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## PARNELL'S FUNERAL.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PRESENT.

An Immense Ceremony—Everything Quiet and in Order—A Nation's Grief.

The body of the late Mr. Parnell was removed from Brighton to Dublin on Sunday morning, arriving at nine o'clock on Sunday morning. The route was crowded, and there were many demonstrations at the chief points. Despite the force of downpour of rain and raw wind that made it almost impossible to stand on the pier, thousands of people were waiting and reverently bared their heads as the coffin was brought ashore and the body of Parnell rested upon the soil of the country for which he had struggled and died. A singular scene was then witnessed. As the coffin was removed from the box which had encased it, the crowd rushed forward and seized the box, tearing it quickly in pieces for the purpose of obtaining fragments of the wood used. In a few minutes more Dublin was reached, and a great throng greeted with every mark of sorrow and love the remains of the body of their leader. After some religious service in a Protestant church the procession was formed and the coffin, escorted by numerous Irish soldiers and by many thousands of citizens, was conveyed to the city hall and placed upon a magnificent catafalque in the great hall of the city. On top of the coffin was an immense cross of flowers, and the names of the various Irish patriots were inscribed upon the sides. Around the coffin was a mass of floral offerings of every shape and design, coming from Parnell's admirers in all parts of Ireland and England. A procession five deep moved past, and the stream flowed uninterruptedly for three hours. It is estimated that 125,000 people passed the body. The crowd was kept moving as peacefully as possible by a large detail of police, and there was no riot in the programme. The Parnellite members of parliament stood in the front as a set of body-guard. Mr. Henry Campbell, who had been Parnell's closest friend, standing at the foot of the coffin, unable to suppress his tears. At one o'clock the procession was stopped, though it seemed

to have no end. Photographs of the funeral were taken before the coffin was admitted. These show how the coffin was placed at the base of the O'Connell statue and in bold relief the statues of Clattan and Lucas.

At a quarter to three the procession started, led by the executive of the Parnellite committee. Following came the coffin drawn by six cool black horses, surrounded by the Parliamentary colleagues of Mr. Parnell. As the coffin passed almost hidden in flowers every foot in the vast assemblage was uncovered. Mr. Parnell's favorite horse followed the hearse. Then came a strong body of the Clan-na-Gael, headed by James Stephens and John O'Leary. Prominent among the individual members of the procession was John O'Connor, leading by the arm the blind member McDonald. Then came carriages containing Mrs. Dickinson, the sister of Mr. Parnell; Mr. Parnell's brother and sister and other near friends. The Lord Mayor in state, preceded by the city marshal and the sword and mace bearers, was next behind the family carriages. Then followed the representatives of the corporations of the principal Irish towns, various trade societies, foresters, Home Rulers, private carriages and citizens on foot. It was a great procession, surpassing in point of numbers anything of the kind ever witnessed in Dublin. Besides its presented some extraordinary features never seen in any other city in the world. Anywhere else a demonstration of such a scale would have been considered

unheard of.

The organizing body appointed with marshals to guide the elements into an orderly procession and to see to it that such bodies as were authorized to participate on the occasion should be protected on their march from the haphazard intrusion of irregular and outside elements. Hence, however, no systematic plan seemed to regulate the procession. Yet the same instinct of reverential order pervading everywhere gave the march an aspect of drilled regularity. It was a motley mob of well clad citizens side by side with the raggedness that followed the procession and extended some miles. Behind the members of the Dublin municipality came those of the provincial corporations, trade societies and other organizations. Some forty thousand people had passed through the council hall during the four hours the body had laid in state and the six of these joined the procession forming six abreast, whenever a gap in the procession permitted them to go. People began gathering in the cemetery early in the morning, facing the wind and drenching rain. During the long waiting throughout the day the crowd on the hill inspected the turf-lined tomb guarded by a single group of police, who had a difficult task to keep them moving. The grave, which was some seven feet deep, had been cut out in the artificial mound covering a plot which had long been used to inter the poorest people. By 4 o'clock the police became overwhelmed by the power of the ever-increasing crowd and by the withdrawal of a portion of their force who went to clear a way for the funeral at the entrance gates.

TO THE CEMETERY.

When the first part of the procession reached the lower gate, at 5 o'clock, it

was found to be impossible to penetrate the dense masses. In the struggle with the on-lookers the police were obliged to abandon the attempt to drive them back. The surging crowd around the gates seeking to see the cortege met a great wave of others trying to enter. A scene of great confusion ensued. The procession for a time was checked and thrown into disorder. It was decided to close the lower gate and this was effected amid great disorder just as the hearse reached the spot. The hearse then took the upper gate. Here the coffin was removed and placed upon a platform specially constructed for the purpose in order to enable those in the procession to file around and have a full view of the bier. At six o'clock the fast falling dusk found the procession still filling past. There seemed no likelihood that the stream of marchers would end till far into the depths of the night. So orders were given to remove the coffin to the side of the grave.

It was 7 o'clock when the mourners started to return to the city. As they drove past numbers silently walking home they met a respectable greeting. The country clubs and associations marched direct to the railway stations, where excursion trains had been kept in waiting. The most depressing period of the day to all concerned must have been after the ceremony. The pageant of the funeral if not a grand spectacle had an especially solemn interest. Attaching to the gravely conducted demonstration the intense seriousness of feeling pervading the thousands partaking therein, it was seen to be a libel upon the Irish people to suggest that they would seize upon the occasion for partisan rioting. Apart from the accidental disorder at the cemetery the day was without incident. Probably never anywhere was a great popular demonstration attended by so little excitement. Most of the public houses remained closed throughout the day out of respect for the dead. The police, unobtrusively but conspicuously absent.

## MASS MEETING IN MONTREAL.

A largely attended meeting of the Irishmen of Montreal was held in the Young Irishmen's Hall on Sunday, to pass resolutions on the death of Mr. Parnell.

It is to be regretted that the occasion was not taken advantage of more generally by Irishmen to express their gratitude to the deceased. Among those present however were noted, in addition to those elsewhere named Messrs. Birmingham, Cudihy, O'Brien, McMahon, O'Shaughnessy, Downs, O'Neill, Burns, Hickey, Sullivan.

Mr. C. J. Doherty, Q. C., presided, and after announcing the object of the meeting, he said that they had gathered together to express the inconsolable sorrow which they, in unison with Irishmen all the world over, felt at the untimely death of the leader of the Irish race. (Applause.) At such a time it was not necessary to give the details of the illustrious career of the great chieftain. They were all aware of the noble example which he had set, of what tenacity of purpose, indomitable perseverance and unflinching energy could accomplish. Over the coffin which was that day being draped and placed in the grave in Glasnevin, those Irishmen who had maintained their allegiance to Mr. Parnell to the last, and those who up to the time of the unfortunate occurrences which brought disunion to their ranks and had placed themselves under another Nationalist leader, had agreed to bury all their differences in the bitterness of the common sorrow which oppressed them all. He was a man of one faith and many virtues, and Irishmen today, in view of all he had accomplished for this country, would forget the fault and remember only the virtues. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. J. Cloran then moved:

"That this meeting of the citizens of Montreal, in unison with the friends of Home Rule, in view of the loss of their greatest sympathizer and sorrow with the Irish people in their irreparable loss, sustained by the death of Charles Stewart Parnell; and we further proclaim the greatness of the name of the late Irish leader, who by the magnitude of his service in the cause of liberty has won the eternal admiration and gratitude of a grateful people."

Mr. Cloran spoke with manifest emotion and said that death had struck in the person of Charles Stewart Parnell that mighty hand which had held aloft the flag of Irish patriotism, which had braved

## THE FIERCEST PASSIONS.

and persecution and borne all in the face of the opposition of all enemies until he had changed the hurricane of antagonism into a breeze and brought the bark of liberty safe to the haven of Home Rule. (Applause.) Death had silenced the tongue of Parnell, that tongue which knew nothing but what was true, pure and loyal to the cause of Ireland. Death had stilled that heart which beat with nothing but aspirations of patriotism and liberty. From the day he entered the lists in Erin's cause no man can say that he uttered one word or committed one act that jeopardized the cause of freedom. All his efforts had been directed to one end, the promotion of the great cause. Ah! if the tongue of slander and persecution had been silenced before his death! The world is a neglectful and ungrateful one, and oftentimes the more you work for it the less you receive in recompense. Parnell deserved the eternal admiration of a grateful people. He would live in history forever and only in history would he be appreciated. We of this generation are not in a position to realize the magnitude of his services. Our children and our children's children will receive the fruits of his unselfish efforts. His (Mr. Cloran's) heart was full of a deep attachment to the memory of that great man and admiration for what he has done for the generations of his countrymen yet to come. The world

should not expatiate on his one fault among his many virtues. That fault has been made the excuse on the part of some to detract the merit of his life's work. But before the grave that censure will be silenced forever.

The leader was dead but the cause still lived and the flag of Home Rule was now in the hands of another captain. (Loud applause.) Gladstone, converted to Ireland's cause by the genius of the dead chief, would now co-operate with his successor and final triumph was

NEARLY IN SIGHT.

If Irish rights were to be vindicated it was due. His lieutenants and followers had been inspired by him, and the Irish people by him had been permeated with the will to the dead chieftain that most of the determination never again to submit to a foreign legislature. He asked the meeting to pass the resolution in solemn silence.

But the quota of generous gratitude was not yet exhausted. Cries of "Langun, Langun," brought that gentleman to his feet.

Mr. Frank Langun delivered an eloquent panegyric to the departed patriot. Two hundred years ago another Irish leader, Patrick Sarsfield, battled bravely in defence of the good old city of Limerick and died for Ireland. Other martyrs succeeded him. Emmet's name was revered wherever the sons and daughters of Ireland lived. These precursors of Home Rule strove to free their native land by force of arms. Parnell, however, won greater and more substantial victories by constitutional means. To him was due the magic power of the shibboleth: "Ireland a nation by constitutional means." (Applause.) As to the unfortunate difference that had arisen in the Irish party during the last days of his life, he hoped it would be forgotten. May his good deeds ascend to heaven, and be not unremembered in his epitaph. (Cheers.)

Mr. E. Halley paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the illustrious dead. The influence of his life would be felt throughout the ages of future Irish history. It was one of the saddest commentaries on human life that the good that men do is remembered only after death. Let Irishmen remember the life of Robert Burns, who in life lived in penury, but after death was exalted to the skies. Parnell's life should teach them to be more grateful than Scotland was—to do justice to their leaders before the grave diggers throw the last clod on their coffins and their names become part of the history of the past.)

Mr. Wright after repeated solicitations spoke briefly, seconding the resolution of condolence and eulogizing Parnell.

The resolution was adopted by a standing vote.

On motion of Mr. Langun it was resolved to forward copies thereof to Parnell's mother, to his widow and family and to the press.

Finally a motion of thanks was passed to the Young Irishmen's Association and the meeting adjourned.

## O'CONNOR'S VIEWS.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in an interview today regarding the situation of the Irish parliamentary affairs, said: "The strongest desire of the majority is not to stand between the nation and the restoration of unity. With this object in view many meetings, including the important convention which was to have been held in Cork, have been postponed. We desire to show our profound respect and grief in the most emphatic manner." Concerning the chances of a re-union of the Irish parties, Mr. O'Connor said: "This is not the best time to discuss this question. It was anticipated from the first that the vehemence of their grief over their lost leader would lead Mr. Parnell's supporters into a state of temper in which reason is blinded by affection. They see in the political opposition to Mr. Parnell jealousy and private hatred. All that has happened has tended to realize this view of the case, but I believe this stage of unreason will pass away, while sorrow for the loss of Mr. Parnell will remain. The decency and order which prevailed at the vast funeral, in spite of the terrible appeals made to disorder and passion, are welcome signs that the Irish people will be ready in due time to consider the political situation calmly and to again be united in a final struggle for their liberation. There is no difference in political principle. Both factions are convinced that the Irish party should be a solely independent of all English parties and statesmen, and that no Irish Nationalist can accept place or pay from an English Ministry. Both factions desire to get for Ireland a full and practicable measure of self-government and will accept no other. The so-called McCarthyites held exactly the same views politically as the Parnellites."

## Death of Rev. Sister Mary of the Redeemer.

We regret to announce the death of Catherine McVey, in religion Rev. Sister Mary of the Redeemer, daughter of John McVey, who died at the Convent of Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Hochelaga, on Friday last. She was a young, talented and zealous Sister, and greatly esteemed and loved by all who knew her. Her funeral service took place on Monday morning at 8 o'clock at the above Institution. Rev. W. O'Meara was celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Father's Donnelly and O'Donnell as Deacon and Sub-deacon, Rev. Father McCallen, Salmon, and several other clergy were present. We extend to the bereaved family our deepest sympathy, and also to the Community to which she belonged for the great loss they have sustained. The interment took place at the Mother House, Longueuil, and was very largely attended.

## ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

First Meeting for the Fall—Father McCallen's Address on Temperance.

The St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society held its first meeting this fall on Sunday afternoon. Rev. J. McCallen, S.S., president, after reciting the usual prayers, delivered a short address on "Zeal for the Cause of Temperance," basing his remarks upon Galatians, vi. 9 and 10—"In doing good let us not fail; for in due time we shall reap, not failing. Therefore, whilst we have time, let us do good, especially to those who are of the household of the faith." Intemperance, he said, being the sworn enemy of the individual, the family and society, all who worked zealously in behalf of the temperance cause necessarily carried out the injunction of the Apostle: "Whilst we have time let us do good." Much had been accomplished in the past, but much more still remained to be done in the future. The most consoling feature in matters of temperance was the more healthily public sentiment in favor of the cause which had been excited by the efforts of total abstainers to diminish the evils of intemperance. This was not only true of the people of Canada, but of the people of nearly every land. The German Emperor was, at this moment, generally directing legislation against the evils which threaten Germany through the drinking habits of its people. In England and Ireland the Catholic hierarchy, not to speak of the efforts made by Protestant and temperance men generally, were working most zealously in behalf of the good cause, under the able and eminent leadership of two such grand champions as Cardinal Manning and Archbishop Walsh, while in the United States both bishops and priests were taking a most determined stand against the tyrannical sway of the liquor lords, who sought to control the entire legislation of the country. Temperance workers had obtained a high licence law, but they must insist on that and other liquor laws being strictly obeyed. As yet the Sunday law was not obeyed in Montreal. We seldom heard of any effort on the part of the police to raid the open Sunday saloon; and the number of drunkards to be found on the streets and stumbling out of back gates and side doors on the Lord's day proved that very little zeal had so far been manifested by the authorities in fulfilling their duty to preserve the peace and morality of our city. While temperance advocates must continue to agitate for the better observance of all the liquor laws, they must not forget that the most perfect and successful form of temperance work was individual exertion to increase the number of total abstainers by membership with the society. The Rev. Father concluded his practical address by a very earnest appeal to the members of St. Patrick's society to remain faithful to their pledge of total abstinence, and to seek to share with others the blessings the pledge had brought to themselves. He warned them of the danger of trifling with the occasion of the sin of intemperance by frequenting the company of those who drink, and of the evil results of such frequentation. The business meeting was held subsequently. Hon. Senator Murphy presided, supported by Mr. Sharkey, second vice-president. The pledge of total abstinence was administered to twelve persons; five new members were admitted to the society. The reports and minutes were read by the secretary, Mr. Jas. J. Costigan, and were approved. An address in the interest of the society was made by Mr. P. Doyle, ex-vice-president, which was followed by a short address by the Rev. J. A. McCallen on the means that should be adopted to increase the membership and extend the usefulness of the society. The committee of management also held a meeting. Mr. A. Bagan, N. P., in the chair, at which considerable routine business was transacted.

## ALEXANDRIA.

Address Presented to Bishop Macdonell on His First Visitation.

At the close of the Forty Hours' devotion, at St. Mary's, Williamstown, the following address was presented to His Lordship the Right Rev. Alexander Macdonell, by the gentlemen of the Committee, on behalf of the congregation. His Lordship responded in feeling and eloquent terms.

TO THE RIGHT REV. ALEXANDER MACDONELL, First Bishop of the Diocese of Alexandria.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP.—The congregation of St. Mary's, Williamstown, both priest and people, prompted by a sense of duty, veneration and affectionate esteem, most gladly take advantage of this opportunity to extend to your Lordship a most cordial welcome on this, your first episcopal visit to our parish. It is eminently fitting that a prelate bearing the name and possessing the virtues of him who gave his people from that older Scotland to the newer one, and who laid broad and deep the foundations of Christianity in this very county of Glengarry, and from whence spread our country, have spread over the land, your Holy Church, should follow in the footsteps of so illustrious a predecessor, (who has said that every man of his name should be either a prelate or a saint), and bear about the Cross of Christ, and incidentally, the "fiery cross" of his native land—thus keeping alive amongst us the memory of the saintly kindred here and the fervent patriotism so strongly associated therewith. We unite the sentiment because we believe the supernatural love of the Church and the natural love of country proceed from the same eternal principle. Not only as prelate and a prelate, not only as a legislator and a patriot, has he shown forth the nobleness of his character, but as a citizen and a soldier he has taught our forefathers, by his Christian fortitude and undaunted courage, how to live and die for God, and home, and country.

The "hills of St. Raphael's," like the seven hills of Rome, may well be referred to as the cradle of Christianity in the then wilds of the eastern part of the present Province of Ontario, which were nursed and guarded the principles of the "new light of faith," which, like your own, were the first to be kindled, and bringing hope, and peace, and happiness to future generations.

We need not refer to the fact that Williamstown, as well as Alexandria, played no unimportant part in the history of those stirring days. It was here that the Highland Society, founded by your illustrious predecessor and namesake, maintained to a very large extent the impetus given it, and kept alive its patriotic principles. It was here that the first meeting of the new diocese of Alexandria was held, and it was here that St. Raphael's erected the tablet to the memory of that illustrious prelate, which graces the altar of the church, and which, with a nobly engraved the loving and married tribute: "Though dead, he still lives in the hearts of his countrymen."

We need not refer to his eminent successor—Bishop Gaulein to the present illustrious Archbishop Cleary, of the Archdiocese of Kingston—further than to follow the line to the formation of the new diocese of Alexandria, and your Lordship's appointment as its first Bishop.

It became known that the old and historic diocese of Kingston, about which cluster so many memories that are very dear to us all, was to be divided, and a new diocese formed in the north part of Ontario, no in the apprehension of the minds of the people as to who should be its first Bishop; but when at length, Rome sent forth its decree and your Lordship was named the first bishop of the new diocese, joy and great gladness were ours. The people were at once re-associated with the glorious past—with the pioneer days of the earlier history and energy and its long and arduous labors; patriotism revived; the Highlanders of our native land became greener and dearer still, if possible; and even Christianity—always our guiding star, our abiding faith—came sweeter, more consoling and more beautiful.

Those of your people not of your nationality, beg to assure your Lordship that they too are as ardent as those of Scottish extraction, in their loyalty and devotion to your person and to the cause of the Holy See, and that they, too, admire your Christian humility, steadfastness of character, prudence and wisdom. They believe in your Lordship's executive ability, your nobleness and catholicity, and rely most implicitly and most religiously on and venerate their Bishop.

Need we then assure your Lordship how glad we are to welcome you as our Bishop, to tell you that the general esteem in which you are held by all classes in this community is not a merely formed impression, but, on the contrary, has been the steady growth of the long years your Lordship has lived amongst us, and is the result of once of your characteristic ability, your nobleness and catholicity, and sterling qualities and virtues, which we are glad to have this public opportunity to express our appreciation and admiration for, and as "every good and every perfect gift comes down from the right hand of God," we raise our hearts to heaven in praise and thanksgiving, and in prayer, for that your administration may be blessed beyond your Lordship's and our fondest hopes and expectations,—great though they may be.

## AN ECCLESIASTICAL SUIT.

The Church of Notre Dame and Its Churchwardens.

The great law suit now going on between what is known as the old and new wardens of Notre Dame church is progressing. From the earliest period in the religious history of Lower Canada the people of each parish, that is in the rural districts, have had the right to elect their churchwardens, and have in consequence been able to hold the temporal affairs of the church well in hand. By a decree of Mgr. De Laval, issued in 1676, it was decided, however that in large and populous parishes the retiring wardens should have the right to elect their successors. This was brought about by the influence of the nobility of that day, and, in fact, the decree speaks of the difficulties arising between the "habitants" and people, "vivant noblemen," as the old French version puts it. The great parish church of Notre Dame, therefore, chooses its wardens in this manner rather than of the people, and here the trouble comes in. French-Canadians are so much in love with responsible government that they see no reason why the system should not be applied in the financial affairs of Notre Dame. On the other hand, the Rev. Cure Sentenne and his co-workers, the famous sons of St. Sulpice, are mostly from old France and appear to object to giving their people an annual statement of their church affairs. On this hangs the whole matter, although the lawsuit is over the alleged illegal election of wardens. Quite probably the matter will end by being taken to the Privy Council. Judge Pagnuelo has the case on deliberation.

has indeed given his sanction to it, and a French prime minister did not shrink from lifting his own person against that of the late General Boulanger. But the fashion was once as tyrannical in England as on the continent, yet to-day a challenge to a minister or general officer would be simply laughed at.

## A STRANGE STORY.

THE FEARFUL "CURSE OF COWDRAY."

The Result of Desecration of Holy Places—A Story of the Norman Conquest.

Cowdray, in Sussex, for many generations the home of the Montagues, was considered one hundred years ago amongst the statelest mansions in England. To-day it is a ruin; its blackened walls, overgrown with ivy, depress the beholder, and to them cling the sad story of an ill-fated race and the gloom of an accomplished curse. What the house was in the days of its splendor may be gathered from prints of the period, from allusions to it in the writings of the day, notably in those of Horace Walpole, and from an examination of such fragments as remain.

Built in the form of a quadrangle, and in the style of architecture that takes its name from the Tudor dynasty, it stood not far from Medhurst and a few miles to the north of the West Sussex Downs, on the rising ground above the little river Rother. It was formerly approached from the high road by a raised causeway, a few hundred feet in length, and shaded by fine old elms. Horace Walpole speaks of the beauty of the fountain in the central court; and even now one admires the mullioned windows, broken escutcheons, and crumbling battlements, that attest the former splendor of the castle. Its chief glory, however, lay in its stately apartments, the numerous art treasures collected therein by successive lords, and such curious, priceless relics of antiquity as the sword of William the Conqueror, the richly-embroidered robe he wore at his coronation, and the Roll of Battle which he caused to be compiled.

Various authors have left us descriptions of the famous "Buck Hall." Its floor was of black and white marble; at one end was a gallery, at the other a carved screen, on which appeared, amid many a blazing and quaint device the monogram and arms of Lord Southampton, with "Loyalty s'approver," the motto of his house. The lofty walls were panelled in cedar wood, and above the cornice of the wainscot were placed elaborate brackets bearing the statues of bucks as large as life, carved in oak in different attitudes. From these the apartment took its name.

Sir William Fitzwilliam, Knight of the Garter and Earl of Southampton, was the founder of Cowdray; but it was enlarged and beautified by his stepbrother and successor, Sir Anthony Browne. Sir Anthony was knighted by Henry VIII. in 1523, after the siege and capture of Morlaix in Brittany, and made rapid strides in the favor of

## THAT FICKLE MONARCH.

In 1543 he was made Master of the Horse and Chief Standard-Bearer of England; he was proxy for Henry at his marriage with Anne of Cleves; and, finally, to him fell the unpleasant task of announcing to the King that his illness was likely to prove fatal. How strong his hold must have been on Henry's affections we may judge from hearing that not only was he not executed on the spot for presuming to take a gloomy view of the situation, but was appointed executor of his Majesty's will and guardian of his children, Edward and Elizabeth.

Sir Anthony was in the fullest sense a courtier and man of the world, traits which reappear in many of his political and temporizing descendants, the Viscounts Montague. He strengthened his position by prudent marriages; his first wife, Dame Alys, being the daughter of Sir John Gage, one of the royal commissioners who after the Reformation carried out the Act of Dissolution with regard to Battle Abbey; while his second wife was an Irishwoman, the Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, so noted for her beauty, of whom more anon.

The famous Abbey of Battle had been founded, as my readers are aware, by William the Conqueror, in commemoration of the brave warriors who fell at Hastings, and was further presented by his successors with many rich gifts and grants of land. Through the influence of Sir John Gage, this splendid building and its fertile acres were made over to his son-in-law, the saintly monks being summarily dispossessed and scattered abroad. Sir Anthony prepared to fit the monastery for his own habitation. His first act was to demolish the beautiful church, a poem in stone, and lay out its site as a garden. Flower-beds were cut where the altar had stood, and two lines of newly-planted yew-trees marked where the nave had reared its stately pillars. The chapter-house and cloisters were levelled, and sounds of jesting and profanity echoed where formerly was heard but the voice of

PRAYER AND PRAISE.

At last all was in readiness. The building was altered to suit the taste of Sir Anthony; and his friends—the countless friends of the successful man—were bidden to a banquet in celebration of the house-warming. As they sat by the board there was a sudden disturbance in the hall, that made itself heard above the din of revelry; and, pushing aside the attendants, who would have barred his entry, a haggard monk strode fiercely to the dais. Beneath his cowl his dark eyes shone more than mortal, and his sight seemed more than mortal, and at his fierce glance the boldest quailed. "Man!" he cried, "who profane the holy places, take thou heed to thyself. Repent while there is yet time; restore thy ill-gotten goods, ere the judgment fall on thee. Harden thou thy (continued on fifth page.)

## Port Hope.

On the occasion of his visit to Port Hope His Lordship Bishop O'Connor was presented with the following address:—

PORT HOPE, Oct. 4th, 1891.

TO HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH, THE RIGHT REV. B. O'CONNOR.

May it please your Lordship—We, the members of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, having learned with pleasure of your pastoral visit to-day, embrace the opportunity of extending to you a hearty welcome to our parish. You are twice welcome. Welcome first as our Bishop, a welcome which all the faithful owe you as obedient children of our Holy Church, and again to give cordiality to our parish, to assist and strengthen them in their religion, so that in after life they may preserve it and carry it to a hearty welcome to our parish, who faithfully do so. When we received the information of your appointment to the See of Peterborough, we hailed it with joy, as it was only required to look back at your saintly work as Parish Priest of Barrie, to convince us that Our Holy Father the Pope has chosen a pious and faithful servant of the Divine Master to guide and advise us. Since your consecration, which has only been a short time indeed, we can see everywhere in the diocese evidences of prosperity and harmony, which are proofs of your industry and love, and the zealous co-operation of your clergy. In conclusion we will always pray that Almighty God will grant you a long and happy life to continue and bring to a successful issue all the good works which you have so nobly begun.

Signed on behalf of the Society.

THOS. O'NEIL,  
P. MCGINNIS,  
JAS. DUFFEE.

## Duelling.

If the Pope's advice to Catholics serving in the army of their country to enrol themselves in an association vowed to discountenance duelling, as a breach both of the moral law and the law of civilization, were generally adopted, the effect would be considerable. For if it became a recognized principle in continental Catholic society and among men whose courage could not be disputed to decline the appeal to arms as well as the challenge, the custom would soon die of inanition. The German Emperor

Youths' Department.

Discard These Words. An excellent clipping for the scrap-book of young writers, and possibly old ones also, is the following list of words which the late William Cullen Bryant forbade to be used in his paper, the New York Evening Post.

Some Useful Hints. Having been asked by friends frequently for advice for their boys in handling guns, I send you a digest of some. Perhaps, as the shooting season will now be on soon, you might think them worth publication.

Fighting a Swordfish. A large swordfish and three fishermen had a terrible encounter outside the Golden Gate, opposite Point Reyes, says the San Francisco Chronicle, during which Frank Pino, one of the fishermen, was severely wounded.

we were waiting for another opportunity to jab the monster Mottini noticed his head appear above water on the port side of the boat. This time it dived again and struck the boat a terrific blow just at the water line, its long tusk or sword penetrating the planks as though they were of paper.

AN IRISH SAINT.

The Belgian Catholic Congress opened on September 4th, under the presidency of Mr. Jacobs, Belgian Minister of State, at Malines, Malines, or Mechlen, as the Flemish call it, is a very picturesque Belgian city, fourteen miles from Antwerp.

A Common Error. In certain circles it is taken for granted that the Catholic Church is opposed to science, but a slight knowledge of history will reveal such eminent names as Euclid, Ptolemy, Vesalius and Malpighi in the domain of physiology; Buffon and Cuvier as zoologists; Jussieu the botanist; Galvani, Volta, Ampere and Galvani in electricity and magnetism; and in light, Lavoisier and Chevreul in chemistry; Descartes in philosophy; Torricelli, Galileo, Mariotte and Regnault in physics; Bishop Stone as geologist, botanist, and astronomer; Clavius, Mayer, De Vico, and Grimaldi (Copernicus) the monk of Thorn, who dedicated his book to Pope Paul III., Cassendi, the Padre Piazzi, Theatine monk, who discovered the first of the asteroids on the first day of the present century; Scheell, and Father Perry, greatest of travelling astronomers of immortal fame and all Catholics. All were men of science, every one of whom had members of the Catholic Church. In navigation we might mention Handley, the inventor of the quadrant; Vasco da Gama, and the great Columbus, who did so much for geography and travel. Leonardo da Vinci, painter, pioneer, geologist and designer of the tressel bridge. These and ten times more would still be a fraction of the names enrolled on the long list of Catholic scientists. The Catholic Church is ever encouraging her children to take their place as discoverers and collectors of knowledge, but she forbids them to use fact in defence of fancy opposed to her teaching. She cautions them that human reason is fallible and prone to mistakes, and that in all things they should strive to use their discoveries that there will not be even an apparent contradiction between them and those truths the promulgation and protection of which have been entrusted to her by her founder the Redeemer.

strated for a certainty that the clouds can actually be tapped by the firing of mortars charged with dynamite bombs. and that even in the most arid regions the same result may be attained by discharging bombs from balloons.

QUERIES.

Oh, tell me are the skies as blue In Ireland as of yore? Do valleys wear that verdant hue They once so proudly wore? Do zephyrs o'er her meadows sigh? Do pilgrims' eyes see still The fern leaves on the mountain high. And heather on the hill? Do rivers run Through forests dune. Or by each castle hold. With patterling feet, And cadence sweet, As in the days of old?

Oh, tell me if the grand old names Have magic power still To kindle Freedom's sacred flames. Like Baal-fins on the hill, The saintly Laurence, brave old Hugh, O'Neill of famed Eglar, And Sarsfield bold, and Emmet true, Fitzgibbon and Wolfe Tone, And all who died In many a noble, or scaffold, or in jail, To save the Irish, From Saxon yoke, Or shatter Saxon sway.

Golden Gems. Our thoughts are our friends or our enemies, according as they are used or not.

To make our work or act sublime we must make it real. It is a system that counts not the single word or unsupported action. Use what language you will, you can never be anything but what you are.

Our great thoughts, our great affections, the truth of our life, never leave us. Surely they cannot separate from our consciousness, shall follow it wherever it shall go, and are of their nature divine and immortal.

If the globe were one mass of the purest gold, if the stars were so many jewels of the finest order, if the moon were a diamond, and the sun a ruby, they are less than nothing when compared with the infinite value of one soul.

Teacher: "Name some of the most important things existing today which were unknown one hundred years ago." Tommy: "You and me."

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BRUSHES.

THE HOLY COAT.

Was it Woven by Our Lady? A Probable Theory. The Very Rev. George Canon Hobson, of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Exeter, writes: "I have read all the very interesting matter about the Holy Coat at Treves contained in five numbers of the Catholic Times. I have been somewhat forcibly struck with an omission I observed in those numbers, and which I have equally observed in the other Catholic papers.

"I do not know whether it has been deliberately done or not, but the English Catholic papers have failed to bring out, if they have not entirely ignored, this fact—granted the Robe, now being exhibited at Treves, is actually the seamless garment of Our Blessed Lord for which the soldiers cast lots—then it is probably a garment woven by the hands of Our Blessed Lady for her Divine Son in His Childhood, and which grew with His growth.

"Maldonatus, commenting on v. 35 of St. Matthew, c. 27, says: 'Vulgaris est opinio, probabiliter non carens, Antiquum illud inuicissimum a Matre Christo autem puerum factum fuisse.'—There is a common belief, which is not altogether improbable, that this seamless garment was made by Our Lord's mother for Him whilst He was a child. Therefore, of course, it must have grown with His growth. And this is just what Cornelius a Lapide explicitly states in his commentary on the same passage. He writes: 'Euthymius says there is an old standing belief which he himself accepts that this seamless garment was made and woven by the Blessed Virgin for Our Lord whilst He was a child. Consequently, it would seem that the garment grew with Our Lord's growth as the garment of the Holy-growth during their 40 years sojourn in the desert. This seamless garment is now religiously preserved and visited at Treves.

"To insist on this most interesting tradition may, perhaps, somewhat sharpen the spirits of some infidel writers, but consistent Protestants, in such there be with the Book of Deuteronomy in their hands, should not object to it.

"I will only add that, as I felt before that holy garment at Treves, and picture to myself our Blessed Lady making it with her pure, virgin hands, St. Joseph often taken it into his holy hands, and Our Blessed Lord wearing it and staining it with Precious Blood, I realised the mystery of the Incarnation in a manner which it has never before presented itself to my mind.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1891

They must have some strange ideas of Canada in England, notwithstanding all that has been spoken, and written, and in a certain sense acted, about her resources and conditions. Mr. James Payn, the novelist, is responsible for conveying the following information to the benighted islanders: "In Ontario fast walking is prohibited and a Sabbath day's journey (all vehicular traffic being forbidden) must be short indeed. Even total immersion in the form of bathing is interdicted. Canada is the least literary of the British colonies, and Thomas Hood's epistle to Rae Wilson is probably unknown there." It is true that there is a good deal of pharisaism in Ontario, and combined with the fanaticism of Orangemen the conglomeration of the Pandora's box of sects does not make a wholesome mental atmosphere. But Mr. Payn should have studied a little about Canada ere he penned such nonsense in a leading London journal.

The Quebec papers supporting Mr. Mercier have commenced a savage attack upon Mr. Owen Murphy because he has had the courage to do what he deems his duty in connection with the Baie des Chaleurs Commission. What benefit these journals can expect to confer upon their party and political friends by this course is not at the moment apparent. Such tactics cannot be regarded as likely to do anything but recoil on the authors. Mr. Murphy has always been a fair supporter of the Government, but he never announced himself as a hide-bound partisan, and it would perhaps be well if a few more of the Government supporters had condemned the conduct of those whose doings have recently been brought to light in Ontario. Whatever may be the decision of the commission there is sufficient revealed in all its bare hideousness to call for the reproof of every one. We think that the course pursued by Mr. Murphy will meet with the approval of his countrymen in the province and elsewhere.

The Inspector of Insurance has referred in his annual report, at some length, to the wild schemes of insurance which are being legislated out of existence in the United States and have made their appearance in this country. The prospectuses of these associations are generally plausibly worded and every inducement is offered to gull the unwary. Yet a schoolboy ought to be able to see through the absurd and impossible problems which are dressed up in figures to prove what is really incapable of proof. "The public," says the Inspector, "will do well to be on guard against all associations, whether domestic or foreign, which promise excessive or unusual profits in proportion to the outlay. It may be laid down as a safe rule that all such are prima facie unreliable, and before any dealings are had with them a careful investigation should be made as to their methods and financial standing." Elsewhere in our columns will be found some remarks on this subject from a commercial journal which may well be considered by our readers.

The rumors of the spread of small-pox are by no means pleasant, and to those who remember the experience of Montreal only recently in connection with this disease they are peculiarly repulsive. But we may feel assured that no outbreak of the disease is likely ever to reach the proportions of that of 1855. The prompt measures then taken have left their mark, and the effects of the general vaccination then enforced are still working. But there should not be a single case, and it is disgraceful that the culpable carelessness of the authorities at Quebec should endanger other parts of the province. Yet we find the Provincial Board of Health forced to complain in very pointed terms of the extreme apathy of the municipal health officers of that city in their treatment of a case of the disease which lately occurred there. No quarantine or isolation was attempted and the Provincial Board of Health was practically defied. The Inspector, Dr. Beaudry, did indeed threaten to take some action against the city, which, as he very properly did,

"must be held responsible for the delays and guilty of negligence of its Health officer." This is very true, but there would be little satisfaction in taking proceedings after the disgraceful neglect of the city authorities had permitted the spread of the contagion. The fact is that the powers of the Provincial Board need extensive and prompt enlargement. The Legislature has for some extraordinary causes always conceded points to ignorance and bigotry in connection with this matter, and the time has come for a different course to be pursued. This Quebec case shows the necessity very clearly.

A very sensible step has been taken in the neighboring republic with regard to the schools of the State of New York. It is the introduction of the study of the weather charts issued daily by the Meteorological departments. The papers in connection with the scheme say "every man, woman and child is interested in the weather every day in the week, if not for business reasons for pleasure, and every one can be informed by his own children what the weather will be the next day. The child goes to school and the parent may simply ask it to look at the map. When it comes home it can tell the parent, and with this information the parent can arrange plans for the next day the night before and sleep without worry." The children may, therefore, be made valuable assistants in the agricultural work of the country districts. And there is another, and perhaps not less important point, in connection with which the scheme will be valuable. It has only recently been pointed out in a leading American medical journal that the seeds of disease are often sown in children's frames by a lack of attention on the part of their parents and guardians to the clothing of the children at various seasons. If the schools have an organized daily weather report then there will be no excuse for sending our children sometimes for a long tramp to school in property drenched and unprepared for wind, snow or rain. The scheme is a sound one and might be with benefit imitated in Canada.

There is a great deal to be said in connection with the "National Spirit" headed by Mrs. G. and, having for its object as stated in its reports, the "Revival of the National Spirit." The programme is on its face not of a very convincing character. We are told that patriotic motives are invoked and American society is besought to study the national history, sing the national songs, wear home-made fabrics and furnish with native manufactures, not foreign imports. English expressions are to be avoided, say the reformers, as well as the attempt to catch the Cockney accent. Unfortunately for the promoters of the scheme the civilization of the States is so far second hand that however laudable the design, may be its execution is impossible. The nation that borrows its laws and language cannot, as Disraeli has somewhere said, give its inventive faculties much development. And the United States have, thus far, done little in the way of departing from the paths of their ancestors. The "national history" referred to does not strictly belong to the present republic in its main features. English expressions can hardly be avoided where the English language is used. No one out of a lunatic asylum would attempt to catch the "Cockney accent" and a mixture of Cockney and "Down-East" twang would certainly be a most odious combination. What the national songs of the United States are it is not easy to say. "God Save the King" has been appropriated by them under the name of "America" and the "Star Spangled Banner" is merely the English air "to Ameroon in Heaven." "Yankee Doodle" is another old English air. Native manufactures and no foreign imports are only possible up to a certain limit, and if put into exclusive force would entail a degree of inconvenience that not even the most homely farmer in the remotest corner of the least inhabited state would tolerate. This theory of exclusive nativism may be very attractive to the vanity of certain egotists, but in practice it is impossible as a feature of national administration. Not even the heathen Chinee can keep it up, as he may, and has for years.

A REMARKABLE EFFORT. Gulliver's philosopher, who was found endeavoring to extract sunbeams from cucumbers, probably lived before his time, for the inventions of to-day show that it is hard to tell what seeming impossibility may not all at once be accomplished. The Department of Agriculture at Washington is just at present occupied in experiments which at first sight seem as hopeless of successful termination as the efforts of our philosopher of Laputa. Sawdust has not generally been regarded as edible or likely to be made so, but these experiments are for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not it cannot be transmuted into an article of food. And scientists allege that this is quite practicable. We know, of course, that starch is highly nutritious and that it enters into many of the articles of daily diet. In

their respective elements starch and sawdust the Washington philosophers point out, are the same—six parts of carbon, ten of hydrogen and five of oxygen. As soon as the same philosophers have discovered a means of transmuted these same elements they reasonably assert that a new and enormous food supply will be available for the people of the earth. The gloomy anticipations of Mr. Malthus will prove to be baseless and famines will become impossible. But the transmuted process as yet has to be discovered, and in the meantime the public must rest and be patient.

THE BENCH.

It appears to be understood that the Hon. Mr. Justice Doherty has retired from the Bench. The Hon. Judge will carry with him into his retirement the esteem and respect of the public, whom he has served with such ability and distinction for the last eighteen years. As the honorable gentleman was the only English-speaking Catholic on the Bench of any of the higher courts in this Province, it is but natural that among that class of our population there should be some considerable interest taken in the nomination of his successor. It is but seldom that an entire population is so unanimous in recognizing the fittest man among them for a position as are the English-speaking Catholics of this Province in recommending for that position Mr. C. J. Doherty, Q.C. The ability and integrity of Mr. Doherty are too well known to require mention, and the high position which he deservedly holds at the Bar has long since placed him in the foremost rank of those who might justly aspire to the Bench. This opinion is not limited to our co-religionists and co-nationalists. We have the best reasons for knowing that the entire Bar looks for the appointment of Mr. Doherty, and will hail it with satisfaction, and that his eminent fitness for the position is recognized by men of all views and creeds, without any well within the profession. It is very generally believed that the Government itself shares this opinion, and we trust that in our next issue we shall have the pleasant duty of chronicling Mr. Doherty's elevation to a position of honor to which he will aspire.

A CONFESSION OF FAILURE.

The Protestant churches in the continent of Europe do not appear to be in a very flourishing condition. Temples, and local residents, seem to prefer the parish churches and are gradually being away, very naturally from their schismatical claps, which, thanks to the freedom and liberation of the Catholic authorities, they are permitted to build and maintain. But when the question of maintenance comes in there comes, what Shakespeare calls, "the rub." Theory and practice are two different things, and one of the English Bishops has just had to offer a feeble protest against the lukewarmness of the members of his congregations, when on the continent, in connection with their so-called churches. He writes that "it is not creditable to our countrymen travelling abroad that the number of coins contributed to the offertory should be far less, as frequently is the case, than the number of worshippers, and that among the coins should be found little Swiss pieces of no value in France or Italy and in Switzerland worth no more than the fraction of a farthing. If travellers really desire improvements in the services the remedy lies very much in their own hands." This is very amusing, but it is a good test of the standing and zeal of English protestantism on the continent of Europe. It may be noticed in passing that an amusing rebuke to the predecessor of the Albanian Bishop of Gibraltar was given by the late Pope. He was a man of noble English family, and naturally went when "on his visitation" to the English chapel in Rome, to the Vatican, and was received in the usual way by Pius IX. "I suppose I ought to have called on you first," his Holiness is reported to have said, "for I believe that I am in your diocese." What the Anglican prelate said or thought, on this brief though somewhat sarcastic exposition of the absurdity of his position is not recorded, but probably he was wise enough to be silent under the scathing rebuke.

Congratulating the Archbishop.

Yesterday was the patronal feast of His Grace Archbishop Fabre. In view of the occasion a large number of the priests of the Archdiocese assembled on Monday morning at the Palace and presented the Archbishop with an address of congratulation. In reply the Archbishop reciprocated the kindly sentiments expressed, and took advantage of the opportunity of creating the new canons—Rev. Cure Bourgeault, of Laprairie, and Rev. M. Tropanier, chaplain of the Montreal Deaf Mute institution. Mr. Girard, bishop of McKenzie River, was amongst those present. It is reported General von Waldsee, at a recent banquet of the officers of the Ninth German Army corps, said: "Possibly we shall meet in the spring for serious business."

AN UGLY VISITOR.

Smallpox and Chicken Pox Spreading in the Eastern Parts of the Province. In view of the reports recently received of the existence of smallpox in several parts of the Province, the Board of Health of the Province is taking every precaution to prevent the spreading of the disease. As 17 cases of smallpox are said to exist in St. Paul de la Croix, Temiscouata County, and others in MacNider, Rimouski County, the Board of Health have despatched their inspector to the places mentioned to make searching enquiries and report fully to the Board. In further view of trying to prevent the spread of the disease they have issued the following circular.

BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal, Oct. 9, 1891. Whereas varioloid is a mitigated form of smallpox: Whereas varioloid is often mistaken for variola (chicken pox): The Board of Health of the Province, in virtue of articles 2069 and 2070 of the Public Health Act, orders householders and physicians to immediately notify the secretary-treasurer or the local Board of Health of the locality in which they reside or practice, of the occurrence in their families or practices, not only of diseases specially mentioned in said articles or in articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 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St. Paul de la Croix is nine miles south of Isle Verte, a station on the I. C. Railway. A report has reached the Provincial Board from the inspecting officer there, who reports the first death from this disease as having just occurred. At Mr. Nider, the number of cases have not been determined. Dr. Beaudry has succeeded in tracing the original case at Quebec back as far as Aug. 10. The Provincial Board appears fully alive to the gravity of the situation, and is doing all it can to keep the disease out of the cities of the province. It has issued additional circulars to all the municipalities in the infected counties, to report at once, sending the names of members, and stating whether any cases exist. The Board is also getting a full supply of vaccine. The L.C.R. authorities are also said to be fully alive to the situation. Its officials are assisting the Board, which is specially indebted to the agent of the railway, M. Riviere du Loup for much valuable information. An inspector has been stationed at St. Paul de la Croix, the place being at present isolated. A report was received by the provincial Board of Health yesterday that smallpox had appeared at Aspet, near Sherbrooke, and at Cabes, Gaspe. The Board is doing all in its power to prevent the spread of the disease. The Board has instructed all the municipalities to report at once, appointing a medical health officer, in order to be prepared for the first signs of the disease and to properly isolate the first case. Another report of smallpox declared itself in Quebec on Monday in this same house as before. It has been thoroughly isolated. A report from St. Jean de Dieu, in the county of Temiscouata. There has already been one death there. There are actually seventeen cases in the parish. The Currier in Canada adds that it has information that there are twelve cases at St. Paul de la Croix, back of Trois Pistoles.

No Smallpox in Montreal. Dr. Laberge, Medical Health officer, denies the statement published in other towns that smallpox exists here, "I don't believe," said the doctor, "that there is any other city or town in America better organized than we are to cope with it. I am more afraid of diphtheria, as the regulations dealing with it are not so strict as those for smallpox. We have not had any smallpox since the sailor from the Brazilian, and then the ship got a double dose of diphtheria and the patient was cured at the civic hospital."

Mr. Chapleau's Views. Le Canada on Friday published an imaginary account of discussion in the Cabinet reconstruction, and the appointment of Mr. Chapleau to the Department of Railways and Canals. There was no trouble or difficulty whatever. On the article in Le Canada being shown to Mr. Chapleau he said, "This is the first I have heard of the article."

Crime in the S. W. The assizes which opened at Winnipeg on the 29th have the heaviest criminal docket for years. Among these in good time awaiting trial are William Patterson, charged with the murder of Mrs. Ordway; Genus Webb, the attempted murderer of his brother; Patrick Barrett, langley; John Gilson and Archibald Chisholm, charged with assaults on little girls.

The Chaudiere Strike. The strike at the Chaudiere is practically over, after having lasted twenty-six days, and the men are going back to work on the old terms as fast as the mill owners will take them. All the mills were running on Friday except Booth's, and that will probably start on Monday. The police are still on duty, but have nothing to do.

Postal Arrangements. In reply to a letter from the collector of customs at Detroit asking for instructions in stopping the spread of diphtheria, the Mayor said in answer to Dr. Fisk, that there was no danger of the small-pox spreading.

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schemers to be given three apples and asked to divide them up between twelve persons, giving each an entire apple, they would at once reply, "It can't be done." The absurdity of the proposition would be so apparent that the proposer of it would encounter nothing but ridicule. And yet the proposition of these assessment-endowment schemers is more absurd than that of the apple referred to above, but because it holds out greater future gains based on possible but improbable events, it is seized with avidity, every biter hoping to profit from the same cause, and that cause originating with any one but himself. In these bogus associations the lapse of policies after a time is the mask which hides the fraud behind it. If the dupe would only calculate how many lapses would be required to make up his bonus he would soon see that the best time to let the thing lapse would be before he had made any payment whatever. The frequent exposures and explosions of these associations should surely lead people who have been imposed upon to ask, "When my policy falls due where will I go for my bonus?" and, "How much am I likely to get?" Somebody will have to lose in the long run although some may gain at the outset. Under any conditions the losses will be greater than the gains. If these losses must take place let each one come to the conclusion that the loss not only may but will fall upon him. These associations are carried on for the benefit of the promoters and many of them are nothing more or nothing less than pure swindling machines. In warning our fellow-men against them we simply perform the duty which every man owes his neighbor. —Shareholder.

THE O'HART TESTIMONIAL FUND.

Subscribers: Hon. Edward Murphy, \$25. Subscriptions sent to this office will be duly acknowledged and remitted to Ireland.

Sudden Death. On Saturday morning at the convent at St. Ann's Recollet, there was much excitement when the sisters had assembled for morning prayer. One Sister Webster, was not in her accustomed place. One of the sisters went to her sleeping apartment and there found her dead. Coroner Jones was notified and held an inquest, at which a verdict of "death from disease of the heart" was returned. The deceased passed away calmly and her features show that her end was painless.

Know-Nothingism. The United States Immigration Inspector at Beny, stationed at Beny, has made a report of the operations of the Alien Contract Labor Law in that vicinity, from which the following statements are taken. The Union Dry Dock Company discharged four Canadian carpenters last week and informed the inspector that they would discharge every alien working on their docks. The manager of the Western Trust Company, which employed a large number of men along their lines, has issued a circular to their employees, advising them to work on their vessels unless they are citizens of the United States. The manager of the Wagner Palace Car Company declared he would discharge every man employed by the company not a citizen of the United States. It appears that until the Wagner Palace Car Company employed Canadian carpenters, painters, smiths, etc., were receiving \$2.50 per day, while the Canadians now work for \$1.00 per day. Last week the Wagner Palace Car Company discharged thirty-nine Canadians.

Cabinet. The Roman Catholic residents of Calumet and Calumet Island are agitating for the erection of a chapel and school house in this flourishing little village, and last Sunday a large number of them met for the purpose of taking the necessary steps towards making the idea a success. Rev. Father Labelle of Grenville was present, advising them in the best manner how to proceed with such a worthy enterprise. We have not heard the result of the meeting, but we are sure that if the people of Calumet decide on going to work to construct the above buildings, with their enterprising and beloved pastor at their head, it will not be long before the idea will be a reality.

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FATHER MATHEW.

A Fitting Celebration of His 101st Anniversary.

The 101st anniversary of the birth of Father Mathew, the great apostle of temperance, was celebrated on Monday evening by an entertainment and a lecture in St. Ann's hall, under the auspices of St. Ann's T.A. & B. society. Kennedy, the president, Mr. W. P. chair, and amongst those on the platform were the Rev. Father Strubbe, the Rev. Father Drummond, S. J., rector of St. Mary's College; the Rev. Brother Arnold, Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., and Mr. J. M. Duff. Songs were rendered by Miss Annie Cleary and Messrs. J. Morgan, G. E. O'Shea, Mr. J. McHugh executed an Irish jig and M. Sanakis performed several clever juggling and equilibristic feats. Rev. Father Drummond, S. J., delivered a lecture on "The Life and Labors of Father Mathew." They had assembled there that night, he said, in honor of the great apostle of temperance. He would not go into the details of his life, for he felt sure that they were all acquainted with them. The first thing that struck him in connection with Father Mathew was the wonderful work which he had accomplished. He began that work at the age of forty-eight, when the noonday of his life was verging towards its eve. Its magnitude could be estimated when it was remembered that he had given the pledge to five millions of Irishmen, not to speak of his efforts in England, Scotland and the United States. What was the secret of his great success? It lay in the completeness of his character, which was made up of gentleness, sweetness, charity, and nobleness. Having alluded to the memorable occasion when, at Cork, Father Mathew took the pledge with the famous expression, "Here goes in the name of God!" the lecturer gave a brief sketch of the social conditions which then prevailed. Among the cultured classes it was not at all uncommon for a man to drink ten or twelve glasses of spirits at night before going to bed, while the drinking habits of the masses might be gathered from Channing's remark that even the children in Ireland were acquainted with



"A Sorrow's Crown of Sorrows."

CHAPTER XI.

"Luncheon-time, papa," said Lola, bounding into the library in her best hat and coat, her face still glowing from her rapid drive in the frosty air.

"Aren't they lovely?" she asked, gazing at the jewels with awestruck admiration. "They are for me to wear at Mrs. Winstanley's dance next Tuesday, and I haven't even tried them on yet."

And in a moment her hat and coat were pulled off, and she was standing on a footstool before the glass on the high mantelpiece, fastening the trinkets, and her neck and in her ears, and admiring their effect.

"So far, the Doctor, except for admiring the beauty of the trinkets, had hardly made a remark."

"He, for his part, could eat nothing, feeling ill and harassed."

"Lola noticed this want of appetite, and became at once solicitous and alarmed."

"I haven't vexed you in anything, have I?" she asked. "I am trying so hard to please you."

"You always please me," he answered, "but I have a good deal to say to you."

"The gravity of his manner impressed her, and she was in a state of high excitement when, at a little before three o'clock, she entered his study."

"As soon as she was in the room he went to his desk, and taking from it a dirty piece of paper, he placed it in her hands. The ink was brown and faded, the writing so bad as to be almost illegible."

your parentage, you would have struggled less to overcome them. Patience, self-control, moderation—all these things you have yet to acquire."

"I know, papa," said Lola, interrupting him, "but why have you told me all this to-day?"

Dr. Marsden drew a long breath and looked away from Lola. She would never know the pain this interview was costing him, but he felt it was better to state the worst at once.

"I am telling the story of your birth to-day," he replied slowly. "because this morning I had an interview with Madame de Vaux. She returned to Oxford while you were out driving, and she came straight to me. In the course of conversation I informed her of all that which you have just heard, with the result that she forbids the marriage between her son and you."

"What do you—what can you mean?" she said at last, almost in a whisper. "Do you mean that Madame de Vaux, my dearest friend for three years, a woman who has been like a mother to me all that time, refuses her consent to my marriage with her son because she has learned that seventeen years ago my mother was a beggar?"

"That is her chief reason," answered the Doctor, who still avoided meeting her eye.

"She is a very proud woman, strong in her prejudices, and extremely tenacious in her dignity in a matter like this. The De Vauxs, the Montagnes, and the Clevelands, her own family, are all well-born and highly connected. Because I think nothing of these things, you must not underestimate their importance in the minds of others."

"He spoke in a dull, mechanical manner, as though repeating a lesson, while Lola stood glaring upon him in passionate indignation, like a tigress at bay."

"And you think Aubrey will agree to that?" she asked.

"He must agree to it."

"And do you think that I can go on living here with him within three miles of us; with all Oxford talking about the broken engagement, and saying, perhaps, that Aubrey jilted me, or laughing over the amusing story of my birth and Madame de Vaux's refusal to have a beggar-woman's child for her daughter?"

"Papa is asking too much. It was horrible enough to hear that people thought I loved a man who bragged about it and who did not care for me back; but to be refused and despised a second time, before the eyes of everyone I know—I can not bear it, and I will not! If I am not good enough to be a gentleman's wife, and to associate with ladies and gentlemen, let me go back to my own people, beggars and pariahs like myself, and let me earn my own living among them."

"She was shaking from head to foot; her great eyes were ablaze; her mouth was parched with fierce excitement and a burning sense of the injustice done her. There had been a knock at the door while she was speaking, and right on her words the servant entered to announce Mr. Aubrey de Vaux, and to ask whether the doctor could see him."

"Dr. Marsden rose to his feet. A deadly faintness was beginning to paralyze his faculties, and he felt physically incapable of enduring another emotional scene in his present condition."

"Tell Mr. de Vaux I cannot see him," he said.

Both he and Lola kept silent until the servant returned.

"Mr. de Vaux begs he may speak to you, if only for a few moments, sir, or, at least, that you will appoint a time to see him."

"I cannot speak to him to-day," said the Doctor. "I am going to Oxford this evening, and shall not be back until very early. He can see me to-morrow."

departed, Mr. Aubrey de Vaux came again to the Doctor's house, and declared his intention of waiting in the hall until Miss Marsden should see him.

"Show Mr. de Vaux into the library, and shut the door," said Miss Marsden. Then she consulted a time-table, packed a little dressing-bag with articles for the night, and with all the money she possessed, put on her walking things, and slipped softly downstairs.

"I shall never marry Mr. de Vaux, since you forbid it," she said, "because I love you and owe everything to you; but I think he has been treated with the greatest cruelty and injustice, and I pity him with all my heart."

"If the Doctor had not been enduring great physical pain at the moment he would have attached more importance to the girl's words, and to the set, determined expression of her face."

"He laid his hand upon her shoulder. 'We will talk about all these things to-morrow,' he said. 'We have had enough scenes and explanations for to-day; and if I am late don't sit up for me. Go to bed early, and sleep off your worries, as you happy young people can.'"

"She knew he was determined to hear no more, so she left the room. A few minutes later, from her bedroom-window in the front of the house, she saw him pass down the street, and saw also Aubrey de Vaux, who had been lying in wait for him, cross the road and join him. Then the two figures disappeared together, but Lola knew enough of the Doctor's disposition to be sure no word of Aubrey's would move him from his decision."

"Before she left the window, Bennett brought her a letter from Madame de Vaux, which had just been delivered by a servant, who was waiting downstairs for Miss Marsden's answer."

"Lola tore the envelope open, and read a curiously worded epistle, half cold and repellent, half affectionate and appealing in tone."

"The marriage is out of the question," Madame de Vaux wrote. "You do not love my son; you are, I know, fond of another man, and he is fond of you. I am sure it is some misunderstanding that has driven Mr. Laidlaw away from you, and that he will return to claim you sooner or later. Dr. Marsden has, no doubt, told you of my objections to the match between you and my son on the score of family. Heaven forbid that I should be vindictive or pharisaical on the subject of birth; yet I own I should wish the pedigree of my son's wife to be something approaching his own nobility. The De Vauxs are one of the oldest families in France, and my own people boast a descent nearly as old. Years ago I refused an offer for my daughter because the man was connected with trade, although he was charming in every other respect. Aubrey is a noble boy, always so; but he is my only son, and I desire to see him marry a girl in this world—dear, dear! I sometimes fear, than my hope of heaven. You know, dear child, how fond I have always been of you. I implore you, for the sake of the affection you have always professed for me, not to come between mother and son now. Do not see him, or he you. It is a mere fancy on both sides, not a thing to stand against a mother's devotion to her child. If Dr. Marsden would only take you away from Oxford a little while, it would be better. In any case, I beg of you, on my knees, to repel my son—to avoid him, and to call on your pride to help you to forget him."

"Lola's answer to this letter was verbal. 'Tell Mr. de Vaux Miss Marsden will do as he wishes,' was the reply given to the servant from Madame de Vaux's study."

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Lola remained quite still until the servant returned.

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Lola's answer to this letter was verbal. 'Tell Mr. de Vaux Miss Marsden will do as he wishes,' was the reply given to the servant from Madame de Vaux's study."

Almost as soon as the messenger had departed, Mr. Aubrey de Vaux came again to the Doctor's house, and declared his intention of waiting in the hall until Miss Marsden should see him.

"Show Mr. de Vaux into the library, and shut the door," said Miss Marsden. Then she consulted a time-table, packed a little dressing-bag with articles for the night, and with all the money she possessed, put on her walking things, and slipped softly downstairs.

"I shall never marry Mr. de Vaux, since you forbid it," she said, "because I love you and owe everything to you; but I think he has been treated with the greatest cruelty and injustice, and I pity him with all my heart."

"If the Doctor had not been enduring great physical pain at the moment he would have attached more importance to the girl's words, and to the set, determined expression of her face."

"He laid his hand upon her shoulder. 'We will talk about all these things to-morrow,' he said. 'We have had enough scenes and explanations for to-day; and if I am late don't sit up for me. Go to bed early, and sleep off your worries, as you happy young people can.'"

"She knew he was determined to hear no more, so she left the room. A few minutes later, from her bedroom-window in the front of the house, she saw him pass down the street, and saw also Aubrey de Vaux, who had been lying in wait for him, cross the road and join him. Then the two figures disappeared together, but Lola knew enough of the Doctor's disposition to be sure no word of Aubrey's would move him from his decision."

"Before she left the window, Bennett brought her a letter from Madame de Vaux, which had just been delivered by a servant, who was waiting downstairs for Miss Marsden's answer."

"Lola tore the envelope open, and read a curiously worded epistle, half cold and repellent, half affectionate and appealing in tone."

"The marriage is out of the question," Madame de Vaux wrote. "You do not love my son; you are, I know, fond of another man, and he is fond of you. I am sure it is some misunderstanding that has driven Mr. Laidlaw away from you, and that he will return to claim you sooner or later. Dr. Marsden has, no doubt, told you of my objections to the match between you and my son on the score of family. Heaven forbid that I should be vindictive or pharisaical on the subject of birth; yet I own I should wish the pedigree of my son's wife to be something approaching his own nobility. The De Vauxs are one of the oldest families in France, and my own people boast a descent nearly as old. Years ago I refused an offer for my daughter because the man was connected with trade, although he was charming in every other respect. Aubrey is a noble boy, always so; but he is my only son, and I desire to see him marry a girl in this world—dear, dear! I sometimes fear, than my hope of heaven. You know, dear child, how fond I have always been of you. I implore you, for the sake of the affection you have always professed for me, not to come between mother and son now. Do not see him, or he you. It is a mere fancy on both sides, not a thing to stand against a mother's devotion to her child. If Dr. Marsden would only take you away from Oxford a little while, it would be better. In any case, I beg of you, on my knees, to repel my son—to avoid him, and to call on your pride to help you to forget him."

Lola remained quite still until the servant returned.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

Table with columns for Prizes, WORTH, CAPITAL PRIZE, TICKETS, and LIST OF PRIZES. Total worth \$52,740.00.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF.

It is a genuine and reliable Meat Food, absolutely pure, and free from any adulteration. It is manufactured from the finest quality of Beef and supplies all the virtues that exist in Prime Beef.

A WONDERFUL CASE.

A Kentucky Woman Said to be a Stigmata—The Case Being Investigated. Mary Stuckenberg, wife of a laborer of Louisville, Ky., is believed to be what is known to the Catholic Church as a stigmata. She has trances. During which appear upon her hands and feet and forehead marks like those where the Saviour was pierced by nails and thorns at his crucifixion.

French Patent Medicines.

MESSRS LAVIOLETTE & NELSON. Have just received their autumn importation of French Specialties and Perfumes, and invite the public to visit their establishment.

CATA GOLD.

NASAL BALM. A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Cough.

RISO'S CURE FOR THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

CARROLL BROS., PRACTICAL SANITARIANS, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, etc.

NOTICE AUTOGRAF OF THE GENUINE.

Stewart's Autograph. A notice regarding the genuineness of the product.

STEWART'S AUTOGRAF.

Posters, Hand-bills, Business Cards, Circulars, Catalogues, Programs, Bill-heads, Statements, and every description of plain and ornamental printing, done at THE TRUE WITNESS Office.

Pain-Killer advertisement featuring Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. Includes text: 'Its Action is Like Magic. Accidents Happen AND SICKNESS COMES TO ALL. How much suffering can be prevented by a little foresight! Always keep in the house this inexpensive and thoroughly reliable safeguard, which for over HALF A CENTURY has stood unequalled as a household remedy and travelling companion.' Includes an image of a spoon labeled 'A HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE CHEST'.

House and Household.

Those Three Meals a Day. Philosopher as we will, we must eat in summer as well as in winter. The question is: "What can we eat with the least expense of time and labor—the least exertion?" To the housewife, whose means or surroundings compel her to stay in the city during the summer, this question comes home with special force.

Housekeepers in the city can solve the problem much more easily than those whose lines are cast in the pleasant places of the country house or the home-ham, where the store-room replicates the market. Unless fresh fruits, salads and vegetables, new-laid eggs, cream, spring chickens, and newly-caught fish are part of the daily production of the establishment, summer catering will be a difficult matter to the average housewife.

Canned goods are invaluable resources in emergencies, but they fail to replace fresh food in flavor or nutrition. Still, the housekeeper who cannot count upon an unfailing supply of the latter, should never allow her shelf of canned meats and vegetables to be empty. There are certain ways of serving canned goods which make up for their lack of flavor, and restore to them the nourishment lost in preserving them. It is not the purpose of this article to give the details of cooking, only to suggest methods of service which shall lighten the labor during the extreme heat of summer; but one point is so important in the use of canned goods that it well deserves mention. It is this: the vegetables which are put up in salted water, such as the various kinds of green peas, string and lima beans, asparagus, etc., should be drained and rinsed before they are heated, a fresh sauce being made for them, or salt, pepper and butter added to them.

The various oily fishes, like salmon and sardines, should be removed from the can directly it is opened, because the atmosphere acting upon the oil in contact with the tin, forms an absolutely poisonous combination. This fact explains the sudden attacks of illness which sometimes follow the eating of canned salmon. Every housewife should make a note of this, because canned salmon can be variously used as a white soup, may be longed to a pulp, heated with white sauce or drawn butter as a fish-dish served cold in small pieces, with lettuce and tomatoes, or combined with fresh tomatoes, cucumbers or celery, and Spanish onions sliced, with the addition of a plain salad dressing; fried in omelette, or as a fish-dish, and even made into a pie, or used as a relish with a little bread-crumbs made into a salad with lettuce, celery, sliced tomatoes or Spanish onions, and a plain French salad dressing, heated or dipped in butter and bread-crumbs, or made into sandwiches, or as slices of bread, buttered and broiled in the oven; served cold, with cucumbers and as a hot-broiled potato and fish course; or as a Monday medicine, served cold with cream and hot-baked potatoes. Another can-canned fish, brook trout, in tomato sauce, may be used in similar fashion, when they are put up to permit them to be removed from the cans unbroken.

When canned goods are broken in serving, or when part of a can remains, a few portions of cold meat, fish, poultry or vegetables, they can be used in a white sauce and soup. Have a vegetable salad every day for dinner, and add lettuce, watercress, cucumbers, escarole, lettuce, or some such green vegetable for lunch or supper, with cheese, bread and butter, and some hot drink. In city markets, cold boiled ham, tongue, salmon, etc., can be bought by the pound, and the same foods can be cooked or broiled days when a hot-broiled fish is desired. Do not forget that fruit is food, and most indispensable to health, especially the various acid berries, grapes and apples. If there is any fear of illness, stew or bake the fruit. Make short-cakes, ham-cakes, griddle-cakes and fritters with fresh fruit, eat as a salad with salt and pepper or sugar, and bread and butter. Grate cheese upon slices of bread, and put color them in the oven on baking days; keep them dry to use cold. They are almost as hearty as meat.

Drink cool water and eat cracked ice, but do not drink copiously of iced water; and avoid fruit-ice, vinegar, cream-of-tartar, or a little citric acid and sugar in water, will relieve intense thirst. Cool the blood when it is heated, by letting water run upon the wrists and head rather than drinking iced water. To start the secret of avoiding exhaustion by accomplishing the necessary household tasks in hot weather, is to use such foods as can be cooked with little heat; to utilize the fire built for making coffee, to cook a ham or omelette, or to boil some hominy or potatoes, to use cold, or fry quickly for another meal; to make a hot fire once or twice a week, and then to bake pies, cakes, or a letter to post or boil a joint of meat, a ham or tongue, or some poultry, which can be used cold during the rest of the time when only the hot drink is prepared. Above all, do the hardest of the daily work in the coolest hours, and take care to bathe and rest often enough to avoid extreme prostration from heat and fatigue.—Julia Carson.

Fried Beet and Eggs. Soak a quart of a pound of shaved, dried beet in a pint of boiling water for ten minutes, then drain well. Beat four eggs with a fork. Put a generous tablespoonful of butter in the granite-ware dish and place over the lighted lamp. When the butter becomes hot, add the beet, stir with a fork until the slices curl. Now place the dish over another of boiling water, and set all over the lamp. Add the eggs and stir until they become thick and creamy. Serve at once. If one likes a very salty flavor the beet need not be soaked in water.

Creamed Potatoes. Use a generous pint of cold, boiled potatoes, either in cubes, or thin slices; one tablespoonful of butter, one heaping tablespoonful of flour, three gills of milk, one tablespoonful of white pepper. Put the butter in the granite-ware dish and over the lighted lamp. When it melts, add the flour and stir until smooth and frothy; then gradually add the milk, stirring all the time. Season with one-third of the pepper and salt. When the sauce boils up season the potatoes with the remainder of the salt and pepper and add them to the sauce. Cook for five minutes, stirring once or twice with a fork. Have the lamp wicks low.

Hashed Poultry. Cut fine one pint of any kind of cooked poultry, and cook it for fifteen minutes in a sauce made the same as for creamed potatoes but place the dish over boiling water when the meat is added.

Peas a la Francaise. Rinse and drain a can of French peas. Put into the chafing-dish a generous tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful flour, one teaspoonful of sugar and a level teaspoonful of salt. Place the dish over the lighted lamp and stir until the butter begins to bubble; then add the peas, and cook for five minutes, stirring with a fork. At the end of that time add half a pint of cream or rich milk and cook for ten minutes longer, stirring frequently. Keep the lamp wicks low.

Maxims of a Farmer's Wife. Experience has taught me these economic maxims in materials: Granulated sugar is cheapest. The best molasses is dear as sugar. Feign and fancy cakes are expensive. Things made with milk are cheapest. Bake layer cakes in dripping pan and divide afterward. Good cookies keep best. Pies are cheaper than puddings. Grated pumpkin will cook while preparing crust. A tablespoonful of corn starch equals one egg in pumpkin pies. Mince pies are healthiest. It takes more time to make knick-knacks than substantial. A pot roast is the cheapest beef if cooked while baking. Puddings steamed hours take too much fuel; fuel is worth saving. Cheap food requiring long cooking is not cheap.

Peas, beans, asparagus and celery cook tender sooner when a little soda is added. Druggists' bicarbonate of soda is best. Potatoes keep best moist. Dampened corn-meal on a carpet prevents dust in sweeping. I make my own dresses and find paper patterns a good help. Good materials, quiet colors and modest styles serve best, and do not need frequent changing. In fact, in each duty I try to remember "economy is a virtue" but "parsimony is a vice."

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Time Flies—So does dirt, wherever found, when Pearline is used. Nothing else starts it so easily or so quickly. It washes all things without harm—it gives long life to everything that is washed with it. Use Pearline in the laundry, the kitchen, and everywhere in the house. With it were is little work—without it there is little done.

Beware of imitations which are being peddled in your door to their first quality goods do not require such desperate methods to sell them. PEARLINE sells its wares, and is manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

sal news to the Grants of Grant. The death of an Earl of Earle is foretold by the beating of an invisible drum. So respectable a man as Dr. Norman McLeod, editor of Good Words, lent the weight of his testimony to it. In 1849 Lord Airle died in London, and the household at Cortachy Castle, his seat in Forfarshire, were thus prepared for the news, and when his son died in Colorado the ghostly drummer-boy was heard just before his death. Lady Airle heard it in her room and was greatly prostrated, but one of the servants first heard it in a corridor. The approaching death of a Bruce is announced by the spectre of a woman in white, who appears to the doomed seign of that ancient and once royal house.

Orange Civilization. A palpit surmounted with three crosses was recently erected in the Protestant church of Maradin, near Lurgan, by the vicar, and the enlightened North of Ireland congregation has torn the crosses down. The cross is the emblem of salvation, and these Orangemen, for they can be none else, do not admire it. If they were traders to China in the old times, they would have cheerfully imitated the Dutch, and trampled on the emblem to secure entry for their wares. Crosses are conspicuous among the ornaments of St. Paul's Cathedral, but the folk who go there to pray are not affiliated to the Orange conspiracy, and have respect for the symbol of redemption.—Univers.

Alas, Poor France. While France is infected with the plague of prient illustrations and writings masquerading as art and literature, Belgium will not tolerate them within her borders, and Germany punishes those who are guilty of outrages on religion and morality. Kholeratsch, the Punch of Berlin, is to be prosecuted under the 166 clause of the German Penal Code, for having published an irreverent cartoon of the Holy Coat of Treves, calculated to bring a religious practice into contempt. This act of a Protestant Government compares instructively with the Lohengrin howlings of the Paris rable and the diffusion of pornographic sheets in the self-styled centre of civilization.—Univers.

An Ecclesiastical Critic. The Continental manoeuvres are over, and their first lesson for France should be that it would be the height of folly for her to be lured into war. Let her continue as she is, and at least one of her suspected antagonists will be forced to the brink of bankruptcy. None of the French leaders developed any rich promise of genius. De Negrier, like Boulanger, is in favour of offensive movements. Gallifet is restless, conceited, and an intriguer—a good cavalry colonel and no more. Davoust made serious blunders. At Vendevre he could not keep his troops in hand. De Miribel lacks decision, Saussier is feeble and has no grit. The one man, who did what he had to do like a capable soldier, was General de Boisdeffre. In the Austrian operations at Schwarzenau the cavalry was superb but not sufficiently numerous, the infantry first-class but for the want of a proper allowance of efficient subalterns and sub-officers, and the artillery beyond the mark, but not as strong as the Russians.—Univers.

Wedding. The marriage of Mr. Thomas McNicoll, ex-Secretary of the Sacred Heart Society, and Miss Amenda Lalonde, took place at St. Anne's Church, Ottawa, on Wednesday last. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Ladislavs, of the Capuchin order, who was assisted by the Rev. Father Prudhomme, P.P. During the Offertory, Messrs. D'Arny and Lalonde rendered "O Salutaris." After the service the newly wedded couple and a large number of friends repaired to the bride's residence and partook of a sumptuous breakfast, places of honor at the table being taken by the reverend fathers who tied the nuptial knot. Mr. and Mrs. McNicoll received numerous valuable and appropriate presents, among which was an elegant gold watch from the members of the Sacred Heart Society for the groom.

Too Late. There is a bad time coming for the Prince of Wales, if we are to place confidence in the words of Mr. Gilbert Baird Fraser, of River View, Kenningfold Grey, St. Ives. He thus writes us:—I have read with great interest a letter which appeared in a contemporary under the heading, "The White Rose." The writer, referring to the Princess Mary Theresia of Bavaria (the lady who at the present time represents the elder line of the House of Stuart) says the number of her adherents are rapidly increasing. As to this fact there cannot be the least doubt. I have the honour to belong to a Legitimist club (or "Jacobite" club) in this county, Huntingdonshire. The members are many of them bona fide workmen, and men whose political opinions in regard to any other subject but that of the succession would be directly at variance. I may add that those persons who imagine the Legitimist or Jacobite party to be composed of either idiots or visionaries are likely at some future date to find themselves lamentably mistaken.—Catholic Times.

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A WARNING. Importations in Wine Manufacture—How People are Poisoned.

The Hebrews, says a writer in the Voice, as we learn from the Scriptures, were in the habit of mixing wines, made more intoxicating and stupefying by the use of spices, myrrh, opium and strong drugs. Many have supposed the inhabitants of the Old World were adepts in the whole system of drugging and adulterating wines, and that the chief abomination which called down the wrath of heaven was drunkenness. Pliny gives us a long list of drugs, spices, and fruits from which wine was made. The system, for a long time in use in England, for adulterating French wines was terribly poisonous. Although we carry on the fabrication of fictitious wines to an almost fabulous extent yet we are but novices compared with our French confreres. It is well known that at Marseilles, Cette, and other place in France are located establishments for the manufacture of fictitious wines, both red and white. Speculators buy up these wines, and ship them to the seaport towns on the continent, and being there marked and branded like the genuine, they are re-shipped to the markets for which they were intended, England and the United States. To such an extent has this branch of trade been carried on that one shipper is reported to have sent to this country in one year 80,000 bottles of champagne not the product of the grape, but fabricated in these wine factories. It is well known also that the importation of these counterfeit wines has arrived at such a pitch as to become notorious and the subject of much complaint in this country. But do the French themselves drink pure wines? Let us see how that is: The increasing manufacture in France of fictitious wine, that is intended for export as the pure juice of the grape, calls forth the following comments from the Druggist. This journal remarks that "the devastation of the French vineyards by the phylloxera does not seem to affect the wine industry at all. But rather the more this insect destroys of the vines the larger becomes the quantity of the wine exported. The ingenious French chemists prepare an artificial wine from glucose, potatoes, rotten, dried apples, prunes, dates, figs, raisins, currents and beet juice, and this still is consumed by England, Russia and the Orient, but chiefly by the United States. Still another wineyielding substance has just been discovered and the discovery has been described before the Paris Botanic Society. It is claimed by the discoverer that the leaves and flowers of the bassia tree, dried after a certain fashion, have a large proportion of saccharine matter, and in combination with water and sugar, constitute an excellent basis for the manufacture of artificial wine. This tree is found in India, where it grows to a considerable height, and under favorable circumstances, it is reported, will yield six or seven hundred pounds of dried leaves. During two months there was imported into France for wine making purposes no less than 250,000 bales of these blossoms, and their coming was the cause of much elation to the wine-makers, as the price of figs, raisins and other articles had advanced to an uncomfortable extent because of the extensive consumption of these fruits in making pure wine for exportation. The Parisian, a paper printed in English in Paris, also gives a history of the manufacture of wines sold fraudulently under the names of the choicest vintages of the country. Owing to the prevalence of the phylloxera everybody expected a rise in the price of wine, and some conscientious dealers laid in a stock from abroad. The rise in price, however, never came, and the markets remained well supplied.

Clerical Appointment. Rev. Father Dowdall, who for a time was stationed at Notre Dame parish, Ottawa, has been appointed parish priest of Eganville, Ont., to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Byrne. Rev. Father D. Ryan, who made a brilliant classical course at Ottawa University, will succeed Father Dowdall as pastor of the parish of Mount St. Patrick.

Beneficial Bant. N.W.T. I was induced to use your Burdock Blood Bitters for constipation and general debility and found it a complete cure which I take pleasure in recommending to all who are afflicted.—James M. Carson, Bant, N.W.T.

A Government Victory. In the election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons last Thursday, for Northeast Manchester, caused by the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, the present member for the division, to the Postmaster Generalship, Sir James Fergusson (Conservative) received 1,058 votes to 3,908 cast for C.P. Scott, editor of the Manchester Guardian (Liberal).

True Faith. "I have great faith in Burdock Blood Bitters as a blood purifier. I have taken three bottles for bad blood and find it a perfect cure. It is a grand medicine and I recommend it wherever I go."—Ida Sanderson, Toronto, Ont.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Sudden changes of temperature surely try all persons prone to rheumatism, sciatica, the dolerous, and many maladies scarcely less painful, though of shorter duration. On the first attack of stiffness or suffering in any muscle, joint, or nerve, recourse should immediately be had to fomenting the seat of disease with hot brine and rubbing in this remarkable Ointment, which will assuage the uneasiness of the part, subdue inflammation, and reduce the swelling. The Pills, simultaneously taken, will rectify constitutional disturbances and remove the cause of the ailment. It has been discovered has proved so effective as the Ointment and Pills for removing gouty, rheumatic, and serotous attacks, which affect all ages, and are commonly called berteratory.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company. (Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes; its franchises made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1878, by an ever widening popular vote.)

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place semi-annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

Attended as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person examine and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties and we authorize the Company to use our certificates, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE AT the Academy of Music, New Orleans. TUESDAY, November 11, 1891. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

Price of Tickets: Whole Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. Club rates, 50 fractional tickets at \$1, for \$50.

Send Money by Express at our Expense in Stamps not less than Five Dollars, on which we will pay all charges, and we accept Express Charges on TICKETS and LISTS OF PRIZES forwarded to correspondents.

ELECTRICITY - IS THE - Life Force OF ALL ORGANIC FORMS. Properly applied will often cure the most painful and obstinate diseases where all other agents fail.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send their ADDRESS and \$2.00.

Dominion Metal Works GARTH & CO., 536 to 542 Craig Street. MANUFACTURERS OF Key's Low Water Alarm, Van Duzen's Steam Jet Pump, "Loose Pulley Oilers, Hot Water Furnaces, Hot Water Radiators, Penberthy Injectors, Hydrants of all Kinds, St. George's Street Gully, Kearney's Pneumatic Street Stop Cocks, Curtis' Water Pressure Regulator, Asbestos Packed Cocks, Watson's Steam Pressure Regulators, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Goods for Plumbers, Gasfitters, etc.

THE TURKISH BATH. Is a great luxury and a wonderful remedy. Scores of Montreal citizens have been cured by the Baths. They cure Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Throat troubles, Catarrh, Liver and Kidney derangements, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and other diseases.

On St. Monique st., near the Windsor. Gentlemen's hours: 8 to 8 A.M.; receive up to 9. Ladies' hours: 10 to 12 noon; receive up to noon. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. Address: F. E. MCKAY, 38-12 Manager Turkish Baths, Montreal.

WHITE PORT! Pure Juice from White Grapes of Oporto, Spain. The best WINE known for Invalids. TO BE HAD AT DeCARY FRERES, Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, 520 St. Lawrence Street, Corner of Prince Arthur Street.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1824. TOTAL ASSETS... \$37,277,143 51 INVESTED FUNDS... 10,932,923 52 INVESTED IN CANADA 1,252,674 51

J. H. WALKER WOOD ENGRAVER. 181 St. James St. (Citizens' Insurance Building). Engraving in all illustrative and advertising purposes, superior to any other process, and at low prices. Orders respectfully solicited. Established 1850. Federal Telephone 587

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co'y. 1801—SEASON—1891. The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports: TO QUEBEC—Steamers QUEBEC and CANADA will leave Montreal daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 p.m.

Derricks: Winches. 1 Ton—1 1/2 Ton—2 Ton—3 Ton—5 Ton. HAND AND STEAM POWER. MILLER BROS. & TOMS 122 King Street, Montreal, Que.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life. These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully yet soothingly on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great WALKERS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderful emollients as to all ailments incidental to females of all ages and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unrivalled.

Holloway's Ointment. Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. This is an infallible remedy. If externally rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 533 OX-FORD STREET, LONDON. and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language. The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered in Ottawa, London, and throughout the British Empire and will be found on the American counterfeits to be sold in promotion. Purchasers should look to the Label of the Pills and Boxes. If the address is not Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.



OUR PARISH BELL.

Lines suggested by the blessing and first tolling of the bell of St. John's Church in the parish of Arthur on the 29th September, 1891, and most respectfully inscribed to the Rev. J. P. Dolery, P. P., Arthur.

Ladies' Corner.

An article headed "Missions in Burma" appeared in this paper on September 30, giving a clear and simple account of an extensive mission 100 miles long and 150 broad; under the care of a single priest, who says, "I want teachers, catechists, etc., and I have none." This letter, written by Rev. H. P. Peters, C.S.C., Miss. Ap., is from beginning to end an earnest appeal that can scarcely all to move those who have faith.

words, like a sad wail from a bleeding heart: "What an immense harvest there is here for missionaries. The children cry for the Bread of Life, and there is no one to break it." And towards the end of the appeal we read: "Pray much that God may raise up many zealous priests for this poor benighted country, which is still in the depths of the great abyss of idolatry and superstition, and try to do your best, you, and your friends to raise a subscription for our poor missions."

The Cathedral Bazaar.

As the general results of the bazaar are already well-known, very little remains to be said on the subject. His Grace the Archbishop celebrated Mass on Tuesday, at the cathedral, for all who had taken an active part in the good work, and invited the stall-holders to assemble immediately after in the state-drawing-room of the Palace, where after discussing the matter in which all present were interested, and having expressed his entire satisfaction at the results of the bazaar, he returned very cordial thanks in kind and appropriate terms, after which the agreeable reunion terminated.

St. Ann's Parish Bazaar.

Just as I was ascending myself that the bazaar was really over and that I should have space for various other subjects, it is announced that another is to take place on Oct. 14. Still a few philippic poems I take what is more, and more generous than the usual bazaar, and in the ways of Montreal, were found and better, and being expected to be the best of the day, and to be followed by a meet with great and noble to begin. The destination of St. Ann's parish are to be held by the starting bazaar, and it is scarcely necessary to remind my readers that this performance district is probably the poorest in Montreal, it is overcrowded with the best of substitute families, who can scarcely weather through the cold winter months without the aid of the State, and the only remedy necessary, I think, is to employ a man work that will keep suffering, and work from many wretched and miserable homes will be time and labor well spent, and the trouble-free nation with it will be amply repaid by the thought that it will bring such a relief to the many, who, unaided, would be subject to the poorest sufferings.

be amiable and practice humility in a violent manner for ten consecutive days by contributing to this daily for the reason given above. My flattering friends are pleased to consider it will tend to increase the sale; but if, on the contrary, the subscribers should be filled with acrimony, and evince each disappointment at the loss of their ill-spent dime, it does not matter in the least, as the subscription (50 cents for ten copies) is payable in advance. But for the consolation of those whom I piously and deliberately purpose swindling, all for the benefit of the poor, let me add that a truly original and amusing story, written by a very clever woman, will appear in each number, and will in itself be value for the money subscribed.

THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION.

A Liberal but Just View of the Situation in a Ministerial Paper. Lieutenant-Governor Angers' action in forcing Mercier to hold the investigation is much criticized. We are surprised to see even the Witness denounce it as unconstitutional. Looked at from a common sense point of view, it is difficult to see what the constitution has to do with the case. Before a competent court, that of the Senate, it was established that a fraudulent payment of \$175,000 was made, of which a considerable portion was used to meet notes of and make payments to members of the Quebec Government. Having thus forced upon his attention that certain of his ministers had been parties to a robbery of the public chest, what could the Lieutenant-Governor do otherwise than demand that they prove their innocence or resign? Their deed was not a constitutional or unconstitutional one; it was a violation of the moral code. Had the ministers made some mistake in executive conduct, the word constitutional could be drawn in, but when the act they are charged with is pilfering the treasury, what sense is there in talking learnedly of precedents, the British constitution, and the letter of the law? If a Lieutenant-Governor cannot interfere on behalf of the people to prevent the perpetration of a barbed theft, then he is a mouse. Were we to demand that Mr. Angers it would be on the ground that he was a minister. Why, with the incontrovertible evidence of the Senate committee before him, that out of the public money the notes of three of his ministers had been retired, and a remittance of \$5000 sent to one of them, should he have suggested further enquiry? Why, with the proof of bank books and bank accounts before him, should he not declare that men guilty of such flagrant misconduct were unfit to hold offices of trust and demand their resignation? He did not do that; he took the milder course of allowing the accused a retrial and merely suggested them from doing so, and I would put it to the test of the public mind, if he had not done so, that he would not have been called a mouse.

OBITUARY.

In Montreal, on the 11th inst., passed away at the residence of his son, Mr. Richard Walsh, brother of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, and father of Rev. James Walsh, pastor of the church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, in Montreal, Mr. Walsh had been suffering from a long illness, and his death was a great loss to the community.

The late Father Byrne.

Notre-Dame-de-la-Visitation, in the parish of St. Ann's, died on the 11th inst. at the residence of his son, Mr. Richard Walsh, brother of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, and father of Rev. James Walsh, pastor of the church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, in Montreal, Mr. Walsh had been suffering from a long illness, and his death was a great loss to the community.



CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured...

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. Would rather be without bread than without BREAD'S BREAD, Marquette, Mich., Nov. 7, 1891. The Rev. J. Koesbied of above place writes: I have suffered a great deal, and whenever I feel now a nervous headache, I take a dose of your Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic and feel relieved. I think a great deal of it and would rather be without bread than without the Tonic.

COURED AFTER THIRTY-TWO YEARS. MILWAUKEE, May 25, 1891. Rev. KOENIG: I am personally acquainted with a man who in the year 1859, then being forty years of age, commenced to take your medicine for epilepsy, which he had had for thirty-two years. The attacks which he had formerly every four weeks diminished as soon as he took your medicine and disappeared entirely since August, 1880. The man is so healthy now that he can attend to his business without fear. By this wonderful cure a large family has been made happy, and of this he is convinced and gladly testifies. REV. PATER AEGIDIUS.

KOEHO MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. \$1.25 per bottle; 5 bottles for \$6.

MUCH BETTER, Thank You! THIS IS THE LATEST SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES. IT IS ALMOST AS EFFECTIVE AS MILK. IT IS A BURNING FISH FOOD. IT IS USED AND ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. And all imitations are inferior. Sold by all Druggists at 50c and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, BURLINGTON.

"PERSIAN LOTION" TRADE-MARK. The following is the only genuine preparation of the kind, and is sold in all parts of the world. It is a most valuable preparation for the hair, and is used by all the great beauties of the world. It is sold by all the great beauties of the world. It is sold by all the great beauties of the world.

Best Body Brussels Carpets. Showing an improvement of best, choice, European Body Brussels at special prices, as men have been making large and numerous orders, measure, cutters and fitters overrun with pressing demands upon their taxed energies, and the best ensemble presents an assurance of the purchasing capacity of the public when prices reach a point below the standard.

covered in Kiev. A printing press used in the publication of seditious matter has been seized, and there is a serious outbreak among the students of the university, who have been given to violent revolutionary speeches. Many of them have been put under arrest, but this course has failed to moderate the prevalent agitation and the spirit of the revolt is spreading.

COMMERCIAL. GRAIN.—The market remains in the same condition as last week. We quote:—Peas 78c@77c in store; 80c@83c all oat. Oats, 32c@30c Corn, 60c in bond; 68c, duty paid; Barley, feeding, 48c@50c. Rye nominal at 90c@91c. The wheat market is quiet and nominal at \$1.08 for No. 2 Hard. Nothing is likely to arrive for ten at least. FLOUR.—As before. We quote:—Patent spring, \$5.30 @ \$5.50; patent winter, \$5.25 @ \$5.00; straight roller, \$4.80@ \$4.90; extra, \$4.50 @ \$4.60; superfine, \$4.10@ \$4.25; city strong bakers \$5.00 @ \$5.25; city bakers' (Man.), \$5.00@ \$5.00.

FARMERS MARKETS. GRAIN.—Oats sell at from 75c @ 85c per bush; peas, \$1.00 per bush; buckwheat, 80c@85c; beans, \$1.00@1.10. ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2 per bush; turnips, 30c @ 40c; do. culls, 25c per bush; cabbage 15c @ 25c per dozen; cauliflower, 20c@30c; do. celery, 20c@25c; do. onions, 50c per bush. FRUIT.—Lemons, \$1.50 @ \$5 per box; oranges, \$5 @ \$5.50; the case; apples, \$1.00@ \$2.50 per barrel; bananas, 50c@60c per bunch; grapes, 20c@25c per doz.; tomatoes, 15c@20c per bush. DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Butter from 17c @ 20c per lb; eggs, 15c @ 22c per dozen; fresh, 25c @ 35c.

LIVE STOCK. Receipts of live stock at the Montreal Live Stock Yards, Oct. week ending Oct. 10th were as follows: Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs, Pigs, etc. Receipt for week light. The demand for good cattle was brisk. A usual supply of inferior stock has a tendency to keep down prices. Fair demand for sheep. Owing to large receipts, hogs were somewhat off, prices ruling low. Good demand for heavy hogs, which are scarce at the present time.

Two-Rowed Barley. It will be remembered that in the early part of 1890 the Ministry of Agriculture caused to be imported from England 100,000 bushels of two-rowed barley for sowing in the Canadian farmers at cost price, the intention being to distribute it as a sample and quality to position barley, which would be in the English market. The object was to find an alternative market for that of the United States, which was then threatened to be closed by the McKinley bill. The Canadian farmers, in the circumstances, largely availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining seed barley of a variety suitable for the English market, which is practically identical in its demands. The result is that there is now a considerable quantity of the two-rowed barley grown in Canada, which is being bought up by foreign dealers at prices ranging as high as 60 cents a bushel of 48 pounds. The result of the trial of growing the two-rowed barley in Canada has been eminently satisfactory. The field shows a decided disposition to expand that of the average, while the weight of the grain averages 52 pounds to the bushel, many samples going as high as 56 pounds.

Country Customers will please send their Orders by Return Mail. This is to be sold Retail only and not wholesale.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT: BARGAINS! BARGAINS. Monday and following days some very Special Bargains will be offered. The following are only a few of the lines: Hosiery, Towels, Checked Glass Linen, Grey Cotton, Bleached Cotton, Unbleached Table Linen, Green Flannel, Linen Towelling.

Best Body Brussels Carpets. Showing an improvement of best, choice, European Body Brussels at special prices, as men have been making large and numerous orders, measure, cutters and fitters overrun with pressing demands upon their taxed energies, and the best ensemble presents an assurance of the purchasing capacity of the public when prices reach a point below the standard.

THOMAS LIGGETT, 1881 NOTRE DAME STREET, S. CARSLY.

S. Carsley's Column.

LADIES REMINDED!! Ladies are hereby reminded that THE STORE FOR HANDSOME MANTLES!! OF THE LATEST STYLES!! AND BEST VALUE!! is acknowledged by general consent to be S. CARSLY'S.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT. REEFER COATS!! Misses' Sizes. Young Ladies' Sizes. REEFER COATS. In Blue Serge In Nap Cloths. LONG TWEED PALETOTS!! LONG CLOTH PALETOTS!! Newest Colors. Latest Patterns. For Misses and Ladies. LONG TWEED DOLMANS!! LONG CLOTH DOLMANS!! Fancy Tweeds. Checked Tweeds. ALL LATEST SHADES. Full lines of Ladies' Tweed Ulsters. S. CARSLY.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT!! CLOAKINGS!! JACKET CLOTHS!! In fact, materials for all outdoor garments, including a large variety of 4-inch Costume Tweeds, all in the latest patterns and colorings, for the present and coming seasons. Beaver Cloths. Double Beaver Cloths, Figaro Cloths. Blanket Cloths. All colors! All patterns! Also others too numerous to mention. ASTRACHANS!! ASTRACHANS!! In Black, Grey and all colors, For Children's Coats. For Trimming. S. CARSLY.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT!! SEALETTES!! SEALETTES!! MOHAIR SEALETTES. SILK SEALETTES. This season's stock of the above goods is now complete, and are much lower in price than previous years. DOGSKIN CLOTHS!! DOGSKIN CLOTHS!! These goods are the best imitations that have ever been produced, and are far superior in every way to the previous manufactures. CLOTH REMNANTS!! To be cleared at great reductions. S. CARSLY.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT!! FANCY PLAID SHAWLS!! SCOTCH PLAID SHAWLS!! FANCY STRIPED SHAWLS!! FIGURED SHAWLS!! A new line of Shoulder Shawls in large, light-colored plaids, measuring 2 yards long, which can be also used as a scarf if preferred. These articles are taking the place of knitted shawls, being more handsome and durable. INDOOR SHAWLS!! OUTDOOR SHAWLS!! Shawls of every description. Heavy Wraps for Winter. S. CARSLY.

A BARGAIN!! Bought cheap, and to be sold cheap, these cases very good quality FLAXNETTES, suitable for Men's or Boys' Winter Flannel Shirts, stout makes and well napped. WORTH 13 cents. but to be sold to-morrow and following days of this week at the ridiculously low price of only Five and a half cents. S. CARSLY.

REMEMBER!! These are not Common FLANNEL NETTES same as generally sold from 7c to 9c per yard, but FIRST-CLASS GOODS, same as regularly sold from 12c to 13c. S. CARSLY.

Country Customers will please send their Orders by Return Mail. This is to be sold Retail only and not wholesale. MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT: BARGAINS! BARGAINS. Monday and following days some very Special Bargains will be offered. The following are only a few of the lines: Hosiery, Towels, Checked Glass Linen, Grey Cotton, Bleached Cotton, Unbleached Table Linen, Green Flannel, Linen Towelling.