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VOL. XLI., NO. 3.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

A PRIEST HONORED.

Resignation of Father O'Connell of Perih -Addresses and Bouvenirs Presented.

The good parish priest of Richmond, Ont., who has labored assiduously and faithfully in the service of our divine Lord for over fortysix years, is about to take a well-earned rest, and the sunset of his well spent life will be spent with his nephew, Rev. Father O'Donoghue, the respected pastor of Perth. As will be seen by the addresses which we print below. Father O'Connell was esteemed not only by the Catholics of Richmond, but Protestants also entermined nothing save respect and veneration for him because of his received of purpose and nobility of character. In years gone by, when the bitterness of party strife served to enkindle hatred in the minds of many of the prople, father O'Connell's voice, while ever vigorous in up holding and defending the faith of which he was a stalwart champion, yet never forgot to inculate semiments of brotherly love and charity in the minds of all. On Sunday 27th ulu, the Catholic people of Richmond presented an address, accompanied with a well filled purse in the course of which the following passage of

ourrea.

**For over forty years you have labored amongst us, sacrificing everything for the glory of God and the spiritual and temporal welfare of your people. We need not refer to all that you gave in charity or all thus you have accomplished as a priest, we all know and God knows, and appreciate your zeal and devotion as a worker in the vineyard of Jesus Christ.

Now in your declining years in would be too much for us to expect that you would be spared very many more years for active labor, but we trust man, during what remains of life, you will not forget us in your prayers, and than you will always remember that the hearts of the people of Richmond are with you in all your undertakings.

In conclusion that God may bless you with

health and happiness here below; that you may live to see your dearest wishes realized, and that when it pleases G d in His wisdom to call you home, He may grant you the promised crown of epernal joy, is the alneare wish of all your

The address was largely signed by committee men from Richmond, Brockvile and Fallowfield the Richmond members were Messrs John Fox, Charles Purdy, Patrick Mayers, Patrick Brady, Thomas Tory, Jeremian McCarthy, Patrick O Connor, D. McCarty, Mrs. Cowley and Thomas Good.

An address was also presented by the Pro-testant parishioners signed by Judge Mossgrave of Carleton, the Riese and other influential citizens. After expressing sorrow at the resegnation of Father O'Conuell the ad!ress con-

"We cannot let the opportunity rass without expressing in some tangible manner our great appreciation of your worthy self in your love and charity, expressing peace and good will to all, as well as our admiration of your untirin labor these many years, to our own knowledge and that of which we have heard from our fathers, especially in the trying times of the ship fexer in 1847 and 1848, when the dying hours of many a poor immigrant far from his native itle of Erin were cheered and comforted by your charitable offices. We, therefore, beg leave to present you with this care, as a souvenir, and in bidding you a friendly and kindly We, therefore, beg good bye we trust that nothing may cloud the evening of your life and that you may rise tri-umphant in paradise with Him, whom you honestly believe you have faithfully served."

Father O'Connell replied to both addresses in terms at once touching and full of emotion. He thanked them most sincerely for their very kind expressions of regard. He could never forget the many kindness extended to him while amongst them, and the recollection of these kindnesses and the friendships formed during his long residence in their midst would remain fresh and green in his heart's affections until that hour when he would be summoned before the Just Judge of all.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Prorogued Yesterday with a Speech from the Throne on Matters in General.

LONDON, August 18 .- Parliament was proro gued to day. The Queen's speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. It says that the relations of Her Majesty's Government with the foreign powers continue to be pacific. Friendly attention has been called to the inconveniences which might arise from a possible conflict over territorial claims in Africa. Therefore, the Queen's Government was negotiating with the powers mainly concerned with the purpose of defining the coundaries within which th of the respective governments should be confided. The arrangement with Germany closing the most difficult of the questions, was complete, and Her Majesty's ministers laid before Parliment the history of those negotiations which had resulted in the cession of Heligoland to Germany. The speech then announced the arrangement with France whereby the French-Algerian territory is separated from that of the British Niger company. The agreement for a British protectorate over Zanzibar and the placing of Madagascar under the protection of the French is also explained. With regard to the Behring sea complications, Her Majesty informed Parliament that she offered to submit them to arbitration for settlement. The speech states that the case of Newfoundland and French fisheries disputes is one which is occupying the anxious attention of the Government.

The Hon. E. J. Flynn.

The Empire correspondent met last evening a member of the House of Commons from the Quebec district who imparted a piece of news that will be most acceptable to all those who rejoice in the entrance of one of our ablest men into public life. The wh le Dominion, or at least all those who have studied Quebec politics attentively for the last ten years, were pained to learn a few weeks ago that the money bags of the Mercier Ministry had deteated the Hon. E. J. Flynn in the county of Gaspe. The loss of the ex-Commissioner of Orown Lands was quite as serious to the province of Quebec as to the Liberal Conservative party, and his defeat at the hands of the people was exceedingly deplor-

unfairly achieved victory and stand at the next general election for the House of Commons. The Dominion Parliament is the proper arena for the man whom the Hon. Mr. Mercier feared more than any other in the Quebec Legis-lature and who was by all odds the ablest de-bater and parliamentarian in the Quebec Assembly. In the Rouse of Commons the Hon, E. J. Flynn will be the right man in the right place, and his appearance in that enlarged arena will be a delightful surprise to more than one unacquainted with the debating and cratorical power of the future M.P. for Gaspe. Mr. Flynn speaks French with all the elegance and purity of the test of the 40 immortals, and his English is the English of Shakespeare bimself. In a word the Hon, E. J. Flyna will take the very front rank amongst the most brilliant members of the Canadian Commons.—Mr. Mosher in Empire.

A Novel Conversion.

In St. Sauveur church, Quebec, on Sunday night the ceremony of baptizing two young women, one lately from Esgland and the other a daughter of the Green I-le, into the Catbolic faith was performed. The girls have been noticed for months past making the rounds of the city daily in company with two Italian musicians, who they became acquainted with some time sloce in other parts. In the course of time the Italians fell in love with their fair companions and sought their hands to marriage; hence the abjuration service with great eclatunity in the St. Sauveur church on Sunday, When the two rather handsome females changed their belief they were dressed in flowing robes of white, and drove to the secred edifice in a carriage drawn by two snow white horses, accompanied by their lovers. This merning they made their first communion, and to-morrow morning the wanderers with be merried and henceforth share the juys and sorrows of the sons of sunny Isaly.—Gazette

Fatal Occurrence.

A terrible affair resulting from drink to k place in Gr.ffiatawa, Montreal, involving the death of a Mrs. Webb of McCord street. It seems that the husband had been drinking heavi ly during the day and was in an advanced state of intextication. About 10.30 o'clock his wife rose to go out and either fell or was thrown down the stairs and was killed almost instantly by the fall. Mr. Peter Gahan, tobacconist, whose shop is below Webb's house, heard the commodition with the fall. snop is below weeds notice, neare the commo-tion caused by the fall and running out-side saw her lying there unconscious. He at once sent a telephone message to No. 7 patice station and Constables Ford and Finlayson were sent to the house. They sent word to Sergeant Clark that they thought the woman was dead. He at once went for Dr. Rourque and the two proceeded to the house. On examination the doctor pro-mounced her dead, and Coroner Jones was not Webb was removed to the police station. He is addicted to drink.

An inquest was held yesterday and a verdict of "accidental death" returned.

Manitoban Schools

WINNIPEG. August 18. - A pastoral letter from Arcubishop Tache regarding the recent school legislation was read in all the Catholic churches yesterday. His Grace says it may be a surprise to some that the church has so long keps silent on this matter since the new law has now been in force nearly four months. His ob ject was to permit Catholics to express their own opinions, and thus they have done most completely through their representatives in the Legislature, their pesitions to the Governor-General, their public meetings and resolutions adopted at the national conference, held in June at at. Boniface. The archbishop then gose on to recite the disabilities imposed upon Catholics by the recent legislation, reviewing at length the system now in force. He denies the church has ever been averse to the enlightenment of its dherents, but has been a friend of education. The mandement closes with a feeling reference to the great loss suspained by the church on the death last week of Cardinal Newman.

The U.S. Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Angust 18,-Senstor Edmunds to-day (fiered the following amendment to the Tariff Bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance :-

"That whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that a sugar producing country whence sugar is expected into the United States has abolished its duties or taxes on the importation of the principal agricultural products of the United States, he may by procamation diminish or wholly remit the duties imposed by law on sugar or any grade of sugar produced in and exported directly from any such country into the United States, so long as such products of the United States are admit ted free of duty or tax into such country, and no longer."

Mr. Edmunds gave notice of another amendment which he intended to propose to the Tarifi bill authorizing "the President of the United States, whenever he shall be satisfied that uninet discriminations are made by or under the authority of any foreign country against the importation of any product of the United States, to make the proclamation excluding products of that country into the United States. He said this amendment was identical in all respects with one of the sections of the "Meat Bill," which had passed the Senate two or three times almost unanimously, but had never got any further than the Senate.

Death of a Religiouse.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mother Teress, former Superior General of the Convent of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Hochelaga. The deceased was the cidest surviving member of the sisterhood and had witnessed the rise and presperity of the Institute. Mother Teresa was in her sixty-eighth year and the ferty-feurth of her religious life. The funeral took place at Hochelaga on Saturday last.

Fatal Accident.

QUEBEC, August 15, -Napeleen Wright, of Ayimer, Que, conductor on the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, was accidentally killed at 11 e'cleck this merning. Wright had charge ef a light train which he was backing at Lake Edward station. Leaning outside of the car and helding en with one the hands of the people was exceedingly deplored for and wide. The Empire correspondent learns that to unseat, of even disqualify, Mr. Achile Carrier, the present M.P.P. for the country, would be a very easy matter so great and unblushing were the corrupt practices of that contest, but it is believed that Mr. Flynn will allow the usurper to enjoy the fruits his

MR. C. FITZPATRICK.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL ELECT.

A sketch of a Brilliant Career-An Enthustastic Irishman and an Able Lawyer.

Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, the talented member for Quebec County, whose popularity was so fully attested by the enormous majority with which he carried that important and difficult constituency at the last provincial general elections, and whose name has ever since been so prominently before the public in connection with the question of Irish Catholic representation in the Provincial Cabinet, is a representative of whom the Irish Catholics, not only in the Province of Quebec, but of the Dominion at large, may well be proud. Indeed there is no exaggeration in the statement that while his eminent abilities and the public position to which he has abtained reflect credit on his race and creed the world ever, his prominence among his fellow-countrymen and co-religiouses, and his fellow-unit ider his thorough ider in the identification with () tabac, have long marked him out as the fitting advo-cate and guardian of those interests in the Po-

defence in the Riel case. In politics Mr Fitzdefence in the Riel case. In politics Mr Fitzpatrick has ever been a strong and consistent
Liberal and has, taken an abive part in all
the Federal and Provincial elections
in the Quebec district since 1878.
He speaks both languages with equal familiarity and fluency, and is as much at home
in addressing a French as an English audience,
so that in the House, as a simple representative
or as a Cabinet minister, the Mercier Government and his own countrymen can count upon ment and his own countrymen can count upon his ability to express his views in a way that will

be unders ond when necessary by the majority.

Mr. Frepatrick, like all good Irsshmen, is of course a married man and has several children, his wife being a daughter of the late Judge Caron, second Lieut.-Governor of Quebec under Confederation, and a sister of Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G., Minister of Militia.

The Bishop of Alexandria.

Ray. Alaxander Macdonell, whose nomi-nation to the R. C. bishopric of Alexandria has been announced, is about fifty years of age. He was born in Lochiel, a few miles from Alexandria. Shortly after bis ordination he was appointed paster of Lechiel, and in 1879 was transferred by Bishop O'Brien to Al xamirla. He labored there until 1886. when he was appointed vicar-general of the discere of Kingeren by Archotshop Cleary During his appointment at Alexandria he



MR. CHARLES FITZPATRICK.

the Irish cause is inherited from a long line of patriotic ancestry, from men who stood side by side with O'Oonnell in all his trials and per secutions, and his own contributions to it have been far from small or insignificant. In every legitimate movement of his day that has had, in this country, the good of Ireland in view, he has always taken an active part and has over and over again placed his great talent and elo quence at the disposal of the friends of the cause. Of course this is not surprising, as, though Capadian born, he is of genuine Irish Catholic parentage on both sides, and was reared smider, so to say, wholly Irish Catholic associations, sympathies and surroundings. Mr. Mercier, therefore, could not possibly select one who combined in a higher degree than Mr. Fitz patrick, all the qualities necessary to command the sympathies and confidence of his fellow countrymen, and at the same time to add the prestige of brilliant talent and eloquence to his government. Born at Quebec on the 19th of ecember, 1853, Mr. Fiozpatrick is still, as will be seen, a comparatively young man, and

a finer specimen of active, pleasing, vigorous young manhood it would be hard to find. He may indeed be said to have just reached the time of life when his abilities and influence may be the most useful to his fellow country men, and his activity is so well known in Quebec that they can depend that he will never, as they say themselves, allow the grass to prow under his feet where their interests are concerned. Educated at the Quebec Seminary, he gave early proof of the talents for which in has since become publicly noted by carrying off the first prize of that famous institution in the

shane of its silver medal in 1873 and again at al university in 1876 by winning the Duf-Medal in the law faculty. On radmitted to the practice of the law at large business. His ability as a oriminal ar was so specially marked that, under the Government, in 1879, he was singled for appointment as Crown Prosecutor the City and District of Quebec, in that responsible capacity he acted for some time, very much to the satisfac-tion of the public and for the enhancement of his own professional reputation. Upon the

defeat of the Joly Government be was REPLACED BY THEIR SUCCESSORS.

but on the return of the Liberals to power with the Hon. Mr. Mercier, in 1886, he was again appointed Crown Prosecutor for the Quebec district which office he still holds. Indeed, for some years past, he has held the foremost position at the Quebec Bar but his fame as a lawyer is more than local. There are few members of his profession are few members of his profession whose name is better or more widely known beyond the limits of his own province. In the interval between 1880 and 1887 he figured prominently in most of the important

vincial Ministry. Mr. Fitzpatrick's devotion | built a breatitul church, known as St. Fin nan. He is well fit ed for the position ; he speaks with flarney English, French and Grelte. His attoone is largely composed of Highland Scotch Cathelion. His act, 1 My seven miles from the first Cate in Ontario, for which Bishop Alexander Macdonell was consecrated in 1821 In 1826 the see was transferred from S., Raphael's to Kingster.

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

Lord Salisbury Replies to the Pretensions of Mr. J 8, Binine-Press Opinions.

LONDON, August 16 .- Lord Salisbury's last despatch to Secretary Blaine relative to the Behring See dispute bears date of August 2nd. After quoting from historical documents the despatch concludes: 'These show that England refused to admit any part of the Russian claim, asserted in the ukace of 1821, to marine jurisdiction, and the exclusive right of fishing throughout the whole extent of that claim from straits to the fifty-first parallel; also that the convention of 1825 was regarded by both sides as a renunciation on the part of Russia of that claim in its entirety, and that though Behring straits was known and specifically provided for Behring sea was not known by that name, but was regarded as a part of the Pacific coests Her Majesty's Government always claimed freedom of navigation and fishing in Behring sea outside the limit of a marine league from the coast. It is impossible to admit that the right to fish and catch seals in high seas can be held to be abandoned by a nation from the mere fact that for a certain number of years it has not suited the subjects of that nation to exercise such rights. It must be remembered that the existence of British Columbia as a colony and the development of the colony's shipping inter est are comparatively recent. If the United States Government continues to differ with Great Britain as to the legality of the recent captures, Her Majesty's Government is ready to refer the question with the issues dependent thereon to impartial arbitration."

Commenting on the Behring sea blue book, the Times declares it confirms the conclusion that the conduct of the American Government in rejecting Sin Julian Panneefobe's modus vivendi, in instructing American cruisers to dismantle British vessels and in breaking off the negotiations, evinces arbitrary action and contempt for reason happily rare in international relations nowadays. "Lord Salisbury's firmness," say the Times, "will show the colonists that the home Government is not, as they sometimes affect to think, a mere funnel for diplo-matic notes. It was children of Mr. Blaine to treat the fact that we and the colonists refrained from fishing as the foundation of an obliga-

The Standard says : "The thunders to which Mr. Blaine has been dealing are of the most transparent and artificial kind. From first to last the taint of domestic American politics infects the negotiations. Even it America pos- man, child, and home with such universessed the exclusive rights claimed, England q steady power as intexpesting drink,"

would be justified in recenting most strongly the mode by which the protention was made good. The article concludes thu: —"The position as it stands is not one that the friends of good will heatween the nations can view without misgiving."

FIVE MINUTES' SERMON.

If then hadet also known, and that in this thy day, the things that are for thy peace.— 8s. Luke xix. 42

The faul: of the Jews, my bretaren, was twofold —boasting of the past and waiting for the future. It is especially on account of the latter fault that our Lord in his Gospel lays such stress on the words "and that in this thy day." It is warning against trying to live in the future.

We all know, to be sure, that one may go to the extreme, and by a form of sloth be too careless of the future.

Some thlogs there are which are certain to come upon us, and their coming must be provided for. There is a judgment to come and every minute of to-day is like a bailiff busy gathering evidence for that Divine Court Temptation is sure to come, and ite strain upon our virtue must be foressen hi every prayer of every day. The common was to of life for one's celf and family are inevitable in the future, and must be provided against. In all such things we know that the tuture is an actual fact, and is just as present to God as this very instant is to us.

What our Lord would rebake is not prudent foresight, but that weak and tol-state of mind which postpones to the future what should be done it once. This is the commonest of human delusions. In a tomporal point of view it is condemned by the saying, "Procrammation is the thicf of same," and it might be added of many other valuable commedities. In a spiritual point of view the dreadful result of delaying till te-merrow what should be done to day to expressed by the saying, "Heli is paved with good intertions." Who men reselve to do in the future only what they cannot do now. Many and many a poor soul has lost the Kingdom of Heaven for that one reason, resolving instead ot doing. A practically-minded Christian, deer

friends, lives his spiritual life from day to day. He knows that the future is something entirely in God's hands. As for himself, his act and ability to do good begins and ends with each passing hour. If he provides we'll for it as it comes and goes he has done his part; God will not fall to take osre of the future, Oce's peace of mind is never secure till one has learned to be cout nt with present duty well done. Ob, what a happiness when one's soul te unburdened of care for the future. Do you covet that happiness? It is yours if you leave nothing undone for the present. If you can honestly say, "That is all I can de for the present," you may add "and the future also."

But, you say, what about a purpose of amendment? Does not that dwell spoulally on the future? Yes, it does; but it springs from a present sorrow. And it the serrow be as heartfelt as it should be the purpose of amendment will take care of itself. A deep hatred af ein is the only true sorrow, and such a hatred must be enduring. The test of a contrite man is not what he promises but what ne does. His sorrow unites the past and future in the present. Warned by his past weakness, he bogins right here and just now by prayer and work to guard against a fature relapse.

Learn a lessen, brethren, from our Lord's warning and from the fate of the Jews. It is oction to say one's morning prayers to day than to resolve to become a suint next week To day is here, and next week is nowhere. This day is mine; I know not if I shall have to much as one other. God has the past and the future, I will thank Him for the past, I will beg him for the future. As to the present, with God's help, I will set to work to do

PAULIST.

Cabinet Making.

QUEBEC, August 16 -Le Canadien states emi-officially information that the Provincial Cabinet will be recoustructed as fellows :-Mr. Meroler, Agriculture; Mr. Robidoux Attorney-General; Mr. Shehyn, Treasurer; Mr. Garneau, Public Works; Mr. Chas. Langelier, Provincial Scoretary; Mr. Dubamel, Crown Lands; Mr. Fitzpatrick, President of Council, and Mr. Boyer without pertfolio. It says it was expected that Mr. Garneau would retire on account of ill health, but as the latter has greatly improved, Mr. Mercier particularly desires that Mr. nean's name should figure at the head of a denartment, in view of the coastruction at an early date of the Quebec bridge. It also adds toat as it aprears improbable that an English Protestant will be taken into the Cabinet, it as been suggested that Dr. Cameron or Mr. Watts should be raised to the Speakersbip in the event of Mr. Marchand becoming Superintendent of Education, Mr. Laurier and ether prominent Liberals are said to be exerclaing a atreng pressure on Mr. Mercler to get him to take this move, not only in interests of the party throughout the Deminion but as a compliment to the English Protestant ele mert, who have repeatedly elected French Canadians to the speakership at Ottawa. The amors as to the speakership are prebably in cerrect. In conversation with the representative of the TRUE WITNESS, Mr. Marchand said "I expect to be speaker of the new leglature."

Cardinal Manning, in a recent address, speke thus:-"Fer thirty-five years I have been priest and Bishep in Lenden, and I now approach my eightieth year. I have learned some lessens, and the first is :- The chief bar to the working of the Hely Spirit of God in the souls of men and wemen is intexicating drink. Though I have known men and wemen destroyed for all manners of reasons, yet I know of no cause that effects man, woman, child, and home with such universality

THE LATE CARDINAL NEWMAN.

Ris last Moments-A Beatific Vision-The Body Lying in State-The Pepe's Grief.

Later news concerning the last moments of Cardinal Newman tells that about an hour before the end Cardinal Newman asked to see Father Neville, his secretary, whose hand he grasped as he smiled and murmired, "I hear the music of Heaven; all is sunshine." Several priests and other at the bedside were moved to tears at the scene.

tears at the scene.

Dr. Blunt, who has been the Cardinal's corstant attendant for many years, said:

"There was not the slightest hope from the beginning of the attack. There is nothing more terrible in its effect on the aged than than pneumonia. I have known such persons atricken down when in seemingly excellent health, and die within hell an every. The in-

health, and die within half an hour. The in-flamation spread in the Cardinal's right lung with surprising rapidity, advancing six inches in less than that many hours, and he had no with his left to resist it. No, indeed; the budy will not be embalmed. No surfeed; knife shall ever distinct those sacred remains. As soon as teach was evident the remains were dressed in the Cardinal's grand robes of state, as you will see them exposed in the church."

The New York Freeman gives the following

despatch concerning the lying in state: "At the Oratory at 1 p m, the ceremonial connected with carrying the remains into the sanctuary book place. Down the silent corridor came the Fathers of the Oratory; some in surplices, some in sombre cassocks, chapting in mouruful tones the solemn Latin wards of the "Miscrere" All the members of the community, fourteen in number, were present, except the two Brothers Bellasis. Directly after them came the purple shrouded bier, re-crently borne by the members of the household. Crossing the courtyard fresh with green and bright with the sun now shining, the procession entered the church, and passing up the centre aisle, laid the reverend burden on the catafaloue made ready in front of the chancel. Silently the mourning Fathers moved about, each doing his appointed work-one lighting the four monster candles which guarded the remains on either corner; one bringing the mitte, wonderously wrought in white satin, and fitting it tenderly on the head of the great departed; another placing at the of the great departed; another placing at the feet a small table on which two candles threw down the light upon a silver bowl filled with holy water, and still another laying the bright red cardinal's hat upon the body. Then short prayers were said, and a few psalms read, while one of the Brothers waved clouds of incense, and a sad eyed comrade sprinkled the remains with drops from the silver bowl. Then had not become the content of the property of the part of the property having

KNELT IN BILENT PRAYER

the Brothers, signing themselves devoutly one by one withdrew. The pallid face stands out in sharp relief against a magnificent background of purple and gold. The cheeks and mouth are suuken, the nose hooked and very prominent. He is dressed in full pontificials, and his breast is hang with jewelled chains and crosses. The hands are gloved in purply; the fees shod with slippers richly embroidered. Now all have withdrawn save a few kneeling priests, and Cardinal Newman, silent, lies alone in the silent sanctuary, where his silver tongue will be heard no more. A Requiem Mass will be said at 10 A. M., and the "Rosary" every evening at 8 o'clock.

The Pope was much shocked at the news of the death of Cardinal Newman. He celebrated Mass for the deceased Cardinal in his private chapel, and will offer up a Requiem Mass in the

Sistens Chapel later.
The late Cardinal was the author of a number of beautiful hymns and other sacred poetry. The verses most popular are the following, composed while the deceased was once becalmed in the Straits of Bonifacio en route to

Marseilles: LEAD, KINDLY LIGHT.

Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom, Lead Thou me on; The night is dark, and I am far from home, Lead Thou me on.
Keep Thou my feet: I do not sek to see

The distant scene; one step enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor pray'd that Thou Should'st lead me on ; I loved to choose and see my path; But now lead Thou me on. I loved the garish day, and spite of fears, Pride ruled my will, remember not past years.

So long Thy power has blest me, sure it still Will lead me on; O'er moor and fen, o'er orag and torrent, Till the night is gone. And with the morn those angel faces smile, Which I have loved long since and lost awhile.

The Kemmler Execution.

London, August 15 .- The Lancet says :-The operators in the Kemmler case used their mimic lightning with all the clumsiness of mortal inability. They burned the skull and a portion of the brain. No doubt they were fortunate enough to render the man senseless at the first blow, just as they would have done if they had struck him on the head and back with a red hot nammer. but there was found no mark of the electrical current in or through the viscera of the bedy. The man was killed by concussion of the brain and explosion within the closed eavity of the skull, just as a men may be killed by apoplery or sunstreke."

What Canada Boasts of. Canada is first in canal development, Second in the preduction of coppee. Third in area.

Fifth in mercantile marine. Eight in railway mileage. Ninth among coal preducing nations. And tenth in the production of iren. This is all the wealth preduced. In undereloped wealth the Deminion takes a still higher position as compared with other coun-

The largest deposits of coal in the world are

in the Northwest. The richest petroleum beds along the Mac-

kenzie and Athabasca.

The greatest copper mine is at Sudbury. The best iren ere is at Nova Scetia, and Canada, as a whole possesses a supply sufficleat for the whole world.

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

The state of the s

A BOY'S BELIEF.

It isn't much fun a-living If grandpa says what's true,
That this is the jolliest time o' life
That I'm a passing through. I'm 'fraid he can't remember, It's been so awful long, I'm sure if he could recollect

He'd know that he was wrong.

Did he ever have, I wonder, A sister just like mine, Who'd take his skates, or break his kite, Or tangle up his twine? Did he ever chop the kindling, Or fetch in coal and wood, Or offer to turn the wringer If he did he was awful good!

In summer it's "weed the garden;"
In winter it's "shovel the snow;',
For there isn't a single season But has its work, you know,
And then, when a fellow's tired,
And hopes he may just sit still,
It's " bring me a pail of water, son,
From the spring at the foot of the hill?"

How can grandpa remember A fellow's grief or joy?
Tween you and me, I don's believe He ever was a boy. Is this the jolliest time o' life?
Believe it I never can; Nor that it's as nice to be a boy As a really grown-up man,

SIZE OF THE GREENLAND WHALE.

Few people, even amongst the most thoughtful, ever step to consider the immense size of the great Greenland whale (Balana mysticetus). Nilson says that it will weigh over 100 tons. Just think of it-224,000 pounds! At that rate the gigantic creature would outweigh \$3 of the largest elephants or 500 grizzly bears. Sifeed in lumps of 1,000 pounds each, his caroase would lead a goods train of eleven carriages to its fullest capacity.

TOADS AND BATS,

Mr. Jeese, the celebrated naturalist, relates as a fact the case of a tead being enclosed in a flawer pot in such a manner that no insect could penetrate into it, and then buried in the ground at a sufficient dobth to protect it from the influence of frost. At the end of twenty years it was taken up. The toad had increased in size and was apparently healthy. Smellie, in his "Philosophy of Natural alludes to the account in the History," "Memoirs of the Academy of Solences" for the year 1719 of a toad which was found alive and healthy in the heart of an eld elm, and mentions another that was discovered near Nantes, in 1731. in the centre of nn old eak without any visible entrance to its habitation. From the size of the tree it was concluded that the animal must have been confined at least eighty years. Smellic adds that in the many cases were toads have been found in selld recks, exact impressions of their bedies, corresponding with their size, were invariably left in the rocks. Some naturalists, too, have expressed the opinion that the bat will live as long as the mejority of animals when actally deprived of air. As an instance of this, the Rev. A. C. Smith, in the "Zoologist," February 1Sth, 1854, records the finding of a bat in Yatesbury church, Caine, which had been permanently closed and sealed in 1748 (106 years previously) The bat was terpid when found, but the warmth revived it, and when set free, flew

THE LION TAMER'S SECRET.

The boldest individuals, who put their heads two or three times a day into the lion's lay quiet. mouth, have teld me that the best way to The alligator measured eleven feet, one withdraw it from the gulf is, first of all, not inch in length, and weighed ever 500 peunds, to epen the acquaintanceship with this experiment; and, secondly, to perform it with great | men declared that one such squabble of this nerve. Nerve, that is the great secret of the | kind was sufficient to last a lifetime. lion-tamer, the sole cause of his authority ever his beasts. When he has studied a subject for semetime, endeavoring to master its character—and amongst the higher an mals the character is very individual, very accentrated-one morning the man quietly walks into the cage. He must astenish the beast and everawe him at ence. As to the training, it consists—and here I quets the words of an expert in such matters-in commanding the lien to perform such exercises which please him; that is to say, to make him execute from fear of the whip these leaps which he weuld naturally take in his wild state-There is one fact which no one would suspect-that it is easier to train an adult lion taken in a spare than an animal born in the minagerie. The lion of the booth is in the same position as sporting dogs which play much with children; they are seen spellt for work. Pozen possesses five or six lions which he has brought up by hand. As a rule they live with the staff of the managerie on terms of perfect familiarity; but this frequently leads to tragic accidents. Lions, even lions in a fair, will deveur a man in fine style. Can I say that the fear of such an accident is ever sufficiently strong to make me pause on the threshold of a menagerie? No, I cherish, and, like me, you also cherish the hope that some day, perhaps, we may see a lion-tamer eaten. This contingency semetimes occurs, in fact, more eften than is usually supposed. For instance, without leaving the Pezen menagerie, it is not a year since the proprietor narrewly escaped being devoured by his bear Groom at Chalous sur Marne. He would have perished if his sen, Adrian Pezon, had net threwn himself, sabre in hand, between the two combatants and killed the bear on the spet - Jules Pezon.

COURAGE OF A GROUSE.

On one occasion, in company with my brother, says a modern writer, I had gone to the woods and was there to wait for a farmer, at whose heuse we had stepped over night, and who was to come on later with fexhounds, fer we were to try fer reynard that day. We had got out of the road which ran through the ferest, and ever a nail fence, and were standing under a large hemieck when we heard a ruffed groune in the distance. He came directly towards us, and alighted on the ground about forty feet away. There was a small gully or water course between us and the bird. Before he struck the ground he had taken about two-thirds of a circle to break his lightning-like flight. As soon as he lit he straightened up and took a survey. He seen saw us, but instead of again flying he swelled up in a meet pempeus manner. Never had I seen a grouse appear larger er more magnificent. My brother looked at me and I suggested that he should snap a cap at him. Neitner of our muzzle-loaders was charged. At the sound of the first cap the grouse slight ly sheek himself, but seemed to swill his breast out more. My brother centinued taking caps from his pooket and snapping them at the grenze, bring his gun up each time and taking deliberate aim until uine were The grouse seemed to like the sound and to be fascinated by it, and the scene generally. The man coming down the read with the degs alarmed him, and turning he ran several feet and took wing, and we heard him going through the thick evergreens away in the distance.

FIGHTING AN ALLIGATOR. "To hunt a 'gator or to be hunted by one"

Will Jones say. They were ent flahing with a cast not in a heat one day recently at the mouth of Fish Creek, which flews into Tampa Bay just below Recky Point. Noting a big hele near the bank they coat the net in, thinking to capture a school of mullet, but to circus, except to the interested parties in their small beat.

The 'gater seen had the net in tatters, but the men, getting mad at this, precured a rope, then, while the little birds are thinking mere cast a bight around his head, and had him This rendered the saurian furious, and he began to battle right well. He plunged at the boat and tried every way to get over the gunwals. The men had enly li when they please. small paddles and a pole to fight him with, but these they plied lively, beating him about the eyes and mouth whenever he tried to crawl ever into the boat. The 'gater would jump half his length out of the water, and then rush at the boat with wide open mouth, shewing a long row of serrated teeth that gained a feethold in the skiff. The men weuld push the pole into his gaping meuth, and beat him with the paddles, and then the brute would back off with a leud bellow of coldes, liguefaciens, luteus, sarcina lutes and were eminone of his intentions if he ence rage and anger. Finally, by a tremendous aurantiaca-are already known. As the sweep of his tall the 'gator tore off half toe end of the boat, and it began to sink. Jones jumped for land, and catching a big cypross knee, managed to crawl out rafely. High-land was not so fortunate. Holding one end of the rope in his hand, he sprang everboard and tried to gain the land, but the 'gater pulled away abruptly, and Highland was flung back into the water right in front of the enraged and hungry moneter. Seeing him thus the 'gater, with a loud roar, plunged toward him with open jaws.

Jones saw his friend's peril and jumped to his rescue, seizing a big, light wood-knot and New Mexico. So will and timid were (which are as hard as iron and sharp-pointed) the inmats that it was hardly possible to get in his hand as he did so. Highland get entangled in the rope, and it looked as if the 'gator had a meal in readiness. Jones' leap carried him near the 'gator's head, and he brought down the keen points of his weapon pendicular chills without the use of these on the brute's nose, one point going into its sticks if there are the slightest crevices fer eye. The big 'gator turned on him and thrashed madly.

Highland get clear of the rope finally and scrambled to land, where Johes hartly followed as seen as he could dedge the wounded pletely as young quail. These cliff dwellers gator. The lotter followed his foes out on are usually told, lear, and well formed, their skin being very blackish-red, much nearer arennd a tree to get a purchase on their rope, the celor of the negro than the copper-colored and the gator got on the epposite side. There, Indian of the United States. They are said they were; the rope was held that the 'gator' to be sun worshippers.
couldn't quite get to them, while, on the other hand, they didn't dare to let go in the face of the inturiated monitor that they could see was so highly and theroughly mad that they steed no chance with him especially without firearms. The 'gator plunged at his would-be victime, so near and yet so far, and roared in impatent rage and anger. The men strained every nerve to held him when he raged in tala manner, and could only deso by joule; the unit of activity, one unit of watt; the exercise of their utmost strength. The roop creaked and twisted under the strnin, but fertunately held.

and 'gater and men alike were getting pretty well sired out. The men kept shouting fer help, after a long interval Jenes bey came along from his home half a mile off. The lad was sent off en the double quick for a rifle, and the time he was absent seemed hours to the tired men. When he returned his father took the weapon, and aiming carefully at the 'gator, fired; the saurian plunged furiously forward as he felt the bullet, and the rope parted with a snap. As the saurian started toward them the rifle spoke again, and the big brute turned over twice and then

What is an Adventurer? new German Finance Minister, the Nation says, editorially—" It is curious to notice, by the way that the new Minister is of French extraction, which is also the case with the Minister of War, while the German Chancel with long, slender stems armed with theres is a laxitan. This species of cosmoplitanism nearly an inch long, and covered with bread, in cutty ferging to the German Chancel in the control of is quite fereign to the German spirit, but is not without precedent in other countries. Thus France had a Minister of English descent (Waddington), and for more than a century Irlah adventurers have held high military and civil places on the continent of depth of a large coffee cup, and having the Europe, as witness the O'Donnelle, of Spain rim guarded by fine brief-like thorns. The and Austria, and McMahen in France," Duke of Tetuan an Irish adventurer? The Marebal-Duke of Magenta an Irlan adventurer? Most people will agree with us that the term "adventurer" is more picturerque than folicitous. After perusing case and again the passage above quoted, we looked up the meaning of the cliending word in the Century D.ctionary. According to this re- fect, producing insensibility, but convoising spectable authority it means: "1. One who at the same time the muscles of the face, eaengages in adventure; an undertaker of uncertain and hazardeus actions or enterprises, as in travel, war, trade, speculations, etc., as the Young Adventurer, a title given to Prince Charles Edward Smart on account of his leading the desperate insurrection of 1745; 2. in a had sense, a seeker of fortune by underland macros of the leading the desperate insurrection by underland macros of the leading the desperate insurance of the leading the lead surrection of 1745; 2. in a bad sense, a seeker of fortune by underhand means, etc."

of Marshal McMahon, did not warrant the Nation in speaking of them as Irish adventage with it, but when accidentally approachturers. The facts are briefly stated as fellows: Those celebrities are descended from earth, even when as far from it as three feet, Irish gentlemen, adherents of the Squarts, and, unless at once removed, seen die, evincing who, after the battle of the Boyne and the toe same symptoms as when etherized. Mc fall of Limerick fellowed King James into exile. And just as the Normans D. Burgos and F.zgerald identified themselves with the general of 1660 identify themselves with the with the people that gave them a home.

Henry and Leopold O'Donneli were Spaniards natives to let it alone, himself exportenced in all but name. Maurice MacMahon is a thoroughgoing Frenchmen. Icieh adventurere indeed! On the same grounds we might call Chanceller Ven Caprivi De Monte Cucoulii an Italian rdventurer, and General Verdy Da Vernois, the German War Minister, a

French adventurer .- Catholic Review. A Great Educational Scheme.

New York, August 15.—The Tribune says: There is a soneme on fout here for the establishment of a national university in this city with an endowment at the outside of thent of the Standard Oil Trust, and the Rev.

Dr. R. S. MacArthur, paster of the Calvary
Baptist Church in this city, are the men ment interested in the preject. It is said the promoters have agreed that the man was a content was now the man was a content was now the men ment interested in the preject. It is said the promoters have agreed that the man was a content was now the man was a content was now the men ment of stargeon, white fish, pickerel and other mentars have agreed that the man was a content was now the men mental was now the men was now the mental was now the me meters have agreed that the man who should he their president is Prof. Harper of Yale. It is proposed to have the ablest professors in every department that can be obtained in the in theology, will be secured, if possible. It is the purpose of those interested in the online to dertaking to make the attractions so numerous that college graduates from New Foology. that college graduates from New England, Europe and Asia, will come here to perfect process of hardening it imprisoned the files ries, and their whole energies seemed to be unemasives in the studies to which they prois quits a difference, as John Highland and pose to devote their lives.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

WARY BIRDS.

An engine driver on one of the Scotch lines reports that he has noticed that certain hawks thinking to capture a sonote that the interest in the liveliest manner at the passing of trains for predamental make use of the passing of trains for predamental make use of the passing of trains for predamental make use of the passing of trains for predamental make use of the passing of trains for the small hidle which. fully watching for the small birds which, frightened by the train as it rushes rearing past, fly up in bewildered sheals; the hawks of the train than of lurking fees, sweep on them from the ambush of the smeke and

UBIQUITOUS BACTERIA.

Bacteria of various kinds have been found in ice and snow, and Dr. Fontin, a Russian observer, has now proved that hallstones are not free from them. He has found that the water produced by the melting of hallstones centains en an average 729 bacteria per cubic ordinary dwelling place of the bacillus mycoldes is the earth, we are confrented with the fact that microbes of terrestrial origin may be carried up into the air, and thus rain, snow and hall may be the direct means of conveying infection.

CAVE DWELLERS.

We learn from the Daily Inter-Ocean, of Chicago, that Lieutenant Schwatka has reported the discovery of a large tribe of cave dwellers in the unexplored regions of North-ern Mexico. Their abodes are exactly like the eld, abandoned cliff-dwellings of Arizona the inmates that it was hardly possible to get near them. Upon the approach of white peeple they usually fly to their caves or cliff; by means of netched sticks placed against the face of the cliff. They can also ascend pertheir fingers and toes. A number of children, playing in a deep canen, were interrupted, and immediately fied to the lew brush and rocks and could not be found, hiding as com-

ELECTRICAL TERMS. Electricians use many old terms in their technical conversation, which are but compenent parts of a dead language to most listeners. Thus we hear them speak of "farad," "ohms," "joules," "ampire," "watts," etc. The unit of capacity is one farad; the unit of resistance, one ohm ; the unit of work, one tio field, one gauss ; the unit of pressure, one give their names to the first three units mentioned above ; James Watt and Andre M. force.

A DEATH PLANT

of Java, has been recently received at Savan-nah, Ga. This speciment, which is the only strong as the best inch repe." living one that has ever been brought to this Commenting upon the appointment of the continent, was sent by a missionary to the sw German Finance Minister, the Nation island, Mr. Hendrick's. The kall mujhh is found out in the volcanic district of Java and Sumatra, and then buttrarily. It grows from two, to three and a half feet in height, satin-smooth leaves of heart shape, and of a delicate emeraid on one side, and blood red, streaked with cream, on the other. The flowers of the death plant are large, milk white and cup like, being about the size and peculiarity of the plant, lies in these flowers, which, heautiful as they are, distil centinually a deadly periume so powerful as to overcome, if inhaled any length of time, a full-grown man, and killing all forms of insects life appreaching it. The perfume, though more pungent, is as sickeningly sweet as chlereform, which it greatly resembles in effect, producing insensibility, but convulsing pecially these about the mouth and eyes, drawing the fermer up into a grin. An inhalation is followed by violent headache and a of the vegetable kingdom, for it grows isolat-Now, we submit that the facts in the case of from every other form of vegetation, of the O Donnells of Spain and Austris, and though the seil may be fertile. All insects of Marshal McMahon did not make the seil may be fertile. ing it, have been observed to drop to the Hendricks, who writes describing how he procured the specimen says he discovered it first by seeing a bird of paradisc he was endeavoring to capture alive, fall, stunned by

the headache and convulsion which are its invariable results. AMBER.

Amber la curious stuff. It is only comparatively recently that its nature has been known, and even at this very few people seem to have any notion as to what it is in reality. The ancients regarded it as alto-gether mysterious and even magical. They found that it was rendered electrical by iriction so as to attract light substances, and our word "electricity" comes from the Greek name for amber, which was "electron." A favorite puzzle with them was how the in-

that the thing was either rich or rare. But how on earth did it get there?

A chunk of very transparent amber has of it that are found today. It is discovered or three families of American Indians on Big

and a good deal of it is gathered in the shape taken forcibly possession of his fishing outfit of nedules cast up by the waves. The finest at Garden Island. He did not think the specimen of amber in Europe is a cup made of matter would be serious. It is reported that that material, new at the Brighton Museum the Indians have been throatening for some England. It was found at Hove some years agy, tegether with weapons and utensils of stone and bronze, so it is evidently very ancient indeed. In the fourteenth century, and before amber was made into knives and forks with one prong, which were used by princes and church dignituries, it was more valuable than gold then. New it is worth frem \$2 to \$50 a pound, according to its quality. The mest important use made of it is ier meerschaum and other pipes. Meerschaum, by the way, is a material dug out of the earth in Turkey; it comes in boxes helding fifty pounds, and valued at from \$20 to \$300. The dust and chips obtained from it in the process of manufacture are werked into pipes, this material being called "imitation meerschaum." Amber dust is melted, and the product is what is sold as "am-

PRARIS

The pearl is a morbid symptom in the blvalve-an unnatural growth. On such parts of the coast of China, Ceylon and other places as produce oysters a regular business is eften made of manufacturing pearls artificially by introducing into the shells of the live eysters foreign objects of various kinds. You doubtless know that the poarl is a merbid symptom in the bivalve. A grain of sand or some such substance getting into the oyster produces irritation and the animal protects itself by covering the objectionable particle with coating after coating of its own pearly secretion. The interruption of light American cities and was recegnized here by by the successive ceats of which the pearl is an detective. Chief Hughes was communiby the successive coats of which the pearl is formed in this way gives it its beautiful cated with and as a regult of the exquiries be lustre. Taking advantage of this babit of made, it was accertained that Von Katscher the pearl eyster the ingenious Chinaman pries it gently open and puts in whatever he likes. The oyster goes to work and covers it with pearl. It is worth ment oning incl. dentally that sharks are by no means such a terror to pearl divers as is commonly supposed. It is true that now and then a diver iese get gobbled, but for every such human victim hundreds of sharks are killed by the divers. In a great majority of instances the diver proves much more than a match fer the snarks, at home as he is in the water, and armed with a long, keen knife for striking the fish behind the pecteral fin in the fatal spet. The diver is perfectly safe while en the bottom gathering oysters because the man-eating sharks are not ground feeders and they will not touch him there. It is when group of Irishmen who at that mement had be is rising to the surface with his catch, out such mementous issues at their mercy. At of breath after two minutes spent below, that | that moment Mr. Parnell, looking intently he is apt to find a fish perhaps thirty five feet joule; the unit of activity, one unit of watt; shadow, waiting to take him in at a bite. words to his companion with a look of interest, one ampere; the unit of current, one ampere; the unit of magnet. This is unpleasant, but it is the shark that accurable mystery; and ne one can tell what the field one can be sufficient to the solution of the solu the diver tries to do is to get to the surface For half an hour this contest continued, | velt, and the unit of force, one dyne. Odd as | for a breath of air, then he goes under again these names may sound to the ear, there is and mance aver until he gets the fish afeul. really nothing wonderful in connection with Pearl divers in the Terres Straits are not onetheir origin, they all having been derived twentieth part se much afraid of the tiger why se many men in the House of Commons from the name of some man famous in his sharks which are swarming there as of the special field of electrical study. Thus Michael giant mellusk at the bettom, six feet or more Faraday, George S. Ohm and James P. Joule, across its shell, which lies with extended famons English and German discoverers, jaws, as if waiting for the unfortunate fisherman to drep into them. The victim, dropping out of his boat into the dep:he with a Ampore. English and English inventors, to heavy stone attached to his feet, brings his the two units following : Charles A. Contemb | leg lute contact with the manil : of the huge and the latter a German, give the mellusk, which closes upon the limb with ene names to the velt is named for the Italiandist tremendous bits. Only one thing remains coverer, Velta; the dyne is derived from them for the diverted de, namely, amputate the root word of dynamo, itself meaning the limb with his own kuife, because the mighty bivalve's jaws are clasped tegether with a tenacity that would take several horse-A magnificent kall mujah, or death plant power to lossen, and it is anchored to the

Over the Fails.

NIAGARA FALLS, O.t. August 14.-About ll o'clock this morning a report was circulated that a man was seen going over the Heracahne fails olinging to a common row boat. Upen exquiry it was learned that Themas Glynn, a backman, was driving along the south shore of Geat Island with a load of visitors. His attention was attracted by the visitors to a man rewing towards the Canadian shore above the Canadian rapids above the Falls. They watched him for a few minutes when he was swept into the rapids. The boat upsetting, passed ever the falls, the man disappearing when the boat upset. Chippawa, a village about two and a half miles shave the Horsesnoe falls on the Uanadian side, was asked if anyone from there had been seen going out on the river with a beat or was missing. The reply was ne, but a stranger named Fleck, who had been on Dafferin Island, remembered seeing two men out on the river some distance from the there immediately above the rapids, struggiing with a boat in the swift current when auddenly one of them leaped overboard and attempted to swim for the shere, but wes carried down into the rapids and swept over the falls. The other clinging to the boat was also swept over the falls. Who the men were and where they got the boat no one knows as no boats are missing at Port Day, on the American side, or at Chippawa. The eccurrence was reported to the gelice, who are keeping a lockout for the bodies below the falls.

The Garden Island Indians.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 13 .- A telegram from Rat Pettige to-day says the stramer "Thistle," belonging to the Reed Fish Company, has just arrived from Buffale Bay and reports that the band of Indians, thirty strong, under chief Pawwawson and Flat Month, came and out the nets, stele the centants and forcibly took the provisions of the camp. There were only seven whites there, unarmed, and the Indians were fully armed and covered with paint. The Indians gave the Company five days to get out everything or there would be trouble. The Company has been in the habit of giving the Indians the fish effal but stopped, and this is the primary cause of the trouble. Mr. McColl, superintendent of Indian agencies. was suen by a reporter concerning the trouble. He said that while he was attending to treaty payment in July he had heard no complaints regarding any fishing being done in the Canadian waters at the Like of the Woode, but in American waters, were depleting the lake of sturgeon, white fish, pickerel and other varieties of feed fish. They wanted to know if this fishing could not be stopped. Mr. McColl last week visited Hungry Hall, on been seen in which a small lizard with five the Rainy River: Sabaska, Big Island and legs was incased, looking as if it might have North-West Anglereserves, as well as Gardstood that amber is actually the feasil gum of fisheries or any other matter. They were an extinct kind of cone-bearing tree. In the invariably leleurely engaged picking bineberand other creatures preserved in the chunks deveted to that work. There were only two

plentifully by digging in certain parts of the great plains of North Germany, where the strange tree ence flourished. It is also found in considerable quantities along the shores of the Baltic, in the yellow sand stone. At Palmicken, in East Prussia, it is dug in regular mines; elsewhere it is picked frem cliffs, and a condiderable of it is gathered in the shape. time past to put a stop to the fishing themselves if the Government could not do it. They have been warned against committing any such evert act, and been advised to lay their complaints before the Government,

A Swindler in Montreal,

A young man, of pleasing appearance and

address, has been victimizing a number of people in Mertreal lately. He passes under the name of Baron Von Katscher, and is said to be the descendant of a rich brewer of Vienna. He came to the city from Quebec on Saturday last and put up at the Richelleu hotel, where he managed to berrow a five dollar bill of Mr. Durocher. From the Richelieu he went to the Windsor, where he stop-ped some time, explaining the fact of his having no baggage by saying that it had been delayed on the read, but enquiries set or foot by the management revealed the fact that his trunks had been detained by the manager of the Fierence hetel at Quebec where he had stopped for some time. Daring his stay here tried to pass off worthless checques and succeeded in one or two instances. One of these was accepted by the firm of Schwob Bros., of which the vice-sensul of France is a member. He won Mr. Schwob's confidence by his excellent manners and by his cleverly concected stery of knowleg Mr. Schwob's family in Paris. Ven Katscher had worked the same game in many viotimized many persons in New York, Oinclouati, Baltimore and Middleberough, Ky., but none of these cities were prepared to extradite him.

A good etery of Mr. Parnell is teld in the peaker: Once he was sitting with a celleague in the side gallery of the House of Commons. It was a serious moment, for the Irish had retired in high dudgeon from the House; the Miclatry. were being hard heaet, and required the Irish vete to prevent them from being defeated. Mr. Gladstone had frightened the altuation by suggesting that if he were defeated he should to consider his personal position. All eyes were turned to the amail group of Irishmen who at that mement had down on the surging, excited, and deeply eb friend who would reveal that confidence, and lay bare the great and secret thoughts that had found expression in this supreme hour. What Mr. Parnell had said was, "I wender

The Sultan of Turkey has dismissed 150 Armenians employed in the imperial household.

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ON MONDAY, September 15th, 1890.

Which is the Grand Semi-Annual Extraordinary Drawing, the CAPITAL PRIZE being One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars. \$120,000.00

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit:

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

APOLINAS CASTILLO, Intervenor.

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

Wholes, 88; Haives, 84; Quarters, 82 Eighths, 81. Club Rates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50.

LIST OF PRIZES:

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 150 Prizes of \$120, approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$18,000 approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$18,000 150 Prizes of \$100. approximating to \$10,000 prize, \$15,000 150 Prizes of \$60, 150 Prizes of \$60, approximating t1 \$20,000 prize, \$9,000 799 Terminals of \$40, decided by \$120,000 prize, \$31,266 2,289 Prizes,.......... mounting to........\$357,120

All Prizes sold in the United States fully paid in U.S. Currency.

The number of tickets is limited to 80,000-20,000 less than are sold by other lotteries using the same scheme DE Remit by ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDERS issued by all Express Companies, or New York

Exchange. Ex Currency must invariably be sent Registered. Address, U. BASSETTI,

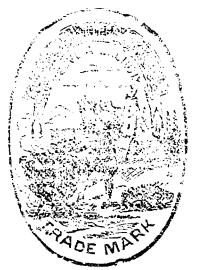
City of Mexico,

may not so aware that intemperance in Grink is fust an readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you hap, at to be a victim of this habit and with to fid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism.

Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparative in trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result Formals by all drawners. For sale by all drugglats.
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CERTIFICATE.

MONTBEAL, 15th Jan., 1882. I, the undersigned, certify that Madame Desmarais & Lacroix have cured me of lameness that troubled me for 20 years. The cause of my larreness was due to a sprain received whilst running. I had consulted several doctors without success, all agreeing that my care was incurable. I tried Mdme. Dermarais & was incurable. I bried Midme, Definaria de Lacroix's remedies, and after two menths and a haif I was carefully cured. After curing me of the entire pain attending the lameness, Midme. Desmarais informed me that something still remained in my blood which had to be attended to at once. I accordingly used their purkative, which ented mende fully on management. which acted wonderfully on my system. Two months after being cured, I left Montreel for the United States, and enjoyed the best of health until three years ago, when I again but my leg which was first lamed. The best phy-sicians were attending me, and after several months' treatment I was told to prepare for the amputation of the limb. I was so prostrated, weak and unwell that I would not show the operation, and I decided to return to Canada, where I again consulted Mdme. Desmarais & Lacroix, who, after a few months, effected a

complete cure.

For further information, please call or address Paul Ucté, 122 Braudry street.
ZOTIQUE TOURNELLE.

Dame Ve. R. Desmarais & Lacroix (j.), Fils, 1263 Mignonne street, tor. St. Elizabeth, Montreal.

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at moderate prices.

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

IN SOUTHERN SEAS.

A Terrestrial Paradise Described.

Sir Thomas Esmende and Mr. Dillou Visit the Islands of the South Pacific. Some Native Customs.

gives the following pleasing description of a through all sorts of figures, with the most trip to the South Sta Lilands in company extraordinary tablel and bodily contactions; with Mr. Dillon :-

A general description will serve generally for roused the suthursaem of the audience to the all. They are ef veloanic manufacture, and the industry of the ceral werm completes what seismic ferging has begun. VULCAN and his cyclops are terribly busy away in the South Pacific. There are perpetual risings and sinkings of the ocean bed. Hardly a year passes without some change therein through veloanic agency. Off Nuknalofa-the capital of Tongatebu-Mr. Baker shewed me an island of considerable extent which a few years back be himself saw thrown up in an afternoon. To picture a corel island you must imagino first an outer circle of orral reef. This reef skirts the shore at distances ranging from a few yards to nearly a mile. Its creet is visible at lew tide. At high tide the water rashes over it with a tremendous roar, break. ing all along it into a grand feaming line of majestic breakers. Outside the reef, and up to its very edge, the ses is imminishy deep, 10 deep cometimes that ships cannot anonor, their cables are too short. There are occasional breaks in the reef through which ships may pass in safety sometimes, and sometimes enly beats. Inside the reef the water is offtimes very deep also, but in most cases is aballows gradually to the snow white strand. There you come upon your ceral island. There are various solentific names for the different species of coral later, with which I shall not trouble my readers. Some are as flat as pancakes, and visible only when you come upon them. Others are hilly, manntainens even, with peaks thousands of feet in height. They are neually covered along the him; the heap was covered down with bancoast line and upon their low-lying ground with graceful cecoa-nut palme, whose cathery branches quaver incomently with every passing breeze. On the uplands and in the interior the country is clad in donce jungle, so dense that it is barely possible to force a passage through it, of benens, br. adfruit, and pawpaw trees, and a hundred OTHER SORTS OF TREES BESIDES,

bound together and ocvered over with many species of creeping and climbing vices. Now and then you come to a small electing, studded with fruit-bearing trees, and carpoted with luxuriantly green grass, about which are scattered the houses of the natives and their gardene of yams, tarns, kumsess, and other farinaceous roots. In the centro of these | favourit: part mes is diving through the villages is an open space called the "mall," furious suf which surreunds their rock-bound [all. They never fail, because she never where the folk assemble whenever—which is coset, or riding over it on planks. They fich tasks coulse they never fail, because she tairly often-there is occasion to discuss matters of public Importance. The king, or head chief, presides; and each subordinate this addresses the congregated audience in turn, through his "talking man." A good "talking man" is an it fluential personage. Every chieftain has one as an indispensable adjunct to his household. The debates of these Senth Sea Parliaments are conducted in accordance with strictest rule agu certainly with far more decorum than even the deliberations of Britain's Imperial Legislature. The native houses are most picturesque, clean, and comfortable. They are built upon a wooden framework, most ingoniously designed fastened together with rope made from coces-nut fibre. Not a single nall, nor iron of any sert, enters into their construction. This framework is thatched with cooca palm leaves, meet neatly interlaced; and the walls, which rise some six or seven test to the caves, rod with pialted palm branches, as designed that they can be drawn up in panels like Venetian blinds to admit the breeze from whatever quarter it may blow. Inclds the walls are bare, if it be an erdinary house. If the house of a chief, they are artistically draped in folds ef "Tappa" or "guatu"-native cloth-manufactured by beating

FROM THE STEEPED BARK of the Chinese mulberry tree, and painted in very effective, if rude, designs in black and white and yellow and brown. The interiors of the houses are epotlessly clean. When a stranger enters he is at once greeted with cries of "Talofa," "Alefa," "Aloha"—i.e., "Good day;" literally, "My love to you." A roll of matting is spead for him upon the small, black pebbles, of which the floor is made, and he is invited to seat himself. Yeung coces-nuts, full of delicious, coel. clear liquid, are brought to him to drink and luscious bananas for him to eat. Such bananas! We never see their likes elsewhere. Olgarettes of native-grown tobacco. rolled in bites of banana-leaf, are handed round. If the master of the house desires to do his visitor special henour "Kava" is ordered to be prepared. Kava is the national drink. It is made from the dried reots of a surub, which is carefully cultivated. These roots are cut into small pieces and gratedin the good old days they were masticatedinte a large weeden bowl, standing en many legs, and sometimes richly carved. When enough has been grated water is added; and when the compound has been strained and oleaned by an elaborate and graceful process of every particle of woody fibre, it is Kava as it is drank. When the beverage has been thus concected the maker announces the fact. whereupon all the company clap their hands. An attendant then stands up with a cup of polished coceannt in his hands, and says selemnly to the heat, "The Kava cup is full. In whom shall it be brought?" The latter then names each guest singly, and in the order of his eminence; and to each in turn the cup is carried, emptied, and filled again until each has

HAD HIS SHARE.

The ceremony is most interesting from first to last. Unfortunately, like many another of the ancient native oustoms, it is gradually being shorn of the details of its celebration under the influence of our so-called "civilization." As to the Kava itself, it looks like muddy water, and tastes like soap-suds. They say, however, that it is very good, and that the liking for it is easily acquired by practice. I found it abominable. It is intoxicating, and has a curious effect when taken to excess—a fitting one, perhaps, for an antipodean drink-in that the tippier less bie feet instead of his head, and while he keeps his senses is bereft of his understanding. Another charming South Sea custom is the "Siva" or native dance. I was present at several of them. The best was one organized for my entertainment at Apia, by a Samean chief
—a judge, end one of King Malietoa's Cabinet—called by the musical name Leapai Tuletefuga. These sivas used to be given upen grand eccasion such as marriages in high life or returns from victorious wars. On the eccasion in question we were scated on mats in the place of honour at one end of Lespai's house. Kava had been duly drunk,

at the eppeats end of the edifice, and went through their several figures, while all the native community of Apia gathered round. The actors were arraved in native gala dresses of vari-oclaured weven leaves. Round their necks strings of soarlet berries, which were set off by their dark skins glistening with cocca-nut oil. The erchestra was placed behind, and best time upon the ground with ations. Various chants, marvellously harmenised, were sung. The dancers

A STATE OF THE STA

WAVED THEIR HANDS AND ARMS

to the singing with graceful motions; sitting In United Ireland, Sir Thomas E-monde at first, and standing; slewly to begin with. the whole to the most perfect time, and each What are these South Sea Islands like ? figure to a different song. The danoing highest pitch, which after each act found voolierous expression in a cornado ef "Malies," Samean for "Brave." On the Island of Tutulla I was treated to a fail-dress native feast, the presiding g-nius st which was a kind and generous French priest—a missionary, who has deveted his life to the people among whem he lives, and te the efficacy of whose efforts for their advancement his congregation at Laone is a standing testimony. At this feast I tasted of every South Sia delicacy, and was initiated into all the mysteries of South San cooking. We ate bananas, teres, yams, breadfruits, and goed-ness only knows what else besides, served up on banana leavee, and cooked in a dozen ways, the whele washed down by coplous draughts of cocea-nut milk, cool and fresh from the trees around, Our pièce de résistance was baked pig. My readers might wish to know how we baked him. Well! We first made fire by rubbing tegether two sticks; we applied the fire to : [[] e of dry krancher; those we covered with atones, washed in sea water, and the stones again with banana leaves; the whole we left to smoulder, Meanwhile a held was dug hard by in the soft sand, carefully swept clean, and lined with leaves, When the stones were red het they were taken from the fire

WITH WOODEN TONGS,

Some were placed on the but em of our over. The pig was then laid upon them. The remainder of the stones were plied on top of ana leaves, and piggy was left to take care of himself. In about an hour he was excumed, done to a turn, laid upon a bed si leaves, curved up with surprising destirity, and handed round. The Tongane and Samoune are delightful people. They are of the same stock as the New Zisland Maories. Their hair is straight and as long as ours, It is naturally black, but by blemehing with coral lime it turns to a ruddy golden bus, which contracts with their coppers shins with pleasing effect. They are tall of stature and spleadidly built. They are frave, chivalvous, cheerful, thoughtless as chil iren. They are most expert awimmers and extlore ; there is no drewning them. One of their island to island in the ricketty little our | the Sacrod Heart of Jesus. rigger canovs made from a single log nollowed out and pointed at each end. Under their natural conditions they are the happiest and meet fortunate of peoples. They have no care for the morrow, Nature does everything for them. Heaven will always provide them with coccanuts without any trouble on their part. main occupation the coldivation of the tare. They are law-abiding under their own laws. They are peaceable now-a days. The Tongans used to be cannibale, but they are such no longer. All they require is to be let alone. Uar next stay was at Henclulu, the capital of the Hawaian Kingdom, where we remained a week, and where the Irish colony welcomed us and feted us as none but Irishmen knew how to do. This group of islands—on the map the "Sandwich"—has been named the Paradise of the Pacific. It passesses the most wonderful veloane in the world. It was the scene of Capt Cook's deat's. The city of Honolnin is built by the sea shore, at the end of a V shaped valley, formed ages age

BY AN BARTHQUAKE rending a chain of hills in twain. This valley slopes gradually towards, until it ends abruptly in a cleft of the meuntain. This appt is known as the "Pall." It possesses an historic interest as the scene of the last great battle which decided the future of Hawai, and placed the present dynasty upon the throne, by the total destruction of the opposing faction. The "Pali" has a character and a scenic beauty quite its own. Shortly before you reach the summit of what is in reality a mountain page, the track seems to loss itself in air between the gigantic pertals of two forbiding mountain peaks. When you attain the creek you find yourself upon the brink of a precipiteus abyes, which fells perpendicularly at right angels to the road, some eight hundrod feet into the valley at its base. On either side a mountain wall runs in arcs of semioircle right round to the sea, which fronts you ten or fif teen miles away, enclosing a fair garden tract, cevered with plantations of sugar cane and rice-or, as they call it," paddy." All the land is emerald green, even to the mountain tops. The sky is blue; so likewise is the ocean upon the horizm, while the track on ward from the base of the precipice winds a red ribband over the volcanic soil. The "Pali" is the only epening in the mountain chain that cuts the island asunder. Beneath it, to this very day, are to be found hundreds of skulls and bleaching human benes, the relics of the broken and flying hosts, which Kamehameh, a the great Hawaian conquerer. drove in headling rout to awful destruction ever the abyse. The city of Honloulu is an urban Eden. The houses are hidden in a carefully-erdered centusion of tropical trees and shrubs, and overgrown with flaming mantles of creepers and flewering parasites. It is a prosperous place, with a cosmopolitan pepulation, among are many Chinese and Japanese, but among which the aberiginal Hawians will room be no longer found.

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

It has caused no little surprise here that there should be some doubt existing outside of the State with regard to the exact date when the present charter of the Louisiana Sate Lettery company expires. This is plainly expressed in the charter of the company which, being a public document, is on file and readily accessible. Even the present charter does not terminate until 1895.
Moreever, an amendment has been ordered by the Legislature of the State to be submitted to the people, by which the charter of the cempany will be extended up to the year 1919. Charters are necessarily granted for a limited time, and their renewal is a mere matter of form. This has been fully provided for, as anyone familiar with the facts of the case must knew. Great satisfaction is expressed at the management of Generals Beauregard and Early, whe, as superintendents of the drawings, have maintained the high standard to which the Louisiana State Lettery Co, has always and we lighted our olganettee. Then the dance began. The dancers were divided into lived up.—New Orleans (La.) Times-Demo-parties. Each party was ushered in in order orac, August 5.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Gems of Thought From Holy Men Past and Present.

Chartity alone represents in our life a state at all comparable with that of immortal glery

-St. Bernard.

ous while it has numility. In our times the work of Catholic journalism is one of the most useful-nay, one of the most necessary to the world,-Les XIII.

We cannot be too humble, and we cannot be too happital; and when humility and hope ! are j ined tog ther, heps sustains humility, and comility chasteus hope.

Every substance casts its shadow, and every truta leaves its definite impression upon the reason of man; and the enunciation of that definite impression is dogma.

Individuals and nations may fell from unity as from sauctity; but unity as a divine institution stands secure. Unity is changeless, whoseever falls; unity does not admit of degrees.

Give no place to thought; of what ot here may think of you, for though they may seem but a slight matter at first, yet by degrees they will come to give you much disquist .-

We may lay it down as a rule that the severity of our judgments of others, even when judgments are legitimet; and unavoidable, is an infallable index of the lawness of our spiritual state. The more severe we are, the lower we are.

Mary was the patroness of Columbus, the patroness of Cartier at the North, of De Gota at the South, and of the early navigators who styled the Chesapeake the Bay of St. Mary, Mother of God; of the plous men who founded Montreel and named it Ville-Maris; of the heroic Jesnit Father Jegues, who named the Sault Sainte Marie in the far North-west.

The true student of the burning questions of the day will look to the Catholic Courch to restrain despotlem without unchaining anarchy. She protects meral liberty, the mother of all other liberty, by maintaining the exclusive covereignity of God over thought, and preventing intilligence from fulling under the control of man. That is

strength of it. It is prayer, meditation, and conclusions and rumors which his supposed converse with God that refresher, restores drive putside the walls of the Vatican has times, under all triate, and after all conflicts detelled account last week. and controts with the world,

Mary stands at the right hand of her Son; Who stieds at the right hand of His Fataer, and the right hand of her Son is almighty. And the prayers of His Blessed Mether nev.r much, and are clover fishermen. They think knows one Wil, of her Divine Sou. The Imnothing of padeling over the occan from maculate Heart of Mary intimately knows

Three things to live-courage, gentleness, and affection. Three things to hate-cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude. Three things to like-paralality, good humour and mirchfulness. Three things to avoid-idieness, lounacity and flippent jesting. Three things to cultivata-good neoks, good friends and good Fruits in abundance grow wild. Their main bumour. Tures things to contend for industry is the making of tappa and their | honour, country and friends. Three things t. govern—temper, tengue and conduct. Three things to think about—life, death and eternity.

How often dost thou hear these reports. Such a man is sisin, another is drowned, a taird has his neck broken by a fall from some high place; this man died eating, and toat sample. Some of the older inhabitants of the high place; this man died eating, and that sample. Some of the older inhabitants of the Ic is the only line to Great man playing. One perished by tire, another same region remember to have witnessed a Falls, the future manufacts by the sword, another of the plague, another similar phenomenon sems fifty years ago. uring center of the Northwest; was slain by thieves. Thus death is at the The mear remarkable thing is that nething to the fertile free lands of the Milk end of all, and man's life suddenly passeth away like a shadow. Be thou, therefore, in readiness, and so lead thy life that death may never take thee unprepared .- Thomas a. Kempis.

This present hour is all we have. Tomorrow must be to-day b fore we can use it; and day after day we equander in the hope of a to-morrow; but to-morrow shall be stelen away, too, as to day and yesterday. It is now we must be penitent, now we must be holy. This hour has its duty, which cannot be dene the next. To-morrow may bring its own oppositunities, but will not restore te-day's. The convictions of this hour, if unday's, The convictions of this hour, if un-heeded, will never come back. Ged may

send athers, but these will be gone forever. It is not suprising that the attacks of enemies of God and religion should he com-bined against the priests. Since the days of Voltairs and the philosophers the tactics of infi lels have been to undermine the anthority and influences of the clergy by representing them as Lypecrites, teachers of doourine they did not themselves believe, and incalcature of a system of merals which in there hearts they repudiated. The writer of lisphemous epigrams has teld the world that no priest could look another in the face without laughiog. That there have been unworthy priests it would be foolish to deny. As well try to cast doubt on the treason of Jadias or the triple denial of Peter. It is more necessary that coandals come, and newhere mere necessary than in the Church. The world must be tought both by precept and the evidence of their senses that they must not put their faith and hope in man. A blind and reckless rellance on the forms of religion leads to superatition and fanaticism. All the scandais in the Apostolic college have inured to our great advantage; and out of the weakenesses of hely men and the sins of the Lord's anneinted earnest seuls are taught confidence in Ged and hatred and distruct of themselves. Praised be God for all his merciful warnings, -Rev. D. S. Phelan.

Origin of Vespers.

The word "Vespere" is from the Latin Vespers, which signifies the evening atar. The Church commands Cathelies to Mass, but attendance at Vespers is voluntary. It is by its nature an expression of gratitude to

It is a recognition of the command of God te Moses to "praise him in the evening," and to Solemon to "offer sacrifices in the evenin the evening the Lord called His disciples together. in the evening He was taken from the cross and buried. These are the reasons for, and the origin of, the service of Vespers. There are five divisions of Pealms sung, commemorative of the five wounds of our Saviour; also in realization of the five senses of man which should all units in praising God. St. Augustine, as Bishep of Hippo, while explaining to his people what was the nature and character of this service. sald : " He who reads the Psalms and finds

net Jesus Christ, reads not aright." At the beginning of the service the Priest comes to the front of the sitar and recites the words of Jesus wherein He taught His disciples wherein he saught His disciples how to pray, and fellows with the prayer the Hall Bank in their halt-year! Mary. He then utters the prayer "Oh Lord, dividend of 8 per cent,

come to my assistance," and the cheir for the people respends "Oh Lard, make hatt to help us," The first Psalm recites hew "The Lord said unto my Lord sit then upon My right hand until I make thine enemies thy feetateol." Christ refers to this when surrounded by the Pharieses as told in the 223 of St. Mathew, wherein he silenced His ene-mies and proved His ewn divinity. This Pasim closes with the prayer to the Blessed Humility can never be cast down while it | Trinity, "Glory to be the Father and to the has hope, and hope can never be presumptu. San and to the Holy Ghost Chast." The second Psaim of the service tells why Ged should be glorified. The third calls upen "All ye children" to unite in praising him. While the service of the Church is in Latin each worshiper has or should have, his prayer-hook before him where he may follow the service word for word in his own native language. The fourth Pealm speakes of the Pealm of personal thanksgiving.

NOTES FROM ROME.

The Hely Father has aceperd dell audiences except these of importance, such as those for the leave-taking of members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See, the Cardinal-Prefects of the svarious congregations and similar personages 2001 Bunday his Holiness received in a particular audience Count Joseph Mielzyneki, a member of the House of Paers of Prussia. On Thursday the Holy Father was pleased to receive in a special audience de congé, his Excellency General Velez, Minister Plenipotentiary of Colombia accredited to the Hely See. On Friday morning the Holy Father received in a particular audience the Minister Plenipotentiory of Prussis accredited to the Holy See who is about to leave the Eternal Olty for a temporary heliday. After being received by the Hely Father his Excellancy took leave of Carninal Rampella, the Secretary of State to his Holiness. Monsigner Francis Della Volpe, Master of the Chambers to his Holiness, has left Rome for a wellearned vacation; he expects to be back in time for the Feast of the Assumption, August 15.

We are happy to be able to anzennce to your readers that the health of the Holy Father continues to be excellent, and he enjoys, the most excellent spirts. He now spends the greater portion of the day in the spacious Vactican gardens, returning to his private spartments at night or when it is true liberty.

It is impossible for us to make the duties individual of importance whom the itrict of our lot minister to our sancvitiestion with I rales of court eviquettee forbid to be gainout a habit of devout fellowship with God. sayed, His Heliness has been much amused This is the apring of all our life, and the at the absurd and ridiculous constructions, and reserve the temper of our minds at all given rise to, of which we gave a sufficiently The Very R.v. Father John Baptist, of

Castrogiovanii, a Capuchin missionary of Darbekir in Mosepotamia, has sent a most interesting gift to the Borgish Museum of the Propaganda, by means of the Very Key, Father Authony da Breschie, Secretary General of the Capuchin Missions. This wonderful gift consists in a sample of licnen globules with which the ground appeared covered one ties day after a heavy hall storm, which fell lu great abundance during a tarrific hurricans that uprosted the trees and created a panic among the inhabitants in that district last May, such was the havoe it wrought, After the hallstones had melted, the Khurds of the district discovered the ground next morning covered with these extraordinary globules, and, baving experimented and found them edible, they dubbed them "celestial and managed, wheat" Had they been Jaws er Christians, it is one of the no deabt in their native simplicity they greatest railway syswould have taught that another lot of manna tems of this country; had come upon the earth. The above for the same reasons it had come upon the earth. The above for the same reasons it mentioned missionary has made a kind of its the traveler's favor-flour from these fungi or lichens, and even bread, of which he has also forwarded a particle of the lice the older inhabitants of the Line the order in the content. apparently belonging even to the same genuor apecies is to be found anywhere in these ragions. As yet there is much diversity of opinion as to what can have given rice to them. They are being placed under a scientific examination by the Propaganda to define what kind of substance they can posalbly consist of.

Funeral of John Boyle O'Reilly. The funeral of the late John Boyle O'Reilly, whose audden death last Sunday was a sad shock to his rare circle of friends and acquaintands, occurred last Wednesday morning at 10 30 o'clock from St. Mary's Church, Bester, where the body h dibeen lay ing in state all night unid a profusion of beautiful flowers. The streets surrounding the church were filled with an immense throng of people, none of whom were admitted, hewever, until the beginning of the services, after the immediate relatives of the deceased and those who were known to be personal friends or representatives of the guides. If you various organizations with which Mr. wanta freefarm O'Reilly had been connected had taken their places. The requiem was sung by Father McMahon, as celebrant; the Rov. Dr. O'Beilly of Detroit acting as descen; the Rev. Richard Nagle, chancellor of the archdiocese, as sub descon, and the Rev. Father W. J. Millerick as master of ceremonies.

They were assisted by a large number of
Cathelice lergymen. The Mass was Schmidt's,
and was rendered by the regular choir of the church. Rev. Futher Felton, president of Boston Cellege, preached. The following were the pall bearers: Captain Henry C. Hathaway, who was first mate of the Gazelle, the vessel in which Mr. O'Reilly eacaped from Australia; Patrick Denahoe, whem Mr. O'Reilly succeeded aseditor of the Pilot General Francis A. Walker, Colonel Charles H. Taylor of the Boston Globe, John H. Holmes of the Herald; the Hon. Patrick Magnire, President Thomas B Fitz of the Ontholic Union; General M. T Donaheo, president of the Charitable Irlah Society Themas Brennan, ex-secretary of the Irlah National Land League; George F. Rabbitt representing the Boston Athletic Association; Dr. James A. McDonald and James Jeffrey Reche, president of the Papyrus Club. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery. - Boston Post.

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

It is not generally known that George Wyndham, "the Szcretary's secretary," is the great grandson of Lord Edward Fitzger ald and the famous Pamels.

The disagreeable slok headache, and foul stemach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single desc of McGale's Butternut Pills.

It is announced that Mr. Parnell will visit the city of Cerk about the middle of September.

The directors of the Munster and Leinster Bank in their half-yearly report recommend a

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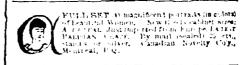
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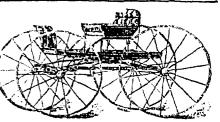
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WEDNESDAYAUGUST 20, 1890.

MR. VAN HORNE, who is a shrewd Yankee himself does not take much stock in the loud talk that is being used in some quarters on | in honor of Notre Dame de Lourdes, at Rithe other side of the line 45° concerning the gaud, and not less than six thousand persons Canadian Rallways. Mr. Van Horne, speak. | were present at the devetional exercises. ing on the subject of the threats new being made, referring to the United States, said "they are not the kind of people to smash a dellar glass of their neighbor's, while they have a ten dellar glass of their own expeced." The president of the CP.R. knews what he is talking about, and it is not at all likely that the blusterers on the other side will be allowed to have things all their own way. Commerce and commen-sense generally go hand in hand.

THE strike among the Kulghts of Labor on the New York Central Railway has not, it seems, whelly ceased, though it does not appear to be of very much avail. There is, however, a very discreditable feature in connection with the case, one which does not refirst much credit on the national administratien of the United States. Such an institution as Pinkerten's force would not be allowed in any civilized country. The idea of allowing a private firm to send out armed men to shoot, kill and main-as it seems generally the wreng people—is one se monstreus that If it was not an unfortunate fact that such men are at work, it would seem an impossibility. It is a national disgrace, a confession policy no is in a position to know a great of administrative impotency, and should be deal, is not likely to meet the views of the scented by every honest American.

again on the war-path. The stock of the un. | not wish to express an opinion, but he adequal righters had gone down so low of late | ded, "I must say, however, that the French that it was no longer quoted. Mr. Charlton | bave treaty right; and they most be respectis apparently determined that he will revive ed." No one doubts but that the Republic the war, and has been stating that the next of France will see that her treaty rights are session of the Dominion Parliament will be respected, and so far the oracular expression one of the most exciting that has been held of Mr. Chamberlain may not mean much, since confederation. The French language, but we incline to the belief that he meant to all are to be pressed into service. It will not gards their treaty rights shall have to be rebe the fault of the fanatics of the Charlton-McCarthystripe if the country is not once more made to sobe with embistered ories. The people of Canada have had enough of that difficulty with France settled before incorsert of thing fer sometime to come, and our poration takes place. prophet of evil will find his occupation gonc.

MR. ADAM BROWN, the genial member for Hamilton, has been appointed Honorary Commissioner to the Jamaica exhibition, en behalf of the Deminion Government. Mr. Brewn is a man of good business ability and experience, a pleasing speaker, and, in many ways, qualified for the pest he has been chosen to fill. It we are to judge by the steps adopted by him, up to the present time, he is determined to de his duty effectively, and te make knewn to the Jamaicans what Canada has to effer them. No deabt the Mentreal Board of Trade will, as usual, de its share in assisting the Commissioner to promote trade between this country and Jamaica. The people of Ontario are bestirring themselves and our commercial bedies should be on the alert also.

THE statement in the Queen's speech yesterday, to the effect that the effer of arbitration has been made, indicates that the selution of the questions at issue between Britain and the United States, relative to the Behrings Sea, new. depends upon the latter country. It will new be shewn whether the American government, or, strictly, the menepoly which helds power in the waters in question, really wish a set lement or not. The pretensions of th United Status are se absurd that Mr. Blaine me doubt knews well enough that the judgment of any reasonable and competent beard of arbitration will be against them. But to arbitration the matter most new go, unless the United States are feelish enough to involve themselves in an international complecation in which every civilized country is interested.

Ir is gratifying to learn efficially that a sensational paragraph in a rabid Commercial union - unrestricted - reciprocity - semi - annexation paper, published in this city, to the effect that the American government had taken steps or "action at last" to prevent the been centradicted efficially by the Washing. | the people, and we apprehend no great good ten authorities. No doubt the paper in question is much disappointed, and so also are prehably its friends in the opposition. But business is business, and while as the Hon. Oliver Mewat says, the Americans are an sunfriendly people," still they are a very them to dook themselves out in fantactio As to miracles and the sancity of certain represent and protect the interests of bondshrend" business people when their own costumes and dub one another with not less persons of former days, why the Witness has holders and shareholders in railways falling a mystery. It appears it has come to light and left in a sail boat for Hare island

interests are at stake. Such a pelicy pursued towards Cahada would not be favorably regarded and party politics at present makes such a rolloy well nigh impessible.

In the province of Quebec the reckless extravagance with which Mr. Mercier pursues his vote-hunting and rewards his partisans has caused such financial difficulties that his organs are much concerned as to the possible means of filling the deficit. It is declared that direct taxation in some chape will be inevitable unless the raid on the Canadian treasury—which they regard as vastly preferable—is successfully ac-complished.

Thus the Empire. We are inclined to the belief that the imposition of some direct taxation in a form which would bring it sharply heme to everyone, would not be so great an The large and increasing circulation of "THE PRUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best adpublic to take a mere lively interest in public, and especially public ifinancial matters. It would make cabinets more careful of their expenditure and would prevent the existence THE of such a one as now afflicts the Prevince of Q1ebec.

N. D. de Lourdes.

The plety of the faithful of this Province is not manifested simply by the pilgrimages that flack to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Braupre. Last week a new chapel was dedicated

Mr. Fitzpatrick.

There seems to be very little deabt that the Previncial Government has new, or will have in a very brief peried, an Irish member in its ranks. Batter late than never is a very true saying, and Mr. Mercler must at least receive the credit of bowing to the inevitable and endeavoring to de tardy justice. It is understood that Mr. Flizpatrick of Quebec is the new minister. Elsewhere in these columns will be found a sketch of the career of that gentleman, whose name is of course sufficiently familiar to the public. Mr. Fitzpatrick will preve a seurce of strength to the Cabinet, his talents being of a high order, apart from the fact that his appointment will allay a growing feeling of irritation among a large and influential section of the community.

Newfoundland.

Mr. Jeseph Chamberlain, M.P., has again reached our shores and been interviewed, From the tene of his remarks, it would seem that the British Government, about whose pasple of Newfoundland in their dispute of the advisers of His Holiness are in favor with the French. He said that the reports from Newleundland were of such an exag-THE redentiable E. Charlton, M.P., is gerated and conflicting nature, that he did say that the pretensions of the French as respected. It would be a good thing for Newfourdland were it part and parcel of the Dominion, but Canada will prefer to see the

The French Language.

As we predicted at the time, Mr. D.lton McCarthy's attack on the French language has only served to intensify the truscity with which the French Canadian people, all ever the country, cling to it. That attack has given rise to a study of the progress of the French language in Canada, since the days of the Conquest. The whole French press has taken up the subject with great vigor, but the most successful and indefat!gable of all those engaged in the campaign is, certainly, Mr. Joseph Tasié, the distinguished editor of La Minerre In a series of articles he has shown how the language has flourished amid many difficulties. The latest addition to his researches is a remarkable debate that took place in the Canadian Parliament in 1841, on the question of increasing the salary of the French translator. It will be remembered, that it was only four years afterwards that the French language was made official, but, as Mr. Tassé shows, even prior to the change In the law which placed French on a par with English, in the united provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, the office of efficial translator existed, and when the Hen. Geerge Moffatt. M.P.P., during the debate above referred to, suggested that the office might well be abellshed, the Hen. T. C Aylwin, aftewards a judge of the Queen's Banch, a man of remarkable talents, was amongst those who stood up most manfolly for the maintenance of the rights of the French minority.

Prohibition.

During the past week this city has been the meeting place of two great erganizations connected with the prehibition movement. The Reyal Templars, a secret order, having its Grands and Great Grands, etc., as is usually the case with such bedies, and the Daminion Alliance, whose efforts in the past are well known to our readers. It is difficult for anyone to understand the necessity of the secrecy element in any organization for the shipment of Canadian goods in bond, has purpose of prometing temperance amongst can be derived from the methods of self-dubbed Kuights. However, if the members of the erganization will only practice total abstinence themselves they may be fergiven the vanity that causes

fantastic titles. The Dominion Alliance dealt, as usual, with the subject of prohibition. Many speeches were made, but nothing new was advanced, and it was determined that the subject should be again brought before the Dominion Parliament. Everyone admits and depleres the ravages of intemperance, and devently prays that the total abstinence cause may make rapid headway amenget all classes of the people. Faw believe that prohibition can be carried, and fewer still that, If carried, it would be productive of the results anticipated and heped for by its advecates. The Cathelic Church gave its blessing to the effects of Father Matthew, and in almost every parish there is a body of teetotyliers enrelied in the ranks of temperance erganizations doing good and effective work for the noble cause. Our own temperance convention in the District of Montreal has declared emphatically in favor of a restricted license system, strict police surveillance, a therough analysis of liquors sold in all places of public entertainment; but whilst imposing on its own members the obligation of tetal abstinence it has not hesitated to prensunce the opinion that prohibition is not the ramedy for the evil. The Prohibitionists will not make common cause with these who are just as sincere as themselves, to say the least. They must have prohibition pure and simple. These people seem to forget that no great measure can be effectively carried at one leap. Whatever defects our liquer laws present they have many good leatures, and if those whe proclaim tremselves the advanced advocates of temperance would only exert toelr influence to have the present laws respected or carried into full force and effect they would de more for the cause of total abstinence than they can possibly hope for were they to meet in selemn convention from this until doomsday. What earthly use is there of talking about prehibitory laws when the public sentiment has not been educated up to the point of enforcing the restrictive enschments that are now en our statute beeks. If we cannot enforce the Sunday etservance law; if the public winks at its viciation, if the early closing laws be epenly offended against, if no one will take the trouble to ledge an information against those who sell without license; may, if it be considered anything but an honerable act to do so, and if none but a few abandened creatures can be produced to act as infermants, where, we ask, is the public sentiment that would enable the authorities to carry est prohibitory legislation were it enacted

Rome.

There is no doubt but that a large number of his quitting Rome, owing to the conduct of the Italian authorities. For some time past little has been said on the subject of the Pope's intention of quitting the Elernal City, but the question is again being ravived. Nothing but the pecuniary less that would be eccasioned by such departure keeps the Italian government in check. Were it ne: that the wretched clique that now has control of the city thoroughly understands how seek an asylum elsewhers, even the semblance of protection now afforded him would be withdrawn. Bad as things may be, and no doubt are, we do not believe that the Holy Father will consent to leave the Vatican. The latest report on the subject emanates from the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, who says:

In consequence of the fierce paraecution of the Church, which is the policy of Crispi, the Pope will soon issue a manifesto to the Roman Catholics throughout the world, giving his intention of leaving Rome together with his court and all his adherence. From a practical point of view this means ruin to Rome, for with the pontiff will go the cardinals, the prelates and a vast number of persons who annually come to Rome as pilgrims. In fact, commercial ruin stares the innkeapers and shopksepers in the face. Still it is impossible for any which is Christian even now to live in Rome, which is haddwarters of athelem and iast becoming the headquarters of athelem and free thought. The shop windows are full of mocking caricatures of the Deity, license is allowed for blasphemy, and its indecency has never been surpassed in history, even during the French year of 1793.

An Outraged Protestant.

The Mentreel Witness, that ardent chemplon of everything that is ultra-Protestant, has fallen under the lash of one of its admirars because—lat it not be whispered in Gath-of its "Romanizing" tendencies! It is true, of course, as the proverbial saying rune, that extremes meet, and it is quite probable that even the Witness if it was in a position where a little argument and a little demonstration could reach it would case to be the unreasoning enemy of the Church, and on the contrary become its sorrewing and dutiful child. Here is the paragraph which has filled the soul of the Witness reader, who signs himself "Protestant," with anger and

"Who will be the next Pope is the question which fills the upper regions of the church to-day with countless auxieties, with unboly ambitions, and with still more unholy intrigues. We beg to nominate the Canadian Cardinal. It was the Witness which was the first to propose, and which continued repeatedly to demand a Cardinal's hat for the Archbishop of Quebec until that recognition of the exceptional faithfulness of the Canadian Church was tardily granted; why should we deepair in proposing the selection of a Canadian Pope."

"Why," demands 'Pretestant,' is the Witness so much interested in this matter of the Pepe's successor? Why should the Witness, the arch enemy of Jesuits, Popes and Pepery, appear in the character of advocate and nominator of either a Canadian er any other person to fill the Pepe's chair?" "Protestant" enght to remember that the Wilness has always been even more authorita. tive in ecclesissical matters than His Hell. ness himself. It has sesumed to deolds questions off band which would cause the mest grave deliberation in Cathelic circles.

usually decided the whole question with a inte difficulties, of which, I am serry to say, stroke of the pen. It has not even thought it necessary to hear the arguments of the gentleman which another city paper, getting evidently mixed up in connection with a promotor fidei, the other day described as " a high efficial at the Vations called the Devil's Advecats." So why should not the noted champion of ultra Protestantism deolde who would be the best for the position and neminate the next Pope! We must confess that its choice does credit to its patrictism, but we question whether the conclave would be much influenced by the Witness' nemination-just at present. But there is no telling what charges may come about.

Dangerous Tactics. The annoancement at the proregation of the Imperial Parliament, that the Newfoundland fishery dispute is still eccupying the attention of the Government, shows that unfortunately the matter is not yet settled. A few days ago hopes were raised by the assurance Sir James Ferguson gave Mr. Samuel Smith in the House of Commons, that he hoped to be able to make a statement as to the negotiations with France respecting Madagascar. It was anticipated that there was some mutual cancessions in connection with Madagascar and Newfoundland about to be made which would settle the difficulty. But those hopes do not seem to have been realized. It may be, as stated in certain Parisian papers, that the French are determined to use the issue as a possible set-off to the Bri. tish eccupation of Egypt. But, if this be se, the disputa is very far from a settlement, and will have to be adjusted in some other way. Britain is in Egypt apparently to stay. Meantime there is a large section of the Newfoundlanders themselves, sided by a press which seems to be laspired by a spilt almost unaccount at le, unless an unpleasant assumption is permitted, who seem to be doing their best to prevent any satisfactory settlement being arrived at. The two party issues and local faction fighting are of course underetood, but having perm't ed the question to go entside of the island and into the arena of diplomacy, both factions, if they are sincere in their pretensions, should leave the diplomatists alone. As matters stand, there are some evilly disposed persons who seem to be deliberately trying to block the way to a settlement. Referring to these misobevious tactics, the Canadian Gazette says :

" But this petty malignity in the treatment of political opponents is by no means confined to one party. If permeates the whole political to one party. life of Newfoundland. As we know, Sir William Whiteway and his cellesgues, now in Loudon, are engaged in negotiations of the most difficult character. So delicate are they that the leaders of the Opposition in the House of Commons, though they feel, in comm n with many unofficial Ministerialists, a keen interest in the progress of affairs and a determination to might make use of the question to advance their own party interests, yet refrain from pusting any questions or taking any steps which would in the smallest degree embarrass Her Majesty's Ministers. How different the state of things in Newfoundland! Morning after morning in the local press choice reference are made, upon the basis of any wild rumour, to the "treachery" and "cowardice" of the Newfoundland Pre mier, while insulting suggestions of an ulterior much would be lest were His Hel ness to What, we would ask, must the effect of these and similar effasions upon the public here and

> But there is weree than that and a St. John paper indulges in the following :

> Ancher, Newfoundlanders, in every harbour upon the "French Shore" if you wish to; fish upon every ground that is convenient for you land and dry your fish upon every part of the so-called "French Shore" if it be desirable; and if any Frenchman interfere with you, throw him into the sea, or lay him out upon the land. Do not interfere with the French if they do not interfere with you; les them also fish and dry berever they please if they are on the ground before you ; treat them in all respects as you would any of your neighbours, for it will not be wise for you to be the first off-nder; but if they offend, strike, and strike hard !

Such a line of conquet as this must effect. ually prevent any friendly estilement of a difficult question. It would appear that some are not over anxious to see it settled. however brave may be their words.

BOOK NOTICES.

LES BOURGEOIS DE LA COMPAGNIE DU NOBD Ouser, by the Hon. L. R. Masson. Que bec: A. Coté & Co.

The first series of this work was noticed some time ago in these columns. The present volume is not less a valuable contribution to the history of the "great lone land" than its predecessor, nor less creditable to the distinguished author The book contains in all uine documents. have first a biographical sketch of Mr. John McDonald of Garth, a member of the North West Company from 1791 to 1816 This gentleman, whose name survives in many quarters, died in Glengarry, leaving several children. The notes published were prepared, we are told, in 1859, in consequence of a request made by Bellefeuille McDonald, and give pleasing description of life among the company's servants at the time of Mr. McDonald's piourn in the North-West. A series of letters from Mr. James Keisn to Mr. Roderick Maskenzie, written between 1807 and 1817, are exceedingly interesting, and the same may be said of Johnston's account of Lake Superior, based on notes made during the voyage in 1792. The journal of Mr. James McKenzie casta light on the King's Posts, Anticosti and the North Shore of the St. Lawrence. A paragraph in it shows that, in his day, some peculiar ideal prevailed as to the size of Lake Mistassini rrors which have only lately been corrected by Mr. Low's survey, and which in spite of this are still persisted in by some generally well informed persons. The book is a most valuable historical record. It is admirably printed.

RECEIVED HIS FLEETING IDEAL; THE VOYAGE OF THE ABK; MRS. PABTINGTON'S GRIP SACK. New York: J. S. Ogilvie & Co.

Canadian Stocks.

All of a light and trivial character.

Mr. Joseph Price, formerly of Hamilton, is visting this country. In the course of conversation he said-" I arrived at New York on the steamer Mejestic on the 30th of July, and at once set about my mission. The Eoglish Association of American Bond and Shareholders, of which I am managing director, was formed under the snapices of the English ways, with the view of controlling the voting power of such holders, and especially to

there are sever l in Canada. At the present time we have the interests of three such reads represented in our association. The first of these is the Quebec Central. That has been theroughly reorganized with a vary strong body of directors. The line has been put into first class order, and with the aid of the Do-minion and local Legislatures we hope and expect to be able to complete an extension of the read to the Canadian Pacific railway's scort line, which will form a short direct route from the Maritime provinces and the New England states to the city of Quebec. and will, I think, be of great value to the province. The other two lines are unhappily net in such a good condition. One of these is the Caraquet railway, the interest on the bonds of which has gone by default, and the net results are sad to contemplate in view of the premises made in the prospectus. The Mentreal and Sorel is an elder story, 1 am going down over the read on Manday morning to see what the cendition of the line is like. There have been rumers of a proposal, through another organization, of extending the line to Point Levis. If this were dene it would form a shorter line than either of the existing routes by about thirty miles. But whether the traffic would be sufficient to support a third line is a great question." spoke strictly in condemnation of "wild cat chemes" such as the Labrador line, and the "Direct Mest Co.," and said that, such under-takings did Canadian credit ne good.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

Wanton Gutrages by the Armed Force Sent by the Pinkerton Firm-The Traffic Still Interrupted.

ALBANY, N.Y., August 16.-Trouble was expected all along the line of the Central road within the city limits owing to the fact that the Pinkerson men were all known to be armed. These expectations were in part (ulfilled. Nearly all the Pinkerton men were to-day withdrawn from duty, as their presence served to excite the throng of onlockers. The police took their places and it is owing to this no more casualties than the following are recorded :-Early this morning, as a freight train manned by Pinkerton men was passing through the north part of the city, several boys stoned the train. Two of the Pinkerton men fired into the crowd one of the balls passing through the ankle o John McCartby, aged 22, a moulder, standing near by. The police arrested Robert Tyler, James Patterson and Thomas O'Connor, three of the detectives. Edward Canary, a Pinkerton man, assaulted Christopher Lanoy with a club, and was taken into custody. Another Pinkerton man, named Charles Poulins, who was walking up the tracks at that point swinging a loaded gun and revolver, was arrested and jailed. The man, McCarthy, is in the hospital. The ball entered the leg just above the ankle and came out on the other side. The leaders in the strike say their men were not a party to the trouble. They say assemblies 10740 and 10854 have patrolled that locality since the strike began. When the new men quit work in the West Albany yards at 6 o'clock to night three gan. of them were approached by a committee re presenting the strikers who tried to persuade them to desert the railroad company. The mer refused and words ensued when a number of Pinkerton men who had been at supper appeared on the acene. One of them DREW HIS REVOLVER

to intimidate the committee, but he was ar rested before any trouble ensued. The crowd stoned the Pinkerton men, and James Haston of New York fired a revolver into the crowd wounding a small boy named Dwyer. He was attacked and badly used, the police ultimately recuing him. The police made Albany their headquarters and at intervals after trains came down from West Albany passing the crossing on their way to New York About 3 e'click one of there train placed through the city, which the Pinkertons ear, was stoned, but the police say such was not the case. When the train reached Broadway via-duct the Pinkertons on the top of the train, carrying Winchesters, began to the into the crowd at that place. Four or five short were fired with ut provocation, and resulted in the injury of an innocest party. Mrs. Tros. Hogan as standing on her doorsteps near by when a shop struck her in the right thigh. The train went right on and the assembnts escaped. Mrs Higan was carried to her room where the ball was extracted and physicians say she will re-

Robert Pinkerton excused these outrage on the ground that his men had been streed. Chief of Police Willard states that if the Pink erson men had not been present there would have been little trouble as the local police could have done all necessary. He expects further trouble as long as the Pinkerton force remains. The brutal wantoness of these men seems to have been very great. They shooting unarmed and defanceless people right and left.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Trains arrived and

lefo the Grand Central depos to day on regular time. No freight was sparted out, but it is announced that freight will be received tomorrow at all the yards and regular freight trains started. Superintendent Voorbees, of the Central Hudson road, said this evening that any change that had occurred was for the better Trains were running regular on schedule time. While no freights have been moved from 65th street yard, the day had been spent in making up trains to be moved to morrow. Officials of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road. say no trouble is anneipated with their employees,

The "Polynesian" Arrives.

The Allan royal mail steamship Polynesian arrived at Montreal with 74 cabin, 76 inter mediate and 173 abeerage passengers. She had an excellent passage, fair weather being experienced all the way. Numerous icebergs, some of immense size, were observed from about 260 miles eat of Belle Isle to 20 miles west of Greenley island. Among her passengers were a party of about fitty English boys and girls from Cardinal Manning's Catholic orphange, in charge of several Sisters of Mercy and a priest. They will be distributed amongst tha farmers in the province of Quebec.

A Montreal Criminal.

Toe pelice authorities have received infornation that Gao. B. Stock, who is wanted in Montreal to answer sundry charges, has been lo sated in San Francisco, and a eps will I kely be taken for his extraústion. Seock has had rather a varied careor. He was fermerly a resident of Philadelphia, where he get into treuble and came to Canada. He was fer some time to the oil business in Toronto, but called and tang care a Montreal short select and sailed in the direction of Hare reached falled, and then came to Montreal about eight years ago. Here he met Mrs. Hoed, widow of Andrew Hood, a large scap manufacturer. Mrs. Hood was carrying on the extensive business left by her husband, and Stock proposed a parenership. The ledy's friends advised her to have nothing to do with him, but finally he induced her to take him into partnership, and his oil business was amaigamated with the seap manufactory. The resal; was that in a shore walls the whole business cellapsed. Stack in the meantime having made a handsome pro-fit. In the investigation that followed forgery was discovered and Stock was alrested, but subsequently acquitted. Last fall he started a new concern, known as the proved a failure. An at achment was placed to accompany Mr. Hamilton back on the stock, and soon after Stock laft the country, and his whereabout have since been and left in a sail boat for Hara island. stockhellers in American and Canadian rail- | Swock O.I and Grease Company, but this also

that he was leading a rather curious l'fe while in Montreal. When he came to Montreal he was accompanied by a lady, who was under-stood to be his wife, and he had a son, John J. Stock, who assisted him in his business concerns. I subsequently surned out, hesever, that he was living with two other wemen, one at Oatrement, a suburb of Montreal, and another at St. Lambert; a small place across the river. According to advices received by the authorities, Stock, after his departure from Montreal, went to Ogdens. burg and thenes to Watertown, N.Y., where he started business with a we i-known citizen, bu; shortly afterwards elaped with the latter's wife. The couple went to Chicago and thence to San Francisco, where they have been located. Sinck is a man of would 48 years of age. He is charged with swindling quite a number of business men nere, and It is likely that preceedings will be taken to secure extradilipp.

Canadian Trade. At the quarterly meeting of the Toronte

Board of Trade the president Mr. Turner, among other things, reported that negotiations relative to bring catila trade shipments to Quebec were at a standatill, shippers at Mountai having been silered larger and better accommedation there, and having consequently, postponed considering the advisabi. lity of shipping on the turenth Quebro, theur recognizing the superior facilities of the barb. fer the trade. The question of grain elevators and stores on the new docks there also came up, and was again discussed, it being generally agreed that there was no hope of securing any important share of the Western trade until the Deminien Government removed the incubus ef the million dollar bends on the section of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Mentreal and Quebec, which was preventing the Company from developing its trade in this direction in this connection. The President reported that Sir John Macdonald had stated that nothing could be dene in the matter until next session. In the meantime a suggestion to send a deputation of members of the Beard and Harbor Commission to Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapelis and other western onles to set ferth the advantages of the port of Quebec for grain ship. ments to millers, the Board of Trade and others interested was favorably entertained. Mr. Dobell stating that something would have to be done as the lumber trade was rapicl; leaving Quebec and some substitute would have to be found for it.

New Appointments.

The Hon. Mr. Robidoux has been appointed Attorney General of the Province in place of Mr. Turcotte, who is made Prothonotary of the Montreal Court House. Mr. C Langelier becomes Provincial Secretary, Mr. Fitzpatrick will be sworn in a few days.

A Suicide.

WINDSOR, Ont., August 18 .- Elijan J. Zimmerman, a barber employed at the Davenport hotel, committed suicide this morning by taking landanum. He was a single man and had relatives in Springfield, Ohio. On the body was found a sheet of paper on which was the fol-lowing:—"I am tired of life and to erjey my self seems impossible."

A Mysterieus Drowning.

OTTAWA, Aug 18 .- At noon to-day another mysterious drowning accident came to light when the remains of Elzear Danteuil, of the patent branch of the department of agriculture. were found flusting in the canal basin. The steamer Harry Bate had been moored at the wnarf since yesterday and when she steamed out on her trip at noon the body came to the surface and was at once noticed by a number of bystanders and brought ashore. Some onte were noticed on the head but as deceased was of a quite disposition and had no enemies, it is generally believed that his drowning was acci dental. In his pockets were \$2.50 and a gold watch. He was about 47 years of age. Deceased, who was unmarried, was born in Quebec, where his parents now reside. He had been in the service twenty-six years and leaves two brothers. Nothers Dauteuil, of the post office department, and another, a lawyer, at Chicontims.

An Immigration Scheme.

OTTAWA, August 18 .- The Hon Mrs. Joyce or Winchester, Eug., vice-president of the United British Woman's Emgration association, along with her son, Rev. Mr. Joyce, is now in the city and had an interview with Mr. Small. secretary of agriculture, this afternoon on end gration matters. Last ression of Parsiament a sub-committee on agriculture and colonization was appointed to consider certain proposals for sending emigrants from Great Britain to Canada. Among the proposition submitted to the committee was one from Mrs. Javce. which appeared to be so satisfactory to the committee since its effective working depended upon local rather than departmental effort, that with other proposale and communications it was sent to the executive of every municipality in the Dominion for approval. The association pro-Dominion for approval, The association propose to advance the full amount of the passage money to emigrants they select to fill th offered, and they rely upon the good faith and written assent of emigrant to repay the amounts loaned. It is, therefore, evident that they will select honest and industrious people only, and whose previous character will justify the belief that they will fulfill their engagements, the employer in Cauada being merely asked to retain the money in accordance with the writter assent and agreement of the employee, and remis to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. No guarantee is asked either from the local committee or the employer, nor is any pecuniary responsibility undertaken by either. Application is first made on the part of the emigrant to the United British Women's Emigration Association, fer the loan and the agreement afterwards made it to be re signed as the ports of Montres! or Quebec in the presence of the immigration officer.
All disputes are to be referred to the Minister of Agriculture for arbitration and his decision will be final. H. n. Mrs. Joyce intends going through the Pac fic coast. It should be men-tioned that the Dominion Government endorse the views of the sub-committee, and is prepared Joyce, who will establish local committees during her western trip.

A Remarkable Adventure.

Island, opposite River du Long. They reached the island shorely after high tide on Saturday afternoon and ran in very close to the shore. Consequently, when they empirked some time later and endeavored to return to Caconna, they found their boat well grounded with a failing tide of several hours to face. It became parent to the young centlemen in time that there was nothing for them but to remain all night on the island. They did not even know that there was any human habitation on the island it appears that there is a farm house there, but the island is, however, ninc miles from end to end. Afr. Hamilton, knowing that the friends of all the party would be extremely anxious in regard to their salety, started off in a small boat to reach the shore and after some hours of hard pulling succeeded in reaching the mainland. Early yesterday morning friends



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

NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

EUROPEAN.

An English syndidate has discovered an immense coal field at Roy, Silicia.

The Russian authorities have decided to renew the stringent police regulations for another

One hundred and seventeen persons died from cholera in Mecca on the 12th. In Jeddah seventy-nine died. A party in the Vatican favors Archbishop of Dublin as the successor of the late

Cardinal Newman. The floods in Hungary continue. The harvest is ruined. Many houses have collapsed and a

number of lives have been lost.

crops and trees in north-west Germany, while the Rhine district is ravaged by the phylloxers.

The Armenian residents of Paris have presented a petition to M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of their oppressed countrymen.

President Pellegrini has telegraphed to Paris firm that the Argentine Republic will make every sacrifice to save and protect its name and credit.

of Australia is threatened in consequence of the | night." demand of the Marine Officers' association for an increase of pay.

The rise in American wheat has stimulated the English product in the Leeds market on the 12th, wheat was 9d above Tuesday's quotations aed corn advanced 6d.

Brigham Young's youngest daughter an nounces she will lecture on Mormonism through the English provinces. The announcement has called forth a protest from the clergy.

It is rumored in Russian official oircles that the Czar intends to intervene in behalf of the oppressed in Armenia, but is waiting to discuss the matter with the Emperor William.

It is reported Prince Napoleon has landed at Tunis. He is said to be provided with an Italian passport. His pretext for going to Tunis was that he wished to inspect an estate.

Fifteen of the Anarchists charged with inciting disorder at Paris on May Day have been acquitted. Three were sentenced to one, two and three years' imprisonment respectively.

A mob attacked the residence of ex president Colman at Bushos Ayres last week and threat-ening to burn it. The Government placed a corden of troops around the house for its pro-

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says :bill adding Heligoland to Prussia will be pre- between fifteen and twenty millions. sented to the Reichstag in the autumn. The

been sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor for publishing a speech delivered by John Kelly at a forbidden meeting of the National league.

The Ecench newspapers are angry over Lord Salisbury's sarcastic remarks on the value of the Algerian Hinterland, and express the hope that M. Ribot, the Foreign Minister, will retaliate at the first opportunity.

Three cases of cholera have been discovered at Cairo, Exppt. One has proved fatal. The appearance of the disease here has caused intense excitement. People of all classes are making hurried preparations to depart.

Recent floods in Beloochistan, India, have done exormous damage to property and many persons have been drowned. The Bolan railpersons have been drowned. The Bolan rail-way for a distance of six miles has been swept sold to Drexel, Morpan & Co., of New York, away, and the great military road has been partly destroyed.

The Chicago and Atlantic Railway has been sold to Drexel, Morpan & Co., of New York, for \$5,000,000. The purchase was made in the interest of the Eric Railroad, and it will give

Great uneasiness has been caused at Buenos Ayres by a repost that the Government of the province of Cordova is mobilizing the national province of Cordova is mobilizing the national guards. It is rumored Gen. Roca, Minister of the Interior, has sent peremptory orders to the governor of Cordova to resign.

A rapacudia despatch says that Guatemalan revolutionist, who was arrested a few days ago by the Mexican authorities, was released. It is understood that he will be ordered to leave the

The American Minister at Paris has informed Mr. Ribot that he has communicated to Washington the desire expressed by the Consular conference for a milder application of the Mckinley bill, in conformity with the wishes of the French Cambers of Commerce.

The Gologne Gazette publishes a letter from Emin Pasha, in which he denies that he bound himself to Germany after promising to assist Egland, He says he is under no obligations to anyone, and that he is marching into the interior of Africa simply as an adventurer.

The autumn parade of the German Guards was held last Toursday. The Emperor and Empress and the Princes of the Imperial family were present. The Empiror rode pack to the Schloss at the head of the Color company. He received an evation from the thousands of

Russia will discharge all her infantry and artillery soldiers recruited in in 1885, 1886 and 1887 into the reserves, after the coming summer maneuvres. The term of service will be reduced in Jaquary from five to four years for the whole of the Russian infantry and foot artillery.

Further conflicts have occurred between Kurds and Armenians in the Aiasbgerd district. It is reported that a hand of young Russo-Armenian volunteers, mounted and well armed, has appeared at Erzeroum and is recruiting adherents fast. The report has caused a panic among the Turkish author-

Styris has been dreadfully ravaged by storm and flood. The losses attain the dimensions of a national calamity. The district at the foot of the Nario Alps is inundated. Many houses and bridges around Aflenza have been destroyed. The iron works there are submerged. Many persons have been

The workmun on the Parnell quarries at Wicklow have struck. The strikers attacked the residence of Samuel McAlister, Mr. Parnell's foreman, with the result that Mrs. Mc-Alister was so frightened that she gave prema-ture birth to a child, and is now lying danger-ously ill. Mr. Parnell threatens to closs the quarries if the disturbances continue.

The Liberte, discussing the tariff question, declares that it is useless to expect any results from negotiations, and determined reprisals alone are likely to overcome America's ill will.

Postmaster General Raikes has given his final decision in the matter of the applications for reinstatement made by the postmen who were discharged for taking part in the recent strike in London. Of the four hundred men dis-missed from the service the Postmaster-General has decided that only fifty shall be again em-ployed. A number of the men who were discharged are emigrating.

The Austrian Fremdenblatt, commenting on Emperor William's visit to the Czar, says :-His Majesty's visit to Russia is a favorable symptom and cannot fail to influence peaceful developments. His visit to the Czar will be followed by a meeting with the Emperor of Astria in Silesia, and this will also be a valuable confirmation of peace. The first meeting will naturally have action on the second

A general strike of the men employed in the A general strike of the men employed in the shipping trade and on the railways in New Zealand is imminent. The trouble arises from the action of a firm in Christchurch, which employs a number of women. The discharge of the women was demanded by the unions and up-on the firm's refusal to accede to the demands a hoycott was declared against them. The shipping and railway companies continue to handle the goods of the firm, and men declare if this is not stopped a general strike will be inaugurat-

In a speech at Derby last week, Sir William Vernon Harcourt attacked the House of Lords as a standing obstruction to useful legislation. He said that as a deliberative assembly the House of Lords had almost to ceased to exist. It had done nothing during the present session beyond promoting a bill to preserve acres—an extention of the game laws, which were already extensive enough. What great liberal measure had not during the present century been delayed, thwarted and defeated in the House of Lords? The country ought to keep in mind the fact of the autagonism between the reaction ary Upper House and the liberal House of Commons. That was the great political question of the day

Much interest has been excited in England by a communication received last week by Mr. Henry Churton, coroner for West Cheshire, from a well-known merchant in New Orleans, The London Times believes the eventual result of the American silver coinage act will be rector of St. Paul's church, in that city, that the adoption by America of a silver standard.

The nun moth is committing ravages among gamekeepers of the name of Bebbington, at Alpraham, Cheshire, thirty-five years ago. For this murder a poacher of the name of Blagg was hanged at Chester in May, 1855. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and consisted chiefly of the fact that Blagg's boots corresponded in size with certain tootprints. This point is met by the confession of the New Orbons man, who says that he borrowed Blagg's boots before committing the deed. Coroner Churton who held the inquest, says that Blagg made no defence except the statement. "They A complete suspension of the shipping trade | are my boots, but were not worn by me that

AMERICAN.

The amount of Hume Clay's forgeries is now estimated at over \$100,000.

The woollen mill of C. E. Geisendorff & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., was burned last week. Loss \$100,000.

Fire at Dayton, Washington, last Wedneslay, destroyed property valued at \$85,000. There was no water supply.

The earnings of thirty American railroads for the first seven months of this year aggregate \$238,702,766, a gain over 1889 of 11.71 per

cent William Beaver, colored, who was arrested for assulting two women, was taken from the officers near Warren, Ark., last week, and lynched by an armed mob.

An enormous flow of natural gas was struck last week at Summerland, three miles from Santa Barbara, California. The flow is esti-

mated at 3,000,000 feet per day. The memorial of Daguerre, the father of photography, was unveiled with impressive ceremonies in the rotunds of the National Museum at Washington on the 13th.

Nicholas Luning, a conspicuous figure in Sau Francisc) business circles since 1849, died last week of heart disease. His wealth is estimated

The efficial rough count shows the popu next budget will ask a large credit for fortifying the island.

Mr. Walsh, editor of the Cashel Scatinel, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment been sentenced to three months' imprisonment

Chief Justice Corsan, of the Supreme Court of South Dakota, has handed down a decision which totally does away with the sale of intoxicating liquor, as required by the stringent law already enacted.

Charles Loring Brace, the founder, and for thirty-eight years the secretary, of the New York Children's Aid Association, is dead. He wrote many broks and was a constant con-tributor to the press.

Senator Blair, in hehalf of the majority of the members of the Woman Suffrage Committee, last week at Washington reported favorably a proposed constitutional amendment to give omer the right of suffrage.

that road an entrance into Chicago.

A Tapachula despatch says that General

The White Star steamer Teutonic arrived at New York last week, beating the record for

The French Government, the paper says, cannot do otherwise than retaliate by applying certain clauses of the McKinley bill to American goods.

The French Government, the paper says, cannot the voyage from Queenstown to Sandy Hook. On the Teutonic were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, who intend shortly making a brief visit to Canada, where they will be the guests of the Governor General.

The strike of Pitteburg machinists for a nine hour day is spreading and about 3,000 men went out. The principal fight seems to be against the Westinghouse interests.

Wm. Klebbert, aged 20, a life saver doing duty at Rockaway Beach, was drowned on Thursday. It is thought be was pulled under by a shark. Fishermen have noticed an unusual number of sharks off Rockaway Beach of

Edward Newman of North Piatte, Neb., shot his wife last Thursday night and then turned the weapon upon himself. Both were instantly killed. Cause, -the woman went to a show the night previous against the wishes of her husband.

The morocco dressers at Lynn, Mass., have been locked out on account of a strike at Moulton's factory. Six hundred hands are out and the number will be increased to 1500. The manufacturers say they will not yield to any

A report comes from the City of Mexico that when the Mexican Government made a demand on the English Government for Major Scott's return to Mexico on account of his connection with the fillbustering scheme they were notified that he had died on the way to

Charles Cosgrove last Wednesday mad an agension at Portland, Ore., in a balloon to the height of 1000 feet and then descended with a parachute. When 200 feet from the ground he lost his hold and fell, landing on a paved street. He was killed and mangled almost beword recognition yond recognition.

It is state that the preliminaries for the formation of the table ware glass factory combine, in which a wealthy syndicate is interested, have been closed at Pittsburg, Ps. Thirty one of the fifty-four factories in the United States have izined the combination.

E. F. G. Hall, representing himself as a contractor for the Nicaragua Canal travelling in the west for his health, is wanted in Denver, Colo. for passing forged drafts an New York banks for \$5000. The same man visited Glen wood Springs in July, and swindled the banks and merchants out of \$3500 by the same

means. Nearly all the flint glass houses in the West resumed operations yesterday after the usual aummer shut down of aix weeks, says a Pittsburg despatch. The stoppage resulted in a large reduction of stock, and the outlook for a busy season was never brighter. The window glass houses may not start up before September 15, and probably not for two weeks

A receiver has been appointed for the Guarantly Investment company of Atchison, Kan. The company has loaned within the last two years \$2,000,000 on Kausas and Nebraska farm lands. Borrowers began to default their interest over a year ago and the company paid it until June 1 when it could pay no more. The failure is due to poor crops and depreciation of

Acting upon a suggestion by the Secretary of State the Collector of Customs at New York has been instructed to extend the usual courtesy and facilities in the passage of sheir personal baggage to the Comic de Paris and his ton, the Duc d'Orleans, upon their arrival at that port about the end of next month. This action is based upon the 'gailantry of the Combe de Paris during the war of the rebel-

Chief Sustice Carson, of the Supreme Court of North Dakots, has handed down a decision which totally does away with the sales of intoxicating liquor, as required by the stringent law already enacted. He affirms the constitu-tionality of the law and gives the country couets full jurisdiction to fine and imprison liquor sellers without interference of grand juries or other courts.

The amount of silver offered to the Treasury department, Washington last Wennesday, was 704,000 ounces, of which 417,000 were accepted. The directors of the mint refuse to give the price paid, but it is known to be more than \$1.14 The price of silver in London medsy is 521 and the New York equivalent is \$1 12 The silver purchased vesteruay is for delivery at Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans.

A collision between a pay train and an express took place on the Louisville and Nastiville Railway last Wednesday near Spring station. The injured are L. L. Hukill, express messenger, Paris, Ky., baily scalded; Frank Smith, baggagemaster, Lexington, scalded; J. T. Woodward, engineer, scalded; Will Southard, engineer, fatally; W. C. Roland, roadmaster, both legs cut off; Judge Holt, of the Kentucky Court of Appenis, baily bruised; William Madden and Walter Berch, firemen, both badly, bust. Express Massenger Hukill both badly hurt. Express Massenger Hukili was killed.

CANADIAN.

Moncton, N.B., will spend several thousand dollars on asphalt sidewalks this year.

J. B. Daily, of Stanstead, P.Q., is to succeed the late Mr. Dook as collector of customs at Coaticooke,

The House of Providence at Kingston caught fire on Wednesday, and a part of the root and several rooms were damaged. The inmater were safely removed.

A farmer named John Ward, while digging a well near Lorne Park, Toronto, last week, was killed through the caving in of the excava-He had digged down twenty feet in sandy ground.

In regard to a complaint made by some of the marksmen attending the Quebec Provincial R fie Association meeting against the ammuni-tion, Deputy Col. Panet, Minister of Militia, says that the complaint-that of cape falling off -is a most trivial one. Since the form of

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IS A GENUINE MEAT FOOD

THAT SUPPLIES ALL THE

NUTRITIOUS and STRENGTH-GIVING ELEMENTS THAT



MEAT ITSELF CONTAINS

It has stood the test of years and has earned for itself a reputation of being

THE CREAT STRENGTH GIVER.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE. MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890,

September 10, October 8. November 12, December 10. THIRD MONTHLY DRAWING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1890-LIST OF PRIZES:

3134 PRIZES

\$52,740.00.

CAPITAL PRIZE

\$15,000.00

81.00 Ticket, \$10.00 11 Tickets for

Ask for Circulars.

1 Prize worth \$15,000—\$15,000.00 1 " 5,000— 5,000.00 1 " 2,500— 2,500.60 5,000— 5,000.00 2,500— 2,500.00 1.250 - 1.250.00500— 1,000,00 500— 1,000,00 250— 1,250,00 50— 1,250,00 25— 2,500,00 15— 3,000,00 10- 5,000.00 Approximation Prizes. 25— 2,500,00 15— 1,500 00 10— 1,000 00 5— 4,995 00 5— 4,995 00 100 100 999

3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00 S. E. LEFEBYRF, Manager, 81 St. James Street Montreal, Canada.

THE LEADING CANADIAN PIANOS L. E. N. PRATTE,

No. 16% Notre Bame Street, Montreal Sole Agent for HAZELTON and FISCHER Plane and FOLIAN and Dominion Organs.

bullet was changed the ammunition is excellent. These complaints, doubtless, he said, emanated from markemen who did not make so good a score as expected, and therefore they wanted to blame the ammunition.

Sir Fred. Middleton, is expected to be appointed aide de-camp to Lord Stanley in place of Lieut. Mabon, who will join his regiment, the Grenadier Guards, shortly. The Department of Marine has received information of the wreck of the Norwegian barque Girda, of Drammen, Norway, at Sable Island, July 27 last. The Girda was bound from Barbadoes to Quebec. Crew saved.

Lieut. S'reatfield, who was aide de camp to

A cosl shed, 250 feet long, at the Intercolonial Railway station, St. John, N.B., was burned last week. It only contained ten or twelve tons of coal, thanks to the Spring Hill strikes. The loss is about \$2500.

A marriage was last Friday celebrated at Toronto between two of a strolling band of Turks who had encamped near West Toronto junction. The ceremony was performed according to the rights of the Roman Catholic Church

The dispute between Ontario and the Dominion Government in reference to ownership of the islands between the Man-itoulin islands and the mainland in Lake Huron is shorely to be referred to the courts for decision. At the session of the Ontario Teachers' As

sociation, held last week at Chateauguay, Mr. F. C. Powell, head master of the Kincardine school, read a paper, in which he deplored the degraded position of the head masters in gene ral in their dealings with the pupils of the educational board. Crop reports covering the province of Ontario

state that autumn and spring wheat, barley, oats, peas and hay are on the whole above the average in yield per acre and in quality. Har-vesting is in progress throughout the province. but much grain has already been gathered and considerable thrashed.

While hunting in the woods at Hepworth Ont. last week a young man named Earst Nesbett, in attempting to pull his gun through a thicket, caused the piece to be discharged. The bullet passed through his thigh, severing ar artery. He bled to death, living only ten minutes after the accident.

Amongst the number of Children who were baptized in the St. Roch's last Sunday week, was the one hundred and second descendant of Mrs. Window Grguere. This venerable old lady, who is not more than 79 years of age, has ten children living, 86 grandchildren and 6 great grand children.

Last week Dr. C. A. Irwin, of Kingston after doing much duty, was attacked by heard clienase and expired. He was forty-seven years of age He graduated in 1863, settled on Wolfe Island and then moved to Kingston. He was a fellow of the Royal College and a professor in it. He served was an alderman in 1865. served as an alderman in 1885 6.

Mrs. Adam Ballantyne of Hamilton, commit ted suicide last Friday morning by jumping from the upper story of her residence. Mrs. Ballantyne had been sick for some months, having had a severe attack of la grippe, and her mind had been derauged. It is supposed the was suffering from mental aberration when she took her life. When the Gloncester schooner "Willie Irving" arrived at Souris, P. E. I., the crew refuses to do duty and demanded to be sent home to

Gloucester, alleging that the vessel was leaky and unseaworthy. United States Consul George was sent for and a survey held, which decided that the vessel was seaworthy, but the erow refused to continue her. The Minister of the Interior had a cow stolen a few nights ago. Three cowe were also taken

penitentiary, was arrested as the thief. Mr. Dewdrey's cow being in prime condition was sold by Murphy to a batcher. George L. Randidge left St. John, N.B.,

when seventeen years old and died recently in Boston worth about a million. He was a merchant tailer and made money during the war He leaves \$50,000 to the city of Buston to be known as the Randidge trust, the income to provide summer excursions each year for poor children of all denominations in Boston. Charles O. Card, leader of the Mormons in the North West, says that the Mornions of Cariston in applying for an act of incorporation

to the Lieut Governor, under the name of the Cariston company (limited), did so with the sule desire of affording themselves better opportunity of developing the resources of the North-West. He avoids any mention of polygamy. A house in the south part of Peterboro was destroyed by fire last Wednesday and Martin O'Malley, one of its occupants, was burned to death Mr. O'Malley had got his fumily out of

the building safely and, it is supposed, returned for his money and was suffocated or struck by falling timber. When dis overed his body was burned to a crisp with both legs and one arm gone and face unrecognizable. Dr. John McConnell, a prominent Toronto physician, was last week committed for trial

on a charge of having assaulted Mrs. Honora O'Leary, a tenant of his The complainant were that the docter went to her house, blueb ered for his rent, threw her on a chair, kicked her, and when she fell on the floor, he put he knee on her chest, making use of threats to stop her breath if sue did not give up the key. Milton Morey shot off his chin on the 13th

inst, while trying to blow out his brains. His wrists were also cut in hope of bleeding to death. Morey has been drinking hard lately, and at a celebration in Harrowsmith got drunk, kicked up a row at a relative's and when his wife was prevented from joining him at home he grew melancholy and tried to committ suicide. The doctors patched him up, and he may survive. When he recovered conscioueness he vive. When he recove seked for another bullet.

Bishop Grandin of Prince Albert, N.W.T. declines to say anything as to subsequent fast of any of his open letters of complaint and appeal to the bishops of the Province of Quebre. He says as to the report that the example of the Mormons was corrupting the Indians, that the Blackfeet have always adhered to polynomers were received. gamous practices. He had been at Lee's Creek, Mormon settlement, but he understood that while they pretended to practice monogamy they really lived in polygamy.

The signal service inspector at Quebec re-ceived a letter from the light keeper at Cape Rosier yesterday informing him that certain fishermen of that place had on 4th inst., found a scaled flack containing some whiskey and a small piece of paper with the following words written on it in French. "At sea 21st July, 1899. We are lost. By the time you read this note we will probably be before God. If any whiskey variation disk to any health." whiskey remains drink to our health. Hoping we will meet. (Signed), Fortin, capt., of "Lepervier"; A. Mercier, mate; A. Sinclise, E. Nicol, E. Briere, sailors.

Harvesting is now pretty general in Manito-ba and the Northwest, although the weather is unpropitious. Now that the frost scare is over and investigations have been made facts can be stated. There was a slight degree of frost at points beyond Gladstone, in North-Western Manitoba, and at Wawanesa on the Morris Brandon Brauch Railway, but at no other place was the frost mark reached. The most searching investigations bere bere bere in the most searching investigations. ing investigations have been made and it can be the Montreal Your positively stated that not a particle of damage Society \$20,000 for was done to any of the crops. As to the yield, ends and purposes.

barley will average 40 bushels to the acre; cats, 65; wheat, 25. These figures are certainly within the mark. The total wheat yield, assuming that it will be reaped without assuming that it will be reaped without accident, will, beyond doubt, amount to eighteen millions of bushele. Mr Joseph Macdonald representing the Concago Board of Trade, has just completed a tour of the province, and he states that the yield will be twenty millions. The root and vegetable crop is enormous.

An order in-council has been passed approving of the proposition made by the Government of British Columbia in regard to the admin stration by the province of certain mineral lands in the railway belt in British Columbia. The par-ticulars of the new arrangement have been al-ready published. The odd numbered sections the tract of land on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, known as the Icelandic reserve, are thrown open for homestead entry as well as purchase by Icelandic settlers until the 1st day of January, 1892.

Ald. Frankland returned to Toronto yester day after an absence of over two months in Ragland. In conversation, the worthy alder-n said that he had never seen so much pros perity in England during any of his visits. The manufacturing of the world was being done by England. The English workmen get their food more cheaply and in more abundance than those of any other people. There are good prospects yet," he said, "for Canadian cattle exporters, despite the low prices ruling this year.

Wm. Northcotte, a simple minded young man, was arrested at his parents' home in Lake field on the 13, by G.T.R. Detective Spanes and Constable Campbell, charged with having attempted to wreck the Lakefield train last Saturday by placing rails and ties on the track. When accested he acknowledged his guilt, and on the way down with the officers pointed out where he had out the ties on. He said that he had seen two men do the same thing some time ago, and he wanted to do the came just to see the engine jump off, but this is believed to be moon-bine. He was remanded for a week.

The old market building at Collingwood, Ont. took tire last Wednesday. The building being very old and dry the flames spread rapidly. Unfortunately the wind was high and blowing directly towards the new public building and the lock-up and other small buildings. Or these the first to take fire was Brown's repair shop. From this the fire spread to the lock up and an adjining dwelling house. The Grand Central Hotel stables were the next consumed. Tha it was discovered that the new town hall, just completed was on fire. The fire spread quickly until the entire handsome structure, which cost the town over 20,000, was completed gutted the walls only standing.

Autwithstanding the efforts of interested parties to hush the matter up it appears that a murderous assault which may have fatal resultwas committed by a brother upon his young sister at Etchemin, near Quebec a few even-ings since. It appears that the ruffian, for he can be called nothing else as he is said to be the heart breake of his parents on account of his per intent bad conduct, brutally beat the poor girl and then flung her down a steep flight of stairs inflicting on her terrible injuries. She is at present under the care of Dr Guay, M.P., and the anthorities are keeping an eve on her nonatural assailant, pending the result.

The report of the Quebec timber market rep resents it to be in a very depressed state, and it is said that timber holders are feeling rather anxious about their prospects. One raft of Obtaws timber, about 441 feet averages, and one fifth waney, 20 inch average, is stated to have been sold at the low price of twenty four cents, a great falling off in price since this time last year. In deals the market is equally singgish, the only sales reported being of some lots of spruce at prices considerably under the contracting figure of last autumn. The shirping returns of the port shows a decrease as compared with last year but there is an increase of 5,385 tons in the tennage. The iron barque Olynthia sailed with a tumber cargo for Melbourne, Australia.

The always solomn and impressive scene of : burial at sea was witnessed by the crew of the Allans' steamship Buenes Ayrean off the Straits of Belle Isle on her outward voyage. Third Officer Chevalier, a Jersey man, was found dead in his bath. His head lay in eighteen inches of water. It is believed he suffered from hears disease and that he died partly from that affection and drowning. The following day the agreement was brought to a standard and the steamer was brought to a standard and the from other parties the same evening. Last week Pat Murphy, an old gaol bird, who has already served two years and two monohs in the military was a constant of the presentations. ence of the entire crew by a missionary who wa on heard. When they were over the body was cast into the sea and the stramer resumed her inward journey,

Mrs. Quigley, the important witness in the new sensational Day murder case, was taken to Police Magistrate Hill's thire, where the magistrate committed her to Welland good as a witness in default of \$500 on her own behalf, and two sureties of \$250 each. Mr. Hill afterwards said that altimigh the case may be proven against her as being accessory, still in view of the fact that she had rendered valuable assist ance in unveiling the case, and would likely prove of further assistance, he thought it better to detain her simply as a witness. Mrs. Guiz-ley seems to take her enforced confinement very much to heart and sheds a good many tears. Yesterlay she wrote the police at Rochester asking them to go to her house and remove her put canaries to police headquarters. She was taken to Welland gaol.

A review on an immense scale will take place in Halifax at an early day, before the fleet leaves for Quebec. The warships will take an active part. It is understood that the fleet will attack the city. The military are making extensive preparations to repeal the attack. Prince George will have charge of two ships. All the forts from the month of the harbor up will be tested to their fullest capacity. The Citadel fort will also take part. The plans of aback are now being perfected by the Admiral, while the inlitary are actively engaged prepar-ing plans for the defence. Forces will be lo-cated at various points. It is said that there may also be a hig military and naval demon stration on the Common. The demonstration will likely take place the latter part of this week or the first of next.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

EDITED BY JOHN IVEACH.

[We receive a number of questions from subscribers asking for information on various subjects-literary, historical and general. In future they will be classified and submitted to a gentleman who has undertaken the special task of taking them into consideration.]

AUTHORSHIP

R. Tabling. The "Tales of a Grandfather" were written by Sir Walter Scott. BLUE GLASS.

HENRY B. Your letter refers to the "Blue Grass Theory," but you probably mean the "Blue Glass Theory." This, I believe, was a fanciful idea enlarged by a General Pleesanton, who endeavored to demonstrate that the blue rays of the sun had certain marvellous proper-ties of a curative and productive character. The ides was extensively patronized until its mani-fest failure caused it to drop out of sight, SUBMARINE BOATS.

ROYAL SCOTS. Submarine vessels are not a new invention. A copper vessel for the purpose is found in the musicum at Salamanca 200 years old. Another was made for the purpose of rescuing Napoleon from St. Helena. The principle is very simple. Copper is nine times as heavy as water, and consequently a cubic foot made into a hollow vessel air-tish to fine cubic test capacity would just float. A little smaller-it would just float below the surface. It is only a question of calculation and subsequent

Baron Hirsch the well known Hebrew finan-cier and philanthropish of Vienna, has given the Montreal Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society \$20,000 for the furtherance of charitable



INVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP IV of infancy and childhood, whether torturing, disfluring, itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply or blotchy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of the blood, whether simple, scrofulous or hereditary, is specifily, commically and permanently enrel by the Cuticus a Remember, consisting of Cuticus, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticus Soap, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifler, and Cuticus and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the hest physiciaus and all other remedies fail. Parents, save your children years of mental and physical suffering. Begin now. Delays are dangerous, Cures made in childhood are permanent.

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DIED.

GALLAGUER-At Quebec, on the 16th inst. Michael Gallagher, aged SI years, a native of King's County, Ireland, and a resident of Quebec for the last 55 years.

HALLIGAN-At Quebeo, on the 15th instant, at St. Brioget's Asylum, Edward Halligan, aged 65 years, a native of the Caunty K lkenny, Ireland, and for 37 years a resident of this city.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable

EARTH TO BARTH AND DUST TO DUST."

BY REV. GEORGE CROLY.

Barth to earth and dust to us. Here the evil and the just, Here the youthful and the o Here the fearful and the bold Here the matron and the ma In one silent bed are laid; Here the vessal and the king Side by side, lie withering; "Earth to earth and dust to dust."

Age on age shall roll along O'er this pale and mighty throng; Those that wept them, those that weep, All shall with these sleepers sleep. Brothers and sisters of the morn, Summer's sun and winter's storm, Song of peace or battle roar, Ne'er shall break their slumber more; Death shall keep his silent trust— "Earth to earth, and dust to dust."

But a day is coming fast; Earth, thy mightest and thy last; It shall come in fear and wonder, Heralded by trump and thunder ; It shall come in strife and boil, It shall come in blood and spoil. It shall come in empires' groans, Burning temples, trampled thrones; Then, ambition, rue thy lust "Earth to earth and dust to dust."

Then shall come the judgment sign, In the East the King shall shine, Flashing from besven's golden gate. Thousands, thousands, round His state, Spirits with the crown and plume; Tremble, then, thou sullen tomb: Heaven shall open to our sight, In a blaze of glorious light. Kingdoms of the ransomed dust-"Earth to earth and dust to dust."

Then shall, gorgeons as a gem, Shine thy mount, Jerusslem; Then shall, in the desert rise, Fruits of more than paradise; Earth by angel feet be trod, One great garden of her God; Till are dried the martyrs' tears, Through a glorious thousand years, Now in hopes of Him we trust-Earth to earth and dust to dust."

By JAMES MURPHY.

CHAPTER XVIII .- Continued.

"Oh, surely, guardian, you must have given it up by this time? You surely cannot mean to carry out that intention? Think how—"
"But," continued the visitor, unheeding her word, "circumstances will not allow it at

Oh, guardian !" said the girl, in an iimplor ing voice; "abandon the idea. Do, I beseech you; it would be good for neither of us. are so united to one another.

"I thought we had arranged this before— that there was no need for further discussing the matter? he said, his face assuming a sour

and stern expression.
"Forgive me, guardian," she said, kneeling at his feet, and taking hold of his tawny hand but the more I think over it the more my sou detests it. Guardian, don't ask me; it will break my heart. I cannot accept it. Have pity

on me, and don't press me."

"Rise up, Agnese," he said coldly. "Rise up, and speak to me. Do not kneel to me. Rise Answer me this, Aguese. Have I not been always kind to you?"
"Yes, always," said the girl, in whose dark

blue eyes the tears were fast filling up. Have I ever refused you anything you wanted ? 'No, never."

" Have I not spent sums on your education and training that many noblemen in England, with proud titles and proud estates, would hesitate to expend on their daughters?"

ch! how much obliged I am to you for it. But don't end it by pressing me to do what I don't like—by asking for love that I cannot give." Have I not always, Agnese, been to you a father ?"

"Always," said Agnese, weeping bitterly, and speaking through her tears. "But that makes it the more difficult and repugnant. Don't press me for more. Don't ask me for other than the love a daughter should bear her father. That love I can give you, that love I owe you—for you have indeed been a father to me-but-I cannot give you more."
"Agnese," said he, with a softness which

jarred upon her feelings with greater repugnance and loathing than his sternest and angriest words, "we settled all this before. You shall have plenty of gold, Agnese—money enough to buy all that a girl's heart wishes for. You shall be able to travel through the fairest scenes and the sunness places that this world can show. You can—and you will—wear jewels that an empress might envy. There is nothing you wish for you cannot have."

"Oh, guardian! I do not wish for these

things; I do not, indeed. But do not ask me to-to-marry you. I cannot. We are so un-suited to one another. We are, indeed. It would kill me."

Agnese, ' said he, abandoning his softness. and with a spaam of anger growing whitely into his face. "I know what has changed you. That pauper sprout you met in

London has been seeing you again."

No, on my word," said Agness in great terror as she timidly glanced at his face. "I have never seen him since, guardian; never heard from him; never even heard his name men-tioned. Oh, guardian, it does not come from that. I cannot control my heart-and my heart

is agained in."
She sycke so frankly and honestly smid her tears that the visitor, despite his anger and his growing jealousy, knew she spoke the

Agnese, this conversation can do us no good. This is not the place nor the time to discuss the matter. I thought we had settled all this before. Remember, Agnese, what I promise you. Wealth to travel where you will, to enjoy what you will, to wear what you will. What more does any girl want? I am not old, Agnese. I sm only eight-end forty. Most men are only in their prime then. And, Agnese, there is something further. I shall then bring you back to your friends, and your relations that you have never looked upon, you shall know them—and love—Agnese—and love

There was a time-there were many timeswhen, in the aching loneliness of her young heart—and in the intensity of her feelings—in the superabundance of love that welled up in heart, and the necessity of some one on whom to expend its force, she had made enquiries about her relations if she had any, and how she came to be so isolated and alone in the world; but she could get no information. Her yearning for someone to love, for some kindred's voice to hearken to and to dwell in their sympathy, was denied her. Her guardian's answers to these questions were of the shortest and briefest, and the most repellent. But now when he was about to accede to her often repeated request, it was accompanied by such a condition as made death itself more acceptable. Evernal ignorance on the subject was preferable to knowledge under the circumstances. Better, she thought, bearings, and a corones graced the top of the to die unknown and unbeloved than go to unletter.

In the circumstances. Better, she thought, bearings, and a corones graced the top of the to die unknown and unbeloved than go to unletter.

She wrote accepting it, and was, with such hesitated to think of the word, or les it occupy

spoke. would be impossible for he And now, Agnese, there is no time for a day under any excuse.

know what is good for them. They have not [experience enough of the world to know. I shall be here again some time before midsummer. I have a great many thing to settle up before I am quite free to leave Dublin and England. Then we shall travel through Europe, Agnese—through Italy and the most delightful show-places of the world. Do you

delightful show-piaces of the world. Do you hear me, Agness?"
He asked the question because the girl's white face indicated a likelihood of awconing.
"I hear you guardian; I am listening."
"Very well. Agness. Ocntent yourself here until then. I shall see that you are carefully attended and watched over. I want to see the superioress or presidentess, or whatever you call her, before I go, to make arrangements about you. You will understand, Agness, that I shall

you. You will understand, Agnese, that I shall come some time before the midsummer vacation perhaps much earlier?"

"I understand," said she faintly.

" And that you will be ready?

rich carpes.

"Yes, yes"—hurriedly. "Good bye, then." He took her hands in his, and was about to kiss her lips. But there was something in her eyes or on her face that deterred him. Perhaps it was the whiteness of her lips. Perhaps it

was the blanched look of her cheeks. But he clasped her hands more tenderly that would have been expected from such an uncouth form—and they parted. After an interval, during which she sat still at the window, a hand was waved to her from a departing carri age, to which she responded; then she rose from her seat and walked about the apartment. She had abundant time for thought as she pondered with her hands clasped behind her back, her footfall making no noise on the thick

"I am so glad they were all gone before he came," she thought, "What a falling away from the high future—the happy life—they pictured for me! What evil star was I born under ! His wife ! Oh. heavens ! The very thought is worse than death. I thought it was only a passing notion that would wear away. But it is not. Would that other career be better? I think it would. Is there under the wide canopy of heaven no other refuge-no other chance of happiness for me? I think I shall try it-I have been long considering it. The time has now come, for good or for evil, to

put it into practice."
There were tears swelling in her eyes as she sat down at the table, and opening a writingdeak prepared to write.

was an advertisement for a position as governess in an English family. Having written it out, she sealed the envelope and placed it in the letter-bag for transmission to the post.

"And this is the end of all my dreams," she said sorrowfully, as she paced the room when she had despatched her missive—"this the end who constituted him my guardian, or what am I? him in Bermuda House.

Who constituted him my guardian, or why do they abandon me now? Why have they always abandoned me to his care I Marry him! Oh, seal."

A carriage at the moment drove up, and a bright young fellow leaped out, and with hurried steps entered the apartment where she

"I hope I am not late," he said hurriedly, and without taking time to see who he was addressing, which, indeed, come out of the light into the gloom of the room, was not easy. "Is
my sister gone? I have made all possible
speed; but I fear I am late. Is she—but,
good heavens! this is not—Agnese! I am deighted to see you!" She had known him from the moment he en

tered, and stood still with astonishment.
"Mr. Charles Cantreli's friend?" 'Yes-the same. I-1-certainly did not ex pect to meet you here," be asid in some bewilderment. "I came expecting to meet my sister-

to take her home-but am, I fear, late. Edith Crossley, I mean.

"Edith—Miss Crossley, I mean—has left some time," she said falteringly. "I did not knew she was you slater. She has gone some

time. "That is a disappointment," he said slowly; " but it is more than made up for by the pleas ure-the very great pleasure, if you will permit

me to call it so—of meeting you here."
"I am very glad to see you," was all she could "Your disappearance was such a disappoint-

ment. Have you been long here.". "Ever since."

-where you had gone to or way you so suddenly disappeared."
"How is he?"

"Mr. Cantrell ?" Yes. I would have been glad to have written to him if I knew where so write. Oircumstances forced ms away, Perhaps you could bell where he is."

"I really cannot tell. He went to Peru shortly after, and I have not heard from him since."
"To Peru!" said she with faint surprise.

" But I may shortly hear from him. At least, he promised he would write."

I-I trust he is well," said the young girl with animation, whilst a blush suffused the olive has of her check, giving her a most bewitching appearance.

"I suspect hose better in heart, at any rate,

than he would be if he saw that entrancing look," thought Frank; but he said aloud, "I left them. He next visited that iron room am sure he is. He was clever, high-hearted which he had caused to be built in the basement fellow, who was sure to accommodate himself to with its secret ways and its massive doors, all places. If a trave heare and a clear head Taking the key from his pocket book, he opened can help a man onwards in any place, he is sure to be well, for he possesses both.

If a bright smile is reward, then Grossley was rewarded for the praise of his friend by the radiant glance bestowed upon him.

I cannot tell how delighted I am to have the pleasure of seeing you again," said Crossley with evident sincerity. "May I have the pleasure of writing to you? I must indeed hasten to overtake my sister, if not at the diligence office, then at Dover. I am expected to accompany her back. May I write?

"I shall always he glad to hear from you," said she, extending her hand. It was with intense reluctance that Crossley

terminated the interview; but there was no alternative. He was bound to go, and leave her must ; so with the courtliners of a Crusader her he bowed to her and was off.

There is a gleam of sunshine in the darkest day," thought the girl, as the wheels of his departing carriage grated on the gravel of the courtway. "Peru, Peru," she thought; "it is very strange! What charm connects me with that distant place !"

She took out a small gold cross set in diamonds, opening at the back and disclosing the minature of a beautiful face. There were on it the words, "Eleanor M., to her dear child, Lima."
"I have worn this since I was a child. My

earliest recollections are entwined with it. Who was it—whose dear hand—placed that around my neck in infancy? Lima! Ah me! What circumstances have made me so lonely and isolated? Singular that it was a Peruvian vessel rescued me when I was drowing in the Thames. And he, too, there. What does it mean?"

Whatever it meant, her thoughts went quickly

away from the subject, and became occupied with the form of him whose chivalrous dis-regard of self had saved her from death. She pictured him as he stood beside her under the beeches of Ohillicomb, with his manly tenderness and his fervent words of love, and wondered whether she should ever see him again. For days after seldom any other thought but of him occupied her mind. Until one gay there

came a letter to her from England. It was in reply to the advertisement. It offered her a post of governess. The letter came from a tamous house in Devonshire; it bore armoris

excuses as abs could make for a temporary departure, soon on her way. She was all the her thoughts even for a moment.

departure, soon on her way. She was all the
All these considerations flashed through her
brain with lightning speed even whilst yet he
school re-opened and the classes were formed, it would be impossible for her to go away even for

Turther talking over this matter. Accept it as final," he continued. "You don't know your own mind. No girl of your age does. I do. It is not in the nature of young girls like you to mities. As she had said to berself in her inmost.

thoughts, death isself would be preferable to such a dreadful future—linked with him. Here was an opening which, if not so happy and bright as once she hoped for, was, at any rate, infinitely preferable to that which her guardian laid before her. It gave her freedom, and for the time absolved her from those harassing fears and anticipations which were weigh-ing so heavily at her heart, crushing the bright-ness and happiness of youth thereout.

What would she not have given to have learned Crossley's address? But it was too late now. If she had, it would have formed a tie connecting her with that other form across the Atlantic, by the far shores of the Pacific, with whom her heart was already linked, and to whom her love was abundantly, wholly, and unreservedly given. But there was no time for The immediate and indispensable duty was to place a distance as great as she could between herself and Charente, and leave no clue. No trace should she leave behind her by which anyone could find out where she had ne-whither she had fled. Least of all-him.

Captain Phil Driscoll returned to London, not much disappointed with his interview. It was only a short delay in the completion of his purpose. His ward—as we may call her—showed a disinclination to his projects. She showed great dislike, too, but she did not entirely refuse, and the Captain was a man of the world enough to know that no great warmth was to be expected from a young and beautiful girl to a weather beaten sailor like himself, of nearly fifty—setting aside other per-sonal dirqualifications. That she had not decisively refused was sufficient for him.

His first call was at the office of Camden and Lewis. He was struck when he entered with the curious appearance of coldness or distrust that presented itself on the face of the latter partner. It boded some news of misfortune. I wish to withdraw some of these moneys of mine in your possession, Mr. Lewis,"

"Your moneys! Why, you have already withdrawn them," said the banker coldly.
"I! What!" cried Phil angrily.

'And in a very peremptory manner, too," d Mr. Lewis; "in a manner which, consaid Mr. Lewis; sidering our long connection, we do not think we deserved. We did not think our house had lost its good name—as yet, at any rate "I withdrew no moneys," said the Commodore in amazement; "they are, or ought to be,

still intact here."
"Perhaps you would recognise your own handwriting, and your own seal—your private seal, which, we had arranged, should be always acted upon when you were not here yourself."

The banker handed him the order of withdrawal. It was certainly like his own handwriting, but the seal affixed was unmistakably that which he used in confidential money

affairs, and which was safely locked up behind him in Bermuda House. "I have been robbed!" he cried fiercely. 'I

seal."
"We cannot help that, even assuming it to be the case. We have only bonoured, in the usual way, your own order," said the distellering banker.

But the Commodore scarcely heeded his words. "Who could have done it? Who could have done it?" he thought in amazed perplexity.

There was no clue to the mysterious matter.

Nor, indeed, was the banker—whose funds had been suddenly and inconveniently drawn upon, and as he believed, notwithstanding his denial, by the Commodore himself—very anxious to discuss the matter with him.

Resolved to proceed to Dublin at once, and

nvestigate the mysterious business, Captain Phil staggered out like a man overtaken with a stroke of paralysis But he rapidly recovered from it. He had been too long inured at sea to the vicissitudes of life, on reflection, to continue downcast. Still, it was a heavy blow. An immense amount of wealth had been swept away at a moments notice. There was some consolation left. The funded moneys were still intact. The title deeds of estates in Peru were still left him. They were no doubt for the present really belonging to another, but she should shortly be his wife, and then they would

Again, there was that hidden treasure of the reckless sailor. It was stored away in the old belify tower—there was na doubt of that, More jewels and diamonds than would buy an earldom. The loot of the richest palace that and ever been built in that onderiul le hidden away in that ruined church. He would go back and search for them. He would go back and investigate the robbery and trace the

He started for the mail that left for Liverpool. He was too much accustomed to voyaging and travelling about the world to think much of the hardships of these continual journeys.

He was fortunate in securing a place, and taking the earless man with him, was soon on his way to Liverpool. That port reached, he continued his journey to Dublin. It was some days after, and late at night, when they reached their old habitat. They

procured the key from the caretaker and en-Jake was not long in lighting a fire, whilst Captain Phil proceeded to explore the apartments. They were all undisturbed as he had

it. There was nothing apparently altered since the moment when he had left it last. He unlocked the inner apartment, wherein was con-cealed those priceless deeds. He drew back with a feeling of terror overbim-his hand shook as with palsy.

They were not there—the place was empty

He rubbed his hand across his eyes, as if he felt they were failing him—that some strange obstruction of vision had taken place—and looked again. Alas! this motion helped him little. The place was empty-the title-deeds were gone.
"Jake! Jake!" he called aloud.

The earless attendant came at his call.
"Jake I have been robbed. This place has been found and opened whilst we were away.

"Impossible," said Jake.
"It has, Jake—it has. Who could have done

"No one," said Jake confidently. "No one has been here. See! the dust has not been disturbed." It seemed it had not. The front of the iron safe, the interstices, all were covered with dust and cobwebs that had apparently not been disturbed for months-not since they went

away.
"Yet they are gone! See, the place is empty. I am ruined. Whatever explanations might be offered for it, there was no doubt about the deeds being gone. And further search disclosed that his private

seal was gone, too. CHAPTER XIX.

DEFENCE OF THE PALACE. When Charles Cantrell awoke, it was with burst of a sound louder than the thunders of an earthquake in his ears. He was in complete darkness; but he knew from the whispers around him, when the appalling crash and tumult had died away, that there were persons

"Where am I? Who is here?" he asked, as well as his recovering state would allow. "With us, Senor Cantrell," said a girl'

voice in terrified whispers
'Is that you, Gracia? Where are we?" "In the secret passage leading to the Mole!" Are you safe-are you unhurt, Gracia?"

"Yes-yes-quite safe."
"Thank God! And the Don!" " I am safe, too, senor," said that gentleman from the gloom. "And that awful sound—what was that ?? "The blowing up of the palace!" cried Charles in great astonishment. "How did it

happen?"
"The powder stored in the basement was fired, and there is not a vestige save crumbling walls of the palace that—'
"The villains—they did not date to fire hundreds buried in the—"
"Heavens i" said Charles in astonishment,

"that is awful! Gracia, how I feel for you.
What a calemity to have come so suddenly."

"There is but little time to think of that now, Senor Cantrell," said the Don, with something of aternness in his manner. "Do you think you could walk?"

"Walk!" said Charles in amazement—the place where he was reclining was pitch dark-

where ?" "I think I am," said the young fellow, trying to move his limbs.
"They are coming, father!" cried Gracia in a burst of thanksgiving; "I see the light

Charles turned his head around. In the distance, as if he had been in the mouth of a tunnel, he saw a dim brightness—so vaguely that it looked as if it were miles away. It re-

in the mines.
"What is it, Gracia?" he asked, as he felt

minded him of the occasion when he was down

the rustle of her dress beside him. "Who are these? What is coming?"
"There is a secret passage from the palace to the Mole." she whispered. "Father sent to some friends to tell them the need he is in; and, see ! they have responded to his call. They are coming.

They were indeed coming. And whilst they seemed to his eyes to be miles away, all at once the seeming distance lessened, and they came The parties approached. "Don Miguel!" exclaimed the formost, as, shading his eyes with his hand, he looked

around. Captain Moreno," "And you senors, all safe thank Heaven."

"All sale, senor, so far." 1.A thousand thanks to God for it. Come with me. But, stay !—who is this here?"
"A friend—and a brave friend of ours; an

Englishman Senor Cantrell."
"What!" cried the Captain, starting back, "not my fellow-passenger on the Montezuma?"
"The same, Captain Moreuo," said Charles,
as he sought to lift himself from his position,
but found his limbs so weak and his head so

giddy that he could not.

"He has been asverely hurt by these scoundrels. But he has shown us how true and brave he is," said the Don.

"I should not have expected anything else," said Moreno. "Can you walk, Charles? No. I see you cannot. Then I shall aid you. Here, men, help this young fellow forward. This has been a terrible night. Hell seems to have

has been a terrible night. Hell seems to have been let loose in the city." "How are matters going?" "Badly. The Incas have carried everything before them. The Spanish arms are down in

the dust everywhere."
"Alas for Spain!" said the Don regretfully. "That is not the question, however, now," said Moreno cheerfully. "The best thing is to find our way out of this, and on board my ship safely. Gracia, you will come with me; Don Miguel, you will see that Charles is attended to Follow me, and the more in silence, the better." Following him, which Charles did, aided by some of those who had come with Moreno, the party proceeded in silence forward, along the

narrow passage.

As they came nearer the point of egress, the sounds of fighting in the streets grew louder on their ears. Up by steep iron ladders, only and mossy and wes, they ascended until they reached the floor of the Custom House buildings,

abutting on the water's edge.
This was crowded with Spanish soldiers busily loopholing its walls for defence-sgainst than

attack which was momentarily expected. The Don would willingly have waited and taken his part in the defence. But Moreno would not hear of it—would not hear of Gracia being in any way exposed to further peril. His boat was lying at the steps adjoining-the ship was the select place at present—the road was clear now; but no one could tell how long it might be so. The Incas, savage in their out-burst, excited by their successes, and prompted to deeds of vengeance by centuries of cruel oppression, might at any moment be upou Wherefore they descended the stone stairs, and stepped into the boat; the boatmen lay to their cars, and in a short time Charles had the satisfaction of seeing his friends and himself in safety.

But all night—until the dawn of morning fierce sounds of co The blaze of burning houses, the rattle of muskerry, the boom of heavy guns from the batteries, the fierce cries of combatants, were borne across the water and in through the cabin

windows on their ears.
"We are ready to sail with the morning light, thank Heaven!" said the Captain. "We only anchored here last night on our way to England from Acapulco. Well it is so! for I learn that the only man of war in the harbor has been made over by treachery to the revolutionists.

and, if we delayed, we, too, should be seized."
"I cannot go," said the Don haughtily; my place is where the flag of Spain still fles." "Senor," said Captain Moreno, " the flag of Spain flies on the mainton gallant yard of this vessel, and here your place is. Spain has, or ought to have, plenty of gallant defenders; the senora has only one—you. Your place is here.
And in the morning with the blessing of Providence, we shall weigh anchor and set sail for

Europe. There was nothing else to be done. And so with but their lives alone brought out of the ruin and chaos, the morning saw them standing out to sea from the unfortunate city, over whose highest steeples the cloud of incendiary smoke and flame aross-on the way to England.

(To be continued.)

SIX YEARS IN TORMENT.

Rev. W. Stutz, Red Wing, Minn., speaks a good word for Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. when he says that he recommended the medi-cine, during a period of five years, to many sufferers from nervous disease with the best resulps. He informs us that a woman, a member of his congregation, had been cured of Epilepsy of Six Years' Standing by the use of Koenig' Nerve Tonic.

The Lamontagne Extradition.

UTTAWA, Auguet 16 .- It is stated that the counsel for Leda Lamentagne,, new in the States under arrest for aroun committed in Canada, is opposing the Dominion Govern-ment's application for extradition on the grounds that the charge of arson against Leda is being used as a russ so as to secure her evidence against her accomplice at Sherbrooks who is being tried for murder. Her counsel asked the judge only to assent to her extradition on consent that she should not be used as a witness. This the judge relused to de and ordered the prisoner's surrender unconditionally. However before she could be extradited an order must be obtained from the United States Secretary of State so that the prisoner's counsel has renewed his application before the Secretary of State. The matter was referred to the Department of Justice here and the British ambassader has been instructed to press for unconditional extradition, it being pointed out to him that the only guarantee required under the extradition act was that and prisoner be not tried ter any offence other than that for which she mas extradited. In so far as the application is evidently made on behalf of a British subject at present under arrest and waiting trial in a Canadian court, it would therefore be very strange if under the circumstances the United States should interfere in the mattel.

Things to 'Forget.

Your neighbour's faults. All the slander you have ever heard. Ferget the faults of some of your friends, and remember the temptations. Forget the fault finding and give little thought to the cause which prevoked it. Ferget the peculiarities of your friends and only remember the good points | MENTION THE PAPER.

"No, they did not fire it. My hand put the that make yen fend of them. Forget any torch to it. The revolutionists have been personal quarrels or histories which yes may taught what Spanish hands can do. They lie by have heard by accident and which if rethat make yen fend of them. Forget any personal quarrels or histories which yes may have heard by accident and which, if rethan they are. Blot out, as far as possible, all the disagreeables of life-they will come, but they will only grow larger when you remember them and the constant thoughts of the acts of meaness, or worse still, malice will, only tend to make you more familiar with them. Obliterate everything disagreeable from yesterday, start cut with a clean sheet for to-day and write upon it for sweet memory's sake only these things that are levely and levable.

The Edmunston Railway.

QUEBEC, August 15 .- Mr. A. L. Light, has teturned to town from an inspection of the New Edmunsten railway, which has been for some time fully equipped and running from River du Loup to Edmunston, where it connects with the New Brunswick railway, a distance in all of eighty-one miles. Quite a large through and local traffic is being done by the read, which runs through a spleudid farming and sperting country. For many miles the read runs along-side the famous Lake Temiscousts. Near the shores of this lake is the extensive model farm of Sir Jeseph Hickson, general manager of the Grand Trunk railway. Mr. Light found the completed section of the read in magnificent order and work well advanced, also, upon the new branch from Edmunsten to St. Francis. a distança of 35 miles. It is the intention of the company to complete as rapidly as persible the extension from Edmunsten to Moncton, which will have the result of shortening the distance between River du Loup and Monoton for travellers and freight between Quebec and the Maritime previnces by a hundred miles, the distance by the reperted new reule between the two points indicated being estimated at 280 miles, while by the Intercolonial railway the milage is 380 miles.

The Catholics of the World.

According to the efficial statement Issued by the Propaganda at Rome of the yearly work and present status of the Catholic Church in missionary countries, the growth has been steady and exceedingly encouraging. The actual number of Catholics recorded in the several discesses and parishes in the United States is 8,168,688. Other statistics of the growth of the church are: Prieste, 7657; churches, 7072; chapels, 1658; parechial acheels, 3600; scholars, 543,197, and charitable institutions, 514.

From the tables given concerning the condition of Catholic progress in Great Britain and Ireland we extract the following : Catholic population of Ireland, 3 808,006; churches and chavels, 2558; paren seriches, 1097; priests, 3290; nohools, 5394; commariec, 18. England ha: 1,352,278 Cathelics; 2447 priests and 1324 churches. Scotland shows 338,643 Cathelies, of wnom 220,000 are in the archdiocese of Glasgor, 304 churches, 348 priests, 310 achools and 3 commanies.

In Australia Catholic growth and development have been phenomenal. The tetal population of Australia and Tasmania amounts to 2,400,000. Of these 770,260, or nearly one-taird, are Cathelics. They have 1387 churches and chapels, 594 priests, 707 schools, 74,734 scholars and 3 seminaries. In Oceania, out of a population of 4,085 000, there are 164,120 Catholics, with 638 churches and chapels, 243 priests, 314 educational institutions, and 18 charitable institutions. British America has 2,070,531 Catholics, 2155 churches and chapels, 2361 priests, 4940 edn. cational institutions, 112 charitable institutions and 19 seminaries. Corea and Japan have 40,930 Catholics, 114 churches or chapels, and 499 stations. The Chinese empire has 549 246 Catholics, 2838 churches or chapele, 638 European missionaries, 342 native pricats, 2512 schools, with 43,841 scholars, 43 seminaries, with 960 students, Much space is given in the report to the efforts making by the Propagands to cover successfully the new field of opportunity in the African country. The facts found in the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not those instructive tables must be highly gret!

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

tof. re hotel keeper, of the same place, Montreal, 22nd July, 1890.

A. ARCHAMBAULT. Attorney for Plaintiff.



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COMING FASHIONS.

The Dry Goods Economist says :- "While the hot weather is still on us and summer is in fall bloom, those whese business it is to foresee, and in a certain sense to lead public taste, the manufacturers and the designers, have already made their preparations for the nammer season of 1891. It is still toe early to predict what will be actually worn next summer, and it is much easier to name the styles and fabrics which are more or less certain to find little, if any, favor. Flower designs in jacquard styles have no friends. Fine, soft, one-celor geeds in Indian cachemire ficich and one color, striped, vigogne goeds have all the chances of being extensively worn next year. Shaded stripes will fight for a place, too, and embre styles will be met with in all varieties, on Indian cachemire grounds on vigegne and on soft cheviot. Broad shaded stripes in all possible combinations in simple and combined, straight and crosswise and in zig-zag style will be seen. Changeant styles have many admirers whe feresee their adeption. These styles may do very well on silk and half-silk goeds, but the reproduction of the same on woellen goods is beset with se many technical difficulties that their commercial success on weel is out of the question until seme method of overcoming these difficulties has been found. Shaded styles have success assured. Some of the latest samples show shaded dots and bomb designs between fine stripes ; shaded stripes alternate with one color and shaded pea designs in stripe. A let of very fine stripe which is berdered on both sides with fine shaded cube dealgns, the combination being very effective. Large plaids have met with scanty favor this summer, although they have been brought out in nice celer cembinations. This will prevent their being sampled entensively for next year. On the other hand small squares, in subdued quadrangles, which are cut by lines that form larger squares, may find deserved recognition. English styles of worsteads in grey or made in small squares, occasionally rendered more effective by means of small slik knots, will also be wern. Cheap belges (vigeureax) will be much wern with anaded stripes, in knotted or in eval designs and other similar detached styles. In imitation of the black ground muslin prints which were favorites last summer in colered flower designs, similar styles have been introduced on cachemire. Black Indian flowers in colors. with golden yellew wheat ear designs. In leaf and weed embroidered designs. Very light voile tissues are being prepared showing large squares formed by knotted stripes. All the styles mentioned have good chances for next summer. It seems assured that soft fabrice and shaded styles will have a good YOUNG GIRLS DRESLSS.

Girls of twelve to fift en years have an inconvenient habit of outgrowing their elethes every few months, to the utter despair of the family dressmaker; but in these days of combinations the outgrown dresses are more casily remodeled than ever before. One frock of blue veiling has thus been left in both the length and width. Is consists of a full skirt coat sleeves and round, shirred walst. Twoand a half yards of plaid veiling will make this at once pleasing in appearance and fashionable in style. Cut a band bias and deep enough to give the extra langth needed, which is on the bottom of a skirt over a facing and turned up on the entside like a h m; use the plaid for large puffs at the top of the sleeves, and for a fichu vest in folus from the shoulders, crossed at the waistline and lapped to the left under a rositio of velvet ribben; the ribbon also forms the caffs and collar. Out of the round waist cut an Erou jacket, which has square fronts and a side form back just to the walst-line, and edge the jacket with balls of a blue

nice dress nothing is prettler for a mies than a round skirt, full waist shirred at the neck and waist-line, and large sleeves of white or cream veiling, China silk, crepon or albatross, with a germitare of white ribbon. A tasteful walking and church dress may be of summer-weight asshmere, fine chevolt, tt., with yoko or jacket trimmings, large sleeves, plaited or gathered sairt, pointed bodice or round walst full in effect. When a dress has become too tight across the shoulders, out it down to a law neck and fill the space with a full voke gathered under the edge of the low neck, and shirred around the neck to form an erect rufil. Sleeves are made larger by putting a puff at the top and slashing them to the elbew, then filling this space with a con-tinuation of the puff.—Ladies' Home Jour-

THE KITCHEN.

SUPERFINE VEGETABLES.

"Dorothy" la writing in the Country Gentliman says... "Heavy, heavy hangs over your head-fine or superfine?" The oracu-lar monsense of the childish game of forfelts might be taken as the motto of the country ceek, as she takes her wey to the garden to make a choice from the profuse abundance of well-grown summer vegetables. There they stand, each unique in its own pride of perfection-the crisp, melting lettuce, in its ruili id, dainty green and brown of the coolest most delicate tints; the blood-red beet; the sweet and succuent pes; or, later, the rich, nutritious sweet corn; the high-bred cauliflower, fair and possibly insipld; the hemely but invaluable temate. All are good and useful, but only superfine when manipulated by the skillful cook. There is far teo intle at entlen paid to this matter of admirable cockery in connection with our own gardens. During the heat of summer, when the system demands less animal food, we have, at slight expense, the best possible resource for a healtriul and agreeable variation in diet, in the home garden. Superfine veget bles will furnish a perfect food for hot weather; savory enough to tempt the most capricious appetite, yet not so heavy as to burden digeston or clig the relixed system. But the cook must do her part. "There are but two kinds of cookery, namely, good cookery and and bad cookery"-so says a certain gastronemic authority, and I am reminded of this dictum by a fereign letter which dwells at considerable length on the dishes of vegetables served to American and English guests in a Swiss boarding-house. As the letter writer pertinently asks-"Why will not American women contrive the same variety of cheap and delicious dishes for the personal benefit of her family that this Swies housekeeper evelves for the sake of making money?" A few general hints effored first will tend to insure success. For all green vegetables, the secret of preserving the color lies in boiling rapidly in plenty of water in an uncovered keitle. Salt the water and drop in the vegetables immediately at the first beiling. All fresh vegetables deteriorate rapidly. Cook as fresh from the garden as possible, and send to table promptly when cooked; they will not be eaten in perfection unless eat in immediately. Dried peas, beans and corn must be plunged in cold water and brought very gradually to the boiling point; prolonged cooking is needed to reduce the It is estimated that the fortifying of Hillyosomewhat woody fibre to a pulp, but a fresh land will cost \$7,500,000.

and tender vegetables are greatly injured by over-cooking. Assure yourself, by frequent testing, of the exact time required for each vegetable, as varietiets and stages of growth differ so much as to make it impossible to give absolute rules. According to French and many family tables a mere accompaniment of beef will be satisfactory without any heavy course of meat.

For two people, put I pound of spaghetti into a quart of boiling water in which a heaping tablespoonful of salt has been stirred, and let it boil gently for half an hour, or until the spaghetti is right to the tests. If the water boils away (as it should not, there being no need to let it boil so hard that a quart will not be sufficient) add only boiling water; cold or even warm will spoil the dish. When it is dens drain off all the water and dress the spaghet i with a scant teacupful of meat juice (speenful of beef extract in hot water will do for a substitute) and two teacupfuls more or less of het tomate sauce. Serve with the Parmesan cheese; or, better still, to my thinking, generous messes of toasted cheese; a quarter of a pound of new cheese which has been sliced up in a pan and allowed to simmer ever a lew fire while the spaghetti was cooking, and salted and pep-pered while over the fire. This with Bass's ale, a little celery and a few hard orackers will make an abundant supper for two people, and not an indigestible one either, thanks to the ale and celery.

BLACKBERRY JAM.

Pick over the berries carefully to see that add half a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit and boil twenty minutes. Pour inte heated tumblers or jars and let them stand twenty-four hours before putting on the lids er tops. If you use prockery bowls or jars out two thicknesses of tissue paper enough larger than the top of the jar to paste down half an inch all around the edge. Use muci-lage instead of paste and the mice will not nibble the covers. Before setting them away moisten the top of the papers with a little sponge dipped in cold water. This will stretch the paper, and when it dries and shrinks it will form a covering as tight and smooth as the parchment or skin used on the Dandee jams. It is essential to have a cool, dark and dry closet for atoring preserves, jama and jallies.

BRUNSWICK STEW.

The famous Brunswick stew would lese much of its excellence if made without tematoes. Cut up a four pound chicken as fer fricassee, put into a large saucepan, cover with three quarts of boiling water, add one siteed onlon and four ounces of lean ham out in dice; cover the pan and almmer slewly for an heur and a half. Now ald one quart of tematies peeled and sliced, one pint of corn cut small from the ceb, one pint of young and tender Lima beans, one tablespoonful of for family and general dairy purposes it has minced parsley, and salt and pepper to taste. Simmer fer another hour; cut three table-a confuls of butter in bits, rell in fleur, give one bell and serve in deep plates.

VEAL CUTLETS AND TOMATOES.

Cut a thick slice of veal from the leg, and this again into nest pleces; dredge with firm; malt two tablespoonfuls of buster in a stewpan, put in the outlate, and when lightly browned on both sides, add a small slice of lean, corned, unsmoked ham cut in dice-or it you have not this, use a little lean bacontwo amail onions, six large, ripe tematees, a lit lalaman julos, and salt, cayenne and papper te taste. Cover the saucepan closely, and simmer gently until the veal is tender. Sanks pan from time to time to keep contents from sticking. Dich the vest on a hot dish, with toes around it. If they have their chape, so much the better.

SMELTS WITH TOMATORS.

Thomas J. Marray, famous as an epioure and writer on orkery, and also well known as a New York journalist, is responsible for the invention of this dish, which will live when Mr. Murray has passed away: Thoroughly clean six medium sized smelts and dry on a towel. Put into a quart baking dish a layer of fine bread crumbe, and add a layer of eliced and poeled temstoes; caver with crumbs, and souson with salt, pepper and butter; add the tre fish whele; strew again with crumbs, and season with salt, pepper and butter. On one side pour in a gill of oyster I quer and bake twenty minutes. Almost any cold cooked fish may be used in the same way where smalts cannot be obtain-

MR. EDWARD MITCHELL'S BIG DRAW.

HE GOT HIS \$30,000 AND SAILED ACROSS THE SEA. For a man who can talk so eloquently

when he cheeser, Mr. Eiward Mitcheil, whose office is at 14 Main street cast, is a reticent man. He did mention to a few intimate friends that he was going away for a trip to Europe for his health, but he had nothing at all to say about having held onetwentieth of ticket No. 59,843, which drew the first capital prize of \$600,000 in the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Co. on June 17, and there were very few who knew that he had get the money, "He never told his luck, but let concealment, like a worm," etc., eth, eth. Not until Mr. Mithell had got as far as New York was the fact of the big prize of \$30,000 ceming to Hamilton noised abroad. But the truth, like murder, will out, and when Ned comes marching home again he will have to do the honors. Mr. Mitchell is a great favorite in Hamilton, particularly in business circles and among his Masonic brethren, where his oratorical achievements have made him famous. No one will begrudge him his fortune, nor insist that he shall "endow a college or a oat" with the proceeds. If he had "given the enap away" before he left town, he might have got the offer of a private secretary to accompany him to Europe to help blow in the \$30,000. Why he neglected a chance like that will remain a mystery until his return home.—Hamilton (Oat.) Times, July 5.

The Hotel Dieu at Kingston.

KINGSTON, August 14.-It has been finally decided that the hospital of the Hotel Dien is to be removed to more commedicus quarters, and that Sydenham street can thus be opened up to the public. The Government's lease of Reglopolis asylum, the city branch of the Rockwood asylum, will expire in the coming fall, and will not be renewed, as it will be handed over to the ladies of the Hotel Dieu, who will probably convert it into a fine nospital. It is not known exactly what will be done for more asylum accommodation, but the probability is that a new wing will be built at Rockwood. It is naid \$50,000 will be paid to the ecclesiastical authorities for the Regionelis building by the Hetal Dien,

THE FARM.

SUCAR BEETS FOR COWS.

A bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Ex-Swiss notions, the vegetable plat, or fine dish of vegetables, is most acceptably served as a periment in freeding sugar beets to mile course by itself. It may follow a vegetable cows, made during the past winter, together seap and precede the certiy meat. But on with a summary of two similar experiments, one made by the station in 1889 and one by a small dish of ham or bacon or cold corned the farm department of the Ohio State University in 1879. In the last named experiment eight cows were kept under test for elaven weeks; in 1889, twelve cows for eight weeks, and in 1893, twelve cows for nine weeks, the cows in each case being weighed daily, as well as their feed and milk. In each of the three experiments the cows are more hay and more total dry matter when feeding on beets than on other foods (hay, meal and bran in 1879, cern silege in 1889 and 1890) and in each case more milk was given from the bests than from the other foods, but it is not yet demonstrated that the increase of was produced economically. For twelve years records have been kept on the farm now occupied by the station, which shows that the average yield of beet; over this period has been nearly sixteen tens per acre, against an annual yield of about fifty five bushels of shelled corn per acre. But a crop of fifty-five bushels of shelled corn with its fodder, will contain nearly twice as much dry matter as sixteen tons of beets, and these experiments indicate that, whether fed dry, as corn meal and dry fodder, or as cern ensilage, the dry matter of the cern crop will be found about as effective, pound for pound, as the dry matter of the beet crep. It is possible to raise much more than sixteen tons of beets to the acre. One crop of two acres is reported at at 371 tons per acre, and smallthere are no unsound ones; weigh them, put er areas have given still larger yields, but them in a granite or percelain kettle and such crops require very rich land and them in a granite or percelain kettle and such crops require very rich land and summer gently for thirty minutas. This will thorough culture. Whether it is possible to allow the watery julos to evaporate; then produce a pound of dry matter in beet; as add half a pound of sugar to each pound of economically as it can be done in corn is not yet definitely settled, but the probabilities are against it. HOLSTEIN MILK.

Among the peculiarities of the milk of Holatein cattle are :- 1. It takes the cream longer to rise than it does from the milk of other breed. 2. Helstein milk is more dense and does not sour as soon as other milk; hence this quality is particularly valuable to the milkman and cheese manufacturer. 3. Helstein milk is remarkably rich in caseine, the cheese basis ; hence for the production of cheese it has no equal. 4. Helatelo milk is rich, and has a good body even after it has been skimmed. Some of my friends who are breeding Jersey cattle may claim Helstein milk is thin even before the oream is taken off. How de they know? Not one Jersey breeder in a hundred ever owned or milked a Holstein cow. I make no war on Jarsey cows, as they are good for butter, but I do know that many of the assertions made by Jerzey breeders respecting Holstein milk are not true. I know whereof I speak, as I have made tons of Holstein butter and cheese hence I knew the appearance and nature ef Helstein milk when it is first taken from the oow; slio after it has been skimmed; and no equal. Alter all the cream has been taking out of Helstein milk it is not blue and thin, like the skimmed milk from Jersey dows, but is still rich in cessine, and is ef cuperior quality for raising calves and plgs.

SAVE THE BONES. Poultry can digest benes as readily as does a dog, if enly given the chance to do so, and they will return more profit than will that self-same dog. There are always more or less bones from the klichen, and instead of these being carelessly thrown away and wasted, they should be saved, in some conventent hex, under chelter, where they can he left until they have become well dried out. They can then either be crushed on a large, flat stone, with a heavy hammer, or eles run through one of the small and comparatively cheap hand-mills made for the purposes. Granulated bone and bone meal can be readily procured, and cheaply as poultry food, but this does not make use of the bones which accumulate around the house, and which are generally at fiered to go to waste. The hand process of reducing them is very slow and laborious, yet it is much better than not to supply the birds with this very desirable food, a kind of food which in a great measure takes the place of a meat diet doring the winter when insect food is not obtainable. There is not much use of trying to reduce them by hand, and but few hand mills will do it either, when wet or freeh, but they must be first dried out by exposure to the air, or else more quickly dried in an oven. Cooked bones dry out more quickly than unceoked ener .- Pou'try Bulletin.

BANTAMS FOR THE YOUNGSTERS. Let the boys have Bantams if there be any inclination to undertake their care and management. Bantama will do more toward keeping the boys on the farm than a dozen agricultural-fair speaches. There is profit enough and zeal, and nothing leads quicker to independence and manly ways than the sense of proprietorship. Many a boy on a lonely farm (or a lonel, bey on any kind of a farm) has been turned from ludifference to cheerful activity by coming into pessession of something " all his own " Bantame are distimedively boys' cocks and hens-beautiful, interesting and profitable on a farm where they run and forage for a part of their board -indeed, profitable anywhere under proper care and conditions. A boy known to the writer has six varieties of Bantams, every one a high scorer. Premiums at the fairs bring money and eggs and chicks bring more. After the breeding hens run at large. They make a most attractive flack when together—these little tidy hene strutting about with important airs and ceaselies, yet cheerful Bantam talk and tattele; and a clucking, scolding mether with her breed delight old and young. The sight of them makes boys' money leap out of pocket, ays-and has caused the money of many a man to jump. Boys have different favoritie, but the Games have the most admirers. The Whit: Bantams are beautiful toys when the plamage is clean, but it is difficult to keep them dressed for company without spending much time and water. Oa the lawn, the hens in their snow-white aprens, and the cocks in spotless swallow-tail coats. are good ernaments, but as they are persistent scratchers, perhaps the lawn is not the place for them.

Bantams should not be kept with larger fowl: They will be cuffed and kloked and lose that independent spirit and bearing so essential to the Buntam. An upright plano-box, ceating \$1.50 or \$2, according to size, makes a goed home. Make the front side a window door, cover with tarred paper, and, to make warmer and more attractive, add olupheards and paint. In the reef at the centre of the peak, bore inch auger holes, and out of a bex make a cupal a to cover the house, to keep out the rain, to afford ventilation and

place a common gardener's sash, the end next | America is simply enermous. It is not | T to the house three or four inches higher than necessary to say anything of fish, as Nova the other one that it may shed rain. Bank Scotia has already nearly the entire trade, tight with sods and earth on the outside, and but of the next items, pork, lard, beef, but fill the inside with leaves or straw. We have now simply a cold frame. After the ground freezes and the Bantama have gone into winter quarters, take out the leaves and now wheat or barley in the bed. When the grain sprouts and shews green, divide the bed lengthwise by a board, and admit the Bantams into one part. When the earth becomes soiled, turn the Bantams into the other part, spade the earth in the first one, and plant again. And thus throught the winter is supplied at intervals green feed, and a sunny scratching and dusting place. The Bantams pass directly from the house to the bed by means of an opening cut in the fiber of the house. Oleanliness must prevail. As every part of the house may be reached frem the door, it is easy to keep clean, and to rid of vermin. There is pleasure and profit in Bantams. - Geo. A. Stockwell.

CANADA'S GREAT FAIR.

Great List of Entries and Many Attractions for the Coming Show at Toronto, from September 8th to 20th.

The success that has attended the Great

industrial Fair, which is held annually at Toronto, has been remarkable, and it is evident that the exhibition for the present year, which is to be held from the S.h ts the 20th of next month, will again surpass its predeceasers. The entries which have already bean received from all parts of the Dominion, the United States and Great Britain, are sufficient to fill all the buildings on the grounds, and they are reported to be of a much finer quality than any heretofore exhibited. A large ontry list is generally a good indication that it will be followed by a large attendance of visitors, and as very cheap fares and excursions have been pronounced by all the Railway and Steamboat lines from all parts of Canada and the adpining States, this indication will doubtless be fully verified on the present eccasion. The Governor-General and Prince George of Wales will probably visit the exhibition, Several more new buillings have been erected this year and still there is no space to spare. Special exhibits have been entered from Spain, British Columbia, Manitoba, and other sections of Canada; and large displays will be made by the Diminion and Ontarlo Experimental Farms. A long list of special features have been provided, including a Wild West Show, grand displays of fireworks, concluding with the magnificent spectacle, the "Last Days of Pompeil," Edison's wonderful talking dolls, a great dog show, and a multitude of there features that cannot fall to entertain the many thousands that will doubt ess visit the great Fair, Full particulars of all that is to be seen will be contained in the Official Programmes which will be issued in a day or two. Over two hundred and fifty thousand peopeal visited the Toronto Fair last year, and, at the attendance has been gradually increasing each year, it is probable that this number will be exceeded this year. A large number of cenverntions and meetings are to be held at Toronto during the Fair, among which are those of the Sioc Breeders, manutacturers, Ontario Creameries Association, Central Association, Dog Fancle s, &c., and visitors to the Fair will have an opportunity of attenden these meetage. All entries close on the 16 inst, and intending exhibitors should govern themselves accordingly.

THE JAMAICAN FXHIBITION. Chances for Causdian Exhibitors—What the Farmers Should Send.

The fact that an exhibition is about to be

and that Canadians propose to participate in the enterprize, recalls to memory the vivid and dramatic past which Jamaica possesses, and inclines us to turn back the page of history to some of the most stirring events in the annals of Europe and America. In the sea which surrounds these islands is to be found the cradle of British navul power. There Drake and Hawkins fought those gallant battles which first intercepted the stream of gold flowing from Spanish America to the assistance of Pollip and the Emperor Charles V., and subsequently laid the foundation of that skill and valor which drove the Armada down the English channel to destruction. There Rodney fought and won the memorable battle which sever the British nation from being crushed under the combined hos :Il: torce of Europe, and preserved te an English-speaking posterity the power to sweep the seas of the world with the prent folds of the Union Jack. Across the stage of Jamaican history fit the forms of stately ad vinturers, daring buccancers and ruthles p'rates, intermixed with the negro rioters of ter days. There was a period of great and unbounded commercial prosperity, when the ships of all marions crowded the harbors of the island, and the wealth and splendor of the English planters were the envy and were der of every passing traveller, while all Europe drew its supply of sugar from the 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars | the United States. He safe with regard to West Indian group of islands. Afterwards we see a disastrone otange. English markets were thrown open to the world. Competition began to fejare the trade of Jamisica and infringe upon the menopoly of sugar product on, which had Eitherto beer here, and the European bounty and the European bounty eyetem did the rest. Of late the islands, and more especially Jamaica, have been improving to general prosperity, and the outlook is daily growing more hopeful, no more promising indication of this development of an enterprising spirit being visible toan the intention to hold an exhibition of the many beautiful and delightful productions with which nature has blessed the islands. Of the population of Jamaica much might be witten. With nearly 700,000 blacks and about 15,000 whices; with liberal laws and a government which rules in the most kindly manner, making no distinction between these of one color and the other, the condition of offsire is indeed different from that which existed in the tarrible times preceding Governor Eyro's stormy and momorable administration. once then many changes have taken place, not the least of which has been the great fact of Canada's growth from a congeries of deteched provinces to the proud position of an auxiliary British nation, and the consequent development of trade and commercial ties between Jamaica, the other West Indian islands and the British American mainland, Another factor in the future of the island is the growth of knowledge with regard to it: products and prospects in the Oli Country, a condition of affairs now existing very dif ferent from that which was voiced in the expression attributed to Dr. Johnson when he was informed of the desta of an acquaintance -a wealthy Jamaica planter-and grewled out that "the deceased would not, on ex

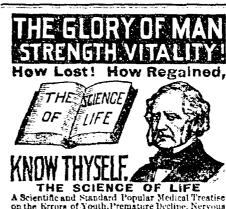
to ornament the house. From a shingle you may cut the profile of the proudest cock and attach it to the cupela to serve as a weatherwane.

Before the ground freezes in the fall, dig a trench a feet long adjoining the house on the south or east side. Put in rough boards on end to prevent the sides from fallig, and on these prevent the sides from fallig, and on these provision products of North.

Out that "the deceased would not, on exchanging this world for another, find much sians state lottery Country, which the Suprement Country of The Louisians and part of the Constitution of the State, DOWS NOT expire UNTIL THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1896.

A writer in the Gazette points out that among other things agricultural products will find a ready market. He says, with retersuce to the subject of provisions, that the imports into the West Indies and Central America of the provision products of North NINETEEN.

ter, cheese, canned goods, etc., New York has almost the monopoly, and although some good stock in all these lines is sold to the seuthern trade at very high prices, the bulk of the provision trade is supplied with the greatest rubbish that canuet be shipped to Europe or placed in the northern market, Common grades of bniter and the worst description of lard are used by the negrees in Immense quantities. Very coarse, thick, heavy pork is also used for cooking purposes. In these items you should be able to compete with the Chicago product shipped through New York hands. Beef in half barrels, with smoked beef, spiced beef, hame, tongues, etc. are a very large item of commerce. Canned meats and fish of all kinds are also in great demand. Some high grades can be sold, such as dairy butter, put up in two and five pound glass jars, then packed in salt, a dezen in a case. This applies also to lard and other things. Cheese of a very dry nature has a steady sale. Soap, candles, perfumes, are all sent from the States in very large quantities, as the negro delights to be clean and well scented. Our intending exhibitors must be on the move.



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Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise mades part of the breech State Constitution, in 1878, by an over whelining popular vote, and

To continue until January 1st, 1895.

lis MAMNOTH BEAWINGS take place Semi-Annually Quite and December), and its sitaand single number beawings take piece in each of the other fen morths of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the academy of Music, New Orleans, La. will in the chief of the West Indian lelands, FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS,

For Integrity of its Brawings, and Frompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows:

mends for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Brawin, so the Louisians State Lottery Company, and in person transaction and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith foward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with Tae similes of our signatures altacked, in its advertisement; "



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers utility at the Prints Grace in The Courseana State hologress which may be presented at our counters. R. M. WARMSLEY, Pres. Louisio is Nat'l Be PIERRE LANAUX. Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Free, New Orleans Nat't Bank. CARL KOHY, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MORTHLY DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,

Tuesday, SEPTEMBER 9, 1890. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

| | 100,000 Inchests at I would be in the | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|--|
| ١. | each Haives \$10; Quarters \$5; | | | |
| | Tenths \$2: Twentieths \$1. | | | |
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| | LIST OF PRIZES. | | | |
| 1 | i PRIZE OF \$300,000 is \$300,000 | | | |
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| Ì | 2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are 2) 000 | | | |
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| i | 25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are 25,000 | | | |
| | 100 PRIZES OF 500 are 50,000 | | | |
| 1 | 200 BIZKE OF 300 Fig 03,000 | | | |
| į | 500 PRIZES OF 200 arc 100,000 | | | |
| APPROXIMATION PHIZES. | | | | |
| 1 | 100 Prizes of \$500 are \$50,000 | | | |
| ١ | 199 do. 3 0 are 30,000 | | | |
| ı | 100 dg. 200 are 20,000 | | | |
| 1 | TERMINAL PRIZES. | | | |
| Į | 999 Prizes of \$100 are \$99 900 | | | |
| ı | 999 qu 103 are 39,383 | | | |
| 1 | | | | |
| ł | 3,134 Prizes, amounting to\$1,054,800 | | | |
| ı | Note Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en- | | | |
| Į | titied to terminal Prizer. | | | |
| ١ | | | | |
| i | ACRNT: WANTED | | | |

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For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write lexibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

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REWEMBER that the paymen) of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courte; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes.

| Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

CONVEY-SMYTH - At Magherafelt, E. A. Convey, Maghera, youngest son of E. A. Convey, Lonelydale, Iudiana. U.S. A., to Mary Smyth, only daughter os the late James Smyth, Ballykinler, Downpatrick, and of Mrs- Smyth, Prince Alired Hotel, Belfast.

DERMODY-ROURKE-Thomas, eldest son of the late James Dermondy, Clencarbon, to Maria, only daughter of the late John Rourke, Conshoenegue, Lusmugh.

DIED

ANTISELE-At 59 Merchampten road, Dublin, Anna Mary Antisell, widow of the late Ephraim Monsell Antisell, Shraduff, Co., Tipperary.
ARBUCKLE-At 51 Great James atrect, Lon-

denderry, James Arbuckle, merchant. Barron -- At Walterstown, Mary Anne, daughter of Hugh Barron, 15 years, Bowers-At Sunnyside, Piltown, Mary Bow-

ers, S. years. BRENNAN-At Ballyharmon, Mary, wife of

Patrick Brennan. Butles - At Pennyburn, Londonderry, James

Butler, 75 years. BRYNE-At Parkmers, Co. Wicklew, Ellen only daughter of Mrs. Catherine Bryne. BYRNE-At the Hospice for the Dying, Har-

olds Cross, Dubilo, Patrick Byrne, late of Aveca, Co. Wicklow, 61 years, Connon-At 13 North Cumberland street, Dablin, Stephen Connor, for many years connected with the coal trade.

CRONIN-At Shannon Place, Cork Anne, wite of John Granin.

DOMERTY-At Carrick, Carndonagh, Sarab, relict of the late Patrick Doherty, St

Dollan-At Abbeyview Octage, Kilkenny Peter Dalan 51 years. DONAGHEY-At Buncrane, Anthony Don-

aghey, spirit merchant. DONOHOE-Francis, youngest son of Francis Donoinee, of Longhill, Co. Longford, 21 years.

Downing-Richard, eldest son of Patrick Diwling, 10 Upper Grand Canal street, Downing-At Tralebane Cottige, Bantry,

June Anne, wife of Timothy John Downlog. FINEGAN-At Rosemount, Old Kilmainham, Ismal, daughter of the late T. E. Finegan,

late of Droghods, 23 years. Fogarty—At Ballynskill, Ballyragget, Co. Kilkenny, Mrs. John Fogarty, sr. Gaffney—At Belltra, Ballisedare, Co. Silgo. William J., second son of Wm. Gaffney, 27

HAWKINS-At Stonebridge, Waterford, Mrs. Hawkins, wife of the late Captain Hawklos, for many years master of the schooner Atlas.

HEALY—At Old Bawn, J. Healy.

HEARS—At Dargle road, Dublin, Mary, relict of David Hearn, Shanskill, County Waterford.

JENKINS-At 6 Sullivan's Quay, Cork, Edward Jenkins, joweller, 46 years.

Kelly—At Portobello, Mrs. Anne Kelly, relict of the late Patrick Kelly, Riverdale,

Terenure. LOETUS-At Corn Market, Ann Loitas, widow of the late John Leitns. Lynch-At Westpoint, Co. Maye, Enstace Lynch, T. C., P. L. G., 55 years. Lyons-At the Presentation Convent, Bag-

nalition, Mother Mary Clare Lyons, Saperioress. dcCarron-At Carnamoyle, Mary, relict of

the late Pullip McCarron, 67 years.
McGuinness—At New Est. Dromiskin,
Maggie, eidest daughter of Patrick Me-MoLONY-At Knocknagrogs, Eunistymon,

Thomas Moleny father of the Rev. J. Molony, P.P., Kinvarra, 78 years, NEVILLE-At 56 Amlens street, Dablin, Eilan Neville. O'CONNOR-At 28 Upper Kavla street, Dub-

llo, Thomas O'Connor, I rmeriy et College Farm, Rathcoole. REGAN-At Cleanings, Nowbeldge, County Klaste, Mary, daughter of the lete John

Regan. Remy -At Carburgar, Clarecarde, the wife or Wellam Relay, 22 years,

Ryan-Caristopher, only roa of Laurence Ryan, Main street, N. here, . 25 years. SINOTT-A' I hands law, Wive t en Liver-pool, Kate, wit of John Smoott, second caughter of the late day wand Elice Haid, formerly of Castle Hell, Enchantley. MITH-At Manetrain, Wildem Snieh, 70

WHYE-At 25 Prespect Vale, Fairfield, Liverpool, James, son of the late James Whyte, Catale To the Manager, L. & Y. Railway Co., 22 yeste.

Bought Up.

England owns Chill. This is the statemeny made by a French masslonary new in the unnger of an outbreak in that Republic that the Chillans are satisfied with their present government, but they are not satisned with the energenes revenues which they are compalled to pour each year late Eritish cuffers. The English not only own all the ratironds and the mercantile navy, but they also ewn the gold and saitputre miner, the guano neds, have mortages on most of the bly linded estates in the country, and the burnen is well nigh udbearable. If there shou'd be any revolution in Chill it will be against the yoke of Growt B. toin. If the investment of English money on produce so much demostle trouble in South America, what will hinder the came cause from producing the same amount of trouble in the United States.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and voises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it free to any person who applies to Nionouses, 30 St. John street,

A good story is told of Cardinal Manning. At the Prince of Wales' garden party held at Mailborough House, the Protestant Archblehop of York said to him, "Our birthdays are next to each other." "Yes," replied the Cardinal, "you will be singing you second Vespers when I am singing my first Vespers.' The Archhishop looked as if he fels the point. -Catholic Times.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment .- Travellers to and from distant climes would de well to bear in mind that these changes and the altored dict and surroundings of their lives entall manifeld risks to health. Occasions are sure to arise in which they will need a remady such as these renowned Pills and Ointment, and no travelier by land or sea should ever fail to have a supply at hand. Then be may truly be said to have a physician always at his call for the various emergencies of travel. Chills and fevers should be promptly treated, and the printed directions should be carefully studied at the commencement of any illness, for Holloway's remedies our be safely used in all climates.

Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white. wholesome and toothsome Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST CROCERS SELL IT.

IRISH NOTES.

Atems of Interest From the Provinces of the Green Isle.

The patren of Maudlintown, or St. Magdalen's town, was celebrated in the nausi way in the graveyard above the Faythe on Sunday, July 20. The graves were strewn with flowers, mementees, and other decorstions.

The windows of the Catholic scheelhouse in the tawnland of Lile, parish of Scagee, mear Pertatewn, were wantenly and mali-ciously breken. Though the parish is one in which there is a considerable Orange element, opinions differ as to whether the outrage is to be attributed to sectarian malice.

The Will Geese are still represented fairly well in both branches of the French service. When Queen Victoria was recently sejourn-ing in France the Commandant of the local garrisen was a general O'Neil. The Cemmander of the "foreign" naval squadren engaged in the manceuvres preceeding at this moment of Breet is an Admiral O'Neil.

At the Belfast Assizes James Glenn, mer chant, and formerly member of the city corporation, pleaded guilty to embezzling £35,000, the property of the Union Building Society, of which he was secretary. Counsel en behalf of the prisoner made a powerful appeal for mercy. Lord Justice Fitzgibben sentenced the accused to five years' penal cervitude.

At 10 o'clock Mass in Armagh Cathedral on Sunday, July 20, the Rev. H. McNamee denounced from the pulpit a society which is seeking members in Ireland, and which he said was bound by secret signs and passports. Attempts were being made to establish a branch at Armagh, and the rev. gentleman | the authority of that department. It was the warned his hearers against having anything te de with it.

The Venerable Bishop of Dremore, the doyen of the Irish episcopate, was last week again prestrated by a sudden attack, but has since railied, though still, as only natural of the benefits of at his very advanced age, very weak. He will have completed his SS:h year on Friday. having been born in Cerk on July 25, 1802. He was consecrated Coadjuter to the late Bishep Blake in 1854, and has consequently wern the mitre for shirty-six years."

The Belfast Water Commissioners opened their new works at Stenyford on July 22 which will give a largely increased supply of pure water for domestic and manufacturing purposes. The ceremeny was performed by the chairman, Mr. W. S. Carlile. The reserweir of the works covers 160 acres, and is capable of storing 70,000,000 gallous of water. The daily supply to the town will be 11,000,-000 gallons. The Commissioners are now providing filtration beds in connection with Mentreal and Quebec, cleared on Saturday, the works.

Nationalist aldermen. Mr. Sexton, M. P., who was senior Councillor of the Fitzwilliam Ward, having declined the nomination in succession to Alderman Byrne, Mr. Thomas D. Pile, the junior Councillor, has been and a senior content of the fitzwilliam Capt. Blankarn. D. Pile, the junior Councillor, has been nominated. Nationalist nemination new means victory in the ward for which the late Ald. Byrne was the first Nationalist that ever sat, and the Protestant Home Ruler is sure of victory.

A preclamation has been posted in Arklow, signed by three magisteates, intimating that "in censequence of the tumulaneus and disorderly passeedings that have recently taken | He was at once conveyed to the residence of place in the town of Arklew, endangering the | Dr. Beatty, his father in law, where he new public peace, instructions have been given to lies suffering much pain. It was at first the constabulary to prevent any assemblage thought that he had sustained a fracture of of people in the atreets of Arklew;" and the hip bone, but a telegram received this warning is conveyed that all crowds assembling in violation of the preclamation "will be immediately dispersed.

Edmond Hart was charged at New Ross with the murder of his mether, whose bedy he afterwards mutilated. When discovered he was eating part of the flesh. The defence was that the accused was insane. Dr. Walsh of New Ross, who examined him the day before the murder, deposed that he was not insane. Dr. Meehou, who examined the prisoner in jell, said he was suffering from mental agony, but was not mad. He was committed for trial at the

An interesting return has been presented to Parliament anent Sunday drunkenness in Ircland. It appears that for the year ending April 30th last, the number of arrests for drunkenness between the hours of 8 a. m. en Sunday till 8 a.m. on Monday, were as fellows :- Metropelitan district of Dublin, 1.545; Olty of Cerk, 227; Olty of Limerick, 279; City of Waterford, 141; and City of Belfast, 225. In the counties, excluding of course the above cities, the total number of arrests were 3.329, the bigest effender being the County Cork, with a total of 433. The smallest number of arrests in any county was in Wicklew. In County Dublin 138 arrests were made.

The long threatened evictions on the estate ef Mr. James E. Byrne, of Coelres Wexferd, were carried out on July 25, amid exciting scenes. It is not two menths since the abertive attempt was made to evict Pet Walsh and his neighber, Smith, from their humble dwellings. The police and sheriff's efficers were then in toe small a force to compete with the place. On July 25, hewever, they were there in great numbers, and the decrees of the law were carried out amid scenes not less exciting than these which have charecterized the stern fight with the Byrne tenan-

beteken civilization. lecalities along the Western, South Western, and Southern ceast of Irelond. Frem com-

diocese of Ross is on the verge of a famine.
"If the posate crop dees tail," it says "no great help need be expected from the land—irds—is a class. It will have to be a case of what Disraeli called John Bull poziled, but still subscribing -puzzled, we mean, at the landlord and tenant relationship which is answerable for much of Ireland's misery. The Irish peasant is proud and sensitive He w.ll seener die in a hole than beg. All the more reason why the English public should keep an eye upon him,"

The Freeman says :- " Last week we referred to a return on the harvest prespects which the Land Commission issued, and which set out as glowing a picture of rich fields and ripening pastures as the most ex-acting agriculturist could desire. We took leave to doubt the literal eccuracy of the return, and subsequent information has justifind our scepticism. Correspondents throughcut the country have furnished full accounts of the state of the crops and for the mest part these accounts are diametrically opposed to the roseste narrative of the Land Commission. Mest happily the eutleek is in many places good, and with a spell of dry and warm weather much that is new deubtful would be changed into certain advantage to the farmers. But nothing, so far as we can gather, could be further from the truth than some of the statements in the official return of the Land Commission. In the first place, the return was too early to be of any Substantial value as a guide to the harvest. But although the great bulk of the crops were far from maturity when the reperts were compiled by agents of the Land Commission, the most assuring premises were confiden'ly held out. Take fer example, the count'es ef Cork and Clare. The Land Commission return reported of both counties that the potate crop was either very good or promising and that no evidences of disease had been dis-cevered. The centrary is the fact. In Clare the blight has already made its appearance in almost every district in the county, and its ravages in some places have been disastrous. Of Cork, too, it is said that many splendid fields of oats and barley have become partially destroyed. This surely is a strange centilet of testimony. But it does not end there. From Nenagh we are informed that in cereals the result of the recent rains will be mest disastreus, while green creps have suffered serious damage. The potate blight has also been at werk. In parts of Tyrone we learn that the crops are În a mest critical state, while in districts around such important agricultural centres as Bellinaslee, Traise, Seuth Wexferd, Limevick and Queen's county, the state of things is most discouraging. In parts of the North, too, a similar story is teld. Toe much melature has threatened what had premised to be splendid harvest. In parts of county Down and in the Ballygawley district of Tyrens, while the crops as a whele look exceptionally fine, fears are entertsined as to hay and potatees. The reports from various localities contrast in the most striking man-ner with the return te which the Secretary of the Land Commission did not healtate to give valuers of the Commission, we believe who were employed to furnish the particulars, and the result of their labors, as tested by independent evidence, goes far to explain the feeling which farmers who availed themselves of the benefits of the Land Acts entersin for

A. Wreck.

OTTAWA, August 16 -The Marine department has received a telegram from the lighthousa-keeper at Cape Race, stating that the steamship Asalcoe of Grimsby, Britain, which was laden with lumber, went ashore seven miles west of Cape Race. There are no hopes entertained of her being got off. The Alacoe was on a vey-ge from Montreal to Grimsby. The steamer was built in 1889, her net tennage being 1,659 tens, and gross tennage 2 554. Henry Q-nnet of Grimsby, was her ewher. The Asalcee, which was recently at the 9th instant, and passed Quebec at 5 houses will have to be built at the centrac-

A Public Man Hurt.

OTTAWA, August 15 .- The Hon, William McDeugail, who left Octawa on Tuesday for Cobourg, via Torento, while in the act of stepping off the train at Cobourg missed his feeting and fell viciently on the station platform where he lay until assistance arrived. merning by his son, A. C. McDengall, cenveys the information that upon an examination of the injuries received it was found that no benes were broken.

The Crops in Quebec.

QUEBEC, August 16 .- Mr. Georges Leclero, secretary of the Previncial Department Agriculture, has sent out a bulletin en the state of the crops in the prevince of Quebec to the end of July. The month of July, he says, has been remarkable for its great heat and several cool nights. The frequent showers during this month have been very prejudicial to haymaking, and in certain localities the quality of the hay has been effected by them. Much damage has also been done in certain places by strong winds and thunderstorms, A great many complaints are made about the meadows having been winter-frezen, and this may explain the everage yield of crop of our crop of hay. With a few weeks of fine weather our farmers expect sufficient satisfactory results from this years crep. The following general summary is given : Hay, average; wheat, good appearance; barley, above average ; cats, under average ; buckwheat, good; rye, good; peas, good; Indian cern, good; potatees, good; roots, good; tebacce, good; culture fer siles, good; fruits, under average. The secretaries of the Agricultural Societies in Bauharnels, Laval, Naperville, Richelieu and Three Rivers have falled to make returns.

A Train Robbed.

Kansas City, August 17 .- The limited Kansas City express en the Missouri Pacific was held up by seven highwaymen at O.terville, Mo., early this evening, and rebbed of \$900,000 of express matter. The train left Tipton, Mo., at about 3 a.m. Two mysterterized the stern ugne with the Dyrne tenan-try have made along the line since hostilities commenced here. The last of the Byrne tenants have now been cleared out, and the ious figures were seen by the engineer lurking county, for miles, lies barren and desolats, squarely into the muzzle of two revelvers in the heast sign of any living thing to the hands of two masked men who were lying The Daily News, tee, sounds a note of less the two mysterious men who nau been gleeny warning with regard to the imminimate of failure of the notate crop in several ed the forward platform of the "blind" mail en their faces en the ceal. They were doubtcar at that place and orawled ever the tender toward the engine. One of them covered the mulcitlens it has received from Dublin and fireman with his revelver, while the ether the South West it fears that the district took care of the engineer. They were teld to around Castlehanen and Skibbereen in the held up their hands. Their hands went up.

"New, you run this train to Ottaville water tank," ordered the leader, "and stop there. If you attempt to stop at any other place or give a signal of slarm you'll be dead men, and the rebbers placed their weapons cless to their heads. The engineer and fireman could only ebey. Five ether men then rebbed the express car.

The Irish Potato Crop.

DUBLIN, August 16 .- Reports received here show the petate blight is spreading in the countles of Denegal, Cork, Waterlerd, Tipperary and Limertok. Prices have already doubled at Westport, where the guardians and the Gevernment are making exertions to avert a disaster. The blight has spread over the whele of Galway, and is not confined to any particular sell. The hight is due partly to the sowing of old seed in old ground, but meatly to the rainy season. In the worst districts the stocks are withered. In five out of six examinations made there were no reets, and in the sixth case the tubers were only of the size of marbles. Michael Davitt writes to suggest that some-thing be done to replace the putatees with such vegetables as will make food between new and Marob, and asks suggestions without delay from those qualified to give advice.

To Reach the North Pole. The Nerwegian Storthing have voted the sum of 200,000 kroner for a fresh expedition to the North Pele, which will be under the direction of Dr. F. Namen, and will proceed en entirely new lines. It may be remembered that in June, 1884, exactly three years after the Jeannette sank, there were found near Julianshaab, in Greenland, several articles which had belenged to the Jeannette and been abandoned at the time of its wreck by the crew, and which had been carried to the coast of Greenland, from the opposite side of the Pelar Sea, en a piece of ice. Hewever these objects reached Julianshaab, they could not have come in an eastern direction through Smith's Sound, for the only current which reaches Julianshaab is that from the eastern coast of Greenland via Cape Farewell and the north. Nor is there much probability that they were berne in a western direction from the place where the Jeannette Zembia, Frans Jeseph land, and Spitzber en are knewn and it seems impossible for the ice bearing the relics of the unfertunate Jeannette to have traversed the intervening distance in the space of three years, even if it were pessible at all. There remains only the alternative that there is a comparatively short and direct reute across the Artic Ocean by way of the North Pele, and that nature herself had supplied a means of communication, however uncertain, acress it. Increased algorificance to the discovery of the Jeannette relies in 1884 was given by the identification in 1886 of bows found on the ceast of Greenland with these used by the Eskime in the vicinity of Behring Straits, at Port Clarence, Norten Sound and the mouth of the Yuken River. M. Mansen's expedition will, therefore, try a direct route across the apex of the Arctic Osean. A specially constructed beat of 170 tons will be built, and previations and food taken for five years, although it is hoped that two will suffice. The expedition will consist of ten er twelve men, and M. Nansen proposes to ienve Norway in February

Blown Up.

RED CLIFF, Col., August 16.-The conractors for the Denver Rie Grande railway, finding they could not finish a piece of road according to contract, put in a neavy blast, containing over one ton of powder. After notifying all the people to leave the town and seek safety up in the mountains, the blast was touched off. When the smeke cleared away it was found the whole viliage had almost been demolished. Nothing was left of five houses, while thirty ethers were badly wrecked and rendered uninhabitable. The tors' expense. In the meantime thirty-five families will be compelled to live in tente.

According to the Sanitary Record, Prof. De Bary, of Strasburg, an authority to these matters, considers that amongst human diseases we are now pretty certain about the exact microbes which are the cause of anthrax, of relapsing fever, of tuberculosis, of typhoid and of Asiatic chelera. We know also semething of the particular bacteria con-cerned in the infection of wounds, or pyæmia, as it was formerly called. There is one variety of erysipelas which has been definitely traced to bacterium, one of the chain forming Streptococci. About Friedlander's micrococ cus of pneumenia, there is still room for in vestigation; but the bacillus of leprosy has been definitely ascertained, as have also several bacteria causing diseases in the lower animals. The word bacterium, it may perhaps be well to state here, is used for the whele tribe of these minute erganisms. A baccillus, a spirillum, er a streptececcus is still a bacterium, and the particular germ is distinguished by the second or specific name, as Bacillus anthracis, Streptsocous albus,

Ceffee pounded in a mertar and reasted on an iron plate, sugar burnt on het ceals, and vinegar belled with myrrh and aprinkled on the floor and furniture of a sick room are excellent deederizers.

Our readers who are afflicted with deafness should not fail to write to Dr. A. Fontaine, 19
East 14th Street, New York City, for his circular giving affidavits and testimonials of wonderful cures from prominent people. The doctor is an aurist of world-wide reputation. See his advertisement elsewhere.

SCOTT'S DOES CURE

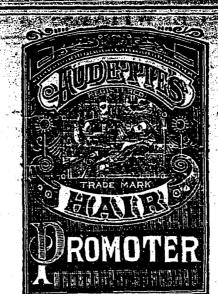
CONSUMPTION

in its First Stages.

Palatable as Milk

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.



Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER cleaness the SCALP and removes DANDRUFF; it also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is a cool and refreshing lotion; is unsurpassed as a dressing and especially adapted for children. This preparation is not a dye, but simply a cleansing stimulant and a tonic. The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is guaranteed on the best medical authorities to be absolutely free from injurious chemicals.

Sold by Druggists, 50 ets. per bottle. S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

EVERYBODY

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

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER,

TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER,

117 College Street. Telephone 2582

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during last week were 23, 931 bbl. against 26,344 bbls. for the week pre-vious. The obief feature during the week was the advance of 25c, per bbl. in Manitoba strong bakers quotations for which are up to \$5.50. Spring patents are firm at \$5.85. In Ontario flour there have been sales of straight rollers at 5c to 10c per brl. advance, sales of ordinary qualities having been made at \$5, with special brands selling a \$5.10 to \$5.15. Winter patents bave sold at \$5.50. About 4,000 bbls of flour have been recently moved off to Newfoundland, and stocks here are beginning to show quite a decrease. Cable advices from Liver-real-shows a contraction of the stock of making a rise of 3s during the past fortnight.
There has been considerably more doing in flour within the past few days, and the marker has parasken somewhat of an excited character, as buyers who were holding off for lower prices have come in with a rush. The American flour

have come in with a rush. The American flour that was imported before the new duty may come out all right yet. We quote:

Patent winter, \$5.50 to \$5.90; Patent spring, \$5.85 to \$0.00; Straight roller, \$5.00 to \$5.10; Extra, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Superfine, \$3.80 to \$4.50; Fine, \$3.30 to \$4.00; City Strong Bakers, \$0.00 to \$5.50; Strong Bakers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Ontario bags—superfine, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Ontario bags—fine, \$1.45 to \$1.65; Ontario bags—extra, ine, 51.45 to 31.65; Untario bags

\$2 20 to 2 35.

OATMEAL—The market retains the firm tone reported last week, prices have stiffened. A sale of a lot of 50 bbls. ordinary was made at \$1.872. We quote Standard in bbls at \$4.85 to indicat prices, and granulated at \$5 to \$5.10. Fearl barley \$6.00 to \$6.50 per brl. and pot barley \$4.25. Split peas, \$4.00 to \$4.25. WHEAT — Market firm and higher in sym-

pathy with advances in the west. On the spot no sales have been made to establish exact values, and we quote No. 1 hard Manibobs nominally \$1.25 to \$1.30.

CORN.—In sympathy with the rise in wheat corn advanced and sales have been made here in car lots at 63c to 64c duty paid. Oars.-Market easier and sales have been made at slightly lower prices. Car lots of Lower Canada have changed hands at 50c per 34 lbs and Upper Canada at 53c per 34 lbs. BABLEY.-Market firm and unchanged. We

quote fine malting samples at 65c to 70c per BUCKWHEAT.—Nothing doing. The slight de-mand cannot even be filled as there is no stuck in store. Quotations are nominal at 52c per Ryz. - Market firm with light stocks in store.

MALT.—Sales have been made at 80c to 90c

PROVISIONS.

PORR, LORD, ETC.-A fair business has been done in pork during the week, but without the least appearance of briskness. Canada short cut could be had in 50 to 100 bbls at \$17, and in less quantities at \$17.50 up to \$18 for a single barrel. The receipts of pork this week were 578 bbls. In lard sales of good sized lots of Canadian have transpired at \$2 in pails with emailer lots at 85c to 82c.

Canada shore our clear, per bbl, \$17.50 to

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$17.50 to \$18.50; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$17.50 to \$17.50; Mesa pork, Western, per bbl, \$17.00 Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9½c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8½c to 8½c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 12c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5½c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 2,553 packages, against 2,627 packages for the week previous. There has been a slight improvement in the foreign markets, Danish bringing a little more money in the English market, and prices in the United States are better. In this market, however, there is no improvement whatever, as factorymen are crowding their oreameries on buyers who do not seem to want them, even at the lower figures offered. A lot of June and July creamery was offered here Thursday at 16c and 16kc, but there were no buyers at those figures. The holder could have had 18c for the June creamery some time ago, but he refused it. We quote 15c to 17c. In Eastern Towships there were sales of several 15 and 20 tub lots at 15c, showing good quality. In Western there is very little doing on spot the sales embracing five, eight and ten tub lots at 14c for selections. In the West there have been sales on Montreal account at very low prices. Parties who have recently travelled through the West state that old butter is stored in most of the refrigerators in Ontario. It is estimated that about 12,000 to 15,000 tubs of old are held in Montreal alone. We quote prices as follows :-

Oreamery, 12s to 17c; Eastern Townships, 18c to 16c; Morrisburg, 18c to 16c; Western, 12c to 14c; Old butter, 5c to 8c. CHEESE.—There has been more enquiry for

portant feature of news we hear of is that a few factories in the West-have contracted their season's make at 86 to 345 August, and balance of season at 90, the few July's on hand being taken at 83. At the Brockville market yesterday 5240 boxes of cheese were boarded, and 3,275 sold at 345 to 85 162 colored having the call at top prices. Quites lot of white was sold at 84c. In this market it is difficult to quote exact values, in the absence of business to any extent, but for finest colored we quote 84c to 832 and finest white 85c to 84c. There is said to be a little better feeling at the close.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FGGS-Receipts still continue light and the supply of good stock is scarcely equal to the de-mand. Prices maintain their recent advance and fine stock meets ready sale at 16c to 17c in round lots. The uncertainty about the passage of the Mckinley bill and its effect upon the trade continues to unsettle the market, though most dealers act on the expectation of its pass

Beans.—Supply about equals demanp, Market on spot firm at unchanged prices, We quote \$1.65 to \$1.85 in jobbing lots; old lots \$1.50 to \$1.50.

BEESWAX-Market quiet at oid quotatiou, 240 to 25c per lo.
MAPLE SUGAR AND SYBUP-Market quiet,

MAPLE SUGAR AND STRUP—Market quiet, quotations nominal at 9c to 7½c in round lots; 7½c to 8c for jobbing trade. Syrup 50c to 65c per tin, and 5½c to 5½c in wood.

Honey—Western uew crop is now arriving in limited quantities. Western in comb is quoted in 1b sections at 14c to 15c. Strained honey in 51b to 101b tins, 10c to 12c per lb. Hops.—The firmer tone to this market is well sustained and foreign markets have ad-

vanced their quotations. On spot no advance has yet taken place and we quote choice Uana disn 17c. to 20c. per lb; fair to good 13c to 16c; old stock 5c to 10c. HAY .- The new make is coming in in fairley

good condition and the market is well supplied. We quote \$7,50 to \$9.00 per ton for good no choice pressed hay in rounds lots, Poorer qualities frem \$6.00 to 7.\$00.

FRUITS, &c.

Apples.-This market is getting more intersating as the season advances, contracts for new fruit having been made in the West at about \$1,50 picked, but in some sections growers want more money. In this market, Canadian apples have sold in small lots at \$3 75 to \$4 50, and American at \$3 00 to \$4.00 Advices just received from the Annapolis Valley N. S. report a very fair crop of apples. Letters received from England state that the English and Delgian crops are failures. No carloss of Canadian apples have so far been received, but they will soon be here. Sales in baskets have been made

at 50c to 90c. DRIED APPLES.—The anticipated shortage of the new crop is causing considerable firmness in dried fruit which maintains the advances of last week. The market is now quoted at 6½c to 7c per lb with higher prices in prospect.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—Market very firm, following the advance of dried. Sales have been made since last week at 14c. We quote 13½c to 14c for round lots. LEMONS.—There is quite a boom in this market, the demand for what may be called the greatest of summer luxuries being unending.

Sales have been made during the last week at \$7. We quote the market very strong at \$7 with probability of further advance.

ORANGES.—Very scarce. Jamaica fruit is selling at \$10 per barrel. Sorrentos in boxes at \$7.00 to \$7.50; half-boxes \$3.50.

CALIFORNIA FAUIT.—Owing to the intensely hot weather, which has prevented shipment, the supply has been rather scanty. Pears have sold at \$6 per box; plums \$2.50 to \$3.00 peaches \$3.00; grapes \$3.00 per basket. GRAPES.—Bue grapes are selling in boxes of

PEACHES.—Canadian are beginning to arrive freely on the market and are selling at \$1.50 SWEET POTATCES—The first lots now on the

market show excellent quality and are selling at \$7 per brl. BANANAS—Great quantities of bananas have arrive during the week and sales have been freely made at from 75c to \$1.50 per bunch in

round lots.

SPANISH ONIONS-Market steady at \$4.75 to

The firm tone noted to the leather market all new business of importance, dealers generally are very sanguine. Sole leather is very firm at the cutside figures, the same re-marks applying to black leather, and all the indications point to a still higher range of

LEATHER.

Spanish sole B.A. No 1, \$21 to \$22; Spanish sole B.A. No. 2, 18c to 190; Spanish sole ordinary No. 1, 18c to 19c; Spanish sole ordinary No. 2, 16c to 17c; China sole No. 1. 18c to 193 China sole No. 2, 00c to 15c; slaughter sole No. 1, 22c to 25c; English oak scle, 40c to 45c; rough, light, 20c to 24c; harness, 20c to 28c; narness, extra finish, 25c to 28c; upper, waxed light, 30c to 32c; upper, waxed, med and heavy, 25c to 30c; upper, grained long, 28c to 30c; upper, Scotch grained, 28c to 33c; buff, 12c to 141c; pebbled cow, 12c to 14c; glaz-d cow, 12c to 14c; splits, medium, 15 to 20c; splits, junior, 13c to 15c; splits, calf, 23c to 26c; calfakins, light, 40c to 45c; calfakins, heavy, 45c to 60c; calfakins, French, imiration. 60c to 70c; calfakins, French, 00 to \$1.35; kidskins, English, 65c to 75c; patent cow, 15c to 21c, bid Manual Computation. 65c to 75c; patent, cow, 15c to c16; kid, French, \$10 to \$20.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending August 16, were as follows:—

Export cattle receipts for week at these Yards were unusually large, conparatively few cattle of this class changed hands prices offered being no better than week previous, For Butchers there was satisfactory trade, the supply being rather shore with a good demand quick sales were effected at fair prices. Smaller receipts of sheep, hogs, market ateady, values 5 cts higher. We quote the following as being fair cus nigher. We quove the following as being fair values: Castle export, 4½c to 5c; Butchers' good, 4c to 4½c; Butchers' med., 3½c to 3½; Butchers' cults, 3c to 3½c; Sheep, 4½c to 4½c; Hogs, \$5.50 to \$5.65; Calves, \$6.00 to \$12,00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, The receipts of horses at these stables for

week ending August 16, 1890, 439; Left over from previous week, 7; total for week, 446; shipped during week, 412; left for city, 10; sales for week, 7; on hand for sale, 17 446
Arrivals of thoroughbreds and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped by G.T.Ry, ex SS. Brazilian: -48 horses consigned to Copeland & Holder of Bloomington, Ill.; 7 to J. Virgin, Bloomington, Ill.; 16 to Stewart & Kirk, Charlton, Iowa; 29 to J. Singmaster, Kirk, Charlon, lowa; 29 to J. Singmaster, Keota, Iowa. Ex SS. Lake Octario:—17 to Seericker Bros. of Springfield, III; 18 to Stericker Bros. of Fort Collins, Colo.; 18 to J. Singmaster, Keota, Iowa; 18 to Jno. Datson, Beatrice, Neb.; 6 to F. McLaughlin, Melvin, Illa.; 6 horses, 2 ponies to Sol Oavenee, Mount Pleasant, Iowa; 15 to W. M. Springer, Oakaloosa, Iowa; 15 horses, 19 ponies to Peter Levice Point Procession of Collins and Collins of Collin Hopley, Louis, Iowa :40 ponies to A. L. Sullivan, Lincoln, Neb.; 2 ponies to O. Lunnass, Toronto, Ont.; 12 to Park and Burt, Simcoe, Ont.; 8 horses, 2 ponies to Critz & Yeggy, Iowa City. A somewhat better feeling existed in the local horse trade, 7 sales being effected at fair

The "True Witness" NOTRE DAME STREET Job Printing Office is finest cheese, but buyers do not appear to be able to find it on this market. Quite a lot of goods, however, has been secured at 72c to 8c which ranks a shade below finest. The only im.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HAVE YOU SEEN the kids? If not see S. HAVE YOU SEEN the kide? If not see S

Carsley's window. HAVE YOU SEEN the family of kids? If not see S. Carsley's window.

Ladies' gloves in both kid and silk, reduced for the remnant sale at S. Carsley's,

Our Stores CLOSE AT ONE o'clock on Saturday. S. CARSLEY.

A REQUEST.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully asked to do their shopping before 5.30 p.m. during this mouth, August. S. CARSLEY.

> FIRST DELIVERY FIRST DELIVERY FIRST DELIVERY
> FIRST DELIVERY
> OF NEW GOODS
> OF NEW GOODS
> OF NEW GOODS

S. CARSLEY'S.

NEW BROCADED SILKS NEW BROCADED SILKS NEW BROCADED SILKS NEW SURAH SILKS NEW SURAH SILKS

S. CARSLEY.

NEW SATIN MERV
NEW SATIN MERV
NEW SATIN MERV
NEW TINSEL BROCADED SILK
NEW TINSEL BROCADED SILK
NEW TINSEL BROCADED SILK

S. CARSLEY'S.

NEW BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS NEW BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS NEW BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS NEW MOURNING STRIPED SILKS NEW MOURNING STRIPED SILKS

> S. CARSLEY. SPECIAL NOTICE.

COSTUME DEPARTMENT. We are still continuing to sell our Black Lace Costumes at Sale Price, being half the

ORIGINAL VALUE ORIGINAL VALUE ORIGINAL VALUE ORIGINAL VALUE

A large assortment of Costumes, suitable for

20 PER CENT. REDUCTION 20 PER CENT. REDUCTION 20 PER CENT. REDUCTION 20 PER CENT. REDUCTION 20 PER CENT. REDUCTION

S. CARSLEY.

PRINT COSTUMES IN GREAT VARIETY FROM \$5.00 TO \$15.00 PRINT COSTUMES IN GREAT VARIETY FROM \$5 00 TO \$15 00
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FROM \$5 00 TO \$15 00

Costumes made to order on most reasonable

PERFECT fit and STYLE GUARANTEED PERFECT fit and STYLE GUARANTEED PERFECT fit and STYLE GUARANTEED PERFECT fit and STYLE GUARANTEED

A large and well assorted stock of Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns, at 10 per cent. Reduc-tion for this month only.

S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S Tweed DRESSES from 75c CHILDREN'S Tweed DRESSES from 75c CHILDREN'S Tweed DRESSES from 75c CHILDREN'S CASHMERE DRESSES CHILDREN'S CASHMERE
FROM \$1.85
CHILDREN'S CASHMERE
FROM \$1.85 DRESSES DRESSES

A large variety of very pretty Children's Jersey Dresses from \$1.85.

A LARGE STOCK of JERSEYS from 75c A LARGE STOCK of JERSEYS from 75c A LARGE STOCK of JERSEYS from 75c LADIES' STYLISH SILK BLOUSES LADIES STYLISH SILK BLOUSES
From 82.75
From 82.75
LADIES' STYLISH SILK BLOUSES
From 82.75
LADIES' STYLISH SILK BLOUSES

From \$2.75 S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S SAILOR COSTUMES

IN GREAT VARIETY IN GREAT VARIETY IN GREAT VARIETY IN GREAT VARIETY
EVERY Size Ohildren's Sailor COSTUMES
EVERY Size Ohildren's Sailor COSTUMES
EVERY Size Children's Sailor COSTUMES
CHILDREN'S SAILOR COSTUMES
CHILDREN'S SAILOR COSTUMES
OHILDREN'S SAILOR COSTUMES

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

MONTREAL. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

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

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

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777,

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