. There has been some demand on the
part for selected lard, but not clear, but only in a
jobbing 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 \$17.00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$19.00
to \$20.00; Lard, Western, in pairs, per lb, 9 1/2c
to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pairs, per lb, 8 1/2c
to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 12c; Tallow, com-
mon, refined, per lb, 5 1/2c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—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
offerings, but they are meeting with very poor
success. One factoryman was in town this week
offering 275 tubs of June and July creamery at
17c, also selected lard, but not clear, but only in a
jobbing way. Another factoryman was
offering 100 tubs of July, he had previously of-
fered 17c, but now the best figure buyers cared
to pay was 16c. Another lot 150 tubs June and
July creamery was offered at 17c, and because
that price was unobtainable the holder ordered
17c, also selected lard, but not clear, but only in a
jobbing way. Still another lot of 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 Mon-
treal, and still no buyer or buyers are anxious to
invest. The above is sufficient to give some in-
sight into the creamery market. Of course a
single package of choice fresh made might com-
mand 18c, but this is regarded as an extreme
figure, and 16c to 17c is a fair range of value.
In Eastern Townships dairy there have been
sales at from 14 to 16c in jobbing lots, single
packages of choice lard made being 16c. Western
has changed hands for Newfoundland as
12c, also selected lard, but not clear, but only in a
jobbing way. There is still some
old and mixed lots of this season's make of-
fered, but it is almost impossible to draw a bid,
although they can be picked up at most ridicu-
lously low prices. There has been some demand
for old condensed lots for Toronto, and our com-
mission house are praying that they may be re-
lieved of the stuff for the sake of getting some-
thing out of them.
Creamery, 16c to 17c; Eastern Townships,
13c to 16c; Morrisburg, 13c to 16c; Western,
12c to 14c; Old tallow, 5c to 8c.
CHEESE.—The chief excitement of the cheese
market is the almost complete absence of orders
for 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 withholding supplies of the
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 quan-
tities of fine colored cow July, for which
holders ask full prices, say 8 1/2c to 9c, one lot of

200 boxes being placed at 8 1/2. Finest colored
owing to scarcity are now at a premium of 8 1/2
to 9c, which some very good stock obtainable
at 8c. The sale was made of between 200 and
300 boxes of a pea Western factory at 8 1/2c and
covered as follows: On any thing but solid
fish cool cheese, the market unquestionably
evinces a weak undertone owing to a number
of lots being more or less effected by the extra-
ordinarily severe heat of the past week. Sales
of underpriced goods have transpired at 7 1/2c to
7c, one small lot selling at quite a shade below
the market rate. The quantity, however, was
very poor. After an active experience in
shipping from the very commencement of the
season the present bill is only what could be ex-
pected, and when business is resumed, it will
remain to be seen which side will have the ad-
vantage, British buyers or Canadian exporters.
At the Brookville board on Thursday 5,300
boxes were offered. About 100 at 8 1/2c to
8 1/2c. Colored grades at top prices.

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 14c to 16c per dozen, for as much
as can be had from them here. Sales have
recently made of Canadian eggs: 1, Eastern 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 ex-
pected. Market on spot firm, with quotations
\$1.65 to \$1.85 in jobbing lots; \$1.50 to \$1.60
for old lots.
BREWERY.—Market very quiet at unchanged
prices, 24c to 25c per lb.
MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—Slow demand,
market quiet, little moving West. Quotation
nominal at 7c to 7 1/2c in round lots; 7 1/2c to 8c
for jobbing trade. Syrup 60c to 65c per tin,
and 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c 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 crop therefore 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 Ontario,
however, advices regarding new honey are very
encouraging, a fair average crop being expected.
Sales of choice Ontario St. Antoine white clover
honey have been made at 18c per lb actor,
and we quote 16c to 18c per lb.
HOPS.—The firmer tone to this market is well
sustained by stronger advices from European,
American and Canadian sources. From Ontario
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
hay occurred at \$7.50 to \$9.00 per ton, and
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 stacked. Poor
hay ranges from silage at from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per
ton.
STRAW.—American buyers have been scouring
Ontario for dry straw, and have paid \$3.00
to \$11.00 per ton, the bulk at \$11.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—Only about eleven or twelve car-
loads of American early apples have been re-
ceived this season which is a very small im-
portation 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 \$1.60 per bbl as to
quality. A lot of late apples, of the variety
usually 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 pretty fair crop in
Canada, while in 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 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c in round quan-
tities, and for home use at 4c to 4 1/2c. The market
holders are firm at 7c per lb., one lot being
placed at that figure.
ORANGES.—The market is steady but the
season 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 at 10c to 12c for
\$1.50 to \$2.00 per box; plums, \$2.50 to \$3.00,
but some extra fancy Hungarian sold at \$3.25;
grapes have changed hands at \$3.00 per basket.
GRAPE.—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 1/4c per bunch in round lots. Choice lots are
single bunches, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bunch. About
six or seven cars are expected as being
received this week. Owing to free arrivals of
other fruit, the demand is less brisk.

LEATHER.

This market continues strong and the in-
dications are that still higher prices will rule in
the near future. At least, all the conditions
that way at present. Shoes men are busy
preparing to realize the fact and are acting in
accordance, and the leather men speak of some
nice orders at advanced figures; in fact, no
occasion will be allowed. In addition to all
this there is the prospect of a good export
outlet for considerable more stock owing to the
favorable condition of the British market.
Private cables to a leading expert here state
that his shipments have met with a most grati-
fying 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 firmness of the hide market quo-
tations on block and for shipment have been
advanced 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c per cask, and we see
that prices here are 1 1/2c higher all round with no
prospect of any concession being allowed. We
quote:
Spanish sole B.A. No 1, \$21 to \$22; Spanish
sole B.A. No 2, 18c to 19c; Spanish sole or-
dinary No. 1, 18c to 19c; Spanish sole ordinary
No. 2, 14c to 15c; China sole No. 1, 18c to 19c;
China sole No. 2, 14c to 15c; hand sole No. 1,
1 1/2c to 2 1/2c; English oak sole, 40c to 45c;
rough, light, 20c to 25c; 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 lona, 28c to 30c;
upper, Scotch grained, 28c to 30c; buff, 13c to
15c; pebble toe, 12c to 14c; glider sole, 12c
to 14c; split, medium, 15c to 20c; split, junior,
13c to 15c; split, calf, 25c to 28c; calfskin,
light, 40c to 45c; calfskin, heavy, 45c to 60c;
calfskin, French, imitation 60c to 70c; calfs-
skin, French, 60c to \$1.35; kippskin, English,
55c to 70c; patent, cow, 15c to 20c; kid, French,
\$10 to \$20.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock at these yards for
week ending August 7, were as follows:—
Oats, Sheep, Hogs, Cows,
2232 2482 537 40
Over from last week. 774 250
Total for week. 3006 2732 537 40
Left on hand. 100 15 45
Receipts export of cattle for week at these
yards have falling off with the bad reports from
the British market there was but little inquiry
for the choice stock. The butchers' market
with an over supply opened up weak, but with
lighter offerings strengthened toward the close.
The hog market shows no change, \$5.60 re-
maining best value. Receipts of calves falling
off. We quote the following as being fair
values. Cattle, export, 4 1/2c to 5c; Butchers'
good, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; Butcher med, 3 1/2c to 4c;
Hogs, \$5.50 to \$5.80; Calves, \$5.00 to \$10.00.

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,
all of latest shapes and styles, at eight cents
each, and pure linen cuffs at 15c per pair. These
collars and cuffs, being balance of spring orders
and now not complete sizes in range, are put
down to remnant sale prices.
A REQUEST.
Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully asked to
do their shopping before 5.30 p.m. during
this month, August.
S. CARSLEY.
REMNANT SALE.
REMNANTS OF TWEEDS
ALL REDUCED AT S.